

Tuesday, December 22, 1959
Pausa 1, 1881(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume XXXVII, 1959/1881 (Saka)

[December 14 to 22, 1959/Agrahayana 23 to Pausa 1, 1881 (Saka)]



7TH SESSION, 1959/1881 (Saka)

(Vol. XXXVII contains Nos. 21 to 27)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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N. B.—The Sign + marked above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

6451

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 22, 1959/Pausa 1,
1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Ordnance Factory, Khamaria

- +
1125. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1100 on the 3rd September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the various aspects of the case regarding the losses and deficiencies found in the stores of Ordnance Factory, Khamaria; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 92].

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the statement, I find that in regard to the regularisation of these losses, a time schedule has been laid down. May I know what this time schedule is and by which time these losses will be regularised?

Shri Raghuramalah: It is only an accounting procedure. It will depend on the amount of work involved.

329 (A) L.S.D.—1.

6452

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the statement, I find that in two cases these are attributed to misconduct on the part of some officers. In view of this, may I know whether any action has been taken against these officers?

Shri Raghuramalah: In some cases, charge-sheets have been served and in some others the matter is still under examination in consultation with the SPE.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether they are still in service, as the main allegation against them is of misconduct?

Shri Raghuramalah: Except one, the rest are in service, as far as my information goes. In the case of the one, he has resigned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The statement says that investigations into five cases of losses at the Ordnance Factory, Khamaria, undertaken by the SPE have been completed. I want to know what the SPE have said in their report. What departmental action has been taken against these officers? Has any action at all finally been taken?

Shri Raghuramalah: Departmental action has commenced in certain cases. We are considering the matter in other cases. It would not be proper to disclose the report of the SPE until the investigations are completed.

Mr. Speaker: Has the Public Accounts Committee or the Estimates Committee looked into this matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): If I may be allowed to intervene, this is a long-standing matter. It has been brought up in Parliament and before the public as

though these losses have occurred in the sense that stores have been pilfered and taken away. Now on investigation, it is found that the word 'losses' has been used in a way rather different from what is popularly known by that term. They are not losses in the sense that somebody has taken them away; they are losses in the sense that those goods have not the same value that they had at that time, they have become obsolete and things of that character. Then it was also known that these stocks were accumulating in this particular place soon after the war. In the conditions obtaining at that time, it is doubtful whether any proper accounting was maintained by the people who took them over. In the course of the investigations, there were three cases mentioned, which were due to the misconduct of these officers. So far they are the more negligible items. Now, we have something like Rs. 25 lakhs worth of goods to be investigated—that investigation has not been completed. While doing this, it comes to light that there are some Rs. 54 lakhs worth of surplus stores in that. That is to our advantage because the surplus has not been accounted for. That means there has been wrong procedure, even though we have more goods. I thought I would inform the House about this. If it is a question of Rs. 1 crore worth of goods coming under physical loss, it is a very big thing. But when we get down to it, this is the position.

Mr. Speaker: I only wanted to know if the Public Accounts Committee or the Estimates Committee has looked into the matter with particular reference to these losses.

Shri Krishna Menon: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Minister any objection to my referring this to the Public Accounts Committee or Estimates Committee and directing it to look into this matter, because again and again this is coming up?

Shri Krishna Menon: No, the investigation is still in these people's hands. I do not know the procedure in this matter, but we would not stand in the way of any investigation.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The matter came to the notice of the Ministry in 1952. May I know why this matter has been allowed to pend for these seven years? Still it is said in the statement that reported losses to the extent of Rs. 62.81 lakhs have yet to be established. Even if 2000 items are involved, may I know why these seven years have not been sufficient to make any progress with regard to the completion of the investigation?

Shri Krishna Menon: I am not prepared to accept this position that the investigations have been going on for seven years. The Minister takes responsibility for his predecessors and Government stand as one. Still I am not prepared to accept that statement. And when the House speaks about investigation, this involves thousands of items covering acres of space. Each of them has to be re-mustered. This has been going on from 1957 onwards. There has been a general public sentiment in this matter and some people who are entirely innocent have also got into trouble. All these things come in the way.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement, I find that in regard to the regularisation of the losses, a time schedule has been laid down. May I know what is that time schedule? What is the last date by which this schedule will be completed?

Shri Raghuramalah: I have already stated that it is an accounting procedure. It will depend on the amount of work involved.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member refers to the statement and says that a time schedule has been prescribed. Has any such schedule been prescribed?

Shri Krishna Menon: The time schedule is not in the sense of a target date; it cannot be taken in that way.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: A one-man Committee—with Dr. Kasbekar—was appointed to go into this matter. I want to know whether the report of that Committee has also been considered by Government. If so, what are its findings?

Shri Krishna Menon: Yes. It is not an original committee as such. It is a departmental inquiry by an officer, and when an officer writes a note, he does not do it for Parliament. When he writes about these losses, he does not mean physical losses; he means losses from his point of view. He is the user and from his point of view they are losses. That is why all the trouble arose.

Shri Hem Barua: On a previous occasion, it was said by the Deputy Defence Minister that these losses were due to the complete breakdown of the accounting system from 1949 to 1952. May I know what steps Government have so far taken against those people who were responsible for this complete breakdown?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have already said that departmental action is proceeding against some, and it is being considered against others.

Shri Krishna Menon: I do not think we said that there was a complete breakdown of accounting.

Shri Hem Barua: It was said like that on a previous occasion. I am quoting *verbatim*.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know the specific reasons why it has not been possible for Government to establish the losses amounting to Rs. 82 lakhs in the seven preceding years?

Mr. Speaker: He says there are no losses. He has answered it already.

I know even after the hon. Defence Minister took charge this has appeared 5 or 6 times here in this House.

Shri Krishna Menon: I have no doubt it will appear for 60 years afterwards because we are still answering questions about blankets of 1945.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I think the hon. Minister would advise me that I may refer the matter to the Public Accounts Committee.

Shri Krishna Menon: We shall do it as speedily after this particular S.P.E. procedure is over.

Delhi Teachers

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*1126. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 992 on the 31st August, 1959 and state the extent to which the demands of Delhi teachers, for which there was some agitation during August, 1959 and which was unconditionally called off, have been considered and met?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): A statement showing the demands of Delhi School Teachers' Association which they placed before the Government after the withdrawal of the hunger strike which was organised by them in August 1959, together with the decisions of the Government thereon is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 93].

Shri Shree Narayan Das: It appears that some of the demands that have been accepted by Government are to be implemented by the Corporation. I would like to know whether Government has enquired of the Corporation as to what extent the Corporation has been able to implement the decision?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Government have asked the Corporation to implement them as quickly as possible.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: With regard to item No. 31, it is said that 'their re-absorption in Government schools in future cannot, however, be guaranteed'. I would like to know what are the reasons that stand in the way of such re-absorption.

Mr. Speaker: It is said that re-absorption cannot be guaranteed; it does not mean that re-absorption would not take place.

श्री जगदीश भवस्थी : क्या मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में यह है कि अभी ११ दिसम्बर को शिक्षा-संचालक महोदय ने एफ परिपत्र निकाल कर यहाँ के सरकारी स्कूलों के हैड-मास्टर्स को कहा है कि वे अपनी एसोसियेशन के सदस्य बन सकते हैं, लेकिन, जैसा कि उत्तर में नम्बर ११ में जो उत्तर दिया गया है, सरकारी स्कूलों के अध्यापक माध्यमिक शिक्षक संघ के, जो कि एक मान्यता-प्राप्त संघ है, सदस्य नहीं हो सकते हैं? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा अन्तर क्यों किया गया है।

डा० का० ला० भीमाली : मैंने जो कुछ सदन में कहा है, वह सही है।

श्री जगदीश भवस्थी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि ११ दिसम्बर को शिक्षा-संचालक ने एक परिपत्र निकाल कर यहाँ के सरकारी स्कूलों के हैडमास्टर्स को तो छुट्टी दे रखी है कि वे अपनी एसोसियेशन के मेम्बर बन सकते हैं, लेकिन सरकारी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों पर यह प्रतिबंध लगाया गया है कि वे दिल्ली शिक्षक संघ के सदस्य नहीं बन सकते हैं।

डा० का० ला० भीमाली : मैं सदन में पहले भी निवेदन कर चुका हूँ कि जहाँ तक सरकारी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों का प्रश्न है,

उन के लिये कुछ नियम गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स कंडक्ट रूल्स बने हुए हैं, जिन के अनुसार वे एसोसियेशन के सदस्य नहीं बन सकते हैं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister said that rules 4(a) and 4(b) of the Government Servants Conduct Rules were made applicable to the teachers. It was one of the demands that these should be repealed. Under what circumstances are they depriving the teachers of the membership of the association? I would like to know the reasons why they have implemented these rules 4(a) and 4(b) for the teachers.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The House is aware that the Teachers Association on several occasions had advised the teachers to go on strike and they actually went on strike. It is not possible for Government to allow their teachers to become members of an association which induces its members to go on strike or actually goes on strike. The government servants are governed by the Government Servants Conduct Rules.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member want to convert it into a trade union?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, Sir. My submission is that for the last 17 or 18 years it has been working. Did the Government of India ask this association to change its constitution?

Mr. Speaker: Is that the grievance of the teachers that a change in the constitution of this association which has been in existence for the last 17 or 18 years has been ordered?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The question was very simple. In the past it is true that the teachers of Government schools were also members of this association. Government say that the activities of the association were not in the best interests of the teachers. The teachers were not following the Government Servants Conduct Rules;

and, therefore, Government reminded them of their responsibilities in this matter and asked them to withdraw their membership from this association. It is obvious that Government cannot allow the teachers to go on strike.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यह जो टीचर्स एसोसियेशन है, यह कोई इल्लीगल संस्था नहीं है—जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ, यह इल्लीगल संस्था नहीं है, तो फिर क्या यह हिन्दुस्तानियों के फंडामेंटल राइट्स के खिलाफ नहीं है कि सरकार किसी आदमी को किसी संस्था में जाने से रोके ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : रोकने का सवाल नहीं है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट के जो कर्मचारी हैं, उन के लिये नियम बने हुये हैं और वे ऐसी एसोसियेशन के मेम्बर नहीं हो सकते हैं, जो इस तरह की कार्रवाई में भाग ले। इसलिये गवर्नमेंट-स्कूल के टीचर्स को याद दिलाया गया कि वे नियमों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं।

Exploration of Oil in Janauri and Bathula

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*1127. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Chunilal:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1365 on the 11th September, 1959 and state:

(a) the further progress made in the exploration of oil in Janauri and Bathula, in Hoshiarpur District;

(b) whether it is commercially feasible to exploit oil there; and

(c) if so, the detailed proposals thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) *Janauri:* The data obtained from geological and seismic surveys have now been computed and studied and a new location for a deep well will be pin-pointed shortly.

Bathula: Testing of the last suspected horizon of the well is in progress. Soon after, this well will be abandoned and we will move to Janauri.

(b) It is too early to say.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the total number of wells drilled so far in both these areas?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is only one area in Bathula. One deep well has so far been drilled to about more than 11,000 ft; after this we will move to Janauri where the second well is undertaken.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if Bathula in Hoshiarpur district has been given up altogether as a bad proposition or efforts are still going on to explore oil there?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This area of South East Punjab from Hoshiarpur and near about is geologically considered to be of good prospects. We do not propose to give up this area. Even though we have to face a few failures as dry wells, we propose to continue our search for oil in that region.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The exploration for oil was going on in 3 places in Hoshiarpur, one was Janauri, the second was Bathula and the third was Dasua. May I know what has happened to the third place?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is not 3 separate places. We have got one whole programme for the entire region. Somewhere geology is going on, somewhere geophysics and somewhere gravimetry. When we get

some good results we take finally to drilling. We proceed in this way. An integrated programme is going on in the entire region and we can only say something about it after a number of holes have been drilled.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the entire oil region from Hoshiarpur to the Himalayan foothills in the Kangra valley has been mapped out so far and if so whether Government propose to carry on seismic investigation in this particular area?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is being done; systematic oil prospecting and oil exploration is in progress.

Shri Hem Barua: Has it been mapped out?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It has not been completely mapped out; it is being mapped. A part of it has been done and the rest is being done quickly and the subsequent programme is also under way. We hope to take it very systematically.

श्री बलजीत सिंह : माननीय मंत्री जी ने हाँउस में बताया था कि सड़क अच्छी न होने की वजह से भारी मशीनरी जनोरी जेल में नहीं ले जाई जा सकती। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब वह सड़क मुकम्मल हो जायगी और कब भारी मशीनरी वहाँ चली जायगी ?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : मैंने तो यह कहा था कि जनोरी में जहाँ पर कि कुये खोदने का स्थान नियत किया गया है, वहाँ सड़क नहीं बन सकी है, इसलिये देर हो रही है। लेकिन उसके बाद और काम जारी रहा और अब हम जनोरी में सड़क करीब करीब बना चुके हैं और बहुत जल्द वह जगह भी तय हो जायगी जहाँ पर कि हम कुये खोदेंगे। इसलिये सड़क की कोई मुश्किलत हमारे सामने नहीं है।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that oil prospecting in the Janauri oil belt is not as encouraging as in Cambay and if so, whether it would not be advisable for the Government to concentrate and consolidate rather than diffuse the efforts?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Firstly, we cannot say that there is oil belt in Janauri. All these are sedimentary basins where search for oil should be undertaken. Secondly it is not considered advisable to concentrate the activities of oil search at one place. The law of averages must apply and we must try to search in as many places, so that if failure is met with at one place, the success might compensate the loss.

Manufacture of Military Vehicles

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*1128. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the military vehicles produced at Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur have any advantages over the conventional vehicles driven by diesel or petrol engine;

(b) if so, the nature of the advantage;

(c) what is the cost of production of such vehicles; and

(d) how it compares with the conventional vehicles?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) If by 'conventional' Hon'ble Member means other military trucks driven by diesel or petrol, the answer is 'yes'.

(b) The Shaktiman Truck now being produced at the Gun Carriage Factory has the following advantages:

- (i) a multifuel engine which operates on diesel oil, petrol, kerosene oil, crude oil, or other kinds of liquid fuel, etc;
- (ii) more robust construction for cross-country performance;
- (iii) higher ground clearance;
- (iv) greater horse-power; and
- (v) better increased payload by 30 per cent.

(c) At present with a minimum of about 30 per cent indigenous components, the production cost of a Shaktiman truck is approximately Rs. 36,000.

(d) In addition to the operational advantages of Shaktiman truck over the type of Army truck hitherto in use, there is a saving of cost amounting to Rs. 7,500 per truck.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What attempts are being made to manufacture the remaining seventy per cent. of the components?

Shri Raghuramaiah: On a number of occasions that has been explained in the House. We are trying to do it by progressive stages and where necessary machines complementary to what we have are being arranged and every step is being taken to keep up to the schedule and perhaps, complete the process even much earlier.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether we are buying these conventional trucks at present and if so, when we expect it to be self-sufficient?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): We are buying no trucks from outside, either in India or abroad, of this particular category.

Shri N. N. Patel: What will be the capacity of such vehicles?

Mr. Speaker: He wants the tonnage.

Shri Krishna Menon: They are, for our regulation purposes, marked as three ton vehicles but in the tests at Ahmednagar in fact they carry 4.5 tons.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The statement says that the cost of production of a Shaktiman truck is approximately Rs. 36,000. May I know the break-down in the cost of production and also whether the overhead costs are also included in this figure of cost of production?

Shri Krishna Menon: Without including the overhead costs, the cost of production cannot legitimately be calculated; that is included. There is a procedure laid down satisfactory to finance and audit in these matters.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The break-down of the cost?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow the break-down. I think the Parliament itself will break down.

Seth Govind Das: What are our requirements of these vehicles? Will they all be available from the Jabalpur factory?

Shri Krishna Menon: No, Sir. On account of the desire of the Government not to expend immediately unnecessary amount of money in putting huge factories, these vehicles are assembled at Jabalpur. The different parts are made in different places according to the facilities available. For instance, some of these parts are made in Ambarnath others are made in Calcutta. But the factory is in Jabalpur because that is where the assembly line is.

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा : श्रीमान, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को यह ज्ञात है कि इस कारखाने के अन्दर गाड़ियों के कुछ पार्ट्स और बाडी बनाये जाते हैं। लेकिन उसके प्रसेम्बलिंग के लिये मिलिटरी

के ऊंचे पदाधिकारी अतिरिक्त रखे गये हैं और इसलिये कास्ट आफ प्राइडकमन ज्यादा आता है ?

Shri Raghuramiah: It has already been stated that we have indigenous components to the extent of 30 per cent.

New Universities

*1129. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new Universities are contemplated to be opened; and

(b) whether Central Government have been consulted in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The University Grants Commission is usually consulted in such cases.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What are the places where new universities are contemplated and may I know whether the Central Government or the University Grants Commission had given any guidance in the matter?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: As far as the Commission is aware, there are proposals for opening universities in Kanpur, Meerut and three universities in West Bengal—Kalyani, Darjeeling and Burdwan—Durgapur area. The Commission has generally approved the proposals as far as the West Bengal Universities are concerned. It has asked for some more information about the universities in U.P. and it has not so far received that information from the State Government.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In view of the fact that the universities in U.P. are not giving a very good account of themselves, why is it that the Government is opening more universities there and not in the other States of India? . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: It is no good casting aspersion on autonomous bodies.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It should be expunged.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will withdraw that portion.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I withdraw. I shall put it in a different way. Why are so many universities being opened in Uttar Pradesh and not in the other States of India?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: It is really a matter for the State Government to decide. The Commission deals with some development programmes at the post graduate level and the ultimate responsibility is that of the State Governments in this matter.

सेठ भोविन्द दास : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की आवादी बहुत अधिक है और भारतीय संस्कृति का विकास उत्तर प्रदेश में ही आ है, इसलिये क्या इस बात का खयाल रखा जायगा कि वहाँ पर जितने भी विश्वविद्यालय बनाये जा सकें, बनाये जायें ?

Mr. Speaker: Next question. There are fourteen States. Hon. Members want to make a suggestion as to why universities should not be opened or strengthened.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I shall ask a general question. While speaking in the last session, the hon. Minister stated categorically that he was opposed to the opening of any new universities. May I know whether he is taking any steps to pursue that policy or he is leaving it absolutely to the discretion of the State Governments to open universities?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: As I have already said, in this matter the ultimate responsibility is with the State Government. When this proposal was made by the U.P. Government, the Commission told them that they must depend upon their own resources.

The Commission was only concerned with the development of studies at the post graduate level and when the universities have come into existence, then only the Commission will come into the picture. It is true that the General policy which has been laid down by the Commission is not to encourage the development or setting up of new universities. But no hard and fast line can be drawn in this matter because the universities will have to develop in accordance with the needs and the requirements of our national economy.

Shri Tyagi: I wanted to know as to who foots the bill for the universities. Is it for the Central Government to give grants or is it the responsibility of the State Government as far as finances go?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Well, Sir, as far as the central universities are concerned it is entirely the responsibility of the Central Government. As far as the State universities are concerned the House is aware that we had created a University Grants Commission and the University Grants Commission is concerned with the maintenance and determination of standards. With that end in view it has been giving grants to the State universities for developmental purposes, particularly at the post-graduate level. Therefore, it is sharing finances with the State Governments as far as post-graduate studies are concerned.

Shri A. C. Guha rose—

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next question now. There are three universities in Bengal; why does he worry?

Shri A. C. Guha: I am not eager to have more universities in West Bengal.

Indian Cricket Team in England

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*1130. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state: •

(a) whether correct reasons have since been ascertained for the failure of Indian Cricket Team in England in recent test matches; and

(b) if so, what those reasons are?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Board of Control for Cricket in India, who sponsored the visit of the Indian Cricket team to England have informed the Government that the tour was not a failure. The Board has, of late, been concentrating in building up a younger team so that the future of Cricket in India is assured. With this end in view, the team to England was composed of youngsters and their main object was to gain experience in competitive Cricket. Taking the above facts into consideration the Board is of the opinion that the team had done quite well.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the statement it is said that the Board has, of late, been concentrating in building up a younger team so that the future of cricket in India is assured, and with this end in view, the team to England was composed of youngsters and their main object was to gain experience in competitive cricket. I want to know whether we tried actually to gain this experience at the cost of the name and fame of the country?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is arguing the point. He has said that the Board is concentrating on young men being associated. He himself is a young man.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, our question was whether India is short of fast bowlers and whether positive steps are being taken to improve the standard of cricket in India.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: As far as the selection of teams is concerned, it is

entirely the responsibility of the Board of Control. The Government of India have taken various measures to improve sports along with cricket. We have reconstituted the Sports Council. We are proposing to set up a coaching institution in the near future and under the Rajkumari Coaching Scheme various coaches have been engaged to coach young players. It is true that we have not done well in cricket in the various test matches and other matches. Our standards in this matter have not been very high and we will have to make continuous efforts to improve our standards. In that direction, as far as the Government of India are concerned, I hope the measures that we are adopting will bear fruit in course of time.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government will consider the question of mixing some experienced players also with young players when teams are sent abroad, and may I also know the steps taken to remedy the various weaknesses which have been pointed out, namely, the lack of fast bowlers and also lack of experience in facing fast bowlers?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as the question of selection of players is concerned the Government do not propose to interfere in the work of the Board of Control. It is their responsibility entirely. The Government will assist them in training players, coaching players and also by giving financial assistance, but the Government do not propose to interfere in the day to day administration of this sports organisation.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government has any proposal to reorganise the Cricket Board of Control so that it can also have a number of young men in it?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As I have already said, this is an autonomous organisation and the Government has no intention to interfere in its affairs.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We will go to the next question.

An Hon. Member: This is an important question.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will have a discussion. We will go to the next question.

Accounting System in Hindustan Steel Ltd.

*1131. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Auditors of Hindustan Steel Ltd. warned the directors last year about the unsatisfactory state of their accounts and urged them to build up a company system of accounts;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken so far; and

(c) by what time a company system of accounts is expected to be built up?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Last year the Auditors had drawn attention to inadequacy of the accounting system followed by the Company and they had emphasised the necessity for maintaining accounts on commercial basis.

(b) Steps have been taken by Company for introduction of commercial accounting procedures.

(c) Company system of accounts is expected to be built up during the current financial year.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether this company has appointed another set of auditors; if so, what are the reasons for the same?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am afraid, I do not know if they have appointed another set of auditors.

Shri Narasimhan: Who are the present auditors?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not know the name of the present auditors nor do I know whether new auditors have

been appointed; at any rate, that does not arise out of this question.

Shri Morarka: Who is the person in charge of building up commercial accounting system in this company?

Mr. Speaker: These are details.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The directors of Hindustan Steel Ltd., have got the responsibility to ensure that the accounts are built up according to indications given by the auditors.

Shri Morarka: Is it a fact that year after year the auditors have been drawing the attention of the directors of the Hindustan Steel Ltd., and the directors have not taken adequate steps so far? If that is so, we would like to know to whom this responsibility has now been given to build up a satisfactory system of accounting.

Mr. Speaker: Once or twice the hon. Member tabled a motion for discussion on this report of Hindustan Steel Ltd. Why did he not press all these matters then? During the Question Hour how can all these suggestions be allowed?

Shri Morarka: Unfortunately, Sir, time has not been found for my motion and my motion has not been accepted so far.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, we will have it next time.

Shri Narasimhan: The question, Sir, is about the accounting system in Hindustan Steel Ltd., and the remarks of auditors. I wanted to know the name of the present auditors and the hon. Minister said that he was not aware of it. Is it fair, Sir, that even the name of the auditors ought not to be disclosed? I think this minimum information must be given to the House.

Mr. Speaker: The manner in which audit takes place, proper arrangements for audit etc. do not depend on the name of the auditors.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I may add, Sir, there is nothing secret about it.

If the hon. Member is so anxious I shall give the information to him after the Question Hour.

Mr. Speaker: There are thousands of names of God. The auditors can have any name; what does it matter?

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Minister has stated that he does not know whether the old auditors have been changed and new auditors appointed. But, what is the practice? Is it not that these public sector corporations should appoint their auditors with the approval of the Government, or is it that they can do it themselves?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think the hon. Member has experience in the Finance Ministry and he knows how the auditors are appointed.

Kerala Education Act ✓

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{ Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
 { Shri Punnoose:
 { Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 *1132. { Shri Warlor:
 { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
 { Shri Kodiyam:
 { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 { Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governor of Kerala had convened a conference to consider modifications to the Kerala Education Act and Rules;

(b) if so, whether any decisions have been taken; and

(c) what are the decisions taken?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). It was decided at the conference to constitute a small Committee to go into all aspects of the question in detail. This Committee is reported to have met twice in the months of October and November, 1959, and has made certain recommendations which are under the consideration of the State Government. ✓

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether it is a fact that the discussion was centered round section 11 of the Act which provides that teachers shall be recruited through the Public Service Commission, and when the teachers are paid entirely from the State coffers may I know why the matter was left open as a subject matter of discussion while the Act was in force?

Shri G. B. Pant: I understand that it was the intention of the previous Ministry to call a conference of the representatives of the managements of schools and also of the teachers and to place these matters before such a conference. When the Governor took over he followed that line.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether in the conference all the teachers organisations opposed any further reconsideration of the recruitment of teachers; if so, whether that objection was considered by the conference?

Shri G. B. Pant: Well, I am not acquainted with the details of the working of the conference, but the conference was asked to consider matters pertaining to the Act and the rules.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know what are the specific recommendations that have been forwarded by this committee set up by this conference to the Kerala Government?

Shri G. B. Pant: I wonder whether it would be proper for me to state in detail the recommendations that have been made by a body appointed by the Kerala Government to that Government. They will be considered by that Government.

Shri Maniyangadan: May I know whether it is a fact that the previous Government in fact sent out invitations to various people in the State representing educational matters for a conference wherein this section 11 of the Act could be discussed for purposes of modification?

Shri G. B. Pant: Well, I have already said that the previous Government had the intention of calling a conference. They did call one, perhaps, but many of the managers did not respond to that invitation and, therefore, this conference had to be called.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether pending discussions in this conference and the consideration of the recommendations of the committee, any provisions of the Education Act and also the rules have been suspended in respect of their implementation?

Shri G. B. Pant: So far as I am aware this Government has not taken any step so far.

Shri Tyagi: Is it true that there are some schools in the State where the total finances are met by the Government there and, if so, what objection should there be if they are forced to have their teachers through the Public Service Commission?

Shri G. B. Pant: There is no question of our having any objection to anything. A certain Act has been passed by the legislature there and rules have been framed thereunder; and those became subject of some controversy, and in order to resolve that controversy, representatives of the management and teachers were asked to meet together.

Shri Tyagi: I wanted to know only this. If there are schools where the total expenditure is met by the State and the management is in the hands of other agencies, and if the Government forces them to have teachers through the Public Service Commission, what objection should there be in that case?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is only repeating the previous question. The hon. Minister has just stated that they have absolutely nothing to say in this matter. They have left it to the conference and are awaiting the results of the conference and the recommendations.

Shri Tyagi: If there are schools where cent per cent expenditure is met by Government....

Mr. Speaker: That is another matter. That will be considered.

Shri G. B. Pant: All that will be taken into consideration—whether we could make any change or not.

A Directory of Museums in India

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*1133. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Achar:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 388 on the 13th August, 1959 and state the further progress made in the publication of 'A Directory of Museums in India'?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The Directory is in the last stages of printing and will be published within a few days. With your permission I would like to add this. It is being released this morning, and I propose to place the first copy in the Library of Parliament.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether this directory will be in English or in other Indian languages also?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I answered this question on a previous occasion. The directory is now being released in English but we are also trying to bring it out in all Indian languages.

Mr. Speaker: It may be given to the Library.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, Sir.

शेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री को यह बात मालूम है कि देशी भाषाओं में काम न होने की वजह से जैसे कि अग्नी कृषि मेले में भी हो रहा है, वहाँ पर हर जगह अंग्रेजी का साम्राज्य है जिसके कि कारण लोगों को बड़ा अमन्तोष होता है और जब कि अंग्रेजी में डाइरेक्टरी निकली तो उसके साथ हिन्दी या अन्य देशी भाषाओं में न निकलने का क्या कारण है ?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री जगदीश प्रबन्धी : अंग्रेजी में ही यह काम सबसे पहले क्यों होता है ? अन्य देशी भाषाओं में क्यों नहीं होता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे ही होता है ।

Landless Labour in Kerala

*1134. **Shri Kodyan:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have been taken by the Kerala Government to speed up the distribution of Government-owned land among the landless labour in the State; and

(b) the total acreage of land so far distributed?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The Government had appointed special staff in the Districts to expedite land assignment work, Additional staff has also been sanctioned according to requirements. The District Collectors have been directed to pay attention to the land assignment scheme and to take necessary steps to expedite it. Proposals for simplifying the procedure for assignment of Government land and further expediting the implementation of the scheme are under the examination of the Government of Kerala.

(b) 5646 acres and 4:756 cents.

Shri Kodyan: May I know whether it is a fact that the land distribution committees which have been formed in almost all the taluks in the State have not met for the last five months and, if so, what are the reasons therefor?

Shri G. B. Pant: The committees have been formed in the taluks, and if they have not met, I think there may be some reasons for it which I am not in a position to explain.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Since the President has taken over the administration of the Kerala State, may I know how many persons have been

given Government land and what is the total acreage?

Shri G. B. Pant: I cannot say exactly but I notice that this scheme was introduced in September, 1957, and the President has had to deal with this matter only during the last few months of weeks. This scheme has been in operation for about two years before the President took the State over. So, he could not work miracles during the few weeks.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Sir, the question has not been answered. This scheme was started in September, 1957 and the distribution of land was going on almost every month. I want to know how much land has been given and to how many persons since 31st July, 1959, because it is a continuing process.

Shri G. B. Pant: If the question had been framed in that form then I would have been able to obtain precise information to that effect.

Shri V. Eacharan: May I know whether it is a fact that these committees were formed only for distributing Government land available in each taluk and not for the assignment of land to the Harijans?

Shri G. B. Pant: Some sort of taluk committees have been formed and they are also entrusted with the task of assignment or submitting proposals or considering proposals for the distribution of Government land, but what else we have to do, I cannot exactly say.

Shri Maniyangadan: Some Harijans were evicted by the previous Government, from Government lands at Kattampalli and other places. May I know whether they have been reinstated subsequently?

Shri G. B. Pant: Could the hon. Member repeat the question?

Shri Maniyangadan: Some Harijans were evicted from the Government land. I wanted to know whether they have been reinstated subsequently.

Shri G. B. Pant: If they have been reinstated, I think a good deal has been done.

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know if the Harijans who had been evicted by the previous Government have since been reinstated.

Shri G. B. Pant: I cannot say exactly, but I said that if they have been reinstated, then a good deal has been done.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: A very relevant supplementary is not answered. It arises directly out of this question.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He cannot monopolise. Shri N. N. Patel.

Shri N. N. Patel: May I know whether any top priority will be given to landless labour among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

Shri G. B. Pant: Presumably, because most of the landless labourers come from that class, but again I have no precise information before me.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: May I know the number of landless labourers in Kerala and how much land is being given to each family?

Shri G. B. Pant: I can neither give the exact number of landless labourers nor can I say how much land is being given. After all, it is an affair concerning a State with which we have come in contact only recently and we have not got all the information on these petty matters of detail.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In answer to part (b) of the question, an answer has been given to the effect that so much land has been given. I want to know what is the total acreage of land given, after the President took over, or, if it has not been specifically done, why it has been stopped now.

Shri G. B. Pant: I said that I cannot give the exact area that has been given, but I gave a general answer which indicates that efforts are being

made, in fact, to expedite the process and not in anyway to stop or delay the distribution. Efforts are being made, and the answer to part (a) indicates that everything is being done to carry out this process of distribution expeditiously and not to delay it.

Shri Tyagi: One question.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. Next question.

Diversion of Jamuna in Delhi

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*1135. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have succeeded in diverting the flow of Jamuna near Nigambod and Qudsia Ghats towards the city bank of old Delhi;

(b) if so, whether this diversion will remain permanent;

(c) if not, whether any attempt to make it permanent is contemplated; and

(d) if so, what is its nature, approximate cost involved and the agency which is proposed to be employed to implement it?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) During summer, 1959, the Delhi Municipal Corporation succeeded in temporarily diverting the flow of the river Jamuna towards the ghats.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) Permanent works will be required to make the river hug its right bank near the ghats. Detailed experiments on river models are being conducted at the Central Water and Power Station, Poona. The works will be undertaken after the results of these experiments become known. At the present stage, it is not possi-

ble to give any indication as to the approximate cost of the works or of the agency which will be employed to carry them out.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know by what time the results of the experiments which are being conducted at the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, are going to be known and when they are known, whether action will be taken by the Home Ministry or by some other body, in the matter?

Shri G. B. Pant: Experiments are being carried out, as I just now said, by the research station at Poona. It is not possible to say how long it will take, but we have been asked to let the authorities here know the results of the experiments as soon as may be feasible. When the results are obtained, the work will be carried out either by the Corporation or by some Ministry in the Government here.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the expenditure involved in this project will be met entirely by the Government of India or will be shared between the Government of India and the Corporation?

Shri G. B. Pant: That will be decided after the report has been received and estimates have been prepared.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether the diversion of the river to the right bank will in any way be detrimental to the interests of the places on the other bank?

Shri G. B. Pant: I think the research station will take every relevant factor into account.

Scholarships to Children of Political Sufferers

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*1136. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri Raman:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given this year to the children of political sufferers who are studying in the educational institutions of the Union Territories; and

(b) if so, how much and to how many children?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). No direct financial assistance has been given so far by any of the Union Territories; in Delhi, however, fee concessions have been granted upto the Higher Secondary stage to 408 children. Annual cash grants for books and stationery to almost the same number of children will be paid before the close of the financial year.

I might add further that Himachal Pradesh have decided to adopt the scheme as proposed by the Government of India. The details are being worked out and are awaited. The Manipur Administration have decided to adopt the scheme as proposed by the Government of India from the current financial year. The Tripura Administration also have decided to adopt the scheme as proposed by the Government of India from the current financial year. There are no political sufferers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister said that no direct grant has been given to any of the children of political sufferers in the Union Territories. May I know in what way this indirect grant is being given, because he said that about 400 children have been given grants? May I know whether all the educational institutions have been intimated by the Government to forward the names of such children?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The Administration first of all invites the applications from children of political sufferers. The institutions charge the fees, but the Administration reimburses the fees to all those students. As far as direct grants are concerned, from Class I to Class V, an allowance

of Rs. 12 per annum for books will be paid; from Class VI to Class VIII, Rs. 25 per annum and from Class IX to Class XI Rs. 40 per annum will be paid. The Administration is also considering the question of extending the benefits of cash grant to university students also.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने यह परिभाषा निश्चित कर ली है कि किन किन को पोलिटिकल सफरर कहा जायेगा, और अगर सरकार ने ऐसी परिभाषा निश्चित कर ली है, तो नीचे से ले कर ऊपर तक सरकार उनका मारा खर्चा देने की सोचती है या नहीं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीवाली : जी हाँ, इसका उत्तर तो मैं कई बार इस सदन में दे चुका हूँ, और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स जो कोई स्कीम भेजेंगी उसका आधा खर्चा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट देगी यह भी मैं उत्तर दे चुका हूँ ।

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि स्टेट्स की स्कीम्स में जो खर्चा होगा उसका आधा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट देगी और आधा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट देगी । लेकिन यूनियन टैरीटरीज में तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का कोई मवाल नहीं है । क्या यूनियन टैरीटरीज के पोलिटिकल सफरर्स का कुल खर्चा एजूकेशन डिपार्टमेंट से या यूनियन सरकार से मिलेगा या नहीं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीवाली : यहां तो पूरा खर्चा केन्द्रीय सरकार देगी ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि इस विषय में भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों की कुछ भिन्न भिन्न अवस्था है । कुछ राज्य, जो हमारे इस प्रकार के स्वतंत्रता के संग्राम के सैनिक हैं, उनके वारिधियों को देते हैं, कुछ नहीं देते हैं । ऐसे मामलों में प्रायः केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई न कोई नीति निर्धारित करती है । क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई नीति निर्धारित करके भिन्न भिन्न

राज्यों को कोई निवेश देने का विचार कर रही है ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : केन्द्रीय सरकार ने नीति निर्धारित कर ली है और राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश भी दे दिया गया है और अधिकतर राज्यों ने जो योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बनाई थी उससे सहमति प्रकट की है और उसके मुताबिक वह परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं। यह प्रश्न तो केवल यूनियन टेरिटरीज के ही सम्बन्ध में था। यदि माननीय सदस्य इस विषय में दूसरा प्रश्न पूछेंगे तो मैं उसका उत्तर दूंगा।

श्री जगदीश भवस्वी : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि हमारे बहुत से राजनीतिक पीड़ितों ने इन १२ वर्षों में अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधार लिया है। क्या ऐसे राजनीतिक पीड़ितों के बच्चों को भी, जिन्होंने अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधार ली है, सरकार छात्रवृत्तियां दे रही है ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : यह प्रश्न तो बहुत सीमित है। केवल यूनियन टेरिटरीज से ही सम्बन्ध रखता है।

श्री जगदीश भवस्वी : मैं भी यही पूछ रहा हूँ कि यूनियन टेरिटरीज में जिन राजनीतिक पीड़ितों की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी हो गई है क्या उनके बच्चों को भी छात्रवृत्तियां दी जा रही हैं ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : जिन लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी है उनको तो यह सहायता लेनी भी नहीं चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: That is all hypothetical.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Can the Central Government consider the fact that these political sufferers did not work for any province, but they worked for all India and therefore the question of political sufferers and their families should be taken up as a central question? Can the Government take it up?

329 (A) L.S.D.—2.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: One question was with regard to concession to people who are well-off. I may inform the hon. Member that only if the income does not exceed Rs. 300 per month the concession could be given. As for the other question, it is true that the political workers did not work for any particular area or province, but they worked for the whole country. It is with that end in view that the Government of India have prepared a scheme in which both the Central Government and the State Governments will collaborate.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the number of political sufferers and whether the Government have maintained any separate list of them?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have no list. The State Governments may have it, because it is really the State Governments which are implementing the scheme.

Bihar-West Bengal Border Dispute

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*1137. { Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a dispute exists between the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar on the question, whether the village of Govindpur on the border of the districts of Malda in West Bengal and Purnea in Bihar is part of West Bengal or Bihar;

(b) whether any reference has been made to the Central Government in this connection; and

(c) the steps taken so far, to settle the dispute?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) This matter was raised at the recent meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council held in Bhubaneswar and it

was decided that the Chief Secretaries of the two Governments should make an on-the-spot enquiry with a view to find out the factual position and that till then, *status quo* should be maintained.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know when the dispute arose for the first time between the two States?

Shri G. B. Pant: We received the communication from the Government of West Bengal in November, 1958.

Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri: Is it not a fact that the Government of West Bengal have been realising tax from those places since 1847?

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not exactly remember. The two Governments have been making conflicting claims

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There were no two Governments. The whole of Bihar was in Bengal in 1847.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The hon. Home Minister has stated that the *status quo* is being maintained. May I know what the *status quo* is?

Shri G. B. Pant: The *status quo* is the state of things as it exists today.

Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri: May I know whether the Government is aware that some constables came into this district and used very rough language and violence against the people? What right or authority have the constables of Bihar to come there?

Shri G. B. Pant: If anything like that happened, that was very wrong.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indiscipline in Educational Institutions

*1138. { **Shri N. R. ManiSwamy:**
Shri Parkash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme or programme before Government to put

down the growing tendency of irresponsibility and indiscipline among students; and

(b) what interim measures have been suggested to the management of schools and colleges to curb this tendency?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Apart from the various steps taken for the all round improvement of the conditions of education in schools and colleges and increased welfare of teachers and students, some of the measures specially devised to improve student discipline are as follows:—

- (i) National Discipline Scheme;
- (ii) Auxiliary Cadet Corps;
- (iii) National Cadet Corps; and
- (iv) Labour and Social Service Schemes.

It is proposed to extend progressively the scope of the National Discipline Scheme and the National Cadet Corps with a view to bringing larger numbers of schools and college students within their purview. It is also proposed to introduce national service by students to inculcate in them a sense of discipline, a spirit of social service and dignity of manual labour and a Committee has been appointed by the Government to work out a suitable programme. Besides, the University Grants Commission have appointed a Committee to study the problem of student indiscipline and to recommend appropriate remedial measures.

In addition, the whole question of improving the pattern of education has a vital bearing on the improvement of discipline.

(b) None, Sir. The authorities of schools and colleges are competent to take such disciplinary and other measures as may be considered necessary by them.

Smuggling

*1139. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a noticeable change in the pattern of smuggling operations across the country's land border;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) how far the smuggling operations have affected the internal price of gold during the previous twelve months?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). There is no set pattern of smuggling activities across the country's land borders. The smugglers change their *modus operandi* and the nature of smuggled articles according to circumstances.

(c) The decrease in the smuggling of gold into the country is, it is believed, one of the important factors responsible for the rise in internal prices of gold since October, 1958.

Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*1140. { **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warlor:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Ramam:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has visited Kerala State very recently;

(b) whether the Government of India have come across certain statements criticizing the previous Kerala Government that the Commissioner issued while he was in Kerala; and

(c) whether the Commissioner has submitted any reports to the Government of India on his visit to Kerala?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The Commissioner last visited Kerala State from 16th to 23rd October, 1959.

(b) The Government of India have seen some press reports regarding the administration of welfare schemes for backward classes in Kerala, but have not seen any statement issued by the Commissioner. In fact the Commissioner has reported that he did not issue any such statement.

(c) He has submitted his usual tour notes for visits to several States including Kerala.

Working of Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act

*1141. { **Shrimati Ila**
Falchoudhuri:
Shrimati Renu
Chakravarty:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the working of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, since it was enforced on the 1st May, 1958;

(b) whether any suggestions have been received from the State Governments and Union Territories for making the working of the Act more effective;

(c) if so, the suggestions received in brief; and

(d) the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act have been made by eleven State Governments and all Union territories. 72 Protective Homes are reported to have been started so far, and Special Police Officers for dealing with offences under the Act have been appointed by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the Administrations of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

(b) and (c). The following important suggestions have been made:

(i) It should be permissible to appoint Inspector of Police also as Special Police Officer under the Act.

(ii) The mandatory provision for the presence of a woman witness of the locality for search without warrant under subsection (1) of Section 15, may be removed.

(d) The suggestions are under consideration.

Rihand Dam Project

*1142. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what is the result of the consideration by the Central Zonal Council of the question of distribution of power generated from the Rihand Project between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) by what time this matter is expected to be resolved?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The matter has been included as an item in the agenda of the next meeting of the Central Zonal Council which is expected to be held in the near future.

Tripura Territorial Council Accounts

*1143. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accounts of the Tripura Territorial Council have been audited; and

(b) if so, whether the audit report would be published?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The Tripura Territorial Council is a body corporate and its accounts are audited by the Accountant General, Assam. It has been ascertained from the Council that its accounts for the period from the 18th September, 1957, to the 31st

May, 1958, were audited last year and the accounts for the period from the 1st June, 1958, to the 30th November, 1959, are at present under audit.

(b) It is for the Council to decide whether the audit reports should be published or not.

Foreign Exchange

*1144. **Shri Rameshwar Tanti:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering the question of relaxing foreign exchange restrictions to encourage travel by Indian tourists; and

(b) if so, what is the decision of the Government in this regard?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Disease in Paddy Fields of Andaman

*1145. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the Andamans stem borer had attacked a large area in the best paddy producing region in the Port Blair area during the last year and this year;

(b) if so, the estimated amount of damage to paddy crop; and

(c) the action taken by Government to control the spread of the disease?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) An area of 93 acres during the last year and 108 acres this year was attacked by stem borer.

(b) It is not possible to make estimate of damage at present as paddy crop is still growing.

(c) A plant protection scheme is already in operation under the second five year plan to control infestation of

agricultural crops by pests. Under this scheme pesticides are supplied to cultivators at 50 per cent. of the cost price and equipment such as sprayers and dusters are made available to them on loan. Technical advice is also rendered free of charge to the cultivators. The services of plant protection workers for spraying and dusting of crops are also available to cultivators free of charge.

Pinto and Rotary Oil Mills

*1146. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the revising of the compounding rate for the pinto and rotary oil mills;

(b) if so, in what form;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether representations have been received from organisations of oil mill-owners for revising the compounded levy scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a), (b) and (d). Yes, Sir. Several representations have been received from organisations of oil mill-owners for revising the compounded levy scheme, and the whole question, therefore, is under active examination of the Government. As soon as a final decision is taken, the revised scheme will be duly notified.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Precision Instruments

*1147. **Shri N. M. Deb:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government have any plan for manufacturing precision instruments for ensuring self-sufficiency for defence needs?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): The Ordnance Factories are already manufacturing or developing the manufacture of a large number of precision instruments, Service requirements of which are si-

gnificant. Further plans for expanding the capacity in Ordnance Factories for instrument manufacture are under consideration.

Mineral Exploration in Orissa

*1148. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have approached the Government of India for any financial assistance to explore the mining prospects in the State;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been forwarded by the Orissa Government; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir

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

Export of Scrap

*1149. **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

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

(a) what has been the effect in terms of export of barter export policy in relation to scrap; and

(b) whether Government propose to regularise the export of scrap on barter basis?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The export of scrap has considerably increased.

(b) There is no proposal to export scrap only on barter basis.

हिन्दी प्रसिद्धि

*११४०. { श्री मोहन स्वल्प :
रेट गोविन्द दास :
श्रीमती शकुन्तला देवी :
श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री

क्या बहु-कार्य मंत्री १० सितम्बर,
१९४७ के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६३०

के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योग्यता-प्राप्त हिन्दी असिस्टेंट अब उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों से तदर्थ आधार पर अस्थायी रूप से भरे गये पदों पर नियुक्त कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या योग्यताप्राप्त हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों को भी वही वेतन-क्रम दिया जायेगा जो १ फरवरी, १९५७ से पहले भर्ती किये गये हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों को दिया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बात्तार) : (क) जी हां । संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा जून, १९५९ में ली गई विभागीय प्रतियोगी परीक्षा में ४६ उम्मीदवार सफल घोषित किये गये हैं ।

(ख) परिणाम घोषित होने के बाद इन ४६ सफल उम्मीदवारों में से एक ने इस्तीफा दे दिया और ३१ को रिक्त स्थानों पर या रेग्यूलर असिस्टेंट या तदर्थ आधार पर भर्ती किये गये उन हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों के स्थान पर लगा दिया गया है जिन्होंने परीक्षा पास नहीं की और जिनको १-९-५९ को इन पदों पर तीन साल पूरे नहीं हुये । दो और सफल उम्मीदवार परीक्षा का परिणाम घोषित होने से पहले ही हिन्दी असिस्टेंट के पद पर काम कर रहे थे ।

(ग) और (घ). हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों के पद ऐक्स-कांडर माने गये हैं, चाहे उन पर सफल उम्मीदवार ही काम क्यों न काम कर रहे हों । इसलिये इन उम्मीदवारों को उनके अपर डिवीजन क्लर्क या लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्क के वेतन के अलावा ३० रुपये मासिक विशेष वेतन दिया जायेगा ।

तीन-वर्षीय स्नातक पाठ्य-क्रम

११५१. श्री भक्त वर्शन : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री १० अगस्त, १९५९ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ४४८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय देशमुख समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के विश्व-विद्यालयों में तीन-वर्षीय स्नातक पाठ्य-क्रम चालू करने के बारे में राज्य सरकार के साथ जो विचार-विमर्श चल रहा था उसके बारे में इस बीच क्या कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस निर्णय का न्यौरा बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ;

(ग) उस निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय होने की आशा है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने प्रस्ताव किया था कि वर्तमान माध्यमिक शिक्षा पद्धति में कोई फेर-बदल न करते हुये राज्य के चार विश्वविद्यालयों आगरा, इलाहाबाद, गोरखपुर और सलनऊ में तीन वर्ष का उपाधि पाठ्यक्रम चालू होना चाहिये, अर्थात्, हाई स्कूल में दो वर्ष लगाने के बाद दो वर्ष इन्टरमीडिएट में लगाने चाहिये और इस योजना को अमल में लाते हुये होने वाले अनावर्ती खर्च के लिये सौ प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता मिलनी चाहिये । भारत सरकार ने विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के परामर्श से, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया है और

राज्य सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि वे इस ब्रह्मदा को प्रमल में लाने के लिये प्रागे कार्रवाई करे ।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Excise Duty on Khandsari

*1152. **Shri Ram Saran:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to levy a compound excise duty on Khandsari sugar as announced in the early part of this year; and

(b) how much money has been realised as excise duty on Khandsari sugar during 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The proposal of introducing a compounded levy scheme on the Khandsari sugar is still under Government's examination;

(b) the total excise duty (gross) collected on Khandsari sugar during the year 1959 upto November, 1959 is Rs. 7,38,000.

Loan from U.S.A.

*1153. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has requested U.S.A. for a loan of 190 million from current year appropriation of 550 million dollars;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the results of that request?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Even before the United States Congress appropriated \$ 550 million to the Development Loan Fund, certain programmes and projects to be financed out of the current year's appropriation have been under discussion. The programmes and projects and the estimated costs are being modified during discussions and it is not practicable to name any figure as a definite request.

(b) To secure foreign exchange for the implementation of the schemes in the Five Year Plan.

(c) Negotiations are still continuing.

Naga Hostiles

*1154. { **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that 17 members of Army Ambulance Unit were ambushed recently by naga hostiles near Tuensang; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No such incident took place.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil Exploration at Sibsagar

*1155. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made so far in the exploration of Oil in Longsai at Sibsagar in Assam; and

(b) the amount spent so far and how long the work will continue?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Seismic exploration in the Longsai area, Sibsagar, was completed by April, 1958. A deep test well at Dasangmukh has been drilled down to a depth of 3811 metres, at which depth crystalline rocks were struck. The entire depth of the well has been electrologged, and certain intervals have been selected for testing. The testing work will be carried out in the near future.

(b) As the accounts are not maintained project-wise, only approximate figures can be given. These are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha. Exploration work is likely to continue during the Third Five Year Plan period.

Residential Permits for Foreign Nationals

*1156. { Shrimati Manjula Devi:
Shri Khushwaqt Bal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided that all foreigners in India except nationals of the Commonwealth countries, Diplomats and Embassy Officials must get themselves registered and secure residential permits; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this new decision?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes; if they are not already in possession of these documents.

(b) It was reported that a large number of foreigners were without valid passports or other travel documents.

✓ बम्बई राज्य का विभाजन

*११५७. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :
क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को बम्बई राज्य को विभाजित करने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है ;

✓ (ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक धन्यता निर्णय करेगी ;

(ग) क्या महाविदम्ब के बारे में भी कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उस पर भी विचार करेगी ; और

(घ) क्या बम्बई राज्य को विभाजित करने से केन्द्र को और अधिक आर्थिक भार वहन करना पड़ेगा ?

✓ गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) :

✓ (क) से (घ) सरकार को हाल ही में

✓ इस बारे में कांग्रेस बकिंग कमेटी द्वारा पत्र किये गये प्रस्ताव की प्रति मिली है। इस मामले पर गौर किया जा रहा है।

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

*1158. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 548 on the 19th August, 1959 and state the further progress made in different States with regard to separation of Judiciary from Executive?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): Since the last reply was given there has been such separation in the entire States of Bombay and Mysore. In West Bengal effect has been given to the scheme in all the districts by executive orders. The Government of Assam have set up a Committee to consider this matter and its recommendations are still awaited by them. The Government of Uttar Pradesh propose to extend the scheme to another 14 districts from the next financial year.

Fertiliser Plant at Neyveli

*1159. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhad:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Achar:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 963 on the 31st August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the tenders received in response to the global enquiry issued by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation

for a fertiliser Plant have since been examined;

(b) if so, the final decision taken; and

(c) the nature of steps taken so far in setting up this plant?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The offers of Messrs. Pintsch Bamag—Linde (West Germany) and Messrs. Ansaldo (Italy) for the supply and erection of plant, machinery and equipment for the fertiliser scheme have been accepted and orders placed on these firms by the Corporation.

(c) The land required for this scheme has been acquired. Preliminary steps have also been taken to design the civil works. Arrangements are being made to receive the plant, machinery and equipment at the site and also for their erection.

Department of Archaeology

*1160. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment as to the number of persons of various qualifications that will be required by the Central Government to man the expanding Department of Archaeology has been made;

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

(c) the steps taken to meet the requirement at different levels?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). It has been estimated that sixteen gazetted and eleven non-gazetted officers with technical qualifications may be required annually for the next two years to meet the requirements of the Union Department of Archaeology.

(c) A school of Archaeology has been opened on 16th of October, 1959 to give training in Archaeology.

India's Contribution towards U.N. Special Fund

*1162. { **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ram Garib:
Qazi Matin:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Manabendra Shah:

Will the the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of Government of India's contribution towards the United Nation's Special Fund which has been recently constituted?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Rupee equivalent of \$500,000 for the year 1959.

Special Type of Steel

*1163. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1466 on the 23rd March, 1959 and state:

(a) the present cost of production of special types of steel in Ordnance Factories; and

(b) whether the 12 ton electric Arc Furnace has gone into operation?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The cost of production of special and alloy steels is competitive. 113 varieties of different qualities are produced. Some are of security nature required for defence purposes.

(b) Yes, Sir, it was commissioned on the 23rd September, 1959 before the target date which was October.

Durgapur Steel Plant

*1164. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Subhman Ghose:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some new defects have been noticed in the

Power Plant of the Durgapur Steel Plant on the 2nd November, 1959;

(b) if so, the details of the same;

(c) the steps taken by Government to remedy it; and

(d) whether any penalty has been imposed therefor on Indian Steel Works Company Limited?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). No new defects were noticed on 2nd November, 1959 in the power plant of Durgapur Steel Plant. On 22nd October, 1959 it was noticed that R.C. Water duct of the Power Plant had developed some cracks. After investigating the matter the contractors took immediate remedial measures by insertion of welded steel pipes within the R.C. Duct and by reinforcing and pressure grouting the space in between the steel and concrete ducts.

Under the contract all defects in the plant have to be rectified by Indian Steel Works Construction Co. Ltd. at their own cost.

सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल की मूर्ति

*११६४-क. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इंडिय गेट के सामने सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल की मूर्ति स्थापित करने के लिये कोई सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की उसके प्रति क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) :

(क) और (ख) यह सुझाव नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमिटी को मिला था जिन्होंने इसे दिल्ली के उचित स्थानों पर मूर्तियां लगाने से सम्बन्धित सलाहकार समिति के सामने रख दिया। इस काम के लिये सब से अच्छी जगह के सवाल और दूसरी

सम्बन्धित बातों पर गौर किया जा रहा है।

American Aid to India

*1164-B. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to a United States Government report alleging shortcomings in the handling of aid to India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir. Certain reports on this subject have appeared in the Press.

(b) According to Press Reports the results of audit of the U.S. aid programme in India from July 1954 to June, 1958 have recently been published in U.S.A. The audit report is said to contain some observations regarding inadequate reporting by Government of India to the International Co-operation Administration of U.S.A., inadequate staffing of the I.C.A. Mission in India, some instances of ineffective utilisation of aid goods and certain problems in administration of local currency funds accruing to the U.S. account. The report is also said to accept on the whole that the project objectives in the different aid programmes in India have been met and that administrative and accounting arrangements in India have improved considerably.

Foreign Nationals without Passports

*1165. { **Shri Rameshwar Tanti:**
Shri Anirudh Sinha:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shrimati Manjula Devi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of foreign nationals have been detected to be living in Durgapur, Asansol, Burnpur and other places without valid travel documents and passports;

(b) if so, to which country these nationals belong;

(c) how they managed to come in the country without passports; and

(d) what further action has been taken against them?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Indo-Pak Financial Talks

*1166. { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Ram Krishna Gupta:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the officials of India and Pakistan took place on the 8th December, 1959 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the topics discussed; and

(c) the results of the conference?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the statement I made in the House on 18th December, 1959.

Seizure of Knives in Delhi

*1167. { **Shri Mohan Swarup:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 2,000 knives have been seized by Delhi Police in the month of November, 1959; and

(b) whether the Police authorities have been able to find out the purpose for which knives in such large numbers were being stored?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) It appears that most of the knives were kept for sale.

Military Training for Youths

*1168. { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Ram Krishna Gupta:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme has been drawn up by the Government of India to bring under arms more than two lakh youths of the country in the age-groups of 15 and 19;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it will be enforced?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). The details of a scheme for a large increase in the N.C.C. have been considered and progressively worked out. It is planned to initiate the necessary steps shortly. The age group we have at present under consideration is 16 to 19.

Smuggling of Gold

*1168-A. **Shrimati Maftida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Bombay Customs have recently detected smuggling of gold in powdered form through postal envelopes; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In pursuance of prior information that Shri Vrijlal VasANJI Lalji, Bombay was receiving gold in powdered form from Aden through the medium of the post. On 2nd December, 1959, the Bombay Customs authorities searched his premises and recovered three envelopes, which had just been delivered, containing about one tola of gold each in powdered form. Immediately on the recovery of

these envelopes containing gold, the Foreign Post was checked up and 21 more envelopes containing approximately one tola of gold each in powdered form were also recovered.

**नेशनल एटलस आर्गनाइजेशन आफ इंडिया
का मुख्य कार्यालय**

११६८-स. श्री भक्त दत्तान : क्या वेंकानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि नेशनल एटलस आर्गनाइजेशन आफ इंडिया का मुख्य कार्यालय देहरादून से हटा कर कलकत्ता ले जाने का निश्चय किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य-मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) और (ख) नेशनल एटलस आर्गनाइजेशन का मुख्य दफ्तर शुरू से ही कलकत्ता में है और इसलिये उसे हटाने का मवाल नहीं उठता ।

Steel Plant at Bokaro

+1169. {
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta;
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty;
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh;
Shri Ramakrishna Reddy;
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri;
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 725 on the 13th August, 1959 and state the nature of progress since made in setting up a fourth steel plant at Bokaro?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) : Preliminary investigations regarding soil conditions and the field work for a contour survey have been completed. Over 100 holes have been drilled into hard rock and more than 150 pits dug to determine the sub-soil water level

and the nature and quality of soil and water.

The construction of temporary offices and bachelors' quarters at the site camp is nearing completion. The Indian firm of Consultants appointed to prepare a preliminary project report has submitted an interim report on the market survey.

Gold Smuggling

*1170. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the objects and aims contemplated in introducing special rupee notes for circulation in West Asia by the Reserve Bank of India were achieved in inhibiting the flow of smuggled gold from traditional sources; and

(b) whether the smugglers have switched on to a change in pattern of smuggling operation to circumvent the currency regulations and exchange controls by reviving their business links snapped by these restrictive measures?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha) : (a) Yes.

(b) Smuggling of gold into India is also financed through other means than the export of Indian notes to the areas in which special Indian currency has been issued. Such smuggling is, however, very difficult, and there is no reason to believe that it has increased recently to any significant extent.

Harijan Welfare Department in Kerala

*1171. {
Shri Narayanankutty Menon;
Shri V. Eacharan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have decided to conduct any inquiries into the working of the Co-operative Societies and the Harijan Welfare Department in the Kerala State; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The State Government have instituted an inquiry into the working of the Coir Co-operative Societies in Kerala. As regards the Harijan Welfare Department, evaluation of the work done by the Department was undertaken to assess how far the measures taken by the Department had resulted in the achievement of the objectives.

(b) These measures were taken to find ways and to see if any changes were necessary to improve the working of the Societies and the Harijan Welfare Department.

Ex-Members of Income-tax Investigation Commission

*1172. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2270 on the 7th May, 1959 and lay a statement showing:

(a) the dates on which the two former members of the Income-tax Investigation Commission had retired from Government service;

(b) the dates on which they first appeared before the Directors of Income-tax (Special Investigation) on behalf of the party concerned;

(c) whether any prior permission was applied for and given in respect of their appearance; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The two Members of Income-tax Investigation Commission mentioned in reply to Starred Question No. 2270, retired from Government service on 19th April, 1952 and 1st May, 1956.

(b) They first appeared before the Director of Inspection (Special Investigation) as Income-tax Practitioners on 17th December, 1956 and 10th October, 1957 respectively.

(c) and (d). Government's prior permission for their appearance before the Directors of Inspection (Special Investigation) was not necessary. A retired Class I Officer has to obtain prior permission of Government only for accepting "Commercial employment", within 2 years of retirement. Professional service like Income-tax practice is not, however, considered as "Commercial employment".

Production of Oil

*1173. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of oil in the Indian oil fields is capable of being stepped up;

(b) if so, by what percentage; and

(c) what efforts are being made to step up production?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By about 20 per cent in the Assam Oil Company areas. Commercial production in the Oil India areas has not started yet.

(c) No efforts are being made just now to step up commercial production, till additional refining capacity at Gauhati and then Barauni becomes available, to process the increased output of crude oil.

Free Education for the Handicapped

*1174. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to give free education to the handicapped;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been worked out; and

(c) when this scheme will be implemented?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). No special scheme for providing free education for the handicapped has been drawn up.

Applications for Naturalisation by Chinese Nationals

*1175. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Chinese nationals in Calcutta have applied for naturalisation certificates;

(b) if so, how many have applied for the same since October, 1959; and

(c) how many have been granted the said certificates?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Information is being collected from the State Government;

(b) Government of India have received only three applications;

(c) The applications are under consideration.

Raid by Naga Hostiles

*1175-A. {
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri P. G. Deb:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shrimati Mafida Ahmed
 Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Naga hostiles raided Bazalkata, Nanginjuri and Raidangathengalagaon villages on the night of 9th December, 1959, 30 miles from Jorhat;

(b) if so, the full details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such occurrences in future?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (c). On the night of 9th December, 1959 about 20 hostile Nagas wearing olive green uni-

forms and armed with rifles and guns raided Bajalcata, Nagunijurithangalagaon and Naga Bastethangalgaon in the jurisdiction of Titahar Police Station in the Sibsagar District of Assam and took away 2 S.B.B.L. guns, 45 cartridges, clothes, ornaments and cash amounting to Rs. 6,130. Village defence parties are being organised and patrolling has been intensified.

State Bank of India Branches

1899. {
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total number of branches of the State Bank of India opened so far in Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan, separately?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Since its inception on the 1st July, 1955, the State Bank of India has opened 22 branches in Punjab and 2 each in Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan upto the end of November, 1959.

Visit of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Bombay

1900. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many times the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes visited Bombay during 1959 so far; and

(b) the places visited by him in the State?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Eight Times.

(b) Dohad, Jhalod, Kushalgarh, Badwas Loharia, Sajjangarh, Godhra, Karoli, Vajalpur, Rameshra, Baroda, Surat, Bombay, Nagpur, Dahanu Road, Mokhada, Washale, Kortad, Jawahar, Talwada, Kainad, Bordi, Gholvad,

Billimora, Borkhadi, Bulsar, Dharampur, Vadkhambha, Nanapondha, Mota Pundha, Ameti, Nanivahial Kaprada Mandwa, Narel, Karjat, Gaur-Kamat, Chawk Khalapur, Chive, Vavlioli, Pali, Roha, Khargaon, Kolad, Pen, Kalyan, Nasik Road, Malegaon, Sattana, Nasik Road, Orate, (Bastin) Kosbad, Dehanu Road, Kasa, Sarvodya, Kendra Talasari, Kasa, Tel Wada, Murbad, Pawan, Theronda, Ashagad.

Polytechnics in Punjab

1901. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 212 on the 5th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals from the Punjab State Government for the location of three Centrally sponsored polytechnics and one additional State-sponsored polytechnic; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The State Government have proposed to locate the three Centrally-Sponsored polytechnics at Sirsa, Hamirpur and Batala. No proposal has yet been received regarding the location of the State-sponsored polytechnic.

Allahabad High Court

1902. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Writ petitions of the years 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 in Allahabad High Court, pending for disposal till 30th September, 1959; and

(b) the measures adopted to clear off the arrears?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a)

and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Remission of Sentences of Prisoners

1903. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of (i) murder cases and (ii) other cases in which pardons or remissions of sentences have been granted by the Central Government or the President during July-November, 1959?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Death sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life in the case of 28 prisoners and remission of sentence was granted in one case, during the period from 1st July to 30th November, 1959.

Collection of Taxes in Delhi

1904. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any fall in the collection of Central taxes in Delhi during 1958-59; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The required information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Hall-cum-Auditoriums in Orissa

1905. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the campus work projects, applications have been received from educational institutions in Orissa for grants to construct hall-cum-auditoriums;

(b) if so, what amount has been allotted to Orissa for this purpose;

(c) the names of the institutions which have applied for such grants; and

(d) when they are going to receive these grants?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No State-wise allotment is made for this purpose.

- (c) 1. Bhadrak College, Bhadrak.
 2. University College of Engineering, Burla.
 3. P.M. Academy, Cuttack.
 4. Salipur High School, Salipur, Cuttack.
 5. Alnahat High School, Cuttack.
 6. Sundergram High School, Sundergram.
 7. Khalikote Collegiate High School, Berhampur.
 8. B.M. Bagrai High School, Bhadrak.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

S.C. and S.T. Commissioner's Visit to Punjab

1906. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many times the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes visited the Punjab State during the year 1958-59; and

(b) the places visited by him in the State?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Five times.

(b) Pathankot, Chakarpur, Gurgaon, Rewari, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Rohat, Sonapat, Nangal, Asron, Ambala, Anloh, Doraha, Ludhiana, Barawal, Bhaure, Phagwara, Jullundur, Jallowal, Malasian, Amritsar, Pokha, Jaura, Chandigarh and Dimanagar.

Education of Girls in Punjab

1907. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by Central Government for 1959-60 to the Government of Punjab for the education of girls; and

(b) whether the Government of Punjab had sought any amount for this purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been allocated under the Centrally sponsored scheme for expansion of girls education and training of women teachers at the elementary stage.

(b) Yes, for Rs. 3.00 lakhs, for which administrative approval has been issued.

Welfare Extension Projects in Punjab

1908. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the kind of welfare extension projects established in Punjab by the Central Social Welfare Board with Central assistance during 1958-59; and

(b) the location of these projects?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Welfare Extension Projects of the Co-ordinated Pattern.

- (b) 1. Machhiwara, District Ludhiana.
 2. Samana, District Patiala.
 3. Dasuya, District Hoshiarpur.
 4. Pundri, District Karnal.
 5. Sohana, District Gurgaon.
 6. Fatehabad, District Hissar.
 7. Phulwest, District Bhatinda.

Tribal Development in Punjab

1909. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the actual expenditure incurred during the last three years for tribal development in Punjab (year-wise);

(b) whether the entire amount allocated during the Second Five Year Plan will be fully utilised; and

(c) the progress of tribal welfare schemes carried out in 1959 so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a)

The required information is given below:—

Year	State Sector	Central Sector	Total
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
1956-57	1.80	1.88	3.68
1957-58	2.47	4.31	6.78
1958-59	2.98	5.85	8.83
TOTAL	7.25	12.04	19.29

(b) No, Sir.

(c) During the current financial year upto 30th September, 1959, a sum of Rs. 1.985 lakhs under the State Sector and Rs. 7.036 lakhs under the Central Sector has been spent for tribal welfare.

Welfare of S.C., S.T. and other Backward Classes in Punjab

1910. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the share of the Central Government in 1959-60 for welfare of

Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward classes (separately) in Punjab; and

(b) the share of the Central Government in 1959-60 for setting up of special multi-purpose blocks in Punjab?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The allocation made for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes in Punjab during 1959-60 is as follows:

Category of Backward Classes	State Sector	Central Sector	Total
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
(1) Scheduled Tribes	6.95	12.04	18.99
(2) Scheduled Castes &	34.98	7.56	42.54
(3) Other Backward Classes			
(Break up of allocations between (2) and (3) has yet to be ascertained).			
TOTAL	41.93	19.60	61.53

The share of the Central Government will be 50 per cent. of the actual expenditure incurred on State Sector Schemes and the entire actual expenditure incurred on Central Sector Schemes.

(b) Nil; because at present there is no special multipurpose tribal block in the Punjab.

Children Kidnapped in Delhi

1911. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will he Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

329 (A) L.S.D.—3.

(a) the number of children kidnapped in Delhi during 1959 (upto the 30th November, 1959);

(b) the number of children recovered; and

(c) the number of persons convicted for this offence?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) 116.

(b) 91.

(c) 6. Cases against 95 persons are pending in court.

Visit of Commissioner for S.C. and S.T. to U.P.

1912. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many times the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes visited Uttar Pradesh during 1959 so far; and

(b) the places visited by him in the State?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Twice.

(b) Allahabad, Lucknow and Moradabad.

General Education Schemes of Delhi

1913. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amount of grants allotted by the Centre to the Delhi State during 1959-60 for different projects under general educational schemes only?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): The funds required by the Delhi Administration for the implementation of various educational schemes are provided in the Administration's budget itself and no separate grants as such are given by the Centre to the Administration. A provision of Rs. 113 lakhs was made for the various educational schemes of the Delhi Administration under the Second Five Year Plan in the current year's budget estimates.

Unauthorised Entry into India

1914. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of persons arrested in Punjab and West Rajasthan for crossing the West Pakistan border into Pakistan and coming back to India without passport during 1959-60 so far?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Cases under Untouchability (Offences) Act in Delhi

1915. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of persons who had been prosecuted in Delhi during 1959 so far under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and have been acquitted?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Four persons were prosecuted and all were acquitted.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Punjab

1916. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned so far under the Second Five Year Plan for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Punjab; and

(b) the amount spent so far out of these allocations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is given below:—

	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Total
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
Amount Sanctioned.	61.19	127.72	188.91@
Amount spent upto 30-9-59	28.31	101.72*	130.03

*Includes some additional expenditure which was incurred by the State Government out of their own funds.

@Includes provision for the year 1959-60.

Aligarh Muslim University

1917. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant or loan made to the Aligarh Muslim University in connection with its scheme for the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the nature and amount of such grants and loans for each scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Pakistani Books Banned in India

1918. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of books written by Pakistani authors which have been banned by the Government of India during the last five years; and

(b) whether the question was taken up at any time by Pakistan with the Government of India during the above period?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) During the last five years, the Central Government prohibited the entry into India of the following three books which were printed and published in Pakistan:

(i) "Bhupatsinh" written by Kaluwank Rawatwank and printed and published in Pakistan,

(ii) "American Military Aid to Pakistan (Its full implications)" written by Salahuddin Ahmed and published by Abdus Salam and printed by G. A. Chowdhury at Paramount Press Ltd., Dacca,

(iii) "Captive Kashmir" written by Aziz Beg, published by Allied Business Corporation, Lahore and printed by the Pakistan Herald Press, Karachi.

(b) No.

Import of C.I. Sheets

1919. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of C.I. sheets imported from abroad in 1959-60 so far; and

(b) the imported price per bundle?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) There have been no imports of corrugated iron sheets in 1959-60 so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Corruption Cases in Finance Ministry

1920. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of corruption cases detected by the vigilance staff against the personnel of the Finance Ministry and its subordinate offices in New Delhi and Delhi area in 1958-59; and

(b) how they have been dealt with?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Thirty-five.

(b) In one case, which related to wrong particulars given for employment purposes, the services of the person concerned were terminated.

20 cases were dropped after enquiry. In the remaining 14 cases enquiries are continuing.

[Note.—The above information does not include cases of the Indian Audit Department.]

Arrest of Pakistanis in India

1921. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total number of Pakistanis arrested since 1st September, 1959 for unauthorised entry into India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Agricultural Colonies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Punjab

1922. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where agricultural colonies were started for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State of Punjab in the year 1958-59 under the Centrally sponsored schemes;

(b) the names of places where they are proposed to be started in the year 1959-60;

(c) the amount of grant sanctioned by the Central Government for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 for the purpose; and

(d) the amount actually spent in the year 1958-59?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The places where land is to be purchased for the Settlement of Scheduled Castes have not yet been finalised.

(c) 1958-59—Rs. 6.40 lakhs (as grants to beneficiaries), Provision for 1959-60—Rs. 7.84 lakhs.

(d) Rs. 6.40 lakhs.

Training of Defence Personnel in Foreign Countries

1923. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) how many officers of Army, Navy and Air Force were sent to foreign countries for higher training

during 1958 (upto 30th November, 1959); and

(b) the names of the countries other than the U.K. to which they were sent?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) 38 officers were sent during 1959 upto the 30th November 1959 for higher training abroad i.e., on courses other than in the maintenance of equipments etc.;

(b) Australia, Canada and U.S.A.

Gandhi Bhawans in Universities

1924. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2639 on the 11th September, 1959 and state the names of Universities where Gandhi Bhawans have been established so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Gandhi Bhawans have not been established in any of the Universities so far. The foundation-stone of the Gandhi Bhawan at the Delhi University was laid by the Prime Minister on the 17th December, 1959 and the construction work is expected to start shortly.

Development Works in the Andamans

1925. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the amount proposed to be spent on development works under different heads in the Andaman Islands during the year 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The amount proposed to be spent on the various heads of development in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the year 1959-60 is as follows:—

	Rupees in lakhs
(I) Agricultural and Community Development	42.237
(II) Irrigation & Power	0.350
(III) Industry & Mining	1.862
(IV) Transport & Communications	21.034
(V) Social Services	19.781
(VI) Miscellaneous	0.234
(VII) Development of Minor Ports	5.000
TOTAL	90.498

Sangeet Natak Akademi

1926. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of organisations in Punjab which received grants from the Sangeet Natak Akademi in 1958-59 and the amount thereof;

(b) whether the Sangeet Natak Akademi has decided to give grants for promotion of music during 1959-60; and

(c) if so, the amount thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The Sangeet Natak Akademi sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,000 during 1958-59 to the Haribalabh Sangeet Maha Sabha, Jullundur.

(b) The question of sanctioning grants to cultural organisations during 1959-60 is under consideration of the Akademi.

(c) Does not arise.

Delhi Schools in Tents

1927. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of Government schools in Delhi still running in tents?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (i) Schools running wholly in tents. . . 36.

(ii) Schools housed partly in buildings and partly in tents. . . 37.

Hindi in Delhi Administration

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Padam Dev:
 1928. { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
 { **Shri Naval Prabhakar:**
 { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2356 on the 8th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the report of the Committee appointed to draw up a time schedule for the progressive adoption of Hindi as the language of Delhi Administration; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The report of the Committee is still under consideration.

सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय और केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड में समन्वय

₹२२६. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 --- . . { त १० ना० तबारी :

क्या सि० पंजी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय और केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के कार्य-क्षेत्रों में समन्वय लाने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

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

(ग) पंचवर्षीय योजना के तत्वावधान में केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के कार्यों का अध्ययन करने वाले दल के निम्नलिखित प्रति-कथन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

“वर्तमान एकांगी व्यवहार के फलस्वरूप स्त्रियों और बच्चों को परिवार से भ्रमण समझ लेने की नीति में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है और परिवार को एक इकाई मान कर अधिक बड़े समुदायों की धारणा पर कार्य करना आवश्यक है ।”

शिला मंत्री (डा० का० ला० जीमाली) :

(क) और (ख) : इस संबंध में पहले ही कार्रवाई की जा चुकी है । अप्रैल, १९५७ में केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड ने समन्वित ढंग की समाज कल्याण विस्तार प्रायोजनाओं की एक योजना चालू की थी । इस योजना के अधीन बोर्ड बच्चों, स्त्रियों और शारीरिक

दृष्टि से प्रशस्त व्यक्तियों के कल्याण के लिये कार्यक्रम बनाता और इसे सामुदायिक विकास और तहसील मंत्रालय के सामुदायिक विकास बंडों के अन्तर्गत करता है।

(ग) सिद्ध है कि भारत सरकार के विचार-धर्म हैं।

Extensions for Superannuated Staff

1930. Shri N. Keshava: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that extensions beyond the age of superannuation are granted only in cases of technical personnel in the E.M.E. and A.O.C. Establishments; and

(b) how many civilians clerks have been granted extensions beyond the age of superannuation in E.M.E. and A.O.C. establishments in 1959 so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Non-technical personnel are granted extension of service beyond the age of superannuation either in cases where such extension is in the public interest or where they are entitled to continue upto the age of 60 years under their terms of appointment. In either case, physical fitness and the capacity to maintain standards of efficiency based on the recommendations of the appropriate Departmental Promotion Committee, is taken into consideration.

(b) 35, out of whom 22 belong to the AOC while 13 belong to the EME.

State Museums

1931. { Shri Panigrahi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 688 on the 22nd August, 1959 and state:

(a) the various State Museums which asked for financial help from the Government of India during 1959-60;

(b) the amount of help asked for by them; and

(c) how the sanctioned amount of 9 lakhs of rupees has been allotted to the various State museums?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a), (b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 94].

Grants to Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh

1932. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any further grants to Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh for development of Gramdan villages in Orissa during 1958-59 and 1959-60 to date; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Expenditure on Steel Plants

1933. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1249 on the 8th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the estimates of various items of expenditure connected with the three steel projects have been received from the Hindustan Steel Ltd; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The estimates are at present being reviewed by the Hindustan Steel Limited.

Rise in Land Prices in Delhi

1934. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1059 on the 19th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the report regarding rising prices of land for house-building in Delhi; and

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

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The report is still under consideration.

Panna Diamond Mines

1935. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 480 on the 10th August, 1959 and state at what stage is the question of setting up an autonomous statutory corporation or company for the Panna Diamond Mines?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Large amount of prospecting work is to be undertaken before commercial exploitation can be predicted. Prospecting is proposed to be undertaken through the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited.

White Cement

1936. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 209 on the 5th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the suitability from commercial point of view of the process developed for production of white cement has been ascertained; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Salary Structure in Engineering Institutes

1937. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 817 on the 27th August, 1959 and state the progress made so far in the implementation of the scheme of rationalising and improving the staff and salary structure in Engineering institutions?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The State Governments of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir have accepted the scheme finally. Detailed procedures concerning the implementation of the scheme have been formulated and communicated to them.

Film Finance Corporation

1938. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Padam Dev:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2346 on the 8th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Film Finance Corporation have been prepared; and

(b) if so, when the Corporation will be set up?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The necessary formalities for registering the Corporation are underway.

Licences for Business in Nicobar Islands

1939. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licensing system is followed for carrying on general business with the Nicobar Islands and Port Blair;

(b) if so, when it was introduced;

(c) whether any condition is imposed before a person is granted licence;

(d) whether licences are renewable; and

(e) how many persons were granted licence since 1952 (year by year)?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes.

(b) 1st July, 1956.

(c) Yes. The conditions to be fulfilled by the licencees are indicated in the application form and the form of licence.

(d) Yes.

(e) Licences were issued from the year 1957, under the provision of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956.

The number of licences given from year to year is given below:—

	No. of licences.
1957	.. 4
1958	.. 4
1959	.. 3

Post-Matric Scholarships

1940. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amount released towards payment of post-Matric

scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in U.P. during 1959-60?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): Uptilnow i.e., during 1959-60 a sum of Rs. 26,82,000 has been released towards the payment of post-Matric scholarships to Scheduled Castes students belonging to Uttar Pradesh. There are no Scheduled Tribes in the State.

Show Rooms for Articles Produced in Ordnance Factories

1941. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether show rooms for display of articles manufactured in Ordnance Factories which were shown in 'India-1958' Exhibition have been arranged in important places?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): No, Sir.

अष्टाचार

१९४२. पंडित डा० ना० तिवारी: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बढ़ते हुए अष्टाचार को रोकने के लिये क्या प्रशासनिक निगरानी विभाग का कोई नए कदम उठाने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या उनकी रूपरेखा तैयार हो गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है;

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बालार): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग), सवाल नहीं उठते।

Educational Grants to Institutions

1943. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

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

Unstarred Question No. 425 on the 10th August, 1959 and state:

(a) the names of 75 institutions that applied for non-recurring grants; and

(b) the criterion applied for giving such grants?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 95]

Indian Botanical Garden, Sibpur (Howrah)

1944. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions on which the herbarium attached to the Indian Botanical Garden at Sibpur has been taken over by the Central Government to be transferred into a National Herbarium;

(b) whether since the take over any plan of its expansion and development has been drawn up; and

(c) if so, its important features?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 96].

Houses in Kasauli

1945. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme has been framed to utilise the houses lying vacant in Kasauli;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when all those houses are likely to be occupied?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). No Defence Services accommodation at Kasauli is lying vacant at present. Civil accommodation is hired, as and when necessary. No specific scheme for utilising civil accommodation that may be vacant is under consideration.

Expenditure on Higher Education

1946. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1381 on the 11th September, 1959 and state:

(a) what is the average expenditure which a student has to incur to take a degree in (i) mining, (ii) agriculture, (iii) medicine, (iv) engineering and (v) three years Degree course; and

(b) what steps, if any, are being taken to make such education cheaper and within the means of average Indian student?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) Government has already instituted schemes of scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes and scholarships and loan scholarships for other deserving but poor students. These schemes are proposed to be enlarged as far as possible in the Third Five Year Plan period.

Antimony Ore in Nagpur

1947. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the action taken by Government on the Tariff Commission's recommendations relating to Geological Survey of India giving highest priority to the further work to be done at Kolari in Nagpur district of Bombay State to prove the possibility of commercial exploitation of deposits of antimony ore located there?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): In accordance with the Tariff Commission's recommendations large scale mapping for antimony around Kolari in the Nagpur district of Bombay was carried out by the Geological Survey of India during 1958-59 in continuation of the mapping carried out in this area by Geological

Survey of India in 1955 when some indication of the possibility of mineralisation was there. However the detailed mapping during 1958-59 has not yielded any promising results. Numerous quartz veins were plotted between north west of Kolari and west of Saigaon. None of them showed any mineralisation.

Government Rubber Factory, Kerala

1948. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ex-manager of Government Rubber Factory, Trivandrum, Kerala State, was reinstated in the old post;

(b) if so, for what reason; and

(c) whether Government is aware that he was formerly removed as a result of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee of the Kerala Legislature?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (c). In 1951 the Rubber Expert of the Travancore Rubber Works Trivandrum was also made responsible for the administration of the factory and was given the designation of General Manager. In its 5th report submitted to Government in March 1958 the Estimates Committee for Government commercial concerns recommended that a full time General Manager should be appointed for administrative functions. In pursuance of these recommendations separate posts of technical expert and General Manager were created by Government in January 1959. Experience however showed that the revised arrangement had resulted in deterioration in the factory's work and that there was no justification for separate posts of technical expert and General Manager. Orders were therefore issued combining the two posts and appointing the technical expert to function as the General Manager also.

Red Fort, Delhi

1949. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Red Fort in Delhi has any cellars;

(b) whether the portion of the Red Fort under military occupation contains important historic monuments or sites; and

(c) if so, whether Government will consider throwing open the cellars and the historic monuments and sites to the visitors?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir. The Rang Mahal has a cellar.

(b) The monuments in the area under occupation of the military are relatively unimportant and are not centrally protected.

(c) It is not considered safe to throw the cellar open to the public due to inadequate light and ventilation. The protected monuments and sites under the Union Department of Archaeology are open to the visitors.

Industrial Projects

1950. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount invested in all the industrial projects in the public sectors during the First and the Second Five Year Plan periods;

(b) how much of it is by way of loan and how much by way of capital;

(c) the dates on which interest was paid and the amount outstanding at that time; and

(d) when will the amount of loans be repaid?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The total amount

invested by the Central Government in the Industrial Projects in the Public Sector during the First Five Year Plan is Rs. 52.20 crores. As regards the Second Five Year Plan period, the information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.

दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा किराये का भुगतान

१९५१. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री भक्त बहान :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम ने उन सरकारी भवनों तथा मकानों का किराया नहीं दिया है, जो उनके कब्जे में हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या निगम के प्रायुक्त ने इस संबंध में कोई प्रार्थना की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम हुआ है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पल्ल) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). ये सवाल नहीं उठते ।

Strike in Kerala

1952. { **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
Shri Punnose:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether INTUC, H.M.S., and U.T.U.C. had served a strike notice on the Government of Kerala on 10 demands;

(b) if so, what were the demands;

(c) whether the demands were withdrawn; and

(d) what action Government has taken on the demands?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No such notice has been received by the Government of Kerala in recent months.

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

Mineral Oil in Bombay

1953. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mineral oil is found in Ratnagiri district of Bombay State;

(b) whether any tests have been carried out; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No Sir, not to our knowledge.

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

Silver

1954. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state whether any new fields or mines containing silver have been discovered in Rajasthan and Bihar?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): No new fields or mines containing silver have been discovered in either Rajasthan or Bihar.

R.T.E. List of Assistants

1955. **Shri A. M. Tarig:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that permanent government servants are considered senior to all temporary government servants and whether selection for higher posts is made from amongst eligible confirmed persons?

(b) whether as a rule, the interest of permanent Government servants is safeguarded by Government by ensuring that permanent government servants are not superseded by temporary persons; and

(c) if so, the reasons for giving preference in the Third R.T.E. list to temporary Assistants and Assistants confirmed in the lower grade over Assistants confirmed in the Initial constitution of Grade I?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Normally permanent government servants are considered senior to all temporary government servants in the same grade but there is no absolute rule that promotions to higher posts or grades should be confined only to permanent government servants.

(c) In the Third RTE of Assistants 25 per cent of the vacancies have been reserved for the inclusion of permanent Grade I Clerks of the C.S.C.S. The remaining 75 per cent of the vacancies have been allotted for the inclusion of quasi-permanent Assistants, Second Test qualified Assistants and other temporary Assistants appointed as such before the coming into being of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service with effect from 1st May, 1954. The reasons for the inclu-

sion of such temporary Assistants in the Third R.T.E. of Assistants have been explained in the reply to part (d) of Unstarred Question No. 976 answered on the 4th December, 1959

Foreign Exchange

1956. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned during each of the last three years for travel to the following categories of persons:—

- (i) Officials of Central and State Governments and statutory Corporations;
- (ii) Businessmen;
- (iii) Students; and
- (iv) Others?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information asked for is of a very voluminous nature and is being collected from various sources. The bulk of the foreign exchange release to official delegations is made through the Missions in the shape of daily allowance and part of salary drawn abroad. An estimate giving the figures would be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

The following amounts of foreign exchange were released to businessmen, students and others during 1957, 1958 and January to September, 1959:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Jan.—Sept.,	
	1957-58	1958 1959
businessmen	87	91 96.55
Students	310	349 311.84
Others (excluding official travel, business and education)	265	274 298.82

Steel Plant at Neyveli

1957. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a small Steel Plant in Neyveli during the Third Five Year Plan; and

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

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) In the studies which are now going on on the development of the iron and steel industry in the Third Five Year Plan an iron and steel plant based on the ores of Salem and lignite of Neyveli is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise at present.

Infirmaries

1958. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are running centres for the vocational training of inmates of the Infirmaries and Homes in Punjab;

(b) if so, the number of inmates in each Home and Infirmary;

(c) how many of them are attending the training centres in each Home and Infirmary;

(d) for what period they receive training and what standard of efficiency is attained by them before they are dispersed;

(e) how many of them have become self-supporting so far; and

(f) the amount that has been spent on this training in every Home and Infirmary during last five years?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes.

(b) to (f). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Transfer of Teachers in Kerala

1959. { Shri Warior:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total number

of teachers transferred from private schools in the months of August and September, 1959, in Kerala State as against the number in the previous year for the corresponding two months?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): 934 teachers were transferred from private schools in the months of August and September, 1959; during the corresponding months of 1958, 133 teachers were so transferred.

Central Scientific Instruments Organization

1960. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Osman Ali Khan:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to set up a Central Scientific Instruments Organisation?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research at its meeting held on the 17th October, 1959 approved of the setting up of a Central Scientific Instruments Organisation under the auspices of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. A Director for the Organisation has been appointed.

Corruption Cases

1961. { Pandit J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Kumbhar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of charges of corruption brought to book against the Central Government officers of the different categories during the year 1958-59;

(b) the number of officers prosecuted, punished and acquitted (category-wise); and

(c) the number of officers departmentally (i) dismissed, (ii) reduced in rank, (iii) fined and (iv) warned (Category-wise)?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A statement regarding cases dealt with by the Special Police Establishment during the year 1958-59 is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 97] Information regarding such cases dealt with without the help of Special Police Establishment will be furnished as soon as possible.

✓ **Kerala State Transport Body**

1962. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 { Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have stayed the election fixed for the 5th October, 1959 to the Appeal Board to the Control Committee of the Kerala State Transport;

(b) if so, for what reasons; and

(c) whether the elections have been held since then?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Elections to the Appeal Board were stayed as certain changes in the constitution and functioning of the Transport Board were under consideration.

(c) The Appeal Board has been abolished and the question of holding elections to it does not now arise.

Soviet Collaboration for Oil Development

1963. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been a meeting of the Chairman of Foreign

Affairs Commission of the Supreme Soviet of U.S.S.R. and Union Minister of Mines and Oil about the Soviet collaboration for development of Steel and Oil Industry in India; and

(b) if so, decisions arrived at?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

There was a general talk between the Union Minister of Mines and Oil and Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Council of Nationalities of the U.S.S.R. regarding the oil industry and the Soviet assistance in this connection.

(b) No concrete decisions were taken as the talks were informal and were meant only for an exchange of information.

Mineral Survey in Punjab

1964. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
 { Shri Hem Raj:
 { Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the result of mineral survey that was conducted in Punjab in 1958-59?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The reports on the investigations conducted by the Geological Survey of India in Punjab in 1958-59 are under preparation. A brief summary of the reports will be incorporated in the 'Annual Records' and 'Memoirs' of the Geological Survey of India. Copies of such publications are invariably sent to Parliament Library.

Appointment of Government Pleader in Trivandrum

1965. { Shri Easwara Iyer:
 { Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether in respect of appointment of a Government pleader for dealing with land acquisition cases

before the District Court of Trivandrum, Kerala State, applications were called for from advocates;

(b) whether the District Judge was requested to forward a panel of names for these appointments; and

(c) whether the person now appointed for dealing with land acquisition cases was an applicant?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) The District Collector, Trivandrum in consultation with the District Judge forwarded a panel of names in accordance with the rules.

(c) Yes.

Oil Equalisation Fund

1966. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to set up an Oil Equalisation Fund?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to set up an Oil Equalisation Fund as such. However, in terms of the recent *ad hoc* arrangement arrived at with the Oil Companies regarding prices of petroleum products, an account to be known as "C & F Adjustment Account" is to be maintained for each product separately with effect from 1-11-1959 in order to give effect to the fluctuations in the Cost and Freight elements in the prices of the major refined petroleum products from time to time. The opening balance of this account, which is in favour of Government, will consist of the variations in the C & F elements during the period 1-4-1959 to 31-10-1959.

Royal Indian Navy Mutineers

1967. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 404 on the 17th February, 1959 and state the result of Government's consideration of the petitions received from the Royal Indian Navy mutineers of 1946 who are still unemployed?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The petitioners were informed of the Government's decision that they could not be reinstated in the Armed Forces but that there was no bar to their re-employment under Government in civil employment, except where such dismissal was with disgrace.

Nepali Language

1968. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether instructions have been issued to enumerate all people speaking Nepali and its dialects in Darjeeling District of West Bengal in the coming census and not to categorise their mother tongue on the basis of castes?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The instruction proposed to be issued at the 1961 census is—

"Write the mother tongue in full including dialect as returned by the person enumerated. Mother tongue is language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household."

Tribal Zhumias, Tripura

1969. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribal Zhumias of Damchhera, Dhermanagar, Tripura, have been rehabilitated;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) if not, whether they are permitted zhum cultivation for their livelihood?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Rehabilitation of Zhumias desirous of being settled on

land in Dhamchhera area under Dhermanagar Sub-Division is in progress and 100 families out of about 600 families, have been settled so far.

(c) Yes, except in Reserved Forest and within half a mile on either side of P.W.D. roads and navigable streams.

Agreement with Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company

1970. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agreement between Union Defence Ministry and Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company providing for the manufacture in India under licence of Marconi V.H.F. Multi-channels radio terminals and repeaters, Valves and ancillary equipment has been signed; and

(b) if so, the main terms of the agreement?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An agreement was signed on 15th August, 1959 between the Government of India and M/s Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company Limited, of the United Kingdom for technical assistance and collaboration for the production in India of Multi-channel V.H.F. equipment etc. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details of the agreement.

बनिलेल में बड़ईगिरी का केन्द्र

१९७१. श्री पद्म देव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बनिलेल (जिला चम्पा, हिमाचल प्रदेश) के बड़ईगिरी के केन्द्र के लिये दयार, शीशम और केल की जो लकड़ी खरीदी जाती थी उसकी कीमत का भुगतान उसके मिलन के पूर्व ही ३१ मार्च, १९५६ को कर दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इमारती लकड़ी नमूने के अनुसार नहीं थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० च० पन्त) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). कुछ लकड़ी नमूने के अनुसार नहीं थी । इस बारे में जांच की जा रही है और उसके समाप्त हो जाने पर उचित कार्यवाही की जायगी ।

Import of Mild Steel Sheets

1972. Shri K. U. Parmar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Steel Import Policy mild steel sheets of prime quality such as are rolled in the country are licensable to the actual users; and

(b) if not, whether any engineering works who themselves are not manufacturing any steel articles or receptacles were given licences to import mild steel sheets which is a banned item?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Under the current import licensing policy (October, 1959/March, 1960), mild steel sheets of specifications normally rolled in the country are not licensable.

(b) No such case has so far come to the notice of Government.

Taccavi Loans in Andamans

1973. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the reasons for the Andaman Administration realising the arrears of land revenues from the taccavi loans?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Taccavi loans are not sanctioned to defaulters of land revenue. The question of recovery of arrears of land revenue from taccavi loans does not, therefore, arise.

Export of Coconut from the Andamans

1974. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of coconuts exported from Andamans to the mainland since 1951 to-date (year-wise); and

(b) the reasons for the fall in exports?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) The quantity of coconuts exported from the Andamans to the mainland from 1951-52 to 1959-60 is as follows:—

Year.	Quantity (tons)
1951-52.	454
1952-53.	487
1953-54.	458
1954-55.	517
1955-56.	412
1956-57.	438
1957-58.	535
1958-59.	181
1959-60. (April-September, 1959).	90

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table.

Saraikala and Kharswan

1975. { **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether he received a deputation and representation on behalf of the Utkal Sammelani during the course of his visit to Cuttack this month in regard to the transfer of Saraikala and Kharswan to Orissa; and

(b) what action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) The States Reorganisation Commission examined Orissa's claim to Saraikala and Kharswan and came to

the conclusion that these areas should continue to be part of Bihar. After careful consideration, this recommendation was accepted by Government and approved by Parliament. The Government of India therefore do not propose to take any action in the matter.

Delhi Darwaja, Arcot

1976. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Delhi Darwaja' at Arcot in Madras State is in a state of disrepair;

(b) whether steps are being taken to effect necessary repairs; and

(c) whether tourist guides have been provided at the site?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Normal repairs are carried out as and when required.

(c) No, Sir.

Appointment of Judges to Kerala High Court

1977. Shri Narayanakutty Menon: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recommendation was made for appointment of judges to the High Court of Kerala by the Kerala Government recently;

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the recommendation; and

(c) whether any judge has been transferred from any other High Court to Kerala?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) Shri P. Govinda Menon and Shri T. C. Raghavan, both Advocates, have been appointed as Additional Judges of the Kerala High Court for a period of two years each.

(c) Yes; Shri Justice M. A. Ansari has been transferred from the Andhra Pradesh High Court to the Kerala High Court.

Coconut Plantations, Port Blair

1978. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at Port Blair on the 18th October, 1958, the Coconut Development Officer invited tenders for clearing 400 acres of forest area at Mohwa-dera for coconut plantations, and declared the area as heavily worked and devoid of commercial trees on the basis of the Forest Department's report;

(b) whether it is a fact that actually 3 to 5 tons or more of commercial timber per acre were found as unfelled in the aforesaid area;

(c) if so, reasons therefor; and

(d) what action has the Administration taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Harijan Welfare Department, Kerala

1979. Shri V. Eacharan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what are the proposals submitted by the Harijan Welfare Department of Kerala since last three years for sanctioning grants for welfare of Scheduled Castes;

(b) what is the amount sanctioned each year against the scheme and also for general welfare measures;

(c) whether the sanctioned amounts have been spent completely for the purpose for which they were sanctioned; and

(d) whether these were diverted for any other purposes by the department?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 98.] No amount was sanctioned for general welfare measures other than Plan schemes for welfare of Scheduled Castes.

(d) No, Sir.

Customs Duties

1980. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the morning of the 1st November, 1959 the Office premises and the press buildings of "Kutch-Mitra", a daily published from Bhuj (Kutch) and the country residence of its Editor at Mandvi in Kutch were simultaneously raided by the customs authorities of Kutch and were subjected to search for three hours; and

(b) if so, whether any objectionable material was found?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nothing objectionable was found at the press premises at Bhuj. However nine dozen unbanded match boxes of foreign origin were found in the residential house at Kutch Mandvi.

Study Team for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1981. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study team has been appointed for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes for the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, whether they have submitted any report to the Government of India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) As for the other development sectors, a working group has been set up for formulation of the Third Five Year

Plan for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes also.

(b) No, Sir. They have drawn up only a note regarding the general approach to the subject.

Pamphlets on Indian Culture

1982. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether some pamphlets have been prepared about Indian culture for circulation abroad;

(b) if so, how much amount has been spent on them and to which countries they have been sent so far; and

(c) who are the persons entrusted with this work?

The Deputy Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a), (b) and (c). No pamphlets have been prepared about Indian Culture with the primary object of circulation abroad. But the Information Services of India of the Ministry of External Affairs do send pamphlets on Indian Culture, produced by the Publication Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and by the Tourist Division of the Ministry of Transport and Communications, along with other Indian literature, to our Missions abroad. No separate figures of expenditure on pamphlets on Indian culture are available.

Grants to Orissa State

1983. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special grants have been applied for by the Government of Orissa for the implementation of the schemes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the amount of special grants asked for; and

(c) the amount sanctioned in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 3.25 crores for Scheduled Tribes.

(c) The proposal is under consideration.

Minerals in Bombay

1984. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are traces of minerals in the South Bombay Kaladgi System (Western India);

(b) whether any survey has been undertaken; and

(c) the results thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The survey undertaken by the Geological Survey of India has revealed the presence of the following principal minerals in the Kaladgis:

Abrasives, construction materials (Building stone, slates, road-metals, ballast etc. calcite, clays, glass-sand, lime-stone, dolomite, lithographic stone and ochres).

Alum, copper and manganese-ores, though traced are not considered to be of any economic significance.

Ferrous Scrap

1985. { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

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

(a) whether Government have received any memoranda from Scrap Traders and Exporters Association, Bombay and Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay regarding ferrous scrap problems facing them; and

(b) if so, what action do Government propose to take in this matter?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The memorandum is under consideration.

Price of Petrol

1986. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of petrol in India is higher than those prevailing in the United Kingdom; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No, Sir; a comparison of the retail selling prices of petrol (standard grade) in London (as on 1-11-1959) and in Bombay is given below:—

	Per gallon		
	Retail selling price	Less duty	Tax free selling price (retail)
London	Rs. 2.83 (4sh-3d)	Rs. 1.67 (2sh-6d)	Rs. 1.16 (1sh-9d)
Bombay	Rs. 2.58	Rs. 1.48	Rs. 1.10

Housing for Police Personnel

1987. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have advanced huge sums to various States for providing better housing accommodation to their Police personnel during the last 3 years; and

(b) if so, the details of advances made each year (State-wise) during the above period?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The Government of India have advanced loans to State Governments to assist them in the implementation of their Police Housing Schemes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 99.]

I.A.F. Officers on Loan to Ghana

1988. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether some senior officers have been loaned to Ghana Government to organise their air force; and

(b) if so, what are the terms of agreement and the particulars of the officers?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Two I.A.F. officers have been loaned to the Government of Ghana.

(b) The terms of the deputation have been settled by mutual agreement between the two Governments. Normal Courtesy to the Government of Ghana, requires that the concurrence of that Government has to be obtained before this information can be given.

False Late-Sitting Certificates

1989. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain officers of the Home Ministry were

found in the habit of issuing false late sitting certificates to their subordinates;

(b) if so, whether the matter was investigated by the Special Police authorities; and

(c) if so, what are the findings of such inquiry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a), (b) and (c). In January 1959, an anonymous complaint was received that certain Ministerial and Class IV staff in the Ministry had been wrongly allowed over-time allowances. The complaint was investigated by the Special Police Establishment and certain irregularities in the payment of over-time allowances were noticed. A scrutiny of the irregularities did not reveal any deliberate malafides. Payments which were considered irregular were, therefore, recovered.

Export of Scrap Iron

1990. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of scrap iron has been allowed in exchange for import of other items; and

(b) if so, what are the details as to the quantity and value of scrap iron allowed for export and destinations, and the names and values of items allowed for import in exchange thereof together with the countries of origin during the period from April, 1958 to March 1959 and from April to November, 1959?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Since June, 1958 exports of scrap against import of steel items have been allowed. So far 1,26,000 tons of scrap valued at Rs. 2,18,40,000 has been exported mostly to Japan on barter basis. A statement containing the categories of steel items together with their values imported during April, 1958 to March 1959 and April to November 1959 is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III,

annexure No. 100]. The imports of steel are being made from Japan and the continent.

ग्वालियर में प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय की भूमि

१६६१. श्री रा० ब० शर्मा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री १६ अप्रैल, १९५९ के अतागन्कित प्रश्न संख्या ३१८७ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बता की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्वालियर में प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय की भूमि के बारे में जानकारी इस बीच प्राप्त हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में ग्वालियर में प्रतिरक्षा विभाग के अधिकार में जो भूमि और बना है उनसे कितनी वार्षिक आय होती है और उन पर कितना व्यय होता है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेहनत) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) १. मध्य प्रदेश के ग्वालियर भाग में, कृषि योग्य, उस भूमि और जंगलों का व्योरा, जिन्हें भूतपूर्व ग्वालियर रियासत अपनी सेनाओं के प्रयोग में लाती थी, और अब रक्षा विभाग के अधीन है, इस प्रकार है —

(१) कृषि योग्य भूमि क्षेत्र

(२) जंगल क्षेत्र ७१,६७७ ए००

२. राज्य सरकार जंगल क्षेत्र की वापसी की मांग की है। इस मांग पर विचार हो रहा है, और इस पर, रक्षा आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए निर्णय किया जायगा।

(ग) पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में वार्षिक आय और व्यय का व्योरा इस प्रकार है —

वर्ष	आय	व्यय
१९५६-५७	२४,२०२.४१	१७,७७७.७०
१९५७-५८	४६,४६४.४३	२४,२२१.१८
१९५८-५९	५३,०२६.३१	२६,४३५.३६

Acquisition of Land in Manipur

1992. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lands are being acquired at Lilong in Manipur for the expansion of the Lilong Bazar (under the Land Acquisition Act);

(b) if so, whether Government will undertake construction of the Bazar; and

(c) if so, at what cost?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes. Proceedings for the acquisition of land measuring a little over 11 Bighas have been initiated at the request of the Managing Committee of the Lilong Bazar.

(b) and (c). No. All expenditure in connection with the expansion will be incurred by the Managing Committee. It is, however, open to the Committee to approach the Administration for a suitable grant for this purpose.

Contracts of Fisheries and Forest Mahals in Manipur

1993. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who are given contracts of fisheries and forest mahals in Manipur have to deposit only 75 per cent of the amount of security as earnest money; and

(b) the number of contractors registered with the P.W.D. fishery and forest pattadars in Manipur who have been granted the privilege?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

Loans to Muslims in Tripura

1994. Shri Dasartha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any kind of loan was given to those Muslims of Dharmaganagar who once left Tripura during 1950, but returned to their homes in 1951 for residing in India permanently;

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) whether any notice has been served for realisation of such loans.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Yes. Altogether 112 families were granted agricultural loans ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 on the merits of each case.

(c) Only 13 families have repaid their loans in full. Recovery proceedings have been drawn up against the defaulters under the Public Demand Recovery Act. All the borrowers are understood to be in a position to repay the amount.

Taccavi Loans in Tripura

1995. Shri Dasartha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any taccavi loan prior to integration remains to be repaid in Tripura;

(b) if so, the total amount of such loans; and

(c) whether any certificate notice has been served for the realisation of such loan?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Yes. To meet the situation caused by scarcity in some tribal areas during 1946-47, the erstwhile State Government of Tripura issued taccavi loans amounting to Rs. 1,11,117-2-0. A sum of Rs. 1,01,879-5-3 still remains to be realised.

(c) 1186 certificate notices were issued for the recovery of the loans.

As a result of representations received from the borrowers subsequently, further proceedings to realise the loans were suspended pending a decision on the question of total waiver of recovery.

Migration of Riang People

1996. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Riang people of Lushai Hills and Cachar area of Assam have migrated to Damchara of Dharmanagar Sub-Division, Tripura;

(b) if so, what is the cause of their migration; and

(c) whether such Riang people have received any financial aid for their settlement in Tripura?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). In 1952, 169 Riang families migrated to Tripura from the Lushai Hills as a result of friction with the Lushai Tribes, who constitute a majority of the population in that area. Another 15 families have similarly migrated during the current year.

(c) Yes. The families which migrated in 1952, were given Rs. 3,000 as gratuitous relief and Rs. 6,000 as agricultural loans. All these families have been rehabilitated in Tripura. The 15 families of new migrants have settled themselves in Tripura without any special help from the Administration.

Travelling Allowance of Government Employees

1997. **Shri Dinesh Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 509 on the 10th August, 1959 and state:

(a) the rate of travelling allowance admissible to officials and non-officials travelling on Government business; and

(b) whether it is a fact that some officials draw T.A. according to old rate of 1st class fare, which is about the same as Air-conditioned class, while non-officials are allowed first class fare according to current rates?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A statement showing the rates of travelling allowance admissible to officials and non-officials travelling on Government business is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 101.]

(b) No.

Employees of Former Indo-Mercantile Bank in Kerala

1998. **Shri Kodiyam:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the former Indo-Mercantile Bank in Kerala who were retrenched as a result of the merger of that bank with the Travancore Bank have since been re-employed; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Eight former employees of the Indo-Mercantile Bank are reported to have been taken into employment by the Travancore Bank.

(b) The absorption of the other retrenched employees will depend on their suitability and also on the needs of the banks for additional staff. The Travancore Bank and the State Bank of India will examine the possibilities of providing employment for this other staff, but the matter is entirely within their discretion.

Journalists in Defence Ministry

1999. **Shri Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recruitment and promotion rules in respect of the journalists working in the Ministry of Defence especially in

Defence Headquarters are different from those applicable to their counterparts in the Information and Broadcasting Ministry; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The recruitment and promotion rules in respect of the editorial staff of "Sainik Samachar" are somewhat different from those applicable to similar posts in the Central Information Service of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The rules in respect of other journalistic posts are the same as those of the Central Information Service; in fact they are mostly filled by officers on deputation from the Central Information Service.

In the case of *Sainik Samachar*, the cadre to which recruitment is made through the Employment Exchange consists of 30 posts of Translators (pay scales Rs. 80—200 for non-graduates and Rs. 100—300 for graduates), and 10 posts of Sub-Editors (Rs. 200—330); the latter posts are filled 100 per cent by departmental promotion from the former. The higher posts (2 in number) of Assistant Editor (Rs. 530—710) and the Editor (Rs. 720—1000) are filled by recruitment through the UPSC. In the case of the Central Information Service, the cadre in the lowest rungs contains posts of Sub-Editors, Translators, Assistant Journalists, etc. (pay scale Rs. 200—400) and recruitment is confined to graduates who have one year's journalistic experience or diploma in journalism. The higher grades of Assistant Editors, Asstt. Information Officers, etc. (pay scale Rs. 300—620), Assistant News Editor, News Reporter, etc. (pay scale Rs. 350—850) and Chief News Editor, Information Officer, Editor, etc. (pay scale Rs. 600—1150) are filled partly by departmental promotion and partly by direct recruitment through the UPSC.

The main reasons for these differences are:—

(i) Persons recruited to the initial cadre of the "Sainik Samachar".

editorial staff are not regarded as sufficiently qualified, particularly the non-graduates, to fill the higher posts of which there are only two.

- (ii) Such of them as are qualified for the higher posts have a chance of being recruited through the UPSC.
- (iii) The gap between the salary scales of the lower rungs and the higher posts is substantial and it is not desirable to make promotions from one to the other.
- (iv) Although in the Central Information Service there is a very wide field of choice for making departmental promotions to the higher grades, a proportion of these posts in each grade has been earmarked for being filled by direct recruitment through the UPSC. In the case of "Sainik Samachar" the number of higher posts is only 3.

Engineering College at Warangal

2000. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress made in the construction of Engineering College at Warangal since the foundation-stone of the College was laid by the Prime Minister on the 10th October, 1959;

(b) when the building will be completed; and

(c) what will be the cost of the building?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Soil investigation of the site has been completed and detailed plans for the building have been prepared by architects.

(b) The buildings are expected to be completed by the end of 1962.

(c) The college building is tentatively estimated at Rs. 20.42 lacs.

Flood Relief

2001. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid given to Bengal, Orissa and Assam for construction of houses in the flood affected areas; and

(b) if so, on what terms these amounts will be distributed to the affected people in these regions?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No aid has so far been given to any of these States for the purpose during the current year.

(b) The normal procedure is that the State Governments render assistance to the affected people according to their judgement and seek reimbursement from the Central Government under the scheme of Central assistance to States for natural calamities. A copy of the letter addressed to the State Governments outlining the pattern of such assistance was placed on the Table of the House on the 3rd March 1958 along with the answer to Unstarred Question No. 787. The pattern provides for sharing of expenditure by the Central and State Governments in respect of amounts spent on repairs of houses damaged by floods upto a maximum of Rs. 300 per house.

Voluntary Corps

2002. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to increase the strength of voluntary forces of Home Guards; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The Home Guard Organisations, wherever they are set up, are under the administrative control of the State Governments and are their responsibility. The strength of the organisation as

originally set up and its increase are matters for consideration by the State Governments.

Ancient Monuments in Jammu and Kashmir

2003. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken over maintenance of the protected ancient monuments in Jammu and Kashmir recently;

(b) if so, their location; and

(c) the amount earmarked for their upkeep during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 102].

(c) Rs. 39,000.

House Rent and Compensatory Allowances

2004. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cities like Madurai and Tuticorin etc. have been up-graded after the receipt of the Pay Commission's Report, for the purpose of House Rent and Compensatory Allowances;

(b) if so, the number and names of cities so up-graded; and

(c) if not, the time by which the list will be finalised?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Commission have recommended that the present system of classification of cities on the basis of the population should continue, and it would not be advisable to make a general review until 1961 when the next decennial census is due. The next review will, therefore, be undertaken when the 1961 census figures become available.

उत्तर प्रदेश का खान सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण

२००५. श्री भक्त बशान : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री १३ मार्च, १९५९ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या १८९३ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के भूतत्वीय तथा खनन निदेशालय ने इस बीच वर्ष १९५७-५८ की विस्तृत रिपोर्ट दे दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो, क्या उसकी एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय) : (क) १९५७-५८ की विस्तृत रिपोर्ट अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। इसकी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

उत्तर प्रदेश का भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण

२००६. श्री भक्त बशान : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार के भूतत्व शास्त्रियों ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पांच पर्वतीय जिलों यथा, अल्मोड़ा, नैनीताल, गढ़वाल, देहरादून और टिहरी-गढ़वाल का सर्वेक्षण किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सर्वेक्षण के न्योरे और उनके फलस्वरूप प्राप्त निष्कर्षों पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय) : (क) हां। भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा सर्वेक्षण किया था।

(ख) अनुसन्धानों का एक संक्षिप्त सारांश, जो कि भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण के "रिकार्ड्स" (records) के तौर

पर छपते हैं, वार्षिक रिपोर्टों में शामिल किया जाता है। उन रिपोर्टों की प्रतिलिपियां संसद् के पुस्तकालय को हमेशा भेजी जाती हैं।

छावनी बोर्डों को अनुदान

२००७. श्री भक्त बशान : क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या १९५९-६० के वित्तीय वर्ष में लैसडोन, चकरोता, लंडौर, नैनीताल, अल्मोड़ा, रानीखेत, देहरादून और क्लीमेण्ट टाउन के छावनी बोर्डों को उनके विकास कार्यों में मदद देने के लिये अनुदान देने का निश्चय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक छावनी बोर्ड में किस विकास कार्य के लिये कितना अनुदान स्वीकार किया गया है; और

(ग) उन विकास कार्यों में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार नबीछिया) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है [विशेष परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या १०३]।

Museum at Kamalpur

2008. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1389 on the 11th September, 1959 and state the further progress made towards the construction of a Museum in Kamalpur village in Bellary District (Mysore State) to preserve the antiquities of Vijayanagar Empire period from Hampi?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The Chief Engineer, Central P.W.D. has been requested to send an architect immediately to Kamalpur to see the selected site and prepare a design of the building in question.

Steel Plant

2009. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an American citizen has offered to build a Steel Plant in India entirely at his own cost; and

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

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. I am not aware of any such offer.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Secretariat Service

2010. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Central Government offices in Delhi/New Delhi which are not included in Central Secretariat Service Scheme;

(b) whether these offices were asked to join the scheme;

(c) if so, with what results;

(d) whether the newly set up offices after the constitution of the scheme are also asked to join this scheme;

(e) what is the position of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs;

(f) whether such offices are also proposed to be included in the scheme; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A statement showing the names of Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and Attached Offices under them located in Delhi/New Delhi which are participating in the Central Secretariat Service Scheme

(R & R Scheme) is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 104]. No other Department/Office located in Delhi and New Delhi participates in this Scheme.

(b) and (c). All Ministries/Departments were consulted for participation of those Ministries/Departments and offices under them in the Scheme before it came into existence. Offices where the nature of the work was similar to the Secretariat and which wanted to participate in the Scheme were included.

(d) No.

(e) The Department of Parliamentary Affairs does not participate in the Central Secretariat Service (R & R) Scheme.

(f) and (g). No; such offices have their own cadres and recruitment rules for manning the posts under them.

Fines on Traffic Rules Offenders

2011. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions to the policemen on duty in Delhi to collect a fine of Rs. 5 from each cyclist having no lamp and in case he is not having cash money with him his cycle should be deposited; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). No. However, the police obtain a security of Rs. 5 for their appearance in court, if necessary, from cyclists who are found breaking the traffic regulations. Where the offending cyclists do not furnish such cash security their cycles are taken as security in lieu.

सकारी कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाने की योजना

२०१२. श्रीमती शकुन्तला बेबी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार की हिन्दी पढ़ाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत अध्यापक, अधीक्षक और प्रशासक कर्मचारियों के वेतन तथा भत्तों के रूप में अब तक कितना व्यय किया जा चुका है ; और

(ख) कितने कर्मचारियों के हिन्दी के ज्ञान को अपेक्षित स्तर तक लाया गया और उन पर प्रति व्यक्ति कितना व्यय हुआ ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालार) : (क) ३१ मार्च १९५९ तक कर्मचारियों के वेतन आदि पर १६,३७,४३४ रुपये खर्च हुए हैं।

(ख) ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या ५२,४९९ है, और प्रत्येक कोर्स में प्रति व्यक्ति ३१ रुपये खर्च होते हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमि का अधिग्रहण

२०१३. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर जिले में बेलीपार गाँव के जमींदारों से प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय ने छावनी के लिये लगभग ३४-१।२ एकड़ भूमि ली थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कितने शर्तों पर ली गई थी ;

(ग) क्या यह भूमि इस बीच जमींदारों को लौटा दी गई ; और जमींदारी उन्मूलन के पश्चात् कृषकों को दे दी गई ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो यह किसे लौटाई गई ; और

(ङ) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) :

(क) जो हाँ, १८६५ में।

(ख) १७ एकड़ भूमि, उसके स्वामियों ने अपने आप प्रमत्तना में भेट की थी ; उन्हें मुद्रावद्धा लेने को कहा गया था, जो उन्होंने स्वीकार नहीं किया था। बाकी भूमि कितने शर्तों पर ली गई, उनका ध्योग प्रायः यही है ;

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) यह भूमि १९५७ में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को बेची गई थी।

(ङ) यह भूमि उन्हें कृषि विभाग के लिए चाहिए थी।

Hindi Assistants

2014. { Shri U. L. Patil:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Public Service Commission held examination for Hindi Assistants in June, 1959;

(b) if so, how many candidates passed the examination;

(c) how many candidates were recommended by the Union Public Service Commission for the Posts of Hindi Assistants;

(d) how many have been appointed so far;

(e) whether the Home Ministry had called for the number of Hindi Assistants required by various Ministries;

(f) if so, how many Ministries have sent in their requirements and the action taken thereon; and

(g) the number of Hindi Assistants required by various Ministries in 1960-61?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). 46 candidates have qualified in this examination and all of them have been recommended by the Union Public Service Commission for appointment as Hindi Assistants.

(d) to (f). Information regarding the number of existing posts of Hindi Assistants in the various Ministries was called for and 42 posts of Hindi Assistants were reported to be in existence. Out of this number, 7 were vacant, 9 were held by regular Assistants, and the remaining one filled by the *ad hoc* appointment of suitable Upper Division Clerks/Lower Division Clerks or persons recruited from other sources, e.g., Employment Exchange/Subordinate Offices, etc. 16 qualified candidates were immediately appointed as Hindi Assistants by replacing the regular Assistants and by nomination, against the vacant posts, and orders of appointment of 15 more candidates as Hindi Assistants have also since been issued. Two of the qualified candidates were already working as Hindi Assistants and one has resigned. The remaining twelve candidates will be appointed as and when vacancies are made available.

(g) It is not possible to estimate the further likely requirements of posts of Hindi Assistants during the year 1960-61.

Anti-Fraud Squad

2015. Shri Mohan Swarup: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that an anti-fraud squad is to be set up in Delhi to watch trade in cut-piece cloth?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): No such proposal is under consideration.

Higher Secondary Schools in Lodi Road, New Delhi

2016. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Higher Secondary Schools opened in Lodi Road, New Delhi in 1959;

(b) the number of schools upgraded to higher secondary schools;

(c) whether in all these schools there is proper staff to teach languages, drawing, science and other special subjects;

(d) whether the schools have equipment to teach science; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Nil.

(b) Only one in 1959 in this colony.

(c) Yes, with the exception of one Domestic Science teacher and one Drawing teacher.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Fire in Sita Ram Mills, Kerala

2017. { Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Maniyangadan:
Shri V. Eacharan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a part of the Sitaram Textiles, Trichur, Kerala was destroyed by fire;

(b) if so, whether the working of the whole Mill has been stopped; and

(c) what measures have been taken to help the workers who are unemployed?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Measures for rehabilitating the workers are under active consideration of the Government of Kerala.

12 hrs.

KERALA MONEY LENDERS RULES

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO CENTRAL SALES TAX
(REGISTRATION AND TURNOVER) RULES

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, a copy of Notification No. GSR 1321 dated the 5th December, 1959 making certain amendments to the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Rules, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1835/59.]

REPORTS OF ENQUIRY INTO EXPLOSIONS

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Reports:

- (i) Report of enquiry into the explosion at Jamuria Bazar, Asansol on the 29th November, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1836/59.]
- (ii) Report of the Commissioner of Police, Hyderabad dated the 16th December, 1959 on the explosion on 13th December, 1959 in a three-storeyed building in Begum Bazar, Hyderabad. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1837/59.]

AMENDMENT TO COMPANIES (CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT'S) GENERAL RULES AND
FORMS

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): On behalf of Shri Kanungo I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of Notification No. GSR 1364 dated the 12th December, 1959, making certain amendment to the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1838/59.]

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Kerala Money Lenders Act, 1958, read with clause (b) of the Proclamation dated the 31st July, 1959, issued by the President in relation to the State of Kerala, a copy of Notification No. 8045/59/IA4 dated the 13th October, 1959, published in Kerala Gazette containing the Kerala Money Lenders Rules, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1839/59.]

KERALA MINISTERS' AND SPEAKER'S
T. A. AND D. A. RULES

Shri Datar: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Payment of Salaries and Allowances Act, 1951 read with clause (b) of the proclamation dated the 31st July, 1959 issued by the President in relation to the State of Kerala, a copy of Notification No. G. O. (P) 552 dated the 2nd June, 1959 published in Kerala Gazette, containing the Kerala Ministers' and Speaker's Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance Rules, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1840/59.]

LOCATION OF DRUGS PROJECTS AND
INTERMEDIATES PROJECTS

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement regarding the location of Drugs Projects and the Intermediates Projects.

There is a small correction on page 2 of the statement. It should be Rongo hills in Assam and not Ronge hills. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1841/59.]

6575 Re: Correction of PAUSA 1, 1881 (SAKA) Re: Papers Laid on the 6576
Answer to Starred Table
Question No. 585

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED
TRIBES

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): I beg to lay on the Table, under article 338(2) of the Constitution, a copy of the Report (Parts I and II) of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1958-59. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1842/59.]

AMENDMENTS TO MEDICINAL AND TOILET
PREPARATIONS (EXCISE DUTIES) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, a copy of Notification No. GSR 1363 dated the 12th December, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1843/59.]

RE: CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
STARRED QUESTION No. 585

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): You will observe from the correction that a big slip was made by the Deputy Minister. It was stated on the floor of the House that a committee was appointed in May 1959, whereas it is obvious now by the correction that the committee was constituted as early as 1955. Therefore, the complaint of the Auditor-General has a lot of substance, that the high-powered committee has not functioned. May I have a clarification now from the hon. Deputy Minister as to the stage in the working of this committee, when it was appointed as early as 1959?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has just laid a paper on the Table.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is a correction to the reply given to a supplementary question.

Mr. Speaker: He is referring to something else. This is item No. 8, relating to Papers laid on the Table.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is just correcting the answer given to my question.

Mr. Speaker: No, that correction of a reply to a question comes later. He is anticipating it.

RE: PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Mr. Speaker: I would like to make an observation regarding the two statements laid on the Table of the House by Shri K. C. Reddy today. This is not an ordinary report, submitted in the usual course, relating to the administration of any property, or any autonomous corporation. So far as this is concerned, two adjournment motions were tabled here on the explosions in Asansol and Hyderabad. Naturally, the hon. Minister was not in a position to give sufficient details on the horrible explosions that took place. Whenever such information is sought to be given to the House, because at an earlier stage the hon. Minister wanted time to collect information, when he presents a report of this kind, he should make some observation as to what exactly is the cause of the accident. It should be a summary of the report, which gives the details. Whenever matters come up before this House by way of adjournment motions, if the Minister is not in a position to give a reply then and he takes time, whenever they get some more information, instead of merely putting it on the Table of the House, I would urge upon them to make a statement as to what exactly has happened. When these serious explosions took place people were naturally agitated, and the hon. Minister was not in a position to give the information then.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The reports which I have laid on the Table of the House today contain all the information on this subject.

Mr. Speaker: How many people died in each case?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The report of the enquiry committee gives all the details. They are placed on the Table of the House. It is for the House to decide whether they would like to have a discussion in this House.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Have you now come to know how many people died?

Mr. Speaker: With respect to audit reports, annual reports relating to autonomous corporations etc., they stand on a differing footing and in such cases it must be left to the members to ask for discussion. Otherwise, the report stands approved as it is. But with respect to accidents etc. in respect of which adjournment motions and other motions have been brought up before this House, if the hon. Minister takes time to give some more information, beside the information that he is able to give to the house in the report, he must give a summary of the report when he places the report on the Table of the House. Otherwise, the House would not take notice of it, and the country would not take notice of it, even though it has been laid on the Table.

So, I want a different procedure to be adopted in relation to matters with respect to which the hon. Ministers promise to supply information to the House, instead of merely placing a report on the Table of the House. They must also give a summary of the report relating to accidents etc. This procedure may be followed in future.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The summary of the report should be read out in the House.

Mr. Speaker: That is right. Whereas the report is laid on the Table, the summary should be read.

Shri K. C. Reddy: That is noted and it will be done. So far we had been following the same procedure that is followed with regard to judicial and other enquiries in connection with railway accidents from time to time. That has been followed in this case also.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know the number of deaths in each case—Asansol and Hyderabad?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister does not have a summary with him. Whenever any accidents are brought to the notice of the House relating to any Ministry and information is sought, if the Ministers are not in possession of the information, if on a future date they lay a copy of the report on the Table, the House would not be satisfied with that. They have to give a summary of what happened, what action has been taken to prevent recurrence and so on, in addition to placing the entire report on the Table of the House.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

MINUTES OF SIXTEENTH SITTING

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hisar): I beg to lay on the Table the minutes of the Sixteenth sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the Ninth Session.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTEENTH SITTING

Shri Achar (Mangalore): I beg to lay on the Table the minutes of the Seventeenth sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House held during the Ninth Session.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (1) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Sugar (Special Excise Duty) Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th December, 1959, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'
- (2) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th December, 1959, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'
- (3) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th December, 1959, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

12.10 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SIXTY-EIGHTH, SIXTY-NINTH AND SEVENTIETH REPORTS

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the following reports of the Estimates Committee:

- (i) Sixty-eighth Report on the Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Defence—Bharat Electronics (Private) Limited, Bangalore.
- (ii) Sixty-Ninth Report on the Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education—Elementary Education.
- (iii) Seventieth Report on the Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixty-first Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Transport—Inland Water Transport.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): May I seek a clarification? These reports were submitted to the House early in 1957. Now we are at the fag end of 1959. That means it has taken nearly three years. Questions on these Estimates Committee recommendations are not admitted because

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

the Government decision is not made known, or the Estimates Committee's decisions on the revised recommendations are not made known. Therefore, I would request you to ask the Estimates Committee to expedite the examination of this, or allow us to put questions on the Estimates Committee's recommendations.

Shri Dasappa: These are not reports of an original character. These are merely about the action taken on the recommendations made by this Committee which have gone to the Government. Therefore, it takes some time. With regard to some, the recommendations are accepted; with regard to others, further clarifications are sought. So, there is some amount of time.

As regards the other suggestion made by the hon. Member, that, of course, is left to your good self whether to allow or not to allow questions.

Mr. Speaker: There is no difficulty that any hon. Member need feel in regard to this matter. As soon as the Estimates Committee's Reports are placed on the Table of the House, they may read them. Quite a number of recommendations could be carried out or implemented immediately. Some others may be long-term recommendations which have to be carried out later on. Therefore, the same rule does not apply to every one of these recommendations.

Hon. Members will look into this from time to time. Whatever recommendations can be implemented, Government is implementing. There may be delay, but if hon. Members find after a reasonable time that implementation does not take place, they are entitled to put questions as to why it has not been implemented. I will certainly allow them. They can even now look into this.

As a matter of fact, hitherto the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs used to make a statement to

the House that such and such recommendations had been implemented. We have now adopted a different procedure. The implementation may not be implementation in full. Therefore, before a statement is made here, I have advised them to write to the Estimates Committee as to whatever has been implemented, so that the Estimates Committee may look into it, and if it is not real implementation, the Estimates Committee will say that this is no implementation at all, and write back to them and satisfy themselves that the implementation really takes place, and then the Estimates Committee presents the report.

Hon. Members will read it. If there is any delay in any one of these matters, I will certainly allow questions as to why the delay has occurred.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In this case three years.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know. Hon. Member may put down a question. If it is a question on a small matter, of course I may not allow. If it is an important matter, I will certainly allow all those questions.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION No. 585

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I beg to correct the reply given to supplementaries asked on Starred Question No. 585 on the 4th December 1959.

During the course of supplementaries on the question, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur asked as under:

"Is it not a fact that a committee consisting of the Cabinet Secretary, the Finance Secretary and a representative of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, was to go into this matter, and may I know whether

they have given any thought to this matter?"

to which I replied as follows:

"Yes, Sir. In May 1959, the Prime Minister did appoint a committee of three officers with the Cabinet Secretary as Chairman. They went into the entire question and it was decided in a meeting of the Cabinet Sub-Committee that a small Sub-Committee of the Home Ministry should be set up with the Director of the O. & M. Division as Chairman, with a representative of the Home Ministry, Finance Ministry and a representative of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. That committee went into the entire question and they made certain recommendations. Meanwhile, the Pay Commission was also going into the entire question of the service conditions of these officers. Therefore, the whole thing has to be amalgamated."

The correct position, however, is that the Prime Minister appointed the committee of three officers with the Cabinet Secretary as Chairman, in May 1955 and not in May 1959.

May I offer a clarification? I read that reply from the pad and I remember to have read 1955. I think it was a typing error which just by-passed my notice unfortunately, and it was not corrected from 1959 to 1955 as I should have corrected in the proceedings. Therefore that mistake remained, and I take this opportunity of correcting that reply.

Whatever the hon. Member, Shri Mathur, has referred to is an entirely different question, because this committee had nothing to do with the comments made by the Comptroller and Auditor-General which he brought before the House. This committee was appointed to go into the question which from my reply is quite clear. When he asked that question about the comments which the Comptroller and Auditor-General had made about the procedures and the delay in the

procedures, what I replied was that the Finance Ministry had already replied to the Auditor-General and that necessary action was being taken. That should not be confused with this.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur rose—

Mr. Speaker: Is there still any confusion?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): It makes a world of difference when one says that the committee was appointed in 1959 and when one says that the committee was appointed in 1955. And nothing has been done during the four years. As a matter of fact, one expects to get a real explanation as to how this committee has been engaged all these four years. I could have understood if it was referred to the Pay Commission and all that. I wonder if the hon. Deputy Minister has gone into the document which was referred to by me. As a matter of fact, the Auditor-General.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow a discussion on this matter. As I understand it, the hon. Minister read out 1955 for 1959. If it is 1955, four years have elapsed; if it is 1959, then not even one year has elapsed, and therefore, all the supplementaries would be out of order as to why there has been delay and so on. Now the whole thing stands corrected.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): The actual position is that the original reply was 1959 and the corrected reply is 1955. Therefore, the question arises what has happened since 1955.

Mr. Speaker: What is the correct position?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This committee was appointed in 1955, but due to a typing mistake, it was left as 1959 in the proceedings, and therefore I take this opportunity of correcting it. From the reply you will notice that this committee could not have been appointed in May, 1959 because

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.]

I had referred to the Pay Commission which had been constituted meanwhile.

Mr. Speaker: Now it is clear. The committee was, in fact, appointed in 1955. The hon. Minister inadvertently referred to it as 1959. There is no quarrel now.

Hon. Members want to know why there has been so much delay from 1955 to 1959. I will allow the hon. Member to put a supplementary question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This committee was appointed to eliminate delays, and if the committee itself delays like this from 1955 to 1959, we do not know what has happened. There are two questions which I want to refer to.

Firstly, how is this period of four years explained, when a person like the Comptroller and Auditor-General had written a strong letter to the Prime Minister himself about these irritating delays and all that?

Secondly, the Auditor-General has very recently, only during the last three months, referred again to this matter. It may also be explained how that committee is different from this committee.

Mr. Speaker: What is this delay of four years due to?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This committee went into the entire question of what delay is taking place, improvement of procedure and other things. Meanwhile the Pay Commission was also appointed and it was in their terms of reference also to go into the entire question. So, actually when this committee concluded its deliberations, the report did not come out and the whole thing was amalgamated with the working of the Pay Commission. We were awaiting the

final report of the Pay Commission to look into the entire question in a different manner altogether as the Pay Commission would have thought. Therefore, we amalgamated the recommendations of that committee with the recommendations of the Pay Commission and wanted to see the whole thing in one perspective, with both these things taken together.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Now that the report of the Pay Commission is out, will the Deputy Minister tell us what is there in the report of the Pay Commission which relates to this matter?

Mr. Speaker: Evidently, the hon. Member wants to say that the Pay Commission has not referred to this at all..... ..

Shri Tyagi: That is what she is trying to avoid.

Mr. Speaker:as to how delays are occurring and how they could be eliminated.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is there in the Pay Commission's report which relates to this matter?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Pay Commission has gone into the question of improvement in the procedures and working conditions, and, therefore, all that matter is under examination by Government.

Shri Tangamani rose—

Mr. Speaker: This is all that can be allowed in answer to a question. Hon. Members may refer to all these matters while discussing the Pay Commission's report. This is all that the Deputy Minister has to say in reply.

12:21 hrs.

**MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT)
BILL**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, be taken into consideration".

The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, except Chapter VIII thereof, came into force on 1st July, 1939 in what were then known as the Provinces of India. Chapter VIII relates to compulsory insurance of motor vehicles against third party risks. Chapter VIII was brought into force in the said Provinces on 1st July, 1946. This Act itself was extended to Part B States under the Part B States (Laws) Act, 1951, with effect from 1st April, 1951. Chapter VIII was extended to these States on 29th October, 1956, except to the former State of Travancore-Cochin. It was not considered necessary to extend this Act to the Travancore-Cochin State, because, at that time, the Ministry of Finance had under their consideration the question of taking over the entire insurance business. It was, therefore, thought proper to allow the State Government to continue to do the business, till a broad decision on policy was taken in the matter. Though the consideration of the matter has now been deferred for some time, it has been considered proper to maintain the *status quo* for the present.

Meanwhile, States' reorganisation has taken place, and under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, a new State of Kerala has come into being, comprising a major portion of the former Travancore-Cochin State plus the Malabar area of the Madras State, excluding, of course, the islands and the Kasergod taluk of the present Mysore State, that is, the taluk which has now been transferred to the Mysore State from the Malabar district. Some portions of the former Travancore-Cochin have been transferred to the State of Madras.

Under section 119 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, any law in force in the States immediately before the reorganisation, was to continue to be in force until otherwise provided for by a competent legislature or other competent authority. The result has been that two sets of laws are in operation in the same State, in respect of insurance of motor vehicles against third party risks in different parts of the State. It is desirable that each State should have a uniform law on the subject.

It is obvious that Chapter VIII of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, is in force in the Malabar part of the present Kerala State. Similarly, Chapter VII of the Travancore-Cochin State Motor Vehicles Act, 1125 is in force in the part of the territory which has been transferred from the Kerala State or from the former Travancore-Cochin State to the Madras State.

So, in order to achieve uniformity in law on the subject, so far as this particular question of insurance of motor vehicles against third party risks is concerned, we have decided, and we have thought it proper, to bring forward the necessary legislative measure for the purpose. This Bill is designed to achieve that object. The effect of this Bill, when passed, would be that Chapter VIII of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, will apply to the whole of the territory of the State of Madras, and Chapter VII of the Travancore-Cochin Motor Vehicles Act, 1125, will be in force throughout the territory of Kerala. It is provided that whenever Chapter VIII is decided to be extended to the Kerala State as a whole, it can be done by a necessary announcement in the official gazette.

I think this is a non-controversial measure. It is a measure which is of a consequential nature, following in the wake of the States' reorganisation, and hence I think it would be readily accepted by the House.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

17.27 hrs.

MOTION RE: COAL MINES RESCUE RULES

Mr. Speaker: The House will take up consideration of motions for modification of the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959. The time allotted for this is 2 hours.

Who are the hon. Members who want to participate in this discussion? Shri S. C. Samanta has tabled some motions. But he is absent. Then, there is Shri T. B. Vittal Rao. Does anybody else want to speak? I find that there is none. So, I shall call the hon. Minister after Shri T. B. Vittal Rao finishes.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): But where is the Minister in charge?

Mr. Speaker: Is there anybody to take charge of this item?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I am taking charge, for the present.

Mr. Speaker: Has he been instructed, or is he taking charge voluntarily?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have just now been instructed.

Shri Rane (Buldana): The Minister in charge is just coming.

Mr. Speaker: There is the Whip, and there is one Minister here. So, there are sufficient people to take note of the points, and they will answer. The Minister in charge will come and answer.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I shall be taking note of the points.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

Rule 3 [sub-rule (1)]

(1) This House recommends that in the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959, laid on the Table on the 6th August, 1959, in clause (i) of sub-rule (1) of rule 3, for the word "President" the word "Secretary" be substituted. (8)

["The" Rule 3[sub-rule (2)]]

(2) This House recommends that in the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959, laid on the Table on the 6th August, 1959, for sub-rule (2) of rule 3 the following be substituted, namely:—

"(2) *Election and term of office of the Chairman:* (i) There shall be a Chairman for the Rescue Station Committee who shall be elected by the members of the committee from among themselves. He shall hold office for a period of two years.

(ii) As soon as may be after the constitution of the Rescue Station Committee under rule 3 a meeting of the committee shall be convened by the Secretary for electing the Chairman. The Secretary

to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment shall preside at such meeting.

(iii) For filling up a casual vacancy in the office of Chairman a meeting of the committee shall be convened by the Secretary and the election shall be held. The Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment shall preside." (9)

Rule 4 [sub-rule(1)]

(3) This House recommends that in the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959, laid on the Table on the 6th August, 1959, in sub-rule (1) of rule 4, for the word "three" the word "two" be substituted. (10)

Rule 5

(4) This House recommends that in the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959, laid on the Table on the 6th August, 1959, in rule 5, wherever it occurs, for the word "President" the word "Chairman" be substituted. (11)

Rule 5

(5) This House recommends that in the Coal Mines Rescue Rules 1959, laid on the Table on the 6th August, 1959, in rule 5, for the words "Chief Inspector" the words "Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment" be substituted. (12)

Rule 8

(6) This House recommends that in the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959, laid on the Table on the 6th August, 1959, for rule 8, the following be substituted, namely:—

"8. Powers and duties of the Chairman: The Chairman shall preside at the meetings. In his absence one of the members may be elected by the Committee to preside at that meeting only." (13)

I welcome to a certain extent this revision of the Coal Mines Rescue

Rules. These are very important, for, after nearly twenty years, we are revising these rules. I am very glad that for the first time, representation is given to the coal-fields other than Bengal-Bihar coal-fields. As regards the Singareni coal-fields, there are 25,000 miners working in these coal-fields in Andhra Pradesh; there are nearly 30,000 miners working in Madhya Pradesh, but up to this day, there has not been a single rescue station there.

Rescue stations and rescue squads play a very important part in this mining industry. Whenever an accident takes place or accidents like explosions, fire or flooding take place in the mines, those personnel who are trained in this rescue work can go and rescue the people. It has happened in our country that these rescue men could save some lives. When one of the coal mines was flooded in 1957, some men had been saved, and it was amazing to find after a lapse of 11 days that some 9 miners were brought to the surface alive. There are instances in foreign countries where people were rescued even after the lapse of 15—21 days from coal mines. Rescue work in our country is in a very infant stage. I do not know why Government have not given enough importance to this work. If you read the annual report presented to us only a few days ago, you find there are only two rescue stations in India. One is in Dhanbad and the other at Sitarampur in the Raniganj coal field. The number of workers trained in this work is very low. That is about 1,000 to 1,300. If you take the whole mining population in the coal fields, it is 3,70,000.

Mr. Speaker: In all coal fields in India?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Yes.

So there is much to be done. During my trip to Poland, I visited some of the rescue stations there. I found the number of the apparatuses and the number of personnel in charge far far greater. Not only that. Sufficient

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

emphasis is being given to rescue work. This is one aspect. Rescue squads go in when an accident takes place and rescue people who are behind the fire or have been trapped in mines.

There is one more important aspect which this rescue squad can attend to. That is to extinguish the fire or, if there is any gas, see that the gas is diluted and sent out. They are specially trained for this work. If there are not trained personnel, the fire may spread or the gas may increase. This has been occurring. I am glad that in the last report, it has been mentioned that our rescue stations squad were able to retrieve the Porbellia colliery which was sealed for mining operations for well over 3 years. This mine contains 40 million tons of metallurgical coal.

In our country, there is a huge shortage of metallurgical coal. With the three steel plants going into operation and with the expansion of the two in the private sector, we are going to face a shortage of metallurgical coal. In this situation, the rescue squad going in and retrieving the Porbellia colliery is a very noteworthy thing.

Only the other day I along with the Minister and one or two MPs saw a fire in one of the mines. That was in the Bowrah colliery. This also is a mine which contains very good coal, metallurgical coal. It was burning and the flames and smoke could be seen for several miles.

Therefore, I need not elaborate the importance and significance of these rescue stations. For the first time, in these revised rules, representation is being to Singareni coal fields. But there are no rescue stations established as yet either in Madhya Pradesh coal fields or in the Singareni coal fields. I ask the Minister when these rescue stations are going to be established in these areas which have been neglected, though mining operations in these areas have been carried on for the last 60 years.

Therefore, I strongly urge upon the Minister not to wait until the cess is

collected until funds are realised for the establishment of these rescue stations. The establishments of rescue stations in these two coal fields is an immediate necessity.

We need not wait for funds to be collected by the levy of the cess. Afterwards, the amount that has been spent in the establishment of these stations could be adjusted against the cess amount realised.

The amount which we collect by levying a cess of 1.9 nP on every ton of coal raised is not very sufficient. It will not meet the expenditure for the establishment of these rescue stations. Last year, a sum of Rs. 8½ lakhs only had been collected while we raised in the country coal worth about Rs. 70 crores according to the revised price. This sum is very insignificant and we may not be able to establish many more rescue stations.

I have moved some amendments to the Coal Mines Rescue Rules which have been laid on the Table of the House. One of the amendments is to the effect that the person nominated by the Chief Inspector of Mines should not be the Chairman of this Rescue Stations Committee but shall be the Secretary to the Committee. The Chairman of this Committee should be one who should be elected by the members who have been nominated or appointed on this Committee. The inspectorate as it is today, as everybody knows, does not consist of very talented persons. There are in coal-fields people far more talented in mining engineering. That is why if the person nominated by the Chief Inspector of Mines is made Chairman of the Committee, the best of men will not be appointed to this Committee by the mining managers' association or the trade unions or the owners themselves.

Therefore, I have suggested that a non-official should be the Chairman of this Committee. Recently we have seen even in our Zila Parishads that the Collector is not the President. First Government thought that the

Collector should be the President, but subsequently the Act was amended and a non-official made Chairman. The best talented person should be the Chairman of the Committee.

Secondly, a non-official should be the Chairman of the committee which is to operate the finances running to about nearly Rs. 8½ lakhs.

Then, I have said that the first meeting to be convened for the purpose of the election of the chairman should be presided over by a very responsible person; and that responsible person, I have put down as the Secretary to Government. In this case it will be the Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

The term of office of these nominated members or those appointed is put down as three years. I want it to be reduced to 2 years. This is very essential in view of the fact that some representatives of some organisations are there on this committee who do not really represent labour at all. There have been changes. Therefore, if the term is kept at 2 years, once in two years we can nominate such of those persons who are really representatives of the organisations of that particular section for whom representation has been provided in the rescue rules.

Some of the amendments are mere procedural matters. If my amendment is accepted, other things are merely procedural, how a vacancy has to be filled if the chairman of the Rescue Station Committee resigns and so on and so forth.

If my amendments are accepted they will go a long way in improving the working of the rescue stations. It will also enable the establishment of rescue stations in outlying coal-fields which are not there now. Therefore, I strongly commend my amendments to the House.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Sir, I beg to move:

Rule 3 [sub-rule (1)]

(1) This House recommends that in the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959, laid on the Table on the 6th August, 1959, in clause (i) of sub-rule (1) of rule 3, the words "who shall be the President" be omitted. (1)

Rule 3 [new sub-rule (1A)]

(2) This House recommends that in the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959, laid on the Table on the 6th August, 1959, after sub-rule (1) of rule 3, the following sub-rule be inserted, namely:—

"(1A) The members shall elect one of their members as President." (2)

Rule 3 [sub-rule (2)]

(3) This House recommends that in the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959, laid on the Table on the 6th August, 1959, in sub-rule (2) of rule 3, after the words "The President" the words "in consultation with the members of the Committee" be inserted. (3)

Rule 18 [sub-rule (1)]

(4) This House recommends that in the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959, laid on the Table on the 6th August, 1959, in sub-rule (1) of rule 18, for the word "two" the word "three" be substituted. (4)

Rule 38A [New]

(5) This House recommends that in the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959, laid on the Table on the 6th August, 1959, after rule 38, the following rule be inserted, namely:—

"38A. Only one team at a time can be sent underground but the Superintendent of the Rescue Station or any other responsible officer in the absence of the Superintendent can send an additional team or teams if he is satisfied that the circumstances permit and require it. (5)

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

Rule 39 [new sub-rule (6)]

(6) This House recommends that in the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959, laid on the Table on the 6th August, 1959, after sub-rule (5) of rule 39, the following sub-rule be added, namely:—

“(6) Air sampling instrument shall be part and parcel of the breathing apparatus donned by the leader of the brigade who shall take air samples.” (6)

Schedule

(7) This House recommends that in the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959, laid on the Table on the 6th August, 1959, after item No. (15) of Schedule I, the following item be added, namely:—

“16. Two portable haldane gas analysis apparatus or the like to be maintained in working order.”
(7)

I commend my amendments for the consideration of Government. As you know, the Government, the public, the coalminers and the colliery owners are all trying to avoid accidents in coal mines and in other mines also. It is true that prevention is better than cure. But, when something happens we must try to do our best to lessen the gravity of the accident.

In England in 1938, in the report of the Royal Commission on Safety in Coal Mines it was suggested that in each big coal mine there should be some rescue organisation; or else, within an area of 7 or 10 miles, all the mines joined together should have some organisation. In India we have accepted that principle and we had 2 rescue stations, one at Dhanbad and the other at Sitarampur which covered the whole of India. But now we find that it is very insufficient and there are big areas in distant places where such arrangements should be made. So, we are glad that by the

amendment of the rescue rules Government has taken the decision to open other rescue stations in the country.

Sir, these rules have been framed under the rule-making powers of Government under the Mines Act. The committee used to choose its own Chairman or President. But now it has been said that the Chief Inspector of Mines will nominate one of the inspectors to the rescue committee and he will be the chairman. I think this is not right. I would request Government to give thought to this and restore the position as it was.

Different interests are represented in the committee and why should the Chief Inspector of Mines whose responsibility is there in every aspect of the Mines Organisation be given the power to nominate the chairman? I have no objection to his nominee being there on the committee, because he has the responsibility for the whole thing. But other sections who have been represented on it should not be debarred from being chairman of the committee. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what difficulties be found when there was this system of electing the chairman by the members of the committee. If there had been any difficulty we must know it. But, from our point of view, we find that the organisation was going on well. The procedure that was there should remain. So, I have given an amendment to the effect that the Chief Inspector's nominee will be there but the members of the committee will elect their chairman from amongst themselves.

My second proposition is this. Now the President shall appoint a person to act as the Secretary of the committee. But I propose that the President, in consultation with the committee, shall appoint this Secretary.

Then my suggestion is that in 18(1) not less than three competent instructors including the Superintendent shall be employed at each rescue station to train the rescue workers.

Whenever a superintendent is absent from office the competent instructor who is there has to act as superintendent. If there be only two competent instructors, when the superintendent is absent the training work will suffer.

12.50 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair.]

That is being felt by the organisation. If there is to be not less than two, generally two are appointed. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to put it at not less than three so that the organisation's work will not suffer. I am referring to rule 18(1) which says that not less than two competent instructors, including the superintendent, shall be employed. If there are two competent instructors including the superintendent and if the superintendent is forced to be absent, there will be only the other person who will be the superintendent and there will be none to give instructions. Because of my practical experience, I am suggesting this amendment.

I want to add one new section 38(A). My amendment No. 5 reads:

"Only one team at a time can be sent underground but the Superintendent of the Rescue Station or any other responsible officer in the absence of the Superintendent can send an additional team or teams if he is satisfied that the circumstances permit and require it."

In the Chinakuri accident, we find that at 9.45 P.M. there was the accident and at 10.45 P.M. the rescue teams began to come. At least two parties were present and then the other parties came. But only one party was sent down. The occasion may demand that two or three parties should go to different quarters in search of persons. There may be a necessity. According to the rules framed one party can be sent. That party will come back and the other

party will go. The accident took place at 9.45 P.M. and the rescue work was completed at 4 A.M. Within this time only three parties could enter. I would like that power should be given to the superintendent or the officer in-charge of the mine there to use his discretion to send more than one team at a time if circumstances require it.

I now come to my amendment No. 6 which is for the additional of a new sub-rule (6) to rule 39. It is also my experience that in courts they ask why sample of air was not taken when the rescue party went underground. Therefore, I say here that air sampling instrument shall be part and parcel of the breathing apparatus donned by the leader of the brigade who shall take air samples. When the leader goes underground with his party in search of persons they should automatically take air samples so that after examining that the next step can easily be taken.

In the schedule I wanted to add this and my amendment No. 7 to the schedule reads:

"16. Two portable haldane gas analysis apparatus or the like to be maintained in working order."

They should be in the rescue station. It is very necessary. So, I request that this should be taken up.

Over and above this rescue organisation, its work and other things, some researches should be done in the Central Institute of Mines to see how accidents can be avoided besides seeing how rescue work could be done when accidents happen. We are glad that the quality and the number of persons that have been produced in these rescue stations are really high. I had an opportunity to see and examine them in the court. In the other rescue stations that are going to be formed in different parts of the country, the same number of persons should be trained. Even in the south or extreme east, if there are rescue

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

stations, where there are less number of mines, I would request Government to send people from Bengal and Bihar there to have training so that the needs of the rescue organisations could be met.

If the men who are working in the mines are trained, if and when accidents happen they can get hold of the situation. It takes one hour or more for the rescue party to reach the mine when an accident happens. If some preliminary work is being done by those who are working there, it will be good. I am glad that this system has been taken up by the Government and in every mine, especially big and moderate mine, there should be sufficient trained people who, at the time of the accident, will not wait for the help of the rescue stations but they will themselves begin to work according to the instructions of the officer responsible there. That arrangement is being done and we hope that in future every big mine will have sufficient number of trained persons, trained in these rescue stations. These rescue stations can produce two brigades or three brigades at the station; they can also give training to those persons who are sent from different mines for training in the rescue station. That work is commendable and we hope that in the near future every coal mine will be equipped with a number of such persons who would come forward and not let the accidents in mines do that much mischief as they want to do.

13 hrs.

Sir, I hope the hon. Minister will give thought over the suggestions I have made and accept them.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Coal Mines Rescue Rules of 1939 were very much old and anti-dated and were subject to much criticism. The present rules are certainly an improvement over

the old rules, but still there are some lacunae as pointed out by the amendments of Shri Samanta and Shri Vittal Rao.

Sir, the rescue problems are intimately connected with the safety issues of the coal mines and the magnitude of the tragedies of these coal accidents can be reduced if timely rescue operations are taken. Specially, the rescue parties are to be very cautious. They are to look after the safety of persons involved in the accidents and also their own safety during the rescue operations. They are just like the Fire Brigade system.

Firstly, I strongly object to sub-rule (1) of rule No. 3 where the Mine Inspector has been proposed to be the President of the Rescue Station Committee. My objection is on two grounds. Firstly, the Mine Inspectorate is too inadequate. We are running the whole show with the staff depleted by 50 per cent. A Mine Inspector cannot even inspect a mine once in three years, whatever, of course, might be the reason. Why are you saddling this inspector with more responsibility, with the responsibility of looking after the rescue operations which is more time absorbing and onerous? Secondly, rescue parties not only do rescue operations but they also serve as an important agency through which the cause of accidents can be known or verified to a great extent. They play an important role in the enquiry into the causes of ignition in Chinakuri accident. As the Mine Inspector might be one of the parties to the accident, he should not be made the President or some other responsible person whereby influence can be exerted.

In this connection, I would like to mention one thing, that if you could implement the old safety rules, that is, the rules which are in existence, most of these accidents could be avoided. But we have found that

there is no adequate staff to implement the old rules, the old rescue rules or the safety rules nor is there any co-ordination in the different departments of the Labour Ministry—the Ministry, the Coal Commissioner's Department and the Mines Inspectorate.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The Coal Commissioner is not under the Labour Ministry.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: In the Safety Mines Conference representatives of all these different departments were quarrelling in the conference itself and differing from each other. In that connection, in the open session of the Safety Mines Conference the late Shri P. C. Bose of Dhanbad opined that it would be better if the hon. Minister could bring co-ordination between the different departments which will help in preventing mine accidents. Therefore, that co-ordination is also lacking. The suggestion of Shri Samanta should, therefore, be accepted.

Regarding Rule No. 38, there is no provision as to how many teams can be sent underground for rescue operations. It is provided that at a time only one team should go underground. In the case of Chinakuri also it has been found that before a team came up another team was sent down. If the accident is widespread and is a very dangerous and serious one, the Superintendent of the Coal Mine Rescue Station must be authorised to send two teams for rescue operations. This was decided in the Chinakuri Enquiry also, because two teams are necessary to have proper rescue operations carried out if the accident is a widespread one, if the accident has been on a wide scale. It is an enabling clause. That power should be given to the Superintendent so that he can send, if he thinks fit, a second team for rescue operations underground.

Lastly, regarding air-sampling instruments I have to say something. Due to inadequate samples of air the Chinakuri Enquiry Committee had to suffer. Therefore, the Judge of that Enquiry has on page 2726 of the *Gazette of India* said like this:

"As to the second ground of criticism, although there is nothing in the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1939 which govern rescue operations, to indicate that only one brigade at a time has to be sent underground....etc. etc."

That is regarding sending two teams underground. Regarding air samples on page 2687 he has said like this:

"This statement of his was left unchallenged in his lengthy cross-examination, and there is hardly any reason why it should not be accepted. It would certainly have been better if more air samples on the surface had been taken and if more samples of the underground air had been taken by the Rescue Parties or others who went underground after the first explosion."

Naturally, an amendment in that line has been brought by Shri Samanta and it should also be accepted by the hon. Labour Minister.

With these words, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to accept the amendments brought forward by Shri Samanta.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): Mr. Chairmen, Sir, the amendments brought forward by the Government at this juncture are very welcome because they improve the situation from what it has been so far. Rescue parties are necessary in mines for various obvious reasons. There is the sudden collapse of roof, sudden flooding of mines, sudden emission of foul gas and due to non-ventilation after explosives are used people take in foul gas and accidents occur. For all these and other causes rescue parties

[Dr. Melkote]

have got to be sent up. They should be of sufficient number and the number depends upon the nature of the mine itself.

More parties may be necessary and may have to be set up particularly in coal mines. I am aware of one instance in the Hatti gold mines. Even in gold mines accidents of this nature occur. I remember of a case where five or six persons died from poisonous gas. The reason there was that an explosive was used as detonator, foul gas was emitted, insufficient ventilation was caused and when people went down they inhaled that foul gas and succumbed. By the time the rescue party went down they died. People were actually afraid whether they could go in, because they did not know what would happen to them. In such things length of time takes place and even if rescue was possible it was made impossible because people did not know the source of danger. These and other causes have led the Government to set up these bodies. It is the duty of the inspectorate to see from day to day that every aspect of the rules in regard to the safety in mines is conformed to by the management, but once an accident occurs it should not be the inspectorate as such which should take up the matter, because it inspects the mines and after finding it all right and making a report, it is difficult for them to proceed in the case of accidents. So, it becomes the function of the rescue parties not merely to rescue those who have been affected but to bring—and they do bring—very valuable information to the surface. If they are subjected to the service rules, there are to be under the inspectorate, and naturally the evidence that they would give will be vitiated. Therefore, the rescue party should be a separate organisation by itself. These parties should be in sufficient numbers and the evidence that they adduce should be untampered.

While welcoming this measure, I feel that a rescue party in sufficient numbers should be set up and the operation of this Act should be made applicable even to such mines as the Hatti gold mines and other mines where the depth may be sufficient to cause accidents that are prevalent in the country. When the accidents occur, it is difficult to imagine that the people will be bold enough to volunteer themselves to work there, unless they know that if something happens there is sufficient attempt on the part of the company and the Government to rescue the miners from out of the disaster. I would, therefore, commend to Government the idea of enlarging the scope of this Act so that it could operate in respect of other mines in the country.

Shri Abid Ali: I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion and have given the benefit of their experiences in the coal fields and particularly to the hon. Member from West Bengal, Shri S. C. Samanta, for the help which he has given to the committee for some years. He was good enough to accept our request to work on the committee of enquiry about which he made a reference, and there too he was of considerable assistance to the court. Since then he has been taking a keen interest in the avoidance of accidents in mines by giving us suggestions from time to time.

Some hon. Members have mixed the two things—accidents in mines and rescue operations. These are quite separate departments, so to say, although they are very much interconnected and interdependent. The hon. Member who made a reference to the accident enquiry committee said that the person who is connected with the inspectorate should not be allowed to preside on these committees because he is the party concerned. As I have said earlier, these are separate functions and whatever may be the cause of the accident,

after the accident, everyone is very much anxious and active in the area to rescue those who are entrapped or to extinguish the fire and take part in other rescue operations.

Reference was made to accidents and to the working of this department, although they are very much unconnected with this particular discussion. Perhaps hon. Members are under some misapprehension because some people say that accidents in mines are increasing. This year has been somewhat a good year because of the kindness of God and because in the history of Indian mining—so far as the records up to date are concerned—we have the least number of persons who have died this year because of the accidents in mines.

Let me compare our mining accidents with the position obtaining in other countries. I have the figures for Canada, France, Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, United States of America and Africa. The maximum is that of Canada with 2.65 per thousand workers. The death-roll is 2.65 per thousand. The minimum is in the United Kingdom. It is 0.62. The figure for India is 0.72. So, we are the second best in the world, and still some Members, in their enthusiasm to criticise the department, forgetting the figure which they generally come across and the information which we also supply from time to time, say that accidents are increasing and that the working of the mines department is not very satisfactory. I hope that they will take some lesson from these figures and will be kind enough to the department which is certainly doing very, very good work.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): From where can they get these figures?

Shri Abid Ali: They have to explain. May be in dream! With regard to the suggestions which have been made, particularly about the

appointment of the chairman, this particular section is in operation since 1939. Up to this time, we have no restrictions about the election and every time the inspector has been elected as the chairman. There was not even one year when there was any suggestion for electing any other person except the inspector. Taking the clue and the advantage of this experience and also the necessity when public funds are expected to be spent, we have provided that there should be an official chairman. This is an additional reason. But the main reason is that, since 1939 up to this time—these 20 years—not even on one occasion was a non-official elected as chairman. Therefore, the persons who are appointed in the committee themselves feel the necessity of having an official chairman and we are only acknowledging the existing fact.

About the suggestion that it should be for two years and not three, because if the trade unionists or other persons representing other organisations are appointed, they may lose their representative character, I may say that that suggestion for recalling them can be considered.

13.18 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]

But it takes time for the people, after appointment, to get themselves acquainted with the working of this section. So, some reasonable time should be allowed to them to gain experience.

Shri S. C. Samanta: According to the coal mines regulations and rescue rules, 1939, there is a provision for election. "The members shall elect one of the members as president". If he was not appointed by the Chief Inspector of Mines . . .

Shri Abid Ali: That is what I say. That is the position. He is elected, and always an official is elected. So, the amendment, as I said earlier, is

[Shri Abid Ali]

only acknowledging the existing fact. No non-official up to this time has been elected; in spite of the power having been vested in the committee to have their own chairman elected, they have elected an official. The additional reason that I have submitted is, where these funds are.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Then where does the necessity arise to appoint one? Let it remain as it is.

Shri Abid Ali: Because of this additional reason, no one is appointed. I am repeating.

About co-ordination, some officers were mentioned. I interrupted and said that we are not connected with it and they are not under the Labour Ministry. All the departments which are working under the Labour Ministry have got co-ordinated working through the Labour Ministry itself. In case any particular defect has come to the notice of hon. Members, they will be obliging us by pointing it out the same and we shall be very glad to look into it and do whatever is necessary for ensuring proper, effective and useful co-ordinated working.

A suggestion was made that workers should be trained. It is a very good suggestion. This was also mentioned at the safety conference. Certainly we shall take it up with all earnestness and seriousness, because those who are actually in the mines should know how to rescue themselves, how to avoid accidents and if accidents occur, how to minimise their severity.

I am glad that hon. Members have appreciated that this department is doing good work and have felt the necessity of its expansion. We desire to increase the present cess and make it 1.9 nP or 2 nP, so that it may have more income. Hon. Members have been suggesting that its operations should also expand, both so far as the area and the place where it is

working are concerned. The intention is to have more rescue stations and I hope that this proposal also will materialise soon.

There is an amendment about the nomination of the Chairman and there are certain other consequential amendments to it. As I have said I am not accepting those amendments. But some other amendments are acceptable. One such amendment is amendment No. 3 where Shri Samanta has suggested:

"In sub-rule (2) of rule 3, after the words "The President" the words "in consultation with the members of the Committee" be inserted".

Then, so far as amendment No. 6 is concerned, I am moving a sort of alternative amendment to what has been suggested by Shri Samanta. I hope he will also like the amendment to go in this form:

I beg to move:

Rule 39 [new sub-rule (6)]

(1) This House recommends that in the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959, laid on the Table on the 6th August, 1959, after sub-rule (5) of rule 39, the following sub-rule be added, namely:—

"(6) Whenever the Superintendent or a person authorised by him or an Inspector specifically requires air sample(s) to be collected by a brigade, the leader of the brigade shall carry an air sampling apparatus."

There is one more amendment No. 7 to the Schedule. The suggestion made by Shri Samanta is,

"Two portable haldane gas analysis apparatus or the like to be maintained in working order."

What I am suggesting is:

"Two portable haldane gas analysis apparatus or similar apparatus".

I hope he will welcome this change.
I formally beg to move:

Schedule 1

(2) This House recommends that in the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959, laid on the Table on the 6th August, 1959, after item No. (15) of Schedule 1, the following item be added, namely:—

“(16) Two portable Haldane Gas Analysis Apparatus or similar apparatus.” (15).

I hope the explanation which I have given concerning the other points will be welcomed by hon. Members.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What about my other amendments?

Shri Abid Ali: I am not accepting them.

Shri S. C. Samanta: When the Superintendent is absent, that man will have to work as Superintendent or Instructor.

Shri Abid Ali: Under the existing rules, not less than three competent instructors shall be employed at each rescue station to train rescue workers, whereas under the revised rules not less than two competent instructors shall be employed. This reduction was made as the rescue stations proposed for the coal fields of Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Bombay are smaller ones and there is no need for appointment of three instructors. The requirement of two is the minimum and there is no bar to employing more instructors, if necessary. The staff at the Jharia and Sitarampur Rescue Stations will be maintained at its present strength. The rescue stations which we are proposing to open will be of much smaller strength, as their sphere of activity will also be much smaller. For the existing rescue stations, the present rule as it is will apply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am putting those three amendments first which the Government are prepared to accept.

329(Ai) L.S.D.—6.

The question is:

This House recommends that in the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959, laid on the Table on the 6th August, 1959, in sub-rule (2) of rule 3, after the words “The President” the words “in consultation with the members of the Committee” be inserted (3).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Rule 39 [new sub-rule (6)]

This House recommends that in the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959, laid on the Table on the 6th August, 1959, after sub-rule (5) of rule 39, the following sub-rule be added, namely:—

“(6) Whenever the Superintendent or a person authorised by him or an Inspector specifically requires air sample(s) to be collected by a brigade, the leader of the brigade shall carry an air sampling apparatus.” (14).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Schedule 1

This House recommends that in the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959, laid on the Table on the 6th August, 1959, after item No. (15) of Schedule 1, the following item be added, namely:—

“(16) Two portable Haldane Gas Analysis Apparatus or similar apparatus.” (15).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put all the other amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 8 to 13, 1, 2 and 4 to 7 were put and negatived.

13.30 hrs.

**MOTION RE: PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS RULES**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion on the motion for modification of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959. Shri Narayanankutty Menon, Shri Nagi Reddy, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shri V. P. Nayar, all are absent. If no hon. Member wants to move any amendment, we can proceed. I find that Shri Narayanankutty Menon has come. I expect at least those Members who have subscribed their names to be ready in case the other Members are not present.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): I beg to move:

This House recommends that in the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959, laid on the Table on the 25th November, 1959, the following proviso be added to rule 8, namely:

"Provided that the Central Government shall conclude such agreement only after the terms of the said agreement have been approved by both the Houses of Parliament."

It provides for only one clause that any agreement contemplated under that particular provision should have the approval of Parliament before that agreement is finalised and is treated as an agreement under rule 8 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules. I am moving this amendment because, so far as the entire petroleum industry is concerned, both the licensing part and also in the distribution part, Government have entered into many agreements, which are in force now, which have got their operation for a period of ten to twelve years in many respects, and this House very well know that, later on, by having entered into agreements, for example, the Refineries Agreement, the Government have run into

trouble because of the fact that the agreement, and the previous ones also, did not fit in with the overall shape of economic development, as far as oil industry in our country is concerned.

Now the explanation given many times by the hon. Minister is that at the time we have entered into these agreements there were certain circumstances, compelling circumstances, under which the Government was compelled to enter into such agreements, and the conditions insisted by the companies had to be agreed to. Now, as a result of it, certain contradictory forces have developed, as far as oil industry in our country is concerned, and the Government itself is finding it impossible to work it out, because any re-orientation of policy decided by the House and the Government is impossible to be implemented because of the commitments we have already entered into in the petroleum field. Surprisingly, last month the hon. Minister came to the House and announced that the Government is extending an invitation to foreign oil interests to come and explore oil business in this country, and he made it a point to suggest that by itself did not constitute any departure from the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948. Before going into the contents of the Industrial Policy Resolution, I beg to submit before this House whether the announcement made by the hon. Minister is in consonance with the policy statement made by the hon. Minister and whether these policy statements are an interpretation of the particular provision of the Industrial Policy Resolution, or a policy later on evolved.

The Industrial Policy resolution as such is an evasive and enigmatic thing that any hon. Minister or any department of the Government of India could give its own interpretation, just like the Bible, which has been interpreted for two thousand years by about 700 sects of Christianity. Therefore, there is no point in now saying that whatever policy enunciated by the hon. Minister is in

conformity with the Industrial Policy Resolution. This House has heard for a very long time policy statements by the hon. Ministers and by different Ministries that oil, as a matter of fact, is to be confined to the public sector, because of the importance of oil in the overall economy of this country.

Last time the hon. Minister, picking a sentence from my speech, said that the public sector is leading, and the public sector has taken a leading part. The whole question is whether the public sector is taking a leading part, or the Government is allowing certain foreign interests to have a hold on oil exploration in this country. We have got our own apprehensions because of the hesitating and sometimes surprisingly surrendering policy of the Government with the foreign oil monopolists and that is why we say that this Parliament cannot delegate powers to the Government of India to enter into agreements with foreign oil interests. Our apprehension has been substantiated not only by agreements entered into by the Government of India but by certain newspaper reports which were being publicised in this country of late reviewing our oil policy.

When we achieved our independence in 1947, apart from a little oil field that we have got in Assam which is controlled completely by the Burmah-Shell group of companies, we did not have any oil fields, or any oil exploring system, and we were lacking in scientific personnel. But, of late, even long before the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was constituted as a statutory body, our own scientists, with the help of other friendly foreign countries, were able to make substantial contributions in the exploration of oil. And the hon. Members will admit, and the entire House will admit that this has been done by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission by exploring oil in all the different villages and various parts of India.

Now the hon Minister comes before this House and says that by the year 1970 the total consumption of oil in this country will be to the tune of 40 million tons and so the little work that we are going to do will not be sufficient in order to meet the requirements of this country. About the new policy enunciated by the Government I want to point out to the House that the Government have sent a memorandum and also brochures to almost all Embassies, and it is not known to this House to which part of the world or the oil sector of the world, the Government wants to confine its activities. Because, there are two parts or oil sectors in the world, one of which is the oil monopoly which is controlled by the Burmah-Shell group, the other is the oil monopoly which is controlled by the Standard Vacuum Company—one is American and the other is British. These are the oil monopolies which control the whole oil supply to the world, except a little production in the socialist countries. Of course, there are some small companies like the Italian company, which is controlled by the Italian Government. Japan has also a company and that has made an insignificant contribution to the oil monopoly, but still the control remains with those two groups.

So, I want to warn this House and the country of the inherent dangers in looking to the west, or inviting these companies to explore oil in our country, because for the last 20 to 25 years this country has suffered a sorrowful plight because of our dependence on the Burmah-Shell group or the Standard Vacuum, and our Government had no alternative except to accept the terms and conditions dictated by those oil interests, though they were not in the interests of our country. It is not to be repeated. We have got serious apprehensions whether it will be repeated.

When we talk of oil we must remember that oil is now revolving round international politics; and as long as oil controls the economy of

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the entire country, if the oil industry is controlled by the big monopolists in the United States and England, if the licences for exploration are granted to these foreign monopolists, certainly there will be political circumstances as is now existing in the Middle East today.

It is interesting to note that in the year 1959, in the days when the American President Mr. Eisenhower was visiting this country and telling us "we stand for peace" his own country, where half the oil world is concentrated, the Wall Street oil monopolists were talking in terms of war. They were saying that if there is a melting of the cold war between the Soviet Union and America, if there is a lessening of tension, the oil industry will suffer. In this connection I would like to read a remark made by one of the biggest oil monopolists of the United States of America; Mr. R. G. Follins, whose company controls three members of the cabinet of President Eisenhower. He said:

"If there is a genuine settlement between the Soviet Union and the United States of America in a disarmament conference, the impact on the oil industry and, on the whole economy of the United States would be terrific. It would be hard for me to believe that such a terrible thing could ever happen."

This speech was reported in the *Wall Street Journal* of 1st November, 1953. So, the oil monopolies of the United States feel that a lessening of international tension and understanding between the Soviet Union and America would be disastrous for them. So, we may rest assured that these gentlemen controlling the oil interests whom you want to invite to this country will bring the same ideology here. They want mounting profits and do not want lessening of tension which we require, which the Soviet Union and also President Eisenhower require. So, oil always brings politics.

Look at the Middle East. For the last fifty years the rich oil fields of Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Iran have been completely controlled by these same people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That might be a good argument for not inviting them, but he should confine himself to the terms.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I am coming to the point. They can be invited, I do not mind, but the terms on which they are invited should be approved by Parliament, because the agreement with ARAMCO gave only a little royalty to the Saudi Arabian King and he was satisfied because he did not care for the economy and the development of his country. After 50 years when there was a resurgence of Arab nationalism throughout the Middle East, they could stand up to the company, and the terms were made a little better. At the same time, the King negotiated with the Italian company on a different basis and a little difference was made.

I am pointing this out because the entire oil press is stressing that their own original formula of fifty fifty should stand, and anybody who interferes with it should be fought out. Therefore, when there is competition between the big concerns and the small oil corporations which are coming out to disturb the formula, we should not be caught in this international struggle.

Why should we invite these people? That is the whole question before the House today. Our Oil and Natural Gas Commission is carrying on very well. It might be true that the capacity of the Commission today is very limited, but we have been co-operating with Rumania and the Soviet Union. The Minister may tell us if there is anything wrong with that co-operation, and why it should not be extended to have more and more of scientific personnel trained in this country, so that the Commission is able to control oil

exploration in this country. Certainly Government should prefer that course than inviting private capital from outside.

We feel that giving blanket power to the Government is dangerous. My hon. friend the Minister, the democrat that he is, will not also object to this amendment because by it we are not preventing him from entering into any agreement. We are giving him complete power to negotiate with the oil companies on the strength of this brochure. He can negotiate and arrive at his own terms, but then he should come to the House with those terms and convince this House that they are better for us, and this House will certainly, without any delay, approve the terms. So, he cannot object to that.

His calculation is 14 million tons of oil by 1970, but about the capital expenditure required for that there is some difference of opinion, because the Burmah-Shell which knows more about oil, has stated that if the entire oil industry is handed over to it, it can see to it that by 1970 the production will be 14 million tons at a cost of Rs. 230 crores. That has to be accepted. Even if it costs Rs. 300 crores Government has got the money, this House will vote the money for that, because more than anything else this country should become self-sufficient in oil because our economy and entire sovereignty depends upon our self-sufficiency in oil.

There is no point today in talking about war or our sovereignty. So long as the Burmah-Shell and Standard Vacuum Oil Co., which have got the ideology which I just now read out control oil distribution in this country, to talk about our sovereignty is ridiculous.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): No, no.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: If we want self-sufficiency in oil, it should be controlled by us. You may get help from the Soviet Union, U.K.

or U.S.A.; we welcome it, but it should not be on the terms agreed to by the successors of Mossadig in Iran with the oil consortium, as Saudi Arabia has agreed to with ARAMCO. It should be an agreement favourable to us while assuring the company investing its money for exploration of oil here a legitimate return on its capital.

The hon. Minister has not told the House his idea in inviting these people. No company has ever come forward to invest its precious money in this gamble of exploring oil unless it is allowed to share in the profits till the oil is refined and distributed. We are going to have two refineries at Barauni and Naharkatiya, and two big State oil companies have been formed, one for refining and one for distribution. If the foreign companies are invited, they will come in direct conflict with our policy since the history of oil shows that they will not be satisfied unless they are assured of profits up to the point of distribution of the oil.

One mistake has been committed in 1950. We allowed Burmah-Shell to have a big refinery. They can import oil as they want and have it refined. If oil sprouts in Cambay now, the Minister will find difficulty in selling it to the Bombay refinery because he cannot fix the price for it.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): No difficulty.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: We are going to have a pipe-line from Naharkatiya to Barauni. If there had been an over-all plan of our oil resources to locate our refineries at proper places, it would have been more profitable, but we allowed the private companies to have their refineries, and they chose the coast because they wanted to import oil, while the policy of the Government is to get our own oil. The three refineries in the private sector will come directly into conflict with the one we are establishing in the public sector. Therefore, there is that contradiction

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in Government's own policy. That should not happen in exploration also.

They have entered into an agreement as far as the Bengal basin is concerned with Standard Vacuum. The hon. Minister should be pleased to tell us at least today his own impression and the impression of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission about the working of this agreement which has become so notorious not only in this country but internationally. About Rs. 4 crores have been spent so far, and every time a jig goes down, the return the Government gets is only a piece of paper "dry well". Has he got any data collected by the company? The entire data has been flown to New York when the Government has spent half the money. The entire basin has been wasted for four years. As I have pointed out on several occasions, no oil company which is importing oil into this country and distributing it and getting about Rs. 50 crores as profit is interested in finding oil in this country, because they know very well the Minister will catch hold of it and their profit will be reduced.

Therefore, I give a warning to the Minister that even in carrying on negotiations, he should be mindful of the disadvantages that the semi-independent countries of the Middle East have suffered. We are a sovereign country today. We have got technical assistance from many countries. Even if the companies refuse, we can stand up to them, and on the basis of our present technical assistance, even at the cost of a little sacrifice, we will be able to do the job.

So, he should not object to coming before Parliament with the terms before they are finalised, because the agreement is so important. If it is in conformity with the policy of the Government, it can be passed very easily, and the Government will also have a majority. It will take only a very short time to get it passed here. Even according to the notification,

31st January is the last date for submission of applications to the Government of India for oil exploration in this country. When the applications would have come, the House will be in session for about three and a half months; and he can just negotiate with them, and during the next session itself, he can get this passed. Therefore, I commend my amendment to the House for acceptance because it is very innocuous, and it will not give even the slightest trouble to the hon. Minister, and at the same time, it will save the country, save the House and save the people of this country from all misapprehensions and disadvantages which the Government of India themselves admit today they had in 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1954 when they entered into these agreements.

Shri K. D. Ma'aviya: I am sorry it will not be possible for Government to accept the amendment that has been moved by Shri Narayanankutty Menon, and which has been given notice of by a number of hon. Members opposite.

The amendment will create a situation, in my opinion, which will take away the elements, both of business and of propriety, in the entire transaction that will have to be undertaken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission on behalf of Government. I do not think any successful negotiation could be carried on, and positive and fruitful results achieved, if the details of the negotiations are brought before the forum of the House simultaneously when attempts are made to reach a successful conclusion of the agreement. As a matter of fact, nowhere either in the public sector or in the private sector, nowhere either in the West or in the East, can such a situation be acceded to by the negotiating parties. Even presuming that all that the hon. Member has said is right, and there is a big gap today and Government are weak, as he thinks, yet in that situation, no party will be willing to go and nego-

tiate on the conditions postulated or implied in the amendment that has been moved by my hon. friend. The advantages which Government will be playing for in negotiations will also be undone, if each time Government have to come up and obtain the sanction of the Lok Sabha to the agreement in all its details.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: My amendment is only to this effect that after all your negotiations are over, and the agreement is entered into, it comes actually into effect only after being approved by the House. So, there is no need to come before the House while the negotiations are going on at all.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I admit that that is the implication, but once the agreements are not reached, and they are brought before the House for ratification, then all that has been done in order to win certain advantages may be lost. That is a theoretical situation, which I want my hon. friend to consider. Therefore, no party will be willing, much less a government, to put forward all the working of its mind and the unfolding of arguments and trends to win the competitive element against the other party, while things are not finalised. Therefore, I submit that such a situation will not be in the interest of the very object that we have before us. If I had time at my disposal, I could have tried to explain my situation by putting forward certain illustrations and examples.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): The hon. Minister has plenty of time. Therefore, he may please let us know.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Looking to the past, if any particular pattern of agreement was not according to my hon. friend, and according to ourselves also, was not very much as we liked, it was not because the agreement could not be ratified before it was finalised and sanctioned. Of course, Parliament is always there; if we want a particular pattern of agreement to receive ratification from the Parliament, well, we could bring it

forward before it, and by sheer majority of votes, we can have it ratified, and the 'Ayes' and the 'Noes' will decide it. But that is not the point. There is something deeper involved in it. The entire oil industry and the objectives which we are pursuing today are inherent in such a situation. Therefore, without going into further details, I would say this; I rely on the intelligence of my hon. friend who has made a very eloquent speech just now, but I would request him to appreciate the viewpoint that I want to put forward, namely that while negotiations are going on, while they are not finalised, while the seal of ratification by Government has not been given to them, it will not be businesslike or proper to disclose all the details, on the supposition that they have not yet been sanctioned and they will have to receive the sanction of the House. Such a situation can be disadvantageous to us, just as it can be disadvantageous to the other party. Therefore, even though we may like to get a very favourable situation in our favour and may be hopeful of it, the very possibility that this has to be ratified, and all the details are to be disclosed can pull back the negotiating party from putting forward certain conditions which they may not like to make public. Once the whole thing has been finalised and ratified and the agreement reached, then and then alone will the negotiating party be entitled to feel that the agreement has been reached. Of course, the papers relating to the agreement or the copy of the agreements will be laid on the Table of the House, and if necessary, some discussions could take place, if the House so desires, and opinions offered with regard to the ratification and the nature of the conditions contained therein. This is all that I want to say, and I hope my hon. friend will give his due consideration to what I have said.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Government have realised this too late.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There are many other points which have been raised by my hon. friend. I think

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many of them have a larger background and are more fundamental than what is relevant to the amendment that has been moved by my hon. friend.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon has said that he is apprehensive of the fact that if these terms are not ratified by the House and are not scrutinised by the House, an agreement like the Indo-Stanvac agreement might be repeated. I think he is not justified in having such apprehensions. Since the Indo-Stanvac agreement was reached between the two parties, that is, Government and the Standard Vacuum Oil Co., much water has flowed; great changes have occurred; the policy has been revised. Today, we are working under totally different circumstances than what we were working when this agreement was concluded in 1952. The Industrial Policy Resolution was approved by the House in 1956. Therefore, basically, the conditions have changed very much. Secondly, since the Industrial Policy Resolution has been approved by the House, further great changes have occurred such as our getting more knowledge of the technique and the difficulties of oil exploration and also our getting greater confidence in ourselves because of our grappling with the problem. Therefore, it is not likely that any oil exploration interests, however mighty they may be, however intelligent they may be, and however experienced and knowledgeable they may be, could win this race, in so far as getting an upper hand in the negotiations is concerned. Government are assisted by an army of technicians who know the job. Sitting in their company, we have also got a little insight as to how these negotiations should be conducted. Therefore, my hon. friend need not be afraid of such a situation that any pattern of agreement not consistent with the interest of the nation is likely to be accepted by Government. Nevertheless, the declaration made by me in the House a few weeks back has to be understood in the fullest context and its significance also realised.

14 hrs.

The fact is that we want a certain quantity of crude oil to be discovered and produced as soon as possible. When I gave a figure of about 14 million tons by about 1968 or 1970, I gave a rough indication of a probable consumption of crude oil by the nation by that time. No one, whether it is the Burmah-Shell, the big ones or the small ones or ourselves, can say with any degree of precision—no one can be dogmatic about it—that a certain quantity of oil will be found out in such a time by spending so much money. By and large, we have still to prove that in the large areas of our sedimentary basins, about 400,000 square miles, we will find adequate quantity of oil. In the totality of circumstances, a real, geological and technical assessment has still to be made as to whether we shall get sufficient quantity of oil for our country or not. That can only be done when a fairly big oil discovery is made in our country in the depths of the Himalayas stretching from Kashmir to Assam. The discoveries in Naharkatiya, Hugrijan, Moran or Cambay do not lead us to that conclusion, that our sedimentary basins are capable of containing a very large deposit of oil.

I am not saying this because I take a pessimistic view of the situation but because I want to take a realistic view of the thing. It is not possible for this country to stand this strain of spending—burning—about Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 200 crores in foreign exchange every year. We have got to strike a balance, that is, of reducing this drain of foreign exchange on us and also spending progressively more and more money in order to win our own crude oil in the country so that we may become self-sufficient. For that, we have got the Industrial Policy Resolution, which guides us. That Resolution is clearly indicative of the fact that such basic and key industries like steel and oil have to remain under the control of

the Government. But if national interests so demand, such deviations could be made which would not depart from the fact that administrative and policy controls and such other controls will remain with the Government. So long as the initiative in the oil industry is retained with Government, why should our friends oppose or anywhere else be afraid of a situation where by collaboration between experienced people and our own Government, we can discover some oil which can not only be produced for us but will also give some legitimate profit to the exploring party? Government do not grudge a little profit, a reasonable profit to them, to the companies coming here.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: But you give more profit.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Government are willing to take a liberal view. I say this so that everybody who wants to come to search for oil must not be misled by any situation where we want to say or do things in reservation. We do not grudge a liberal interpretation of the profits that might accrue to the party which might search for oil and find out such oil. But that does not necessarily prove that any party which comes and wishes to search for oil does so because it must share for itself the processes from discovery right up to the distribution of the oil. My hon. friend, Shri Narayanankutty Menon, says that nobody is interested in coming and searching for oil, producing the oil and then going away leaving us with the process of distribution of all that. I presume he said that. I have a case against it. What have we done in the case of the Assam Oil Company? Will my hon. friend consider this aspect and tell me? Have we not persuaded the Assam Oil Company, to enter into partnership with us on the basis that the price which they will fix for the crude oil will be negotiable and will be subject to the approval of Government? Have we not

taken the entire quantity of crude oil which is going to be produced there for refining under a public sector refinery? If we can get all the oil that has been produced by the Assam Oil Company for our public sector refinery, why should our hon. friends be afraid that all the oil companies that wish to come and search for oil want to exploit the whole thing and that we are so blind to our interests that we will just allow them to exploit us?

What I mean to say is that the situation is so totally changed today that everybody has become more reasonable. Therefore, I also want my hon. friends to take a reasonable attitude in the matter.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Have they become reasonable even now?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do know that there are differences in the approach of the exploring company and the interest of the host Government. I concede that point. I know that there are differences in outlook. Any company which wishes to come and search for oil would like to have the maximum benefit. It is for us to see how far and no more. That is a point that has got to be left for negotiation. If we do not leave it for negotiation, I just do not know what is the alternative way by which we can get it done.

Therefore, I hope that my hon. friend who knows such a lot about oil and the mechanics of oil, how this business is conducted and what is the background, political and economic, of the oil industry, will appreciate that the situation in which we are placed today compels us to take such a blended view of things that while retaining the initiative with us, while developing the public sector project under the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and while also seeing to it that we produce the maximum quantity of oil by our own efforts, we have also got to see that some quantity of oil is produced in the country, for which

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we have to create conditions in which those who come here with their money and know-how find a favourable situation here in order to do the job. That favourable situation is a situation where the two parties have to sit down and agree upon a pattern. That can only be done when they are left in peace and they try to understand each other. One viewpoint has got to be consistent with the other viewpoint in so far as the two interests demand.

Having said that, I think my hon. friends will realise that this is not an easy task—where a little amount of confidence has got to be conceded, where it has to be agreed amongst ourselves that we are not going to forsake or deviate from the Industrial Policy Resolution, where, nevertheless, we have got to give a chance to such people as want to come and search for oil and find suitable and favourable conditions to do some business here.

Now, my hon. friend has said that the foreign help in oil exploration should be honourable. I admit it must be honourable; otherwise it is not worth touching with a pair of tongs.

He has referred to certain figures. I do not know where he got them from. He quotes Shell as the authority. I think in order to win about 14 million tons of oil and to process it and use it will require much more than what my hon. friend has stated, namely Rs. 230 crores. It may be 2 times or 3 times that amount.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I did not say 30 crores. I said Rs. 230 crores.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, he said Rs. 230 crores. But I think it will require 2 or 3 times more than that; at least much more than that.

When my hon. friend referred to a leading part of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, I think, he means

what he has said. I entirely agree with him and I assure him and the House that in the entire business of oil the intention of Government is to see that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission takes a leading part because we have to do our own job. We depend upon help from outsiders and others and should welcome it. We must try to build up our own strength and we must try to stand on our own legs. That is the fundamental principle and we wish to pursue it in this way, getting all the help we can from our friends the USSR and Rumanian Governments.

My hon. friend asked, is the assistance not satisfactory and all that. The assistance that we are getting in the supply of equipment and the supply of the know-how is most welcome and desirable and we are benefiting a lot by that. But for that, perhaps, we would not have made any progress.

I have no doubt that there is a growing tendency amongst other friends also to appreciate our situation and to sympathise with our position. Therefore, now, the situation has improved and is improving. We are getting promises of help from other quarters also. We should welcome that very much though the situation is not as difficult as it was a few years back. For this the credit must go primarily to the team of people that have been working here and the assistance that we have got from our friends the USSR and the Rumanian Governments.

I have nothing more to say except that I hope this amendment will be withdrawn by my friend and that my friends will give an opportunity to Government to pursue the prosecution of this programme and policy that has been made clear by me from time to time in this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member want this to be put to the House?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Yes,
S.

14.15 hrs.

**MOTION RE REPORTS OF THE
ORISSA MINING CORPORATION**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question
is:

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): Mr. Deputy-
Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"This House recommends that
in the Petroleum and Natural Gas
Rules, 1959, laid on the Table on
the 25th November, 1959, the follow-
ing proviso be added to rule 8,
namely:—

"That this House takes note of
the First and Second Annual Re-
ports of the Orissa Mining Cor-
poration (Private) Limited for the
years 1957 and 1957-58, laid on the
Table of the House on the 16th
February and 19th November, 1959
respectively."

'Provided that the Central Gov-
ernment shall conclude such agree-
ment only after the terms of the
said agreement have been approved
by both Houses of Parliament.'

This Orissa Mining Corporation has
been established for the last 3 years.
In the First Annual Report its ob-
jective have been made very clear.
It has been stated:

Those in favour will please say
'Aye'.

"The objects for which the Cor-
poration is established are, the
raising and assembling and trans-
porting of iron ore and other min-
erals in such areas in Orissa as the
Corporation may from time to time
determine, for the purposes of sale
or export, and the doing of all other
things as are incidental or con-
ducive to the attainment of the
above objects, including the provi-
sion of facilities for the transporta-
tion from the mining areas to and
at Paradip."

Some Hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against
will please say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: 'No'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the
'Noes' have it.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The
'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I can-
not take it up now; it will have to
be held over. Can it be held over
till 3.00 p.m.?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: At 2.30.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will take
it up again at 2.45 for voting only.

Now, let us proceed to the next
item.

But, if you go through these two
annual reports you will find that
though attempts have been made by
the Corporation to implement the high
objectives for which it was establish-
ed, the shortcomings which have

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come in its way have not helped it to grow as it was desired originally.

I was going through the Industrial Policy Resolution. So far as mining of iron ore is concerned they have very specifically mentioned that Government have taken the very deliberate decision to expand the public sector so far as the mining of iron ore is concerned.

This Orissa Mining Corporation which was started in May 1956 has not made very good progress. From the working results which have been explained not in great detail but in brief in the two annual reports, it is revealed that the Corporation has not got sufficient encouragement from the authorities concerned. It has been said that the working results will be more significant if the areas had been increased. It will then be possible for the Corporation to secure large-scale economies.

You will find that this Corporation for the last 3 years had applied for leases of areas which are rich in iron ore, chromium or manganese ore deposits. But the corporation has not been favoured with the lease. Rather, private individuals have been given over-riding considerations and the application of the Corporation has been overlooked.

It has also been stated in the report that the Orissa Mining Corporation has experienced difficulty in securing adequate supply of wagons as a consequence of which the entire production could not be railed from one of its mining areas, for example, in the district of Mayurbhanj near Padampahar railway station. It has been stated in the report that the Corporation was not given railway plots in the Jaipur centre where it has got a mining area being worked out. They were not readily available to the Corporation. Because of that it could not raise the necessary amount of iron ore.

Similarly, let us look to the application for mining lease. Orissa possesses vast resources of mineral ores. Orissa is very rich in iron and chrome ores. 87 per cent of the total chrome ore available in India is in Orissa. You will be surprised to know that an area of 1.4 square miles containing chrome ore in the Cuttack district was given in lease to a private party, Sirajuddin and Company and not to the Orissa Mining Corporation though it is a State undertaking. It has been estimated that Orissa possesses at least 2300 million tons of iron ore. An area in Cuttack was prospected by the Corporation and it applied for that area. It was estimated that the iron ore reserve in that area was 27 million tons. Though the Corporation applied for this area earlier than a private interest, its application was not forwarded for the consideration of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. I do not accuse Shri Malaviya because the application did not come but was retained by the State Government. The private interests, Nandram and Hantram applied for this area in April, 1957 while the Corporation applied for the same area in February 1957 but it was not favoured with the lease.

In answer to one of my questions, the hon. Minister has admitted that the application for the Tomka and Sukinda areas was not forwarded to the Government of India for consideration. The private mining interests, Sirajuddin and Company and Nandram and Hantram are given more preference than the Corporation though it is a hundred per cent controlled Government Corporation.

I can also cite the instance of one private mining interest that applied for lease in that area, free area. The Government of India appointed an expert committee to visit the places in Orissa where there were deposits of iron ore and other ores. The Committee has also said that certain portions should be reserved for these

free areas for exploitation completely by the State sector. But you will be surprised to know that in these very areas in Cuttack, one private mining party applied for lease for an area of 1245 acres for which the Corporation also applied. But preference was given to the private mining interest and it got the 1245 acres. But it encroached upon 83 acres more from that free area and no action is being taken against that concern though the Corporation has been deprived of this.

I shall not refer to the limited resources of the Orissa Mining Corporation. The hon. Minister is very well aware of that. It is not that the officers of the Corporation do not want to work but they are working under hardships and the State Government is interfering at every step. I got a letter from the capital of Orissa, Bhubaneswar. The General Manager of the Corporation, Shri Ramachandran, is being forced by the State Government to give a lease to the private mining interests and efforts are made not to forward the application of the corporation. I would like to be enlightened on this subject by the hon. Minister. If a corporation has been established by the Governments of India and of Orissa with the sole objective of implementing the Industrial Policy Resolution of our Government, if it does not get any preference during the last three years of its formation, what is the necessity of having a corporation in the public sector? The hon. Minister must look into all these things. If the officers of the Corporation send any complaint, do they ask any favour from the Government of India? They must be given preference and they should not be intimidated by the State Government making the Corporation to suffer.

I shall now refer to the disabilities of the Corporation. I know the hon. Minister is aware of them. The Corporation has got vast scope for development. You will find in the

report that it intends to expand its activities by Rs. 10 or Rs. 5 lakhs. I would urge upon the Minister to see that it gets sufficient capital so that it can expand its activities.

The State Trading Corporation has its dealings with the Orissa Mining Corporation so far as the export of iron ore is concerned. This Corporation was established with a particular objective—that is to see that the port of Paradip also develops through the export of iron ore. What was the amount of ore exported through this port and how much of it has been secured from this Corporation and how much of it, from private interests? 18,000 tons of iron ore were exported through Paradip and only about 3-4000 tons had been secured from this Corporation. The rest came from Nandram and Hantram. Is it that the Central Government and the Government of Orissa intend having a port only to satisfy the private mining interests who will get what profit they could and not the Corporation? All these points need an enquiry. I think the hon. Minister has not been kept informed of all these developments and the difficulties the Corporation is facing. So far as the export of iron ore is concerned, you will see that the Corporation is working under difficulties.

Now, let us look to the cost of raising iron ore. In Maharajpur mines and Mayurbhanj mines it comes to about a little over Rs. 5 per ton. When the ore is sent from the pit-head to the rail-head the cost comes to about Rs. 17 per ton. Sir, all the mining areas which are situated in the inaccessible parts of Orissa have been given on lease to the Orissa Mining Corporation. You can very well imagine why when the raising cost per ton comes to Rs. 5 per ton the cost comes to Rs. 17 per ton when it is transported to the rail-head. How can the Orissa Mining Corporation compete with private mining interests?

These private mining interests have taken on lease the mining areas in

[Shri Panigrahi]

Cuttack, Sukinda and Tomka. They are able to raise iron ore at Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per ton and they are selling that ore to the Government of Orissa at Rs. 27.25 per ton. You can very well see the difference. The Orissa Mining Corporation is working with all kinds of difficulties. How can such a concern be profitable, where the Government of India has invested money and the Government of Orissa also has invested money?

The hon. Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Sardar Swaran Singh, once disclosed in this House that the resources of the Orissa Mining Corporation both in men and equipment are very meagre. It is a fact. Therefore, the Government of India should help them in expanding its activities with more money so that the Orissa Mining Corporation can appoint more experienced and skilled men and expand its activities. It is now suffering from lack of funds and the Government of India should go to its help.

During the last two or three years the Orissa Mining Corporation has been able to raise only 47,450 tons of iron ore. Is it profitable for a mining corporation to work if during the last two working years it has been only able to raise 47,000 tons of ore, whereas a private mining company every day raises about 10,000 to 15,000 tons of iron ore? Therefore, if the Government really intends that the Orissa Mining Corporation should be there, it should prosper, it should expand its activities and it should exploit the iron ore resources and chrome and manganese ore resources which are available in Orissa, then I would request the hon. Minister to go to the help of the Orissa Mining Corporation. He should look into its difficulties and see that the Orissa Mining Corporation gets enough assistance from the Government so that it can expand its activities in the near future.

Then, the Orissa Mining Corporation contracted with the State Trading

Corporation to supply 35,000 tons of iron ore before 30th June, 1958. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many tons of iron ore the Orissa Mining Corporation has been able to supply to the State Trading Corporation. The Orissa Mining Corporation has not been able to supply the required quantity of 35,000 tons of iron ore to the State Trading Corporation. Why? That is because the Orissa Mining Corporation has not been able to work out the mines given to it. The total reserve of ore in the Maharajpur and Mayurbhanj mining areas is not more than 2 lakh tons to 3 lakh tons. How can the Orissa Mining Corporation work profitably with such low reserves of iron ore. As against this, in Sukinda there are nearly 27 million tons of iron ore which has been explored. Why not the Orissa Mining Corporation be given preference and given the lease of these areas which are rich in ore reserves? Why should these areas be given to private mining interests?

I will now tell you how the Orissa Mining Corporation is being helped by the Railways and by the State Trading Corporation. There was a specific provision that the Orissa Mining Corporation should help in providing transport facilities for the export of iron ore at the port of Paradip. What fund have you kept at the disposal of the Orissa Mining Corporation, so that it can develop transport facilities so far as export of iron ore is concerned at the port of Paradip? No amount has been spent so far because the amount placed at the disposal of the Orissa Mining Corporation is very meagre. As already said, the men and equipment at the disposal of this Corporation are also very meagre, and they cannot undertake such a big task which they are required to undertake if they are not supplied with necessary men, necessary equipment and material.

The Orissa Mining Corporation has, as I said, got tremendous possibilities

of expanding its activities in Orissa. The hon. Minister recently has formed a National Mineral Development Corporation and that Corporation is looking after the Kiriburu mines in Orissa. A sum of Rs. 15 crores has also been placed at the disposal of that Corporation. Why should not the Orissa Mining Corporation be given this specific area for development of iron ore mines in Orissa? If the National Mineral Development Corporation has been given the area in Kiriburu, the Orissa Mining Corporation should at least be given the entire area in Sukinda and no private mining interest should be given any lease there. The Orissa Mining Corporation should also, as I said, be given the scope to expand its activities in that area. Then you will see that the Orissa Mining Corporation will be able to give to the Government of India sufficient amount of foreign exchange because the iron ore resources in Orissa are tremendous and they need fast development.

I will now refer to another point. Why is it that the Orissa Government is now acting as "middle man" between the State Trading Corporation and the Orissa Mining Corporation?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Orissa Government is acting as "middle man"?

Shri Panigrahi: Yes. The Orissa Government is acting as "middle man" and purchase iron ore, from the Orissa Mining Corporation for supply at Paradip Port to the State Trading Corporation. How much goes as commission I do not know. Why is it that the Orissa Mining Corporation is not allowed to supply its iron ore directly to the State Trading Corporation at a fair rate? In the report it has been said that the Orissa Mining Corporation is getting a fair rate from the Orissa Government and from the State Trading Corporation. But you will find that whereas a ton of iron ore is being given, delivery of at

Paradip Port at the rate of Rs. 27.25 per ton, the raising cost of the Orissa Mining Corporation is Rs. 5 per ton and when it goes to the rail-head it comes to Rs. 17 per ton. How can the Orissa Mining Corporation make any profit? There is no reason why the Orissa Government should enter into any negotiation with the Orissa Mining Corporation, purchase the iron ore from them and then sell it to the State Trading Corporation making a commission over it. I think it is not necessary. I hope this procedure would not be followed in future.

Lastly, Sir, I refer to the Orissa Mining Corporation's recent applications for lease. The Orissa Mining Corporation has applied for lease for 13 places, and has applied for lease for chrome ore and also for iron ore. I want to be assured by the hon. Minister that the applications of the Orissa Mining Corporation will not be detained by the State Government. The application of the Orissa Mining Corporation should be forwarded to the Government of India and the Government of India should have no other consideration, private or public, but to favour the application of the Orissa Mining Corporation and to grant the leases which the Corporation has requested, so that in the next annual report we will be able to find that the Orissa Mining Corporation has progressed satisfactorily and has expanded its activities.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the First and Second Annual Reports of the Orissa Mining Corporation (Private) Limited for the years 1957 and 1957-58, laid on the Table of the House on the 16th February and 19th November, 1959, respectively."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The hon. Member who preceded me has looked at the whole problem, mainly from the local and the State aspects. It is a very wholesome point

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

of view. I however want to look at this problem not only from the limited context of the State but also from the all-India context. I do so because I think that this kind of corporation which is described in the report as a pioneer corporation is going to be more or less a model for similar corporations. It is a corporation which is going to blaze the trail for similar corporations which are going to develop and expand our mining resources in this country. I have no doubt that our resources in this field are very, very great. As time passes, I think we will have a great deal of good out of those resources.

The very first thing that I noticed in the reports in this. So far as the Orissa Mining Corporation (Private) Limited is concerned, on its directorate there are so many I.A.S. and I.C.S. officers. I have a great regard for I.A.S. and I.C.S. officers and I know that the chairman of the corporation is an officer of a very high reputation, an officer who has given a good account of himself in several fields. But I should have thought that in a corporation like this, we do not require only administrative talent as such but we require what one might call mechanical and professional talent. I would like the directorates of corporations like this to make a balance between those who have some gift to administer and those who can supply the technical knowledge and who can help the directors to tide over the technical difficulties and who have some kind of professional knowledge of these things. I feel that the directorates of all these corporations should represent a kind of mixed economy, a kind of happy combination of administrators, technicians and professional men. I hope the hon. Minister who is so much interested in the mining processes and who has made mining a live subject in our country will take due note of this suggestion.

I like these reports very much, because, not only they can stand a general reading as one runs through the pages, but there is also a lot of material contained in them, if one reads between the lines. I feel there has been given to us something where I can read something which is not said but which is implied. These reports are very good reading for what they say, but they are worth reading for what they do not say implicitly and directly. For instance, I find that the Orissa Mining Corporation is a child owned by two parents. It is a child of the Central Government and a child of the State Government.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari (Kesaria): One is the father and the other is the mother!

Shri Mahanty: There are always two parents.

Shri D. C. Sharma: When a child is claimed by two parents, I do not predict a very bright future for it.

Shri Mahanty: Why?

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Member knows it very well. I would submit very respectfully that an enterprise like this, an enterprise of national magnitude, an enterprise of great national possibility, an enterprise of great use in respect of our natural resources, should be centrally administered. It should be in the charge of the Centre. I do not think that a corporation like this should be partly under the Centre and partly under the State. I think its utility will be much more increased if the Centre, which has an overall view of the mineral resources of the country, which has to prospect, mine, exploit, export and sell, is in full charge of it. It is not necessary that the State should come in because the State Government can after all look at this problem from a very limited point of view only, whatever its qualifications. I would, therefore, say that corporations like this should be centrally controlled, centrally managed and

centrally administered and centrally looked after.

Shri Mahanty: Oh!

Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Mahanty is the finest gentleman I have come across in this House and I have great regard for him, but his interruptions are not always very effective. I was submitting very respectfully that the record of the State Government in this matter was not very encouraging. I am sorry to say it. I think Shri Panigrahi has referred to that point. Firstly the grant of leases takes a lot of time. Secondly, the leases that are granted are not commensurate with the demands that are made. For instance, when they want leases for 17 acres they get them only for a few limited number of areas. The third point is this. The State Government has to make the choice between private prospecting and State prospecting of these mines. It is a very difficult decision to take. So, this Corporation, which is half-Centre and half-State, gets only the left-over or the remnants of private enterprise. I think the private enterprise is the top-dog there and the Corporation is a kind of underdog. This Corporation does not enjoy that kind of privilege which it should enjoy.

There is the other difficulty also. Of course, the results are satisfactory. They do not say that the results are satisfactory, but they say, "the results are not unsatisfactory". I like this kind of statement. But there is the other snag, that of rail transport. It is said in this report that the supply of waggons was not as adequate as it should have been. This is a difficulty under which this Corporation is functioning. The Railway Ministry does not co-operate with it as fully as it should and does not give priority to this. The Corporation has to carry certain things by means of motor transport and I am told that the motor transport which is placed at the disposal by the Gov-

ernment of Orissa is not adequate. Therefore, this poor Corporation, even though its Chairman is an ICS officer, has to depend on private transport to supplement the efforts of the State Transport Department. Sometimes it has to use private trucks. So, this is another obstacle in the way of the Corporation. So, the result is that in the Jaipur sector railway facilities were not readily available and the Corporation could not build up a stock at the railhead. It is a very innocent statement, but it means that the facilities are not adequate and that this leads to so many financial disabilities.

Another point that I want to make is that the State Government does not have any idea of what this Corporation can become. It does not have any idea of the great potentialities of this Corporation. Orissa is a State rich in iron ore and other minerals. If these are exploited, it can become one of the most progressive States in this country. Mineral resources are a gift. But somehow, the State Government does not take into account the fact that this thing should be done at a level which can add to the exchequer of the State Government, to the financial resources of the Government of India and give to our countrymen a new kind of hope, so far as mineral development is concerned.

15 hrs.

There is a statement which I want to highlight so far as this report for 1957-58 is concerned. That is given on page 3:

"Your Company has spared no efforts in searching out areas and making applications for the grant of concessions over them."

What is the implication? The Company has been making applications, but they have not been granted. as

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

expeditiously as they should have been. It is also said here:

"In case these are granted in the near future, your Company with its resources and its experience, could contribute splendidly to the achievement of the Government's intentions as set forth in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April, 1956."

This shows the meagre support given to this by the State Government. It is said that if those concessions are given, this Company can be capable of giving very splendid performance,

"in addition to providing employment on a large scale within the country and adding to the efforts of the country in earning the much needed foreign exchange".

So, the employment potential of this organisation and the financial benefits of this Corporation are not taken note of. So, I submit to the hon. Minister that this Corporation should not be looked upon as a poor relation. This Corporation should be given all its rights, all its privileges and all its due, because this is going to show to us what we can do in this new field.

I have also something to say about the auditor. I compliment the auditor for giving a very thorough report. I wish all auditors could do that. The auditor has not left anything unnoticed. I do not know who that gentleman or company is, but I find that the auditor has done a very thorough job, so far as this Corporation is concerned. I feel that the points he has raised in the report should be looked at very carefully. For instance, I refer to para. 1(b):

"But this explanation could not stand the test of audit. Some instances of this type of irregularities are furnished below,

which are illustrative, but not exhaustive."

These are irregularities with reference to the labourers and the wages paid to them. I quite realise that this Corporation is in its formative stage. Even then there should be better accounting here than I find.

Then I come to item 2. It is stated that the price which has been billed on 2,318 tons cannot be taken as correct. This means that there is something wrong with the fixation of price procedure, and I hope it will be rectified next time. Then, regarding under-loading charges it is said that the excess railway freight charged for this is Rs. 13,505.37 nP. This could have been avoided by proper supervision.

Then I come to item No. 4. It is said that there is no distribution list or register maintained and so the rice account vis-a-vis the recoveries could not be checked. On item 5 we are told something about the construction accounts. It is said that the bills were not passed by the competent authority.

Item 6 relates to the purchase of tools. The purchase of tools was not planned well in advance and the bulk purchases were not made by inviting quotations from different suppliers on open tender basis. It is also stated that the detail of accounts of tools was not maintained. Then it is stated:

"In the absence of any further agreement varying the abovesaid stipulated rate of 2 annas per ton, the provision made by the Corporation at the rate of 4 annas per ton for unloading 4,994 tons of ore at Jenapur is held under objection."

So, the unloading charges were in excess of the normal rates.

Then it is stated that the consumption of petrol for vehicular traffic could not be checked.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member reading every item?

Shri D. C. Sharma: This is the most vital part of the report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is. But how many items are there?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am coming to the end of that. These are very vital things. Then, it is said that vouchers were not passed by competent authority.

So, on the whole, I appreciate the efforts that have been made by the Mining Corporation, but I cannot help saying that it has not been up to the mark in accounting procedure and in some other things. But these things can be explained away, and I think they will be explained away by the hon. Minister. According to me this Mining Corporation has to be strengthened, and should be treated with a greater amount of attention, with a greater amount of seriousness and with a greater amount of foresight, after taking into account its future potentialities. On the whole it has given not a very unsatisfactory account of itself—I would use the word which the draftsman has used. It has made a net profit of Rs. 19,945. But profit does not matter very much, so far as its working is concerned, in the first two years. What matters more is its shape, its structure, its capacity for growth. Taking into account all these things.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): What is wrong in its structure?

Shri D. C. Sharma: This Corporation is not in a very healthy stage. I wish the Government...

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): What is the unhappiness about it?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: You said there is something wrong with the structure?

Shri D. C. Sharma: You were absent when I was discussing it. I cannot now recapitulate that.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I was here.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Not unsatisfactory is not always happy.

Shri D. C. Sharma: This is a pioneer corporation, according to the Board. It should be given more power, more strength and more resources so that it can be a model corporation for exploiting the mineral resources of the country which are great and which are going to lead the country to prosperity.

15.10 hrs.

MOTION RE: PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS RULES—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we have to interrupt the discussions to take up the amendment to the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules moved by Shri Narayanankutty Menon and others. The question is:

"This House recommends that in the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959, laid on the Table on the 25th November, 1959, the following proviso be added to rule 8, namely:—

"Provided that the Central Government shall conclude such agreement only after the terms of the said agreement have been approved by both the Houses of Parliament."

Those in favour will say "Aye".

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against will say "No".

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The "Noes" have it.

Some Hon. Members: The "Ayes" have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am going to ask for a division now.

I am sorry to make this observation that several inaccuracies are brought to notice. It is not always the machine that is at fault, more often the hon. Members are at fault. They have not yet learnt, I should say, to work that correctly. I will request them to be careful.

They should make up their minds, which button they have to press. Sometimes they cannot notice correctly whether their vote has rightly been recorded here, and by mistake get up and say that the machine did not work and they had pressed it, while later we find that the photostat copies show otherwise. Therefore, I would request hon. Members to be more careful, to press the right button at the right moment, to keep both hands engaged so long as the division continues.

Division No. 11]

Assar, Shri
Beck, Shri Ignace
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Das Gupta, Shri B.
Daulta, Shri P. S.
Dharmalingam, Shri
Dwivedy, Sri Surendranath
Gaikwad, Shri B. K.
Ghare, Shri A. V.

Ghosh, Shri Subiman
Godsora, Shri S. C.
Gupta, Shri Sadhan
Halder, Shri
Jadhav, Shri
Katti, Shri D. A.
Kodiyar, Shri
Kunhan, Shri
Majhi, Shri R. C.
Matera, Shri

Menon, Shri Narayanankutty
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Pandey, Shri Sarju
Panigrahi, Shri
Patil, Shri Balasaheb
Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
Singh, Shri Braj Raj
Soren, Shri
Supakar, Shri

NOES

Abdul Lateef, Shri
Achar, Shri
Ajit Singh, Shri
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Arumugham, Shri S. R.
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Balmiki, Shri
Banerji, Shri P. B.
Barman, Shri

Basappa, Shri
Basumetari, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhogji Bhai, Shri
Biswas, Shri Bholanath
Brajewar Prasad, Shri
Brij Narayan "Brijesh", Pandit
Chandak, Shri
Chandra Shankar, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri

Choudhry, Shri C. L.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Damar, Shri
Das, Shri K. K.
Dasappa, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dindod, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Ganapathy, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri M. K.
Gobokar, Dr

The question is:

This House recommends that in the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959, laid on the Table on the 25th November, 1959, the following proviso be added to rule 8, namely:—

"Provided that the Central Government shall conclude such agreement only after the terms of the said agreement have been approved by both the Houses of Parliament."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: One machine here has not worked.

Shri N. T. Das (Monghyr—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Here also a machine has not worked; but I voted for Noes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes: 29; Noes: 169. The Noes have it. The amendment is lost.

Ayes: 29; Noes: 169.

[15:14 hrs.]

NOES—Contd.

Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan	Nallakoya, Shri	Sharma, Shri D. C.
Hansda, Shri Subodh	Narayanansamy, Shri R.	Sharma, Shri R. C.
Heda, Shri	Naskar, Shri P. S.	Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Hem Raj, Shri	Nehru, Shrimati Uma	Shastri, Swami Ramanand
Jhunjhunwala, Shri	Onkar Lal, Shri	Siddananajappa, Shri
Jinachandran, Shri	Padalu, Shri K. V.	Siddiah, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.	Padam Dev, Shri	Singh, Ch. Ranbir
Joshi, Shri Liladhar	Pahadia, Shri	Singh, Dr. Ram Subhag
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra	Palaniyandy, Shri	Singh, Sardar Swaran
Jyotishi, Pandit J. P. *	Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila	Singh, Shri Birbal
Kamble, Shri B. C.	Pangarkar, Shri	Singu, Shri D. N.
Kanungo, Shri	Parmar, Shri Deen Bandhu	Singh, Shri Dalit
Kedaria, Shri C. M.	Patel, Shri Rajeshwar	Singh, Shri K. N.
Kesar Kumari, Shrimati	Pillai, Shri Thanu	Singh, Shri M. N.
Khadiwala, Shri	Prabhakar, Shri Naval	Singh, Shri Raghunath
Khawaja, Shri Jamal	Radha Raman, Shri	Singh, Shri Umrao
Khedkar, Dr. G. B.	Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai	Sinha, Shri Anirudh
Kiledar, Shri R. S.	Raj Bahadur, Shri	Sinha, Shri B. P.
Krishna, Shri M. R.	Rajiah, Shri	Sinha, Shri Julan
Lachhi Ram, Shri	Ram Garib, Shri	Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Laskar, Shri N. C.	Ram Shankar Lal, Shri	Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Ramananda Tirtha, Swami	Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Maiti, Shri N. B.	Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.	Sonavanc, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri	Ramoul, Shri S. N.	Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Malaviya, Shri K. D.	Rampure, Shri M.	Subramanyam, Shri T.
Malvia, Shri K. B.	Rane, Shri	Sugandhi, Shri
Malviya, Shri Motilal	Rangaroo, Shri	Sumat Prasad, Shri
Mandal, Shri J.	Rao, Shri Jaganatha	Sunder Lal, Shri
Manjula Devi, Shrimati	Rao, Shri Rameshwar	Surya Prasad, Shri
Maauriya Din, Shri	Rao, Shri Thirumala	Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra	Reddy, Shri K. C.	Tewari, Shri Dwariknath
Mehta, Shri J. R.	Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna	Thimmaiah, Shri
Melkote, Dr.	Reddy, Shri Viswanatha	Tiwary, Pandit D. N.
Minimata, Shrimati	Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Uike, Shri
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Rungeung Suisa, Shri	Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar
Mishra, Shri S. N.	Rup Narain, Shri	Datt
Misra, Shri B. D.	Sadhu Ram, Shri	Varma, Shri M. L.
Misra, Shri R. D.	Sahu, Shri Rameshwar	Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Misra, Shri R. R.	Samanta, Shri S. C.	Vyas, Shri R. C.
Mohideen, Shri Gulam	Sanganna, Shri	Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Morarka, Shri	Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh	Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Murmu, Shri Paika	Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati	Wilson, Shri J. N.
Murty, Shri M. S.	Selku, Shri	
Musfir, Giani G. S.	Sen, Shri P. G.	
Nair, Shri C. K.	Shah, Shrimati Jayaben	
Naldurgkar, Shri	Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati	

The motion was negatived.

15.15 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORTS OF ORISSA MINING CORPORATION—contd.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I welcome this opportunity for a discussion on the functioning of the Orissa Mining Cor-

poration and also incidentally for referring to the basic policies that guide the Government in the development schemes of mining and the industries associated with mining.

There is general agreement on the basic issues involved in it that the industries of mining, the mining of the ores and as far as possible, the processing of the ores, should be undertaken by the public sector, while

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assuring those who are engaged in such basic industries that their interests will not be taken away by the Government simply because of a change, a subsequent change, in the policy of the Government, that is from the private sector to the public sector.

Such an integrated approach to the problem of the mining industry, as you know, has created a blended pattern, a mixed economy, even in certain industries in which the emphasis is wholly on the public sector. This is inevitable to maintain the continuity, also to assure a condition in which our development programmes make progress and to see that unnecessarily our development schemes and economic growth are not hampered.

With regard to this Corporation, my hon. friend, Shri Panigrahi, has rightly pointed out that it is about three years since it was incorporated as a joint venture of the Central Government and the Orissa Government for purposes of raising, assembling and transporting iron ore and other minerals also, and also for organising transport facilities to and at Paradip port.

Although the Authorised Share Capital is Rs. 50 lakhs, the Subscribed Capital is only Rs. 10 lakhs—Rs. 5 lakhs of the Orissa Government and Rs. 5 lakhs of the Central Government.

Many points have been raised by my hon. friend Shri Panigrahi. I would like to refer to some of them, but they all flow from an assessment and a criticism that the two Governments concerned are not paying adequate attention and not attaching due importance to the programme undertaken by the Corporation.

As a background, I might say that the Government is wedded to this policy, and therefore, wherever opportunities offer in its favour, we go ahead. As has been rightly pointed out by my hon. friend, Shri Panigrahi, there are other projects under the National Mineral Development Corporation where we are making a some-

what faster progress. With its limited objectives and limited resources also, perhaps the progress was not as fast and as satisfactory as we all desire, but there has been no lack of good intentions behind it, and ever since this corporation was incorporated, it has been our great desire to push ahead with the mining projects under the public sector under the Orissa Mining Corporation.

There are certain difficulties inherent. I am quite sure the attention of the hon. Member must have been invited to them. For instance, I would invite my hon. friend's attention to the existing rules and the desire of the private sector to establish their right in order to get prospecting licences and mining leases. You know, 'First-come-first-served' is our fundamental rule, which guides us in giving over licences and leases to the private sector or the public sector. So, wherever the Orissa Mining Corporation could not win the race in prospecting and mining leases, it was partly due to the fact that some other parties had come in first, and we, as a Government, who are playing the double role of running the mining and also acting as an independent judge to enforce the laws and rules made by this House, have to see that those rules and laws are not infringed by us. In some cases, therefore, naturally, however much we may like, we are not able to give the right for prospecting licences and mining leases to our ourselves—the Orissa Mining Corporation.

Certain cases were quoted by my hon. friend. He said that somewhere—I forget the place—one Mr. Surajuddin got a lease, despite the fact that it should have gone to the Orissa Mining Corporation. This was in connection with, perhaps, chrome ore. I remember that Government have a policy in this regard, and I wish to refer to that policy here, that wherever the processing of iron ore is sanctioned by Government as a whole, whether it be by the Commerce and Industry Ministry or by the State Govern-

ment or by any other sister Ministries, the natural corollary which is generally followed is that if there is an anxiety on the part of the processing party to mine the ore also, then, generally preference is given to that party to win the material also, in order to maintain the efficiency and economics of the processing plant. From that point of view, at some places in the country, prospecting licences and mining leases for winning the mineral ores have been accorded to the private sector, although, according to the Industrial Policy Resolution, strictly speaking, those rights should not have gone to the private sector for these minerals. There were many instances where Government had already, in the last three or four years, made such a concession. And I see no reason why if the parties are willing to invest large sums of money in such processing and development schemes, a better condition should not be created where the winning of the raw material is also conceded to them. But, as I said, there are very few cases in which this is done, and the guiding principle is that there ought to be an integrated pattern of economy, so far as the winning of the raw materials and the processing of the raw material into a finished product are concerned. This was in connection with the ferro-chrome plant. My hon. friend might be knowing that the Tatas also had won such concessions, and, therefore, it was very difficult for the Government of India to say 'No' to the smaller party, when already such principles had been conceded in favour of a bigger party like that. But I assure my hon. friend that such cases are not too many; and by and large, the public sector plan of winning or retaining the mining interest in the public sector continues to be our objective.

Then, a certain case was referred to by my hon. friend opposite that somewhere in the Cuttack area, in respect of which an application had been forwarded by a private party, they won as against the application of the Orissa Mining Corporation. The fact of the

matter is that there was already a commitment made to that private party. I forget the name.

Shri Panigrahi: It was Nandaram Hantram.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That commitment was made by the outgoing State Government, before the States were merged. These commitments had been made, and according to set conventions and accepted principles everywhere—I think there were one or two such cases in Madras also—here also, Government could not have gone against the commitments that had already been made by a preceding Government. As a result of it, I am told that the party also had gone to a court of law. So, when the totality of circumstances was considered, it was perhaps thought proper by the Government of Orissa to have recommended their application, because of the previous commitments.

So, in the generality of things, I will not agree with my hon. friend, Shri Panigrahi, that we are giving preference to private sector as against the public sector, so far as the mining industry is concerned. It is not like that. But the fact stands out that the programme of the Orissa Mining Corporation is not going ahead in such a big way. Perhaps, it might be due to the fact that two Governments are involved in it, or because capital is a bottleneck, or as I personally think, there are not too many experienced people, that is, mining engineers, and, therefore, delays occur in the preparation of mining projects and programme of prospecting.

After all, so far as the public sector is concerned, the prospecting authority is the Indian Bureau of Mines. And they are paid fees of prospecting by public sector bodies, and there is too much pressure of work on them. Therefore, naturally, some delays are inherent in the processing of our public sector projects so far as the proving of the ore, the proving of the quality and preparing the mining projects are concerned.

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In Kiriburu, we are going ahead, because there is a particular target which has to be fulfilled, of producing a large quantity of minerals, about two to three million tons, and there is a link-up of this production and the mining project to win foreign exchange in connection with a certain export programme, namely export to Japan. Now, that is specifically linked up with a project in which the Japanese Government and the Indian Government are interested, and they are committed to each other. Therefore, that is going ahead. There is no reason why the Orissa Mining Corporation should also not make satisfactory progress. What little trouble it had to face in the early part of its birth has been substantially solved, some further discussions between the Orissa Government and the Central Government, which is also under way, as a result of which I hope, that the production programme also will be speeded up.

The question of handling the export through the Orissa Government was also raised by Shri Panigrahi. The fact of the matter is that the Orissa Government are specially interested, in fact, much more interested in developing Paradip port than others, and, therefore, they are developing all the water channels. Now, some work must be assured to the water channels in order to meet the expenses and so on, and also directly to develop the Paradip port. Therefore, the Orissa Government want much more business to pass through those channels. That is why, presumably, that arrangement has been made to route the transport of ore to Pradip through the Orissa Government, so far as the Orissa Mining Corporation is concerned.

Now, no preference is given to any private concern with regard to the export trade at Pradip. There was no discrimination against the Orissa Mining Corporation. The reserves were not very large. It is a fact that the areas which are held by the Orissa

Mining Corporation in Maharajpur and Tungaloli do not contain a large reserve of minerals. We wish the Corporation had such areas as contain large reserves. Now, this point is also under consideration. The Corporation has applied for 22 or 28 leases, out of which we have got about 12 and the speed of work now has gone up. The expenses also are not very much.

The Corporation has so far been granted 12 concessions. A few applications are still under consideration of the State Government. Some of them are awaiting approval of the Central Government. Some cases have been rejected after taking into consideration various factors such as priority of application, overlapping of areas etc. By and large, the State Government has not unduly brushed aside the application of the Corporation where there are no prior applications or where, the areas are otherwise available without any encumbrances.

Now, whatever may have been the causes of a small beginning, it should be our effort to go ahead as speedily as possible to increase the activities of the Corporation. For that, our Government are willing to consider any proposal that emanates from the Orissa Government. Sometime back, we discussed this question amongst ourselves and we were prepared to increase the interest of the Corporation, if they so desired. The point is that our Ministry is not the financier. They will have to find resources for it. They have to find the technical army of workers to increase the tempo of their work. If it is the desire of the Corporation to expand their activities, take greater interest with a view to developing mining, the idea will be most welcome to us in the Ministry. So far as Government in our Ministry are concerned, we will be most willing to help the Orissa Government in furthering the activities of the Corporation. Let it also be known that so far as we are concerned, it will be our objective to proceed in pursuance of the Industrial Policy

Resolution in its entirety. Neither the Government of India nor the Orissa Government can go out of the scope of that Resolution. Both of us are committed to the policy underlying it. Therefore, it will not be easy for us to deviate from that policy, so long as we function under an agreed formula enunciated by that Resolution.

With regard to availability of funds, there also if there are proposals made by the Orissa Government which are consistent with the expansion programme, as they see it, it will be for our Ministry to help them in the attainment of their targets. As I have said, we, on our part, shall also continue to make efforts to increase the activities of the Corporation.

Now, there are certain points raised by my hon. friend, Shri D. C. Sharma. Many of them have been noted; and I do not know whether they are directly important to the problems that face us. I admit that if instead of this project being run by two Governments we had it run by one Government, perhaps, there could have been more concentrated thinking and planning. Or even, if the Orissa Government wishes to take larger interest in it, even then, we shall not object to considering such proposals and trying to create a new pattern of conditions for the Orissa Mining Corporation to function much more in the interests of the Orissa Government than in the interest of the Central Government.

I have nothing more to add except that our policies are pursued both by the Orissa Government and ourselves. But if there are certain lapses, these lapses require to be investigated and considered. We have also to find out why certain things could not be observed. But, as I said, most of these have been examined and it was found that there were genuine causes for such deviations. In future also whenever proposals come before Government, the only guiding principle to decide the matters in issue will be the policy of the Government and the commitments which have already been made and all the circumstances put together in order to take a decision.

I admit that the Board of Directors is predominated by the administrators. We have to have the representatives of both the Governments on an equal basis. If there is any proposal from the Orissa Mining Corporation to include some technicians also, we shall, in principle, not object to it. I agree and accede to the principle also that so far as possible technical hands should also contribute to the policies and the implementation of those policies by bringing them on the Board of Directors.

I hope that what I have said regarding this matter will satisfy my hon. friend, Shri Panigrahi and he will realise that it is the objective of both the Governments and this House to see to the implementation of the policy which has already been adumbrated. I have nothing more to say.

Shri Panigrahi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was glad that the hon. Minister has promised to take more interest henceforward in the working of the Orissa Mining Corporation. I hope he takes interest and the Government of Orissa will not try to damp his interest which he has promised to take.

The hon. Minister has said that there have been some lapses and that they were due to genuine causes. With regard to the lease given to the private mining interests, the hon. Minister said that there was some agreement with the private mining interests when that particular landlord, the ex-ruler of Suklinda was expropriated. I know that. But the agreement was for 1,000 acres. That particular private farm has got more than 1,283 acres. So, the hon. Minister should enquire as to how when the agreement was for only 1,000 acres it has got 1,283 acres. The owner of the particular farm went to the High Court. The Government of Orissa wanted to negotiate with him. How is it that he can get 1,283 acres and then encroach upon 83 acres? That was not given as a lease. He has by force acquired these 83 acres of land.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Is it the hon. Member's contention that he got 283

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acres more than what he should? If so, we will make enquiries and find out.

Shri Panigrahi: Let the hon. Minister enquire into the details of these things.

With regard to the lease given to the private firm for chrome ore the hon. Minister explained that because he was given a licence for a ferro-chrome plant, he was given lease for the chrome ore mine. I do admit that a licence has been given but it has been pending with him for the last three years. The hon. Minister mentioned about the Tatas. I know that the Tatas have their chrome ore mine in Sukinda but for many years they did not prefer to work that mine. Sometimes they work; sometimes, not. If the leaseholder does not take sufficient interest in the working of the mines or after getting a lease or licence for a plant is not able to establish the plant, is it necessary that the entire area of 1.4 square miles should be given to them in preference to others?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: May I inform my friend that I have seen to it that a provision is linked up with the lease if the party refuses or fails to install the processing plant, the mining lease will be forfeited?

Shri Panigrahi: I am very glad that a provision like this has been made. I have grave doubts with regard to the interest which the Orissa Government will take in furthering the activities of the Corporation because from the very beginning I am trying to impress upon the hon. Minister that the Orissa Government does not want to encourage this Corporation. For various political reasons, the Orissa Government wants to encourage private mining interests because they subscribe to the coffers of the Orissa Government. I would urge upon him to see that this Corporation becomes a Government of India concern completely so that it works.

You have got very good staff and with good experience it will come into its own within two years. But if you depend upon the Orissa Government and you want that they shall request you to expand its activities that request will never come.

One more point and I have finished. With regard to the export of iron ore through Paradip port, I pointed out what transport facilities have been provided for by the Orissa Mining Corporation there. The hon. Minister has not replied to it. I hope the hon. Minister will look into the matter and at a suitable opportunity inform the House about the steps taken in this regard. Once again, I request the hon. Minister to take more interest and see that the Corporation goes ahead and gets what is due to it so that the leases do not go to the private mining interests.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House takes note of the First and Second Annual Reports of the Orissa Mining Corporation (Private) Limited for the years 1957 and 1957-58, laid on the Table of the House on the 16th February and 19th November, 1959 respectively."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to take up the next business at 4 O'clock.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): We can start it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. The Prime Minister is not here; we cannot start it. We will adjourn for 15 minutes.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There are other Ministers present in the House and they can note down the points raised.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): I have to speak first!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot start the discussion unless the Prime Minister is also here. If both the parties, the Government and the Mover agree I have no objection.

15.46 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Four of the Clock.*

16 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

DISCUSSION RE: SINO-INDIAN RELATIONS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the discussion to be raised by Acharya Kripalani on the letter received from the Chinese Premier in reply to the Prime Minister of India's letter dated the 16th November 1959. The time at our disposal for this discussion is two hours.

Some Hon. Members: Two and a half hours.

Mr. Speaker: If the House is willing to sit for two and a half hours, I have no objection.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved-Sch. Tribes): If we wish to sit longer, I hope you have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think anybody would like to sit longer than half-past six. The hon. Mover will have 20 minutes. He will have ten minutes for reply. Other hon. Members will have ten minutes each. The Government will have 20 to 30 minutes.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): I have given notice of a motion regarding the statement of Karam Singh. I request that it may be taken along with this.

Mr. Speaker: I would not treat it as a motion. Hon. Members may say what they wish to say.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In the letters placed on the Table, that subject also is mentioned.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. The hon. Member may refer to it.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is no pleasure for me to criticise our Prime Minister. What I say is just to help the Government and to inform those whom it may concern about what the people feel. But I am sorry that the Prime Minister takes every suggestion to change the policy that he has so far followed with regard to the Chinese aggression as an affront to himself. He thinks that his policy is that of negotiation and the policy suggested by his critics is that of war. The word "Negotiation" has an agreeable flavour and war today has a sinister connotation and it reminds us of the atom and the hydrogen bomb and the destruction of the world. This is playing with words and not meeting squarely a situation fraught with danger to the honour and integrity of our country. May I suggest that there are many things in between fruitless negotiations and war, as my hon. friend Shri Jaipal Singh pointed out yesterday, which can be done. It is not all white and black as our Prime Minister is often repeating.

Aggression began five years back as admitted by the authorities themselves. What have we been doing all these years but negotiating? What has been the result? Aggression has been going on apace. It shall now be clear that the Chinese want to occupy all the lands that they have indicated in their maps as their own. We have time and again pointed out that these lands belong to us by geography, by history, by custom and convention and even by treaty rights. The question is, how long can a nation carry on negotiations giving opportunity to the enemy to consolidate his position and even to colonise the territory he has occupied. What have we been doing all these ears of negotiations? We have been, instead of

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strengthening, weakening our position progressively.

I remember that once our Prime Minister said that our boundary was represented by the McMahon line, maps or no maps. Then he said, not an inch of our soil will be yielded. Again he said that negotiations can be based only on the *status quo* as it existed before the aggression took place. But today we have allowed the Chinese to occupy territory south of the McMahon Line and we have acquiesced in this.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): That is how you feel.

Acharya Kripalani: In the Ladakh area, we are willing to return to the borders indicated in the Chinese maps, which would mean even more than 2,500 miles already occupied. Even our atlas giving the various maps is not ready yet.

Our propaganda is such that even those who would like to be friendly to us do not know the merits of our case. Instead of imposing economic sanctions, I find that exports to China in some commodities that are useful in war have been increasing. Here are some of the figures of jute and jute goods. Raw jute—in 1957, nil; in 1958, nil; in 1959, 25 lakhs. Gunny-bags—in 1957 nil; in 1958, 77 lakhs and in 1959, 2,66,00,000. Gunny cloth—in 1957, nil; in 1958, nil; but suddenly in 1959, 50 lakhs.

Sir, if no appropriate action is taken the people get demoralised. They come to have a suspicion that perhaps that perhaps the authorities have not the requisite strength to halt aggression. This is what is happening on our Himalayan borders, whether in our territory or in that of our allies, for whose safety we have made ourselves responsible. This is plain from what the leader of the Nepali delegation said on his arrival here.

Further, as I said yesterday—I will repeat it today—under the guise of

negotiation, opportunity is taken by our enemies here and outside to intensify subversive activities. The Prime Minister may dismiss this as bazaar rumours, but one of the Ministers in the Nepal Government has testified to these subversive activities there. Further, there is a party in India with widespread ramifications in all spheres of life, not excluding the military, which is more loyal to any foreign Government, provided it is communist dictatorship, than to this country.

However good 'negotiation' may sound, I think we must fix a time-limit for this fruitless pursuit in the present circumstances and in the present case. Even Chamberlain had to do it in a few months after he had promised "peace in our times". I have already said that the alternative to fruitless negotiation is not war. I will read to you what a Chinese General says. He says:

"Marxists hope that since the birth of class in the society, war and armed forces have been the phenomenon of the class society. War is the highest form of political struggle and it is also a special form of class struggle, and the armed forces are a branch of politics."

The Chinese Prime Minister has stated that the two armies are facing each other. But when the Chinese army takes action and occupies our territory, it does not become less of a war if we do not use our force. In a war a country does not use armed forces and strength at one time. It uses whatever strength it things necessary for the object, for the immediate object in view. I think the Chinese have used such strength and such instruments as are necessary for the purpose they have in view, and they have succeeded. They have occupied already 33,000 kilometres of our land and what they now claim will be a small kingdom in Europe.

What happens if we do not resist? This also has been pointed out to us by the Chinese Prime Minister in very eloquent terms in his latest communication. He says that our taking no effective action against aggression in Ladakh for years is eloquent proof that we had no rightful title to the lands occupied. This is how time is occupied by the Chinese.

Any way, if we do not resist and carry on negotiations to the bitter end, as our Prime Minister wants us to do, the bitter end will be that we shall lose what is our own and we shall endanger the safety and security of our country. I do not consider, as I have pointed out in this House often enough resistance to aggression is war. More so when Chinese aggression itself is not considered as a war but only incidents.

We used armed forces in Kashmir and in Hyderabad. We are told that we had the consent of Gandhiji for the former. So, if it comes to war, we have to face it. We must remember that unless there is a peaceful and a non-violent solution found for the troubles of the world, war, and especially small and local wars, cannot be avoided. When such wars are fought, thanks to the wisdom of the world, they are localised and after some time a workable solution is found. This was the case in Korea, in Indo-China, in the Suez trouble and recently in Laos. So, we need not scare ourselves that any resistance to the Chinese aggression will lead to a world war and a destruction of humanity. The world will see to it that this does not happen.

For instance, if a dacoit enters my house. I cannot be deterred from driving him out by the fact that if he is thrown out he will go and set fire to the whole neighbourhood. If that is so, it becomes the responsibility of the neighbours to guard their houses. Nay, they must help me to drive away the robber, as quickly as possible.

When the Prime Minister says that he is negotiating and, in the meanwhile, preparing, I am sure he is thinking in terms of war. Because I give no other meaning to the term that we are preparing except that it will be war if no solution is found, however limited that war may be. Historical experience must teach us that the best preparation is to take effective action. In the last two world wars, neither England nor America were prepared. When did they prepare? They prepared themselves in the midst of conflicts. It is conflict that brings about the unity of the country and brings about the best that is in people.

Let us see what happens if we allow drift in the guise of fruitless negotiations. Our people lose faith in our capacity to resist aggression. They become not only frustrated, but full of fear. Fear leads to cowardice. We were taught that nothing can be more degrading than fear and cowardice. It is better to use violence than suffer injustice out of fear of the consequences of resistance in a just cause.

It is not my purpose to analyse the latest letter of the Chinese Prime Minister. Our Prime Minister has done this effectively when he said that all the points that he had raised have not been properly answered, and he has rejected that letter. I do not want to take any long time of the House; the speakers who follow me will deal with the details of that letter. I am concerned with principles. I am also concerned with our timing of resistance to aggression. If that timing is wrong, our people will lose faith in us. They will know that their gods are tin gods and have feet of clay. Nothing can be more disastrous than this, that the people lose faith in their leaders. If they do so, they can never be disciplined, and if they are not disciplined, they can never be organised. That would be a greater disaster indeed than resistance to aggression, cost what it may. I am sure even today the Prime Minister can take out the nation from the slough of despondency

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and frustration. His speech in the Lok Sabha last month did this, but unfortunately this was again followed by a depressing speech in the Rajya Sabha a week later.

This is not the way to rouse a nation to activity. He should need no assurance that whatever appropriate action he is taking, the country will be behind him, but words without action may satisfy for a time, they cannot satisfy for ever; also, words cannot solve the problem that is before us.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): I desire on behalf of our party to reiterate our support to the Prime Minister in his continued efforts for a peaceful settlement. Unfortunate expression . . . (laughter).

In spite of this laughter, I wish fervently that nothing was said or done in this House which is our highest forum of discussion, I wish that nothing was said or done in this House which would queer the pitch of the Prime Minister's policy in regard to this matter.

Acharya Kripalani: No fear of that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I have listened to Shri Kripalani's speech. . . .

An Hon. Member: Acharya.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: . . . and I can only say that we are a mature country.

An Hon. Member: Oh, yes.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We have a tradition of refinement which goes back to many thousands of years. Our foreign policy of non-alignment based on *Panchsheel* has the nation's approval. (laughter).

I know there are objectors who are laughing in this House, but I wish them to go to the country and tell the country that they are against this national policy which is being pursued in the sphere of foreign affairs. And I wish to say again that when that policy itself is put to a very severe

test, we should not be petulant and ask for steps to be taken by this country which go against the grain.

Acharya Kripalani: Goes against the grain of whom?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Yesterday Shri Kripalani made certain statements and today he has only amplified them. And the principal thing which seems to be bothering him is that there is now no basis for talks, and that there is no possibility of any negotiations. Those are the words which he has actually used. This followed the statement which the Prime Minister himself made yesterday, and that, I consider, was the most unfortunate proceeding. I say it was most deplorable because, let not an impression be created that the unanimity of support behind the Prime Minister's efforts for peace—and they are efforts for a peaceful settlement, which is why they have unanimous support in the country—let not an impression be created that those efforts are not shared by representative elements in this Parliament.

Shri M. P. Mishra (Begusarai): The country is unanimous to defend itself.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I know with China our trouble might appear to loom very large; there is no doubt about it. But we must not lose our sense of perspective.

The Prime Minister told us yesterday when he was making his statement that he was always ready to meet and discuss the outstanding differences between India and China. He told us that he had expressed his disagreement with the Chinese Prime Minister in regard to certain matters, but at the same time, he agreed that our two countries have got to concentrate on our own tasks of reconstruction, and he said—I am quoting his words—

“India has welcomed the fact that there is some lowering of world tensions and that—again I

quote—the world situation is developing in a direction favourable to peace”.

Then, the Prime Minister added:

“It is for this reason, even apart from the imperative need to improve the relations between our two countries, that in spite of recent events, I have continually stressed the need for a peaceful settlement of our problems.”.

Let us not lose our perspective in this only because we are feeling petulant in regard to certain matters, and let us remember that there are in the world today signs of a very big change; and it is not for a country like India which has made such a very large contribution to the arrival of this present posture of things in international affairs, it is not for a country like India, to bedevil the situation.

So, I reiterate again our support to the Prime Minister's efforts for peace, whatever our differences with the Prime Minister—and they are many, and we do not hesitate to express them, when we have our differences, but whatever our differences with the Prime Minister, we can confidently support him, in steps to solve the present dispute through negotiations, in steps to safeguard whenever necessary the honour and the integrity of our country, in steps to combat the creation of any form of war psychosis in the country, in steps to strengthen India's policy of non-alignment based on *Panchsheel*.

I say, Sir, that we owe it to our country and to history to pursue this world-acclaimed policy of peace and non-alignment and not be diverted from it by the kind of speech which has been made unfortunately by Acharya Kripalani.

Shri M. P. Mishra: Even when the Chinese are advancing.

Shri Khadlikar (Ahmednagar): The House has devoted some attention to the latest reply that Mr. Chou En-lai

has sent to our Prime Minister's letter. It has about it a certain air of reasonableness, but at the same time, if one were to study it very closely, one would find at the same time it contains a veiled threat. The Chinese Prime Minister considers that the territory occupied in Ladakh, the Indian territory—it is being consolidated—is almost a part of China.

An Hon. Member: It is being 'liberated'.

Shri Khadlikar: And in case India thinks of getting it back, then there is a threat that China would like to assert its claim on the other part, on the other side of the border, I mean the MacMahon line, that is, on the NEFA area.

In such a situation, for the first time after the attainment of freedom when we are faced with issues of war and peace, can this House consider the issue from a certain amount of partisan angle and look at the present process of negotiations with a little amount of distrust? To my mind, what is being challenged today must be properly grasped. When we say our policy is non-alignment and *Panchsheel*, it in the final analysis means that we have given a lead to the peoples of Asia and Africa, that we will follow an independent policy and Asians will not be instruments of the policy of the West. What is being challenged is the fundamental basis of this policy by our so-called good neighbour, China.

In such a situation, we must be prepared, in my opinion, as things stand at the present moment, for a state of affairs when there is not likely to be a condition of peace but at the same time, it seems conditions are not likely to deteriorate to the level of war.

It is very easy to talk about war. But when the issues of war and peace are before the nation, I would like to remind Acharya Kripalani of what Bhisnacharya had to say in *Shanti Parva*. When the issue of war and peace was raised, he said in a very

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significant, very small, pithy sentence which epitomises the philosophy of Mahabharata: प्रवृत्तं शर्मन् तथा युद्धाय”

“We are prepared for peace, but if you are going to force us to war, we are equally prepared and will face it”.

Shri Goray (Poona): That is what Acharya Kripalani said.

Shri Khadilkar: I am quoting from the Mahabharata. When we consider that there are other steps short of war, has the time come for pursuing such steps? Or have we exhausted all avenues of peace to settle the issue in a peaceful way?

Some Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Shri Khadilkar: When we look at the latest communication from the Chinese Premier, I do not think anyone of us can forget the almost barbarous treatment accorded to our prisoners and aggression committed on our border. In fact, their entry into the Himalayan region has threatened our security and our integrity. A big wall, almost a Himalayan wall, of prejudice and distrust between the peoples of China and India is being created. But at the same time, we must bear in mind, as the spokesman of this policy, on which even the Chinese claim to lay some emphasis,—the so called Asianism, as they term it—that Asians will not be instruments of the West, so also let China understand that Asians are not going to be the victims of Chinese expansionism at this hour. If we make them understand this.....

An Hon. Member: Now.

Shri Khadilkar: I do not feel that loose talk of war is going to bring about any results which would be beneficial to our country or to the advancement of our nation. We have not faced war for a long time. As it is said—

Yuddhasya vartha ramya
(युद्धस्य वार्ता रम्या)

It is enchanting to talk of war. A great disciple of Mahatma Gandhi also, it seems, is now developing that psychology. It is very unfortunate (*Interruptions.*)

An Hon. Member: A new disciple has come!

Shri Khadilkar: Therefore, my submission is this. At this hour we must look at the phenomenon as it has developed. We must be prepared to live not at peace but at a certain tension with our neighbour; at the same time be prepared for the eventuality if it comes.

An Hon. Member: What is the eventuality?

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Member go on.

Shri Goray: But he is not going on. He going round and round.

Shri Khadilkar: China is not an isolated part. China belongs to the international communist movement as a partner. It might behave in a particular way at this juncture but we must realise that, at the same time, there is a certain amount of discipline, a certain amount of responsibility, a certain amount of maturity which has been attained by the communist movement all over the world, by which China will be restrained in the long run. (*Interruptions.*)

Even now, when we are looking at China and when we are determined to pursue our effort to settle our dispute by peaceful means, as far as possible, by negotiations, we are not going to negotiate on the terms of Premier Chou En-lai's letter. That was made perfectly clear yesterday by our Prime Minister, (*Interruptions*) We must realise the peculiar groove in which China is functioning, certain

past humiliations as they are projecting in the defensive and offensive aspects of China's policy. If we realise that China is behaving in such a manner inconsistent with the so-called Marxist professions we can understand that the doctrine is being vulgarised in practice.

I will just give you an instance. At the Camp David meeting there was a mention of 5 American prisoners who are rotting in Chinese jails. We know Mr. Khrushchev indirectly suggested that he would plead the case of America. There he failed. One of the senior partners of China failed in persuading the Chinese Government to win the goodwill of the world.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): And you hope to succeed there?

Shri Khadilkar: At the present juncture it seems that the Soviet Union has not succeeded.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What is your point?

Shri Khadilkar: Therefore, if we follow the past instances of negotiation, China usually negotiates and negotiates without any result. China very rarely yields any ground. That is the experience all over the world. Therefore, my submission is this. Short of war, there can be breaking off of diplomatic relations. Somebody did suggest that.

In fact, yesterday, Shri Jaipal Singh made a suggestion of breaking off of diplomatic relations. (*Interruptions*). He gave the analogy of Goa.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member must be allowed to proceed. Only then other hon. Members of respective groups will be provided, as far as possible, with an opportunity to speak. Let him finish. He has only two minutes more. He is listening to interruptions from individual members.

329(Ai) LSD—8.*

Shri Khadilkar: At this juncture let us face the reality. They talk of taking any measure at this juncture short of war, and negotiations with well-prepared determination to resist aggression if they fail. That is one aspect of the matter.

There is another aspect and a broader responsibility on India. I would appeal to the Prime Minister that in order to strengthen our position, in order to strengthen our hands at the table of the negotiations, we must look at the South-East Asian people. People in Indonesia are frightened though they are not prepared to tolerate the high handed attitude adopted by the Chinese regarding citizenship. People in Burma are silent and seem frightened. People in South Viet-Nam feel that even if in spirit India shows signs of weakness or appeasement, the whole South-East Asian world is likely to succumb to the aggressive designs of China. Therefore, it is our responsibility as the initiator of this policy of non-alignment in the newly freed countries of Asia to see that we remain firm; we will not be instruments of any other policy of the West in order to create an artificial crisis with some ulterior motives inside the country and at the same time take courage. With the mobilised opinion of the Asiatic people and the African people making positive efforts to mobilise them, we will ultimately show that in spirit we are determined so that the Chinese will think twice before taking any further steps; or if negotiations fail, there is a might that they will have to face. I do not for the time being say that we should at once get to the limits of negotiations and diplomacy. Diplomacy with strength—as I said earlier श्रम शक्तेन

श्रम शक्तेन keeping this precept of Mahabharata in mind negotiations should be carried on.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): Mr. Speaker, Mr. Chou En-lai's letter has staggered the nation. Most of us from

[Shri Karni Singhji]

this part of the House were critical of the Government's policy and the Prime Minister's last letter thinking that it was too conciliatory and in his attempt to care for a peaceful solution he has gone too far. But we now find that Mr. Chou En-lai has gone even beyond that. We are, therefore, very glad that the Prime Minister has rejected his offer to go to Rangoon. The language of the letter which has veiled threats is very derogatory to our national prestige and therefore, we are glad that the Prime Minister is taking a strong stand against it. There are two aspects to this problem. The first is the political aspect which has been dealt with at length. The other one is the legalistic aspect, which is the vacation of aggression before any negotiations can take place. We are at present putting the cart before the horse. We must first get our territories vacated and create a *status quo ante* before we can go in for any negotiations.

A lot was said yesterday about war-mongering on this part of the House. I would like to say that nobody today in his right senses wants war.

An Hon. Member: Many have no right sense.

Shri Karni Singhji: I had myself had the experience of seeing war in 1941 against Rommel's forces in Egypt and Libya. It was my experience that war was horrible. But today with atomic warfare, any war that we may start today may end up in a global war and may annihilate the entire civilisation. Therefore, when we talk in terms of pushing out Chinese from our territories, we fully realise the implications of war and we do not make any such suggestion lightheartedly.

The problem today can be summed up in the fact that India today is facing a huge expansionist country poised on our borders. (**An Hon. Member:** Within our borders)
poised within our borders, I agree. It

is not amenable to any reason and it is indulging in actions which are against all canons of international behaviour. The border *status quo* has been disturbed unilaterally by Chinese action and they have the audacity to put the blame on us.

Now, the question is: knowing these problems, how do we overcome them and how do we solve these problems? Negotiations seem to be out of question although we sincerely hoped our Prime Minister would succeed in the negotiations. But with the mood of the Chinese as it is today I feel that negotiations are more or less ruled out.

The second question is, are we prepared to go to war. I have no doubt that if war is thrust upon us we will certainly defend our frontiers, but we as a peaceful nation who are members of the United Nations do not believe in war as any remedy.

Therefore, Sir, the only way as we can see it now is to have a police action whereby we can push the Chinese out of our territory, create the *status quo ante*, vacate aggression and after that have a basis for negotiation.

I would only like to say this much, that a country like China understands only the language of strength and, therefore, I would like to assure our Prime Minister that we as a nation stand behind him if only he will lead us to see that our Indian soil is cleared of the Chinese menace.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): Sir, a close-study of Shri Chou En-lai's letter indicates that. . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में बोलिए ।

डॉ० राम सुभग सिंह : चाऊ-एन-लाई का जो धमकी वाला पत्र आया है उससे भी यह बात होता है कि चीनी.

हर तरह से इस स्थिति का फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने तिब्बत के झाकुपेशन के बाद इतनी सफाई से काम किया कि उन्होंने तिब्बत की सारी तरह पर ही कब्जा नहीं किया बल्कि भारत की भूमि में प्रवेश करके भी उन्होंने सड़क बनायी और उन्होंने सड़क की चर्चा इस पत्र में की है। इसके साथ-साथ उन्होंने कहा है कि आप लोगों ने कभी भी इस और उनका ध्यान ध्याकृष्ट नहीं किया कि वह आपकी भूमि में कहाँ और किस चीज का निर्माण कर रहे हैं। इसका ही नहीं, उन्होंने कहा है कि हमने पहाड़ों को तोड़ा और बड़े-बड़े पुलों का कन्वर्टेस का निर्माण किया लेकिन तो भी कोई आवाज नहीं उठायी गयी।

यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि सारा इनीशिएटिव हर वक्त चीनियों ने अपने हाथ में रखा, चाहे वह तरह पर अपनी सेना को रखने का काम हो, चाहे भारत की तरह में प्रवेश कर सड़क आदि के निर्माण करने का काम हो, चाहे हिन्दुस्तान के पुलिस के सिपाहियों को दबाने का काम हो, चाहे उनको मारने का काम हो, चाहे उनको जेल में सताने का काम हो, हर काम को उन्होंने अपनी दृष्टि से सफाई से किया और हम लोगों को तरह तरह की लकलीक उठानी पड़ी। और आज चाक एन लाई ने अपने पत्र में लिखा है कि करम सिंह के साथ बड़ा फंडेसी ट्रीटमेंट किया गया। नेगोसिएशन के मामले में भी मैं देखता हूँ कि सारा इनीशिएटिव उनके ही हाथों में चला जा रहा है। पिछले वक्त जब इस विषय की यहाँ चर्चा हो रही थी तो मैंने कहा था:

"The next call from the Prime Minister should be to vacate all the areas which have been occupied by the Chinese."

यह मैंने उस वक्त कहा था जबकि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर का पत्र चीन में गया और उन्होंने उसका जवाब देने में विलम्ब किया और जब उन्होंने करम सिंह को वक्तव्य धाया-

करने में विलम्ब किया। करमसिंह के वक्तव्य से सनसनी फैली थी। उस वक्तव्य को उन्होंने धाया करने में विलम्ब किया। लेकिन उस वक्तव्य के बारे में तो मैं यह समझ सकता हूँ कि इसलिए विलम्ब हुआ कि उस स्थान पर उनको जाने में दिक्कत थी।

लेकिन अब इस स्थिति में हमको क्या करना चाहिए। १२ सितम्बर को और २० अगस्त को यहाँ लागू की चर्चा हुई थी और २० अगस्त को जिस चीज की ओर मैंने ध्यान आकर्षित किया था उसके बारे में तरह तरह की गलतफहमियाँ फैलीं। अगर उसको कोई सच्ची दृष्टि से देखे तो उसमें कोई गलतफहमी की गुंजाइश नहीं थी। आज हमारे सामने यह चीज है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने जो लद्दाख और लागू के बारे में सुझाव दिया था उसको चाक एन लाई ने लागू के सम्बन्ध में भी एक्सप्लाइट करना शुरू कर दिया है। और इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने लागू के अलावा हमारा ध्यान और दस चीकियों की ओर दिलाया है। उनके बारे में भी उनका कहना है कि वही सिद्धान्त लागू किया जाए जो लद्दाख के बारे में सुझाया गया है। इस चीज से स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि किस प्रकार चीनी इनीशिएटिव अपने हाथ में लेने के लिए लाजायित हैं और वह चाहते हैं कि हमने जो पत्र लिखा है उससे उनको इनीशिएटिव अपने हाथ में लेने की घोड़ी और गुंजाइश हो जाए।

लद्दाख के बारे में उनका यह कहना है कि सन् १९५० से आज तक वह उनके कब्जे में रहा है। आज उनका कब्जा हाजी संगड के सेकड़ों मील इंचर है लेकिन हमारे सिपाही करम सिंह ने कहा है कि वह वहाँ तक गए थे। हमको अपने आदिमियों को फिर उस स्थान तक भेजना चाहिए था। आज ऐसी स्थिति नहीं आनी चाहिए कि जहाँ पर पहले हमारे सिपाही जाते थे वहाँ तक आज क्यों न जाएं। तो मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि जहाँ तक हो सके मामला नेगोसिएशन में

[डा० राम सुभग सिंह]

हल किया जाए लेकिन यह स्पष्ट है कि नेगो-सिएशन का प्रवाह आज किस तरह से चल रहा है। हमको देखना चाहिए कि आज धारा का प्रवाह किधर है। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है, चाऊ एन लाई ने हमारे इस पत्र को एक्सप्लाइड किया है। उन्होंने बतलाया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है कि दोनों प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स में बातचीत हो सके। उन्होंने पापुलेशन के एक सेक्शन को थ्रू प्रेस को कहा है कि वह स्थिति को बिगाड़ने वाला है। थ्रू चीन को उन्होंने बताया है कि वह इस काम के लिए स्वंग है। मैं उनको यह कहने के लिए बचाई देता हूँ। लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूँ कि यहाँ पर कोई सेक्शन ऐसा नहीं है, चाहे वह किसी भी दल से सम्बन्ध रखता हो जो कि स्थिति को खराब होने दे।

अब सवाल आता है कि क्या किया जाये। मैं स्पष्ट कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक सम्भव हो सके नेगोसिएशन चलाया जाये। लेकिन नेगोसिएशन से सफलता मिलना बड़ा दूर भासू होता है। लद्दाख और लांग्जू का सवाल मीषा है। उनको हमें अपने अधिकार में लेना चाहिए। अच्छा है अगर यह काम नेगोसिएशन से हो सके लेकिन कम से कम मुझे यह सम्भव प्रतीत नहीं होता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में हमारी पूरी तैयारी होनी चाहिए। इसके बारे में मैंने सुझाव दिया था कि हमको सैंकड़ों बैंक पोस्टें स्थापित करनी चाहिए। मैं यह इसलिए नहीं कहता कि हम चीन की एक इंच भूमि पर भी अधिकार करना चाहते हैं, पर मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि हमारी सीमा की सुरक्षा पूरी तरह होनी चाहिए। हमको अपनी सीमा की देखरेख करने का पूरा अधिकार है और इसके लिए हमारी पूरी तैयारी होनी चाहिए। हमारी सीमा की सुरक्षा तभी हो सकेगी जब उन इलाकों के साधनों का पूरा एक्सप्लोरेशन किया जायेगा। मैं ने इस

बारे में सुझाव दिये थे लेकिन यहाँ पर हमारे भ्रूलवार लिख महाराज हैं और ब्रिटिश हैं जिन्होंने उनको दूसरी तरह लिखा है। ब्रिटिश में लिखा गया है :

"Dr. Ram Subhag Singh of the Congress, in his speech, had asked for the establishment of heavy industry in Ladakh."

२६ नवम्बर के मेरे भाषण में कहीं भी हेवी इंडस्ट्री का जिक्र नहीं है। लेकिन मैं ने उद्योगीकरण के बारे में कहा था कि वहाँ पर माइका है, बांस आदि और चीजें हैं जिनका सामान बना कर उस इलाके का विकास किया जा सकता है। वहाँ पर पानगोंग झील है उसमें मछली मारने का काम किया जा सकता है। वहाँ पर नमक की झील है, जिसमें नमक बनाने का काम किया जा सकता है। मैंने हेवी इंडस्ट्री की बात तक नहीं कही लेकिन उसको लिखा गया है।

दूसरी चीज यह लिखी गयी है कि हमारे लायक दोस्त श्री ए० एम० तारीक ने यह कहा था :

"Shri A. M. Tariq, also of the Congress, asked how his colleague from Bihar had forgotten to ask for a shipyard in Ladakh."

लेकिन मैं ने इस चीज को उनके भाषण में नहीं देखा। इस पत्र के सम्पादक जी ने उसी दिन एक इंटरव्यू लिया हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी से और उनको धन्यवाद दिया। मुझे इस बात का गौरव है कि उन्होंने हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देने का कष्ट गवारा किया। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मास्को एक शहर है जिसको कि पांच समुद्रों से जोड़ दिया गया है। आज बिज्ञान के युग में साइबेरिया में बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज स्थापित हो रही हैं। डेजर्ट, खेतों में परिणत किये जा रहे हैं। मैं इसमें अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी कोई

अरनलिस्ट होता है उसके कुछ केन्स आफ मारेलिटी और केन्स आफ इथिक्स होने चाहिए। उसको न्यूज स्टोरी को तो सत्य के आधार पर ही लिखना चाहिए वह व्यूज अपने दे सकता है, अपने विचार दे सकता है। जहाँ तक ईवेंट्स का सवाल है वहाँ तक तो उसको सत्य का ही अनुसरण करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन यहाँ पर ऐसा नहीं किया गया है। मैं उरदू तो नहीं जानता लेकिन मैं ने अपने लायक दोस्त श्री ए. ए. एम. शारीक की हिन्दी स्प्रीच को देखा है। उसमें उन्होंने कहीं भी वह बात नहीं कही है जिसका हवाला इस अखबार में दिया गया है। हमारा यह सिक्क अखबार ऐसी ही इन्स्पयोरिंग स्टोरीज लिखता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : शोम।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : श्रीर में हर किसी को दाखल देला हूँ कि जो चीज में ने कहीं भी कही है उस पर मैं अइने को तैयार हूँ।

जहाँ तक हमारी पार्टी की मीटिंग का सम्बन्ध है, जिस की चर्चा "लि" ने की है, वहाँ स्प्रीचिंग टेप-रिकार्डिंग होती है—पार्टी के जो भी काम होते हैं, उन को टेप-रिकार्ड किया जाता है। लीडर को दरखास्त दे कर वह टेप-रिकार्डिंग मांगें और मैं चैलेंज करता हूँ कि जो विकरम इस में है, वह सही है या पूरे तौर पर झूठ है। अगर झूठ है, तो इस को टिकने का हक नहीं है। जिस की चार हजार कापीज खरीदी जाती है,

(Interruptions) में चाहता हूँ कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री में खरीदी जाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस को रेपुडिएट किया जाय। (Interruptions) में चाहता हूँ कि यह बताया जाय कि क्यों एक ऐसे अखबार को लिया जाता है, जो कि सफ़ेद झूठ बोलता है। इसमें मेरा मसलब कुछ नहीं है। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि . . . (Interruptions) मेरे कहने का उत्तर यह है कि हमारे बारे में कोई कहें। मैं अपना सीधा इतिहास रखता हूँ। मैं इनबाइट करता हूँ कहने के लिए, लेकिन

ये जो कहते हैं, वे चाहतीज स्लेब हो कर कहते हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि लाल किले में चीनियों का, फर्म सिंग को सत्ताने वाले लोगों का अभिनन्दन करें और इस सिहाज से जो अखबार वाले कहते हैं, चाहे उन के मदद करने वाले कहते हैं, तो मैं उन सब को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे लोग हैं, जो ऐसे लोगों की चलने नहीं देंगे।

मैं कहता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कड़ा कदम लिया था और चीन के प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने उस का जो जवाब दिया है, वह निहायत खतरा का जवाब है और यह अच्छा किया पंडित जी ने कि उस को पूरी तरह रिजेक्ट कर दिया। मैं उन से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह उसी तरह से कड़ाई से चलते रहें। देश उन के नेतृत्व का इच्छुक है और वह उन के कदम से कदम मिला कर चाहेगा कि चीनियों से लड़ाख को खाली कराने में और लांगज पर पुनः अधिकार करने में उन के नेतृत्व में चल कर हंस अपना भारती शंका गाड़ें।

श्री बज राम सिंह (फ़िरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चीनी प्रवान मंत्री का अन्तिम पत्र कोई अकेला घटना नहीं है। चीनी प्रवान मंत्री अपने पत्र में इस की चर्चा करते हैं और इतिहास की घटनाओं में भी सावित किया है कि जो कुछ आज हो रहा है, उसका प्रारम्भ १९५० में हुआ था। १९५० में तिब्बत को "स्वतंत्र" किया गया और उस के बाद चीनी लोग लड़ाख की तरफ घुसे और आज चीनी प्रधान मंत्री बड़ी दृढ़ता के साथ कहते हैं कि उन्होंने लड़ाख में मार्च, १९५६ से लेकर अक्टूबर, १९५७ तक सड़क बनाई और हिन्दुस्तान को सरकार की तरफ से कोई आपत्ति नहीं की गई। उस वक्त आपत्ति नहीं की गई और आज हम से कहा जाता है कि बात-चीत का दौर जारी रहे। कौन कहता है कि बात-चीत का दौर जारी नहीं रहना चाहिये? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी परम्परा, हमारा इतिहास और हमारी पृष्ठ-भूमि बात-चीत की रही है।

[श्री बजराम सिंह]

हम कभी किसी से लड़ना नहीं चाहते। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब अपने ही घर पर किसी दूसरे का कब्जा हो जाये, तो वह कब्जा हटाने के लिये बात-चीत की कहां आवश्यकता पड़ती है। जो हमारे आपस में मत-भेद हों, जो पारस्परिक समस्याएँ हों, उन के विषय में तो बात-चीत की बात सोची जा सकती है, लेकिन आज हमें एक ऐसी स्थिति का सामना करना है कि देश की भूमि पर—पवित्र भूमि पर कोई विदेशी कब्जा करता और जिह्वपूँक हटाने से इंकार करता है। उस को वहां से हटाने में लड़ाई का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है—कहीं प्रश्न नहीं उठता है कि हम कोई लड़ाई लड़ने जा रहे हैं लेकिन आज स्थिति यह पैदा कर दी गई है कि लांगजू से हम ने अपनी चैक-पोस्ट को हटा लिया और अपने पेट्रोल को हटा लिया और अब हम से कहा जाता है कि लांगजू ही नहीं, दस ऐसे स्थान हैं, जहां से हम को हटाना चाहिये और पैंतीस हजार वर्ग मील के क्षेत्र पर दावा किया जाता है सारे के सारे पूर्वी सीमावर्त अंचल पर अधिकार करने की बात की जाती है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी शान्ति-प्रिय परम्परा है और हम बात-चीत से कभी पीछे नहीं हटेंगे। हम चाहेंगे कि प्रधान मंत्री अपनी इस बात पर दृढ़ रहें कि वह अन्तिम हद तक बात-चीत ज़रूर करेंगे, लेकिन बात-चीत खत्म करने के मायने यह कभी नहीं होते, या कोई यह सुझाव नहीं देना चाहता कि मुल्क में लड़ाई की भावना पैदा की जाये। लड़ाई की भावना पैदा करने का प्रश्न नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि क्या सिर्फ बात-चीत के जरिये, जिस की परिभाषा आज प्रधान मंत्री के द्वारा जी जा रही है और जिस का कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की तरफ से बार-बार समर्थन किया जा रहा है, हम अपने उद्देश्य में सफल हो जायेंगे उस बात-चीत का आज नबीजा क्या निकल रहा है। आज हमें यह देखने

की कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि सिक्किम और भूटान में क्या हो रहा है। अभी आस्ट्रेलिया के एक पत्रकार ने सिक्किम के महाराजा से इन्टरव्यू लिया और उसके बाद आस्ट्रेलिया में उस ने जो कुछ व्यापा, उस के बारे में जो समाचार दिया गया है, उस से पता लगता है कि सिक्किम की जनता आज यह महसूस करती है कि वह बहुत खतरे में है और उस को उस खतरे से अलग करने के लिये हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की तरफ से जितना कुछ किया जाना चाहिये, वह नहीं किया जा रहा है। भूटान का भी प्रश्न उठता है। जहां तक नेफा का प्रश्न है, उस पर तो एक पर्दा डाल दिया गया है और हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों को वहां घुसने की इजाजत नहीं है। कहा जाता है कि वे वहां पर व्यापार नहीं कर सकते हैं और वे वहां की जनता के रहने के तरीके में कोई दखल नहीं देंगे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस में दखल देने का कोई सवाल नहीं है व्यापार के जरिये वहां की जनता का शोषण करने का भी कोई सवाल नहीं है। जब हिन्दुस्तान की भ्राजादी के सिपाही वहां जाने की कोशिश करते हैं, वहां की भ्रवस्था को देखने की कोशिश करते हैं, तो उन को जबर्दस्ती पकड़ कर बाहर फेंका जाता है। डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया के बारे में यह हुआ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रश्न यह है कि हम अपनी सीमाओं—पूरे हिमालय बार्डर—की रक्षा के लिये क्या कुछ कर रहे हैं। मुल्क में बार-बार यह भावना फैलाई जाती है कि कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं, जो किसी के खिलाफ लड़ाई करना चाहते हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान ने कभी किसी के प्रति यह भावना नहीं दिखाई है। हमारे देश में गोआ का एक छोटा सा विदेशी पाकेट है, उस को भी हम ने लड़ाई कर के लेने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया। हम किसी से लड़ाई नहीं करना

चाहते हैं। कुछ लोग और कुछ अखबार कहते हैं कि हम ऐसी बातें करते हैं, जिससे किसी दूसरे देश से लड़ाई हो सकती है। किसी दूसरे को आजादी का अपहरण करने की हमारी इच्छा नहीं है, लेकिन अगर हमारे मुक्त के किसी भाग पर जब विदेशियों का कब्जा हो जाये और उसके बारे में हम शांतिपूर्वक बात करें, तो कहा जाता है कि देश में बार साइकासिस पैदा किया जा रहा है, लड़ाई की भावना पैदा की जा रही है। लेकिन यह बात साफ होनी चाहिये कि हमारी कोई हजार किलोमीटर भूमि पर विदेशियों ने जो कब्जा किया है, वहां से उनको हटाने के लिये हम क्या करने जा रहे हैं।

17 hrs

हमें खतरा है कि जिस तरह चीनी कहते हैं कि मार्च, १९५६ से अक्टूबर, १९५७ तक सड़क बनती रही और किसी ने आपत्ति नहीं की, उसी तरह अगर साल भर बातचीत का दौर चलता रहा, तो उनकी ओर से यह कहा जा सकता है कि यह भूमि हमेशा से उनकी रही है और छद्म पर हमारा कोई अधिकार नहीं है और हम उसको वापस लेने की बात नहीं सोच सकते हैं। अब वक्त आ गया है कि हम बातचीत की नीति के साथ-साथ-बातचीत हम जरूर करें—यह भी स्पष्टरूप से निश्चित कर कि अपनी भूमि पर से विदेशियों का कब्जा हटाने के लिये हम क्या करें। उस कब्जे को हम बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे। यह बातचीत कैसे की जाती है? श्री चाऊ एन-साई साहब से १७ दिसम्बर को हयें पत्र मिलता है और प्रधान मंत्री से कहा जाता है कि २६ तारीख को रंगून में हाजिर हो वहां पर बातचीत होगी। नक्शों के बारे में चीनी प्रधान मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि उनके बारे में हम बाद में पत्र का उत्तर देंगे। कहीं कोई जमीन नहीं है, कोई इस्थूज तय नहीं है, कोई समझौते तय नहीं है, जिन पर बातचीत हो, लेकिन कहा जाता है कि २६ तारीख को आइये। अन्धकार किया प्रधान मंत्री ने कि उस प्रस्ताव को

नामंजूर किया और कहा कि वह जाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी पालिसी से, हमारे अमल से चीनियों को यह साफ विदित हो जाना चाहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान किसी भी प्रकार आक्रमण को बर्दाश्त करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। उनको इस बात का ज्ञान होना चाहिये कि यदि यह आक्रमण जारी रहता है, तो हिन्दुस्तान का एक-एक नागरिक अपनी एक-एक इंच भूमि को लेने के लिये अपना सर्वस्व निछावर करेगा। और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि तब हम लोगों—लोक सभा के सदस्यों का यहां बैठने का काम नहीं होगा। यदि आवश्यकता पड़ी, तो सीमांत पर जाकर अपनी सीमा की हम रक्षा कर सकते हैं, लेकिन हम विदेशियों के कब्जे को बर्दाश्त करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। हमारी यह परम्परा रही है और आज भी हम किसी के साथ लड़ना नहीं चाहते, किसी पर हमला करना नहीं चाहते, लेकिन अपनी भूमि की रक्षा जरूर करना चाहते हैं और दिखाना चाहते हैं कि हम कम जोर नहीं हैं। हम आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर हो सकते हैं, दूसरे तरीकों से कमजोर हो सकते हैं लेकिन जहां तक हमारी आत्मा का संबंध है हमारी आत्मा कमजोर नहीं है। हम इसे बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस पत्र की जो भाषा है, इस पत्र की जो भावना है वह सब यह जाहिर करती है कि किसी एक दूसरी ही योजना को वह कार्यान्वित करना चाहते हैं। अब उनकी धारणा सिर्फ लद्दाख पर नहीं है, अब उनकी धारणा पूर्व में ३५,००० वर्ग मील के क्षेत्र पर भी है, नेफा पर भी है, सिक्किम पर भी हो सकती है, भूटान पर हो सकती है। नेपाल हमारा मित्र देश है। मैं उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। लेकिन हमारे और उनके जो संबंध हैं, उनके मुताबिक हमने कहा हुआ है कि नेपाल पर यदि आक्रमण होता है तो वह हम पर आक्रमण माना जायेगा। समाचार इस तरह के आ रहे हैं, नेपाल की सरकार के कुछ मंत्री महोदय भी इस तरह की बात कह रहे हैं कि सीमा पर अब वहां भी

[श्री बजरज सिंह]

खतरा पैदा होना जा रहा है। हो सकता है इस तरह की कोई भ्रंशों की बात हो मगर मैं अपनी सरकार से कहूंगा कि जब भी हमारे ऐसे मित्र देश पर कोई खतरा की बात होती है तो वह हमारे ऊपर खतरा है। हमारी परम्परायें, हमारी पृष्ठभूमियां, हमारा इतिहास एक रहा है, हमारी संस्कृति एक रही है, सब चीजें एक हैं और एक पर आक्रमण दूसरे पर आक्रमण माना जायेगा। आज का समाचार है कि चीनी नेपाल के हिस्से में आये, नेपाल की सीमा में आये और वहाँ पर उन्होंने कुछ लकड़ी काटी और उसे लेकर तिब्बत की ओर चले गये। यह समाचार सत्य है या असत्य, इसके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं तो केवल इतना कहूंगा कि हमारी सीमा की सारी जा सीमा है उत्तर की, सिक्किम उसमें आता है, भूटान आता है नेपाल भी आता है—हालांकि हमारी उनकी संधि का जहाँ तक संबंध है, उससे हम अपने को बाध्य मानते हैं—उत्तरी तरफ हमें अधिक से अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिये। सड़कों का निर्माण और दूसरी चीजें जो आज से आधुनिक युग के लिये जरूरी हैं, चाहे वह नेपाल का सवाल हो, सिक्किम का सवाल हो, भूटान का सवाल हो, सब में फँसाने की जरूरत है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार उतनी सतर्क नहीं रही अपनी सीमाओं के बारे में जितना सतर्क कि उसको रहना चाहिये था और अगर सतर्क रहा तो आज चीनी प्रधान मंत्री को कहना न पड़ता कि १९५६ और १९५७ में उन्होंने सड़कें बना लीं और हिन्दुस्तान को तरफ से कोई आपत्ति नहीं की गई है।

मुझे खतरा एक है—इसका मुझे खतरा नहीं है कि चीन क्या करेगा—खतरा यह है कि मुल्क में कुछ लोग हैं जो यह भावना फैलाना चाहते हैं कि चीन सम्भवतः कुछ नहीं करेगा। चीन कुछ नहीं करेगा, जो यह कहते हैं मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने चीन को बकालात की हुई है, उन्हें

हो उसके दिमाग अच्छी तरह से मालूम है? पिछले पांच छः सालों की घटनायें साफ प्रदर्शित करती हैं कि एक के बाद एक कदम उठा कर वे बढ़ते चले आ रहे हैं। चाहे तिब्बत को आजादी का सवाल पैदा हुआ हो, चाहे हमारी सीमा पर ज़तरा पैदा हो गया हो, एक के बाद एक घटना होती चली जा रही है। यह सब यह जाहिर करता है कि चीनियों के दिमाग में एक कोई पहले से बनी योजना है और उस योजना के मुताबिक वे काम कर रहे हैं। तो मैं कहूंगा कि उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए हमें हर तरह से तैयार रहना चाहिये। बातचीत का दरवाजा खुला है और वह अत तक खुला रहेगा रहना चाहिये लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ हमें पूरी तैयारी करनी चाहिये क्यों कि जो हमारी भूमि है उसको हमें विदेशियों के कब्जे से वापिस लेना है, उसको उनके कब्जे में नहीं छोड़ देना है।

अन्त में मैं इतना कहूंगा कि हमारी जितनी भूमि है चाहे, लद्दाख के इलाके में हो, चाहे लांगजू की तरफ हो, जितनी भी भूमि आज चीन के कब्जे में है उस भूमि को अपने कब्जे में तुरन्त लेने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री महाशय जो मुल्क को भावना है उस भावना को और ध्यान देंगे और वही काम करेंगे जिससे देश को सुरक्षा को गारंटी हो सकती है और जिस से देश की भावना का आदर हो सकता है।

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha):
Mr. Speaker, Sir....

कुछ भारतीय सचिव : हिन्दी में बोलिये।

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: I would like to speak this time in English.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may choose any language he likes.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Hindi friends will kindly forgive me.

There are crises and crises, but this is something which is really very

grave. There are national crises, but I regard this as a crisis for the nation. I differentiate between the two. If there is a postal strike or a railway strike, it can be a national crisis, and there could be some political parties or individuals who could take a different view in solving that crisis. But because here there is an external factor, this is a crisis for the nation. And everybody has to think with one mind, as long as everyone is a national, and a patriotic national, of the country.

For that reason, Acharya Vinoba Bhave made a speech the other day, and appealed to our Prime Minister. He said that there are four people in the country who are disciples of Gandhiji, first of all, our Prime Minister, then Rajaji, then Acharya Kripalani, and then Shri Jaiprakashji. He said that they should get together and discuss about the problems coming out of this in private and evolve a policy so that Government may then think about it and follow it. Acharya Vinoba Bhave is also one of the disciples of Gandhiji, and I feel....

Swami Ramananda Tirtha (Aurangabad): Has the hon. Member read the speech of Acharya Vinoba Bhave made two or three days ago, and which has appeared in the press today?

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Swami Ramananda Tirtha just asked me whether I have read Acharya Vinoba Bhave's speech, which he had delivered two or three days ago at Sirsa. Luckily, I was present while he was delivering this speech, and I have before me a copy of this speech, and with your permission, I shall read out the relevant portion, after I have said something more.

I was arguing this, that as Indians, we are far more united than what appears to be the case, the differences being due only to political affiliations; and because of the differences, we should not lose our emphasis. While we are considering this problem, we must think, first of all, that we are

Indians. And I think it is not very wise for us that we should discuss this problem so openly in this House. I think we should restrict ourselves in some manner, so that we do not give expression to any military secrets, which, of course, are not expressed here but even then, some points in the course of argument may leak out, or otherwise something which has to be closely guarded may leak out, and it may become very difficult.

Today, in the country, there is a position, and unfortunately, it is so, that we have to defend Government's policy, and at the same time, we have also to defend our frontiers. Government really cannot do both the things, when they are confronted with this. For that reason also, a policy has to be enunciated so that we do not have to defend our policy in the country.

For that reason a climate has to be created. We are very happy to learn from our Defence Minister that the morale of the army is perfect and very good. It is very reassuring. But at the same time, we must see that that is not sufficient. It is very essential that the morale of the Army should be very good. But it is not, as I said, sufficient. The morale of the people also should be equally good. If that climate is created, then alone....

An Hon. Member: What about the morale of the Defence Minister?

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: we can carry out in the best way whatever policy that the Prime Minister or the Government enunciates. If I may be permitted to paraphrase the feeling in the country in my own lame language, it is something like this: Our fight in the U.N.O. or internally is so glorious that we are building history. But while we are building history, China is building geography. This is the feeling in the country, to which I do not fully subscribe. At the same time, I must say that it is not entirely baseless. There are misgivings and misunderstandings. The

[Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj]

full facts are not before the country. The climate is not there. For that, we must take the support of the Opposition—those who are patriotic. For that reason, if there is any other way out, we must look to it.

I have nothing more to say, but as I said, I would like to read out a certain relevant portion rendered in free English of Acharya Vinobaji's speech delivered at Sirsa on the 16th of this month. This is what he said:

"Some people have unnecessarily become panicky and are bringing pressure on the Government to change its basic foreign policy. Even Rajaji, who is a great and far-sighted leader, pleads that we should seek military help from other countries. We should not get nervous about the present Sino-India tensions. China cannot be so foolish as to create enemies all round. Even if China is not behaving properly, India need not change her basic policies. That will be a wrong step.

"Pandit Nehru is the only leader in India who is asking people not to get nervous but face the situation boldly and with courage. He tells us no country in the world today can afford to plunge into a world war. I have full sympathy with Pandit Nehru's stand in this matter. At present, several followers of Gandhiji are also pleading for a change in India's foreign policy. Pandit Nehru continues to maintain that he understands the internal as well as the international pulse of the people. I feel that this phase of Pandit Nehru's life is the brightest and the most glorious. Despite his advanced age, he is maintaining wisdom and balanced judgment. His words make me feel that Gandhiji is still alive in India. At present Pandit Nehru is being attacked on all sides. But everybody looks at this problem purely from the political point of view,

forgetting the broader aspects of the problem. At a time when even wise people are losing grip of the situation, Pandit Nehru is maintaining his wisdom, cautious vigilance and practical action."

This is what Acharya Vinoba Bhave said the other day at Sirsa, and I am sure that if leaders like him, leaders of other parties also take up a constructive and positive attitude in the country....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Who is not taking?

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:the climate of distrust will be removed.

श्री बाबूपैथी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चीन के प्रधान मंत्री का जो नया पत्र आया है उस से हमारे सामने एक नई परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। प्रधान मंत्री ने १६ नवम्बर को अपने पत्र में चीन के सामने कुछ वैकल्पिक प्रस्ताव रखे थे जिनके अनुसार चीन को लद्दाख में भारत की भूमि को खाली करके बाहर जाना था और साथ ही यह भी सुझाव दिया गया था कि उस क्षेत्र में भारत भी अपने प्रादमी नहीं भेजेगा। प्रधान मंत्री जी के इस सुझाव की इस सदन में प्रालोचना हुई थी। हमने उसे आपत्तिजनक समझा था और कहा था कि इससे चीन को आक्रमण करने का प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा, उसे अपने पुराने दावों को पुष्ट करने का और नए दावों खड़े करने का एक मौका मिलेगा। चीन के प्रधान मंत्री का जो उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ है उससे इस बात की पुष्टि होती है।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने चीन के सम्मान को बनाए रखने के लिए यह सुझाव रखा था कि चीन भारतीय भूमि को छोड़ कर चला जाए, मगर उन्होंने इसका यह उत्तर दिया है कि यह प्रस्ताव केवल लद्दाख की सीमा तक लागू क्यों होना चाहिये, अगर हम भारत के नक्शों में बनाई हुई भूमि से बाहर

जाते हैं तो हमारे नक्शों में बताई हुई भूमि में भारतीयों को भी, नेफा के क्षेत्र से बाहर जाना चाहिए।

प्रभ्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन कर्ना कि चीन के सम्मान को बनाए रखने का जो प्रयत्न किया गया उसका परिणाम हमें अपने अपमान में दिखाई दे रहा है। प्रधान मंत्री जी की सद्भावना को समझने के बजाय चीन ने अपने दावे को और भी बढ़ाया है, उत्तर प्रदेश में, पंजाब में, हिमाचल में, और जो स्थान हमारे हैं, भूगोल से, इतिहास से, परम्परा से, संघ से उन स्थानों पर चीन अपने दावे कर रहा है और लद्दाख में हटने की कीमत मांग रहा है और दूसरे क्षेत्रों पर से हम अपने अधिकार को छोड़ दें, इस प्रकार की बात कह रहा है। मेरा संकेत इतना ही है कि जब चीन की मनोवृत्ति यह है तो फिर चीन के साथ समझौता सफल होगा इस आशा का आधार क्या है। समझौता होना चाहिए, देश में कोई युद्ध नहीं चाहता है मगर अगर भारत के हितों की बलि चढ़ाई जाती है, अगर हम चीन के साथ सौदा करते हैं, अगर भारत के सम्मान की हम रक्षा नहीं कर सकते तो वह शान्ति प्राप्त करने लायक शान्ति नहीं होगी, वह स्थायी शान्ति नहीं होगी।

चीन के प्रधान मंत्री ने एक महीने बाद उत्तर दिया। मेरा निवेदन है कि वह समय चाहते हैं कि यह चिट्ठी पत्री लम्बी चलती रहे जिस से जिस भूमि पर उन्होंने अधिकार किया है, उस पर वे सड़के बना लें, हवाई अड्डे बना लें, अपने आक्रमण को पृष्ठ कर लें और श्री करम सिंह ने अपने बक्तव्य में यह बताया भी है कि जहां पर उनको गिरफ्तार किया गया, वहां पर मोटोरेबल रोड्स बनाई गई हैं। भारत को भूमि में युद्ध की तैयारियां चल रही हैं, चीन को इसके लिये समय चाहिये। इस

लिये वह लम्बी चिट्ठी पत्री कर रहा है। खुद तो उसने एक महीने में जवाब दिया है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री से आशा करता है कि उनको चिट्ठी मिलते ही बोरिया बिस्तर बांध करके रंगून चले आना चाहिये। मैं नहीं समझता कि चीन के प्रधान मंत्री यह आशा कैसे कर सकते हैं? मुझे सन्तोष है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने रंगून जाने का प्रस्ताव ठुकरा दिया है। वह रंगून जाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं था, वह रंगून का बुलावा नहीं था, वह तो म्यूनिच का बुलावा था, चीन के प्रधान मंत्री रंगून में म्यूनिच का नाटक करना चाहते हैं। यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने रंगून जाने का प्रस्ताव ठुकरा दिया है। लेकिन उन्होंने राज्य सभा में आज दोपहर कहा कि चीन के प्रधान मंत्री के पत्र में मुझ से मिलने की जो उत्सुकता प्रकट की गई है मैं उसका बड़ा स्वागत करता हूँ। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि क्या सचमुच में चीन के प्रधान मंत्री समझौता चाहते हैं या हमारे प्रधान मंत्री से मिलने की बात उन्होंने प्रचार के रूप में कही है, एक प्रापेगंडा स्टैट के रूप में कही है और दुनिया को यह दिखाना चाहते हैं कि चीन शान्ति चाहता है जबकि चीन ने भारत पर आक्रमण किया है और भारत शान्ति नहीं चाहता है क्योंकि हम मिलने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। चीन के प्रधान मंत्री ने जो सुझाव रखे हैं उनमें और हिन्दुस्तान की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी जिस लाइन को अपना रही है उसमें एक बड़ा साम्य है। इन्होंने भी कलकत्ता में यही नारे लगाये हैं कि दोनों प्रधान मंत्रियों को मिलना चाहिये और चीन के प्रधान मंत्री भी कहते हैं कि हमें मिलना चाहिये। मिल के क्या करना चाहिये? आखिर दोनों देशों के बीच की मीटिंग भूमि क्या है, समझौता वार्ता का आधार क्या है। दोनों प्रधान मंत्री मिलें और मिलें तो रंगून में क्यों मिलें और चीन में क्यों मिलें? मिलें तो दिल्ली में मिलें।

[श्री वाजपेयी]

मुझे धारणा है चीन के प्रधान मंत्री के इस धारोप पर कि भारत में चीन की मित्रता के विरुद्ध वातावरण उत्पन्न किया जा रहा है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत में मित्रता के विरुद्ध वातावरण नहीं है, भारत में आक्रमण के विरुद्ध वातावरण है। जब तक यह आक्रमण कायम रहेगा तब तक यह वातावरण रहेगा। हम एक जीवित जाति हैं, हम अपनी स्वतंत्रता की कीमत रखते हैं, हम स्वाभिमान रखते हैं, और अगर हमारी भूमि का अतिक्रमण होगा तो हमारी प्रतिक्रिया आवश्यक है, उस को कोई रोक नहीं सकता। लेकिन चीन के प्रधान मंत्री प्रचार करना चाहते हैं, शांति के देवदूत बनना चाहते हैं, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को गलत पोजीशन में डालना चाहते हैं। अब कम्युनिस्टों की ओर से कहा जायेगा कि चाऊ एन लाई साहब तो मिलना चाहते हैं मगर पंडित जी नहीं मिलना चाहते। अगर पंडित जी मिलना नहीं चाहते तो ठीक नहीं मिलना चाहते। आखिर मिलने का आधार क्या है? जब तथ्यों के बारे में समझौता नहीं है, जब सिद्धान्तों के बारे में एक मत नहीं है तो हम मिल कर क्या करेंगे? और अगर मिलन हो गया और बाद में असफलता हुई तो उस का परिणाम और भी भयंकर होगा। इस लिये सरकार का यह दृष्टिकोण सही है। दोनों देशों के प्रधान मंत्रियों के मिलने से पहले जो प्रारम्भिक बातें हैं उन का निश्चय हो जाना चाहिये, समझौते का आधार क्या होगा इस को तय किया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन जहां तक प्रारम्भिक बातों का सवाल है, चीनी समझौता चाहते हैं इस का उन के पत्र में तो कोई संकेत नहीं मिलता, सिवा इसके कि उन्होंने पंचशील की दुहाई दी है, शांति का राग झालापा है।

श्री वाजपेयी (मालेगांव) । बगल में खुरी ।

श्री वाजपेयी : हम एक पिछड़े हुये देश हैं, हमें आर्थिक निर्माण करना है, इस की चर्चा की है मगर जो भारत की भूमि उनके कब्जे में है उस को वह छोड़ने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री कह चुके हैं कि भारत की उत्तरी सीमा तय है। भले ही वह नक्शे पर खींची न गई हो, और हम छोटे मोटे सीमा सम्बन्धी विवादों के बारे में बात कर सकते हैं, मगर भारत की पूरी सीमा विवाद का विषय नहीं बनाई जा सकती। मगर चीनी प्रधान मंत्री यह प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि सारी सीमा को विवाद का विषय बना दिया जाय। आप हमारी सीमा के निर्माता के रूप में हमारी छाती पर बँठना चाहते हैं। स्पष्ट है कि भारत सरकार और भारत की जनता डम स्थिति को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकती।

लेकिन आज कहा जाता है : हम क्या करें। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने राज्य सभा में कहा कि क्या किया जाय। क्या हम लड़ाई करें? कोई नहीं चाहता कि आप लड़ाई करें। लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ कि अगर कल चीन ने लॉगू में या लद्दाख में और आगे बढ़ना शुरू कर दिया तो आप क्या करेंगे?

एक माननीय सदस्य : नेगोशिएशनस ।

श्री वाजपेयी : आधार के ऊपर समझौता नहीं हो सकता है, और इसलिये लड़ाई के लिये तो हमें तैयार हो रहना चाहिये। हम अपनी तरफ से लड़ाई शुरू न करें, मगर अगर दूसरा पक्ष लड़ाई पर उतारू होता है तो लड़ाई को टाला नहीं जा सकता। लेकिन लड़ाई को छोड़ कर और भी रास्ते हैं। हमारा तिब्बत के साथ जो व्यापार था वह खत्म होता जा रहा है। चीन ने तिब्बत के भारतीय व्यापार पर प्रतिबन्ध

ने नहीं लगाया। हमने केवल कलिपांग की चीनी ट्रेड एजेंसी के सामने पहरा बिठाया है। अभी भारत में श्री चीनी ट्रेड एजेंसियाँ हैं जिनकी गति विधियों पर रोक लगाई जा सकती थी। पोकिंग स्थित भारतीय दूतावास पर जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाये गये हैं वह अभी नई दिल्ली के चीनी दूतावास पर नहीं लगाये गये। समय आ गया है यह कदम उठाने का।

एक माननीय सख्त : भारत में लोक-नत्र है।

श्री बाजपेयी : आज चीनी आक्रमण के कारण हमारे सामने एक संकट है, और चीन के मित्र "भारत में लोकतंत्र है" यह नारा लगा कर उस संकट से हमारी आंखें बन्द नहीं कर सकते। मगर हम चाहें तो चीन के साथ कूटनीतिक सम्बन्धों को तोड़ भी सकते हैं, बिना लड़ाई को छोड़े हुए और भी रास्ते अपनाये जा सकते हैं, और जहाँ चाह है वहाँ राह भी मिल जाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सारा देश इस बात पर सहमत है, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को छोड़ कर, कि चीनी चुनौती का दृढ़ता के साथ सामना किया जाना चाहिये। यह स्पष्ट है कि लड़ाई लड़नी होगी लेकिन जब तक हम समय पर कदम नहीं उठावेंगे तब तक सारे देश में एकता कायम कर उस चुनौती का सामना करने का वातावरण तैयार नहीं किया जा सकता।

मुझे एक बात और कहनी है कि हमारा विदेश मंत्रालय ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर रहा है। राज्य सभा में हमारे प्रवान मंत्री ने बतलाया कि पुलिन समझौते नाम का एक स्थान है। यह एक गलती हो गई और गलत छप गया। वह था तो चीन के हिस्से में, मगर उस पर हमने अपना दावा बता दिया। और उन्होंने खेद प्रकट किया है। ऐसी गलती तो नहीं होनी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि विदेश मंत्रालय जरा सावधानी से काम करे।

चीनी ऐसी छोटी-छोटी बातें पकड़ते हैं और हमारे पक्ष को दुर्बल करते हैं। विदेश मंत्रालय इस संकट काल में जितना ऊंचा उठना चाहिये, उतना वह अभी तक नहीं उठ सका है। इस बात को ध्यावश्यकता है।

Shri Jaipal Singh: Mr. Speaker, Si Yesterday, when I pleaded for your acceptance of a further discussion on this subject. I had hoped that hon. Members would give new light, new strength to our Prime Minister in handling this problem. I cannot but regret it has not happened so far. This debate has no meaning if it is merely a repetition of what has gone on in the past. I had hoped that the Prime Minister would have had the latest pulse of the representatives of this country.

For my part, Sir, I would first take him to task for treating us like little children as he did yesterday when he told us there were only two ways, diplomatic methods and war. He stuck to that point till he was reminded of Portugal, of South Africa, of economic sanctions and the like, and you were good enough to come to our rescue.

If he is at all consistent, if he really believes in negotiations to the bitter end, I want to know why he has broken off negotiations with Portugal and with South Africa. Never mind what happens, results or no results, *ad infinitum* we should continue negotiations. Sir, I am one with him in continuing, even desperately, negotiations. But that is not where I shall rest. When I find that negotiations are not going to give anything, then there must be something else as well.

I am not one who believes in rattling swords. India is not a country for that, certainly not at the present moment, despite the big talks we hear from our Defence Minister and others. How could we attack a country like China? Let us not talk language which has no substance behind it. But

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

the point is there are other things, apart from this language of war, which should carry some meaning to our ancient friends, and that is, that we shall brook no aggression.

What happened in this particular case? There has been aggression. We have kept quiet about it. Even when there has been aggression later on, we again kept quiet about it. Now we think of negotiations and the like. Very well, if negotiations did not succeed a suggestion was made about police action being taken. That also has been turned down.

Now, the whole question is, not only China but there is our other neighbour also who has come to believe that we only believe in writing letters and waiting for replies should they come at all, because we are wedded to "no war". What about Tukergram, what about the Chittagong Hill Tracts, what about Berubari? Have I not been told ten years ago that there have been negotiations? Have there been negotiations? Have they resulted in anything? I want to know exactly what is happening. I want to ask our Prime Minister here and now, "Is he going to give away chunks of territory, small or big, but anything, without taking our country and our Parliament into confidence"? That is why I wanted this particular debate to take place. We want to strengthen his hands. We want him to appreciate the fact that, if he wants to succeed at all, he must carry the Parliament and the country with him. It is not for him to give away this or that chunk to any country, whether it is our neighbouring country, Pakistan, or a great country like China. But that is what has been happening. I have my own apprehension in my mind in the light of what has been happening in the past.

I am not saying that he is going to do that. We must now tell them firmly—and I wish my hon. friend, my young friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee was here. He seemed to be applaud-

ing the efforts of the Prime Minister. I would like to know whether he has endorsed our Prime Minister's refusal to meet Mr. Chou En-lai at Rangoon. I would like to know that, because, that would be a concrete way of giving support to our Prime Minister.

There is something rather humorous about 26th December and not meeting in our country but meeting in Rangoon on Boxing Day. I hope hon. Members realise that Boxing Day is not a day for pugilism or wrestling. It is the day after Christmas when you give presents to each other and when people go here to there to collect their presents. I was wondering what kind of present Mr. Chou En-lai expected of our Prime Minister at Rangoon, and whether the present that he was bringing all the way from Peking: "Here, take back the whole of your 35,000 sq. miles and so on".

I feel that this is not the time when we should weaken the hands of our Prime Minister. I feel that we strengthen him in his attitude that "I am not going to talk to you unless you vacate the aggression". Let there be no weakening of that position. I would even say that letter writing, notes, and all that may be done. It is all right; it is the diplomatic method. There is nothing wrong in that, but I think our Prime Minister should realise that his kindness, his friendliness, has been misunderstood for weakness. I would like him to appreciate the fact that relatively we may be weak but our morale, our spiritual heritage, is as good as that of any other country.

It is a question of izzat. It is not a question whether that land is inhabited or not, or with our knowledge or even without our knowledge they have made a tank, or a house, or a hut or anything like that. The question is, is it Indian territory or is it not.

Supposing, for example, we could also take half an inch of Chinese territory somewhere in the N.E.F.A.

area—it is an easier thing to do so. If the Prime Minister would permit me, I can do it even without his knowing about it! Does it, therefore, mean that it becomes my territory? Is that any argument?

The question is, let us make up our mind. The Prime Minister, in the past, has not been very clear in his own mind in his tremendous urge for the establishment and the acceptance in the world, of Panchsheel. When I asked him a question a couple of years back, about the maps the Chinese people were showing in various magazines, showing vast tracts of Indian territory as Chinese territory, what was the reply he gave? "I cannot prevent anybody printing anything". If that is the attitude we have to take up, we certainly will land ourselves in trouble. But the thing is, it is not a question of landing ourselves in trouble. We shall stand for every inch of our territory and it shall not be merely a question of tall talk in the Lok Sabha. We must mobilise public opinion throughout the length and breadth of the country never to get away from the basic principles of our national policy: that is, peace with everybody, but not peace at any cost, as the Prime Minister would have us believe. That is what I have to say.

I feel that a foreign affairs debate,—I have pleaded in the past again and again—it should never be a party debate. It should be a national debate with everybody behind the national policy. I regret it is not so. I hope my hon. friends will forgive me if I chide them for it. Recently I had been seeing it, though I was not physically able to be present during the last two or three debates on this particular problem. I think we ourselves make it worse by making this an enormous and big problem, a party problem. Foreign affairs should be a national problem. We should certainly take him to task—I think he deserves to be taken to task—for many of the things he has kept back from us. But once that is accepted, behind him we stand, the whole country stands. I

wish our Prime Minister all the grease to his elbow in maintaining the izzat of our Indian territorial integrity.

डा० सुशीला नायर (शांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देती हूँ कि उन्होंने चीन के प्रधान मंत्री के इस निमंत्रण को अस्वीकार किया। चीन के प्रधान मंत्री का निमंत्रण था क्या? "हम ने लद्दाख में हजारों मील आपकी जमीन पर कब्जा कर लिया, वह तो हमारा है, लॉम्पू से आप कहते हैं कि हम हटें और आप वहाँ पर नहीं आयेंगे। उमी हिसाब से जितना जितना और इलाका है, हम कहते हैं वहाँ से आप हट जाइये।" यानी जहाँ वे नहीं आ सके वहाँ से हम तो हट जायें मगर, जो इलाका उन्होंने ले लिया वह उनका हो गया। और इसके बाद आइये, और बातें कर लें बैठ कर कि बाकी की जो भी आपकी टेरिटरी है उसको हम किस प्रकार शान्ति के तरीके से अपने कब्जे में कर सकते हैं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री किसी प्रकार से नहीं स्वीकार कर सकते थे इस निमंत्रण को। जाहिर सी बात है कि कोई नहीं कर सकता। इज्जत और स्वाभिमान रखने व.सा छोटे से छोटा इन्सान भी इसके सामने बिगड़ उठता है, उधका झूठ खोल जाता है, और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री आजकल इतनी शान्ति और धीरज से इस महान काइसिस का सामना कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने गुस्सा नहीं दिखाया, मगर साथ ही साथ शान्ति से, मजबूती से बात दिया चीन के प्रधान मंत्री को कि आप जो कहते हैं वह नहीं हो सकता। प्रधान मंत्री कई बार कह चुके हैं कि अपनी जमीन का कोई एक इंच हिस्सा भी हम उनको नहीं देंगे। जाहिर बात है कि जो जमीन उन्होंने हथिया ली, जिस जमीन पर उन्होंने कब्जा कर लिया, वह शाली पड़ी हुई जमीन थी, वहाँ पर हम रोज रोज पहुँच नहीं पाते थे, लेकिन चुपचाप उन्होंने वहाँ पर कब्जा कर लिया। जाहिर बात है कि तिब्बत के प्लेटू की ऊँचाई से वहाँ आना उनके लिये ज्यादा आसान है बनिम्बत

[डा० सुशंका नायर]

हमारे जहाँ हमें ऊंचे पहाड़ लांघ कर पहुंचना होता है। मगर उन्होंने अगर चुपचाप कब्जा कर लिया तो इसका यह अर्थ नहीं है कि हम उस कब्जे को स्वीकार करें और उसको स्वीकार करके उनके साथ घागे नेगो-शिएशन करने जायें। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हमारे कम्प्यूनिस्ट भाई किस चीज के कारण नेगोशिएशन की बात करते हैं। बात तो तब हो सकती है जब वह कोई बात करने के लिये तैयार हों। मुझे तो चीन के प्रधान मंत्री का पत्र पढ़ कर महाभारत की याद आ गई, जिसकी चर्चा आज हो रही थी। मुझे उम किस्से का स्मरण हो आया जहाँ पर पांडवों ने भगवान कृष्ण के कहने पर बहुत नम्र बन कर कहा कि चलो, पांच गाव हमें दे दो। इतना तो दोगे? हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने करीब करीब उसी भावना से कहा कि जमीन हमारी है, आपने कब्जा कर लिया है। आप यहाँ से हट जाइये। उनके स्वाभिमान को किसी प्रकार को चोट न लगे इसलिये साथ में यह भी कह दिया कि हम भी अपने बार्डर को तरफ हट जायेंगे। जो आप अपना बार्डर कहते हैं, उस ऐरिया तक, जितनी आपकी डिस्प्यूटेड टेरिटरी है, वहाँ कोई भी चीज नहीं रहेगी। लेकिन हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने जो इतना बड़ा कंसेशन दिया, उस कंसेशन को भी चीनियों ने ठुकरा दिया, अपने घमंड में आकर, अपनी ताकत के नशे में धूर हो कर। इस प्रकार का नशा, इस प्रकार का घमंड, हमेशा इन्सान को आखिर में विनाश की तरफ ले जाता है। मैं इतना ही कह सकती हूँ कि इसके बावजूद शान्ति और धीरज से जो जवाब दिया गया वह एक योग्य जवाब, बहुत उचित जवाब है।

सबान यह होता है कि अब हम करें क्या। जो ऐरिया उन्होंने ले लिया है, उस ऐरिया पर, एक साहब ने कहा कि पुलिस नवान किया जाय। कुछ समझ में नहीं आता कि आखिर उन के दिमाग

में क्या चीज थी। पुलिस ऐक्शन किस तरह से हो सकता है। अगर वह इस को पुलिस ऐक्शन समझते हैं कि वहाँ पर फौज ले जा कर लड़ाई लड़ी जाय, तो जाहिर है कि वह एक तरीका हो सकता है। अगर शांति के तरीके से हम ने अब तक जो एक बसूल अपने सामने रख कर, तरीका प्रस्तुतवार किया है, उस के होते हुए हम लड़ने के लिये मजबूर होंगे तो हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कह दिया है कि **बी ऑफ बी ए नेगोस इज इम्पॉसिबल**। मगर हम नहीं चाहते कि दुनिया में संघर्ष हो, दुनिया में लड़ाई हो। लड़ाई का रास्ता विनाश का रास्ता है। मगर सके साथ ही साथ हम अपने सिर के बाल चीनियों के पांवों तले नहीं छोड़ सकते। आखिर उसे हम कितने दिन तक बर्दाश्त कर सकते हैं? हम उसे बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते और न ही करेंगे। मैं समझती हूँ कि अगर एक जोरदार तरीके से, एक एक कौने से, एक, एक घर से, एक, एक मुंह से यह आवाज हमारे देश से निकलती है तो चीनियों को हटना पड़ेगा। जितना ऐरिया हमारे पास आज है वहाँ पर हम ने अपना इन्तजाम किया है। उस इन्तजाम को हम मजबूत रखें और एक इंच भी उनको घागे न बढ़ने और हमारे जिस ऐरिया पर उन्होंने काबू किया है उस ऐरिया को हम भीघ्रातिशीघ्र वापिस लें।

आखिर पुतंगाल गोवा में हमारे सिर पर बैठा हुआ है और अगर भारत चाहे तो अपनी फौज भेज कर उन सब को धक्का दे कर समु में डाल सकता है बशर्ते कि हम ऐसा करना चाहें मगर आज तक वहाँ हम फौज लेकर नहीं गये लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि गोवा हमारा नहीं है और गोवा को हम वापिस प्राप्त नहीं करेंगे। इसी तरीके से जो हिस्सा चीन ने आज दबा लिया है वह हिस्सा हमारा है और उसे अपने हिस्से को हमें जरूर प्राप्त करना है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने हिमालय के ऐरिया को डेवलप करने की बात कही। अच्युती बात है, मूनासिब बात है लेकिन डेवलपमेंट एक रात में नहीं हुआ करता है.....

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : १२ वर्ष हो गये।

डा० सुशीला नायर : जाहिर है कि वह डेवलपमेंट करना चाहिए। उसकी तरफ जितनी तवज्जह ही सके वह तवज्जह देनी चाहिए क्योंकि लॉग अग्रर वहां बसे हुए होंगे, हमारे लोग बँे होंगे, गाँव बसे हुए होंगे जैसे कि तिब्बत के प्लेटो में बसे हुए हैं तो जाहिर है कि चीनियों ने वहाँ ल एव में जैसे चुपचाप कब्जा कर लिया, नहीं कर सकते थे और भविष्य में भी यह हमारा ऐरिया अग्रर वसा हुआ होगा, डेवलपड होगा तो वह उस पर कब्जा नहीं कर सकेंगे। अब यह जो कह दिया जाता है कि वह प्रदेश काफी ऊँचाई पर है और वहाँ पर काफी सर्दी पड़ती है तो यह सर्दी और ऊँचाई क्या स्वीडन में नहीं है? सर्दी और ऊँचाई क्या आर्टिक में जहाँ कि ऐसर्कामो रहते हैं और बर्फ के बीच में रहते हैं, वहाँ क्या सर्दी और ऊँचाई वाला बात नहीं है? लेकिन वहाँ पर भी इंसान रहते हैं और इंसान ने रहने का तरीका सोच लिया है। तो आज हमको भी तरीका साँचना है, रास्ता निकालना है कि कैसे वह जो हमारा ऐरिया है वह ठीक हो सकता है और वहाँ रहा जा सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जब चीन हमारे साथ इतनी सिरजोरी कर रहा है तो मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से अत्यन्त नम्रता-पूर्वक कहूँगी कि क्या समय नहीं आ गया कि हम ने इनका इतना साथ दिया और चीन का जो तिब्बत पर इतनी बरजोरी हुई थी उस बरजोरी को हमने बर्दास्त किया, तिब्बत पर चीन की सुजानिदो को स्वीकार किया और उससे हमारा नार्दन बौर्डर बिजकुल एक्सपोज 329(A1) LSD—9°

हो गया और हमारे देश की सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा पैदा हो गया है तो आज क्या वह वक्त नहीं आ गया कि हम कहें कि हमें अपने देश की सुरक्षा के लिए एक न्यूट्रल बफर स्टेट तिब्बत की जरूरत है और चीन ने उस पर जो कब्जा किया हुआ है उस कब्जे को अब हम स्वीकार नहीं करते। हमने उस समय तिब्बत पर उनके कब्जे को चीन के साथ दोस्ती निभाने के लिए स्वीकार किया था मगर उन्होंने हमारी दोस्ती का दुरुपयोग किया। क्या हम आयन्दा आने वाली पुस्तों को यह लिंगेसी दे देना चाहेंगे कि चीन के साथ जो हमारा २५०० मील का बौर्डर लगता है उसमें हम अपनी फौजें लगाये रखें। एक तरफ तो इतना बड़ा बौर्डर हमारा पाकिस्तान के साथ लगता है और दूसरी तरफ २५०० मील का एक एंसा बौर्डर हो जाय जहाँ पर एक एप्रैसिव और एक इस प्रकार की एक्सपैशनिस्ट नेशन बैठ कर हमारा गला दबाने की हर वक्त कोशिश में रहे और हम फौजों से उसको रोकते रहें तो यह आने वाली जंनरेशन के साथ क्या अग्र्याय नहीं होगा? मैं तो समझती हूँ अग्रर हमने एक चीज किसी वक्त स्वीकार कर ली थी तो वह परिस्थिति जिसमें कि हमने वह चीज मानी थी आज बदल गयी है और इसलिए हमको चीन को कह देना चाहिए कि तिब्बत के बफर स्टेट को कायम किया जाय। न सिर्फ हमारे यहां से निकलइये बल्कि जो हमारी सुरक्षा का एक बहुत बड़ा साधन और तरीका था और जिसको कि आपने नष्ट कर दिया है उसको आप पुनः कायम करिये। अब इसके लिए यह कहा जा सकता है कि यह महज कहने की बातें हैं और बड़ी बड़ी बातें हवा में करने से क्या फायदा होता है, ठीक है, बड़ी बात है लेकिन यही हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जो थे, मैं तो जब एक स्कूल में पढ़ने वाली बच्चों थी जब १९२९ के साल में प्रधान मंत्री ने ल.हौर में रावी के तट पर रात के बारह बजे भारत की पूर्ण स्वाधीनता का प्रस्ताव पास किया था।

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

कम्पलीट इंडिपेंडेंस का वह रेजोल्यूशन था और क्या उस वक्त कोई सोच सकता था कि हम कम्पलीट इंडिपेंडेंस हासिल कर सकते हैं। लोग कहते थे कि यह बंधूदा बातें हैं। लेकिन हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महादेव रावी के किनारे रात के बारह बजे भारत के लिए पूर्ण स्वाधीनता का प्रस्ताव पास करके वालियंटों के साथ नीचे थे और सारा मुल्क उनके साथ नाचा था तो मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि वह जो हमारी रिप्रट थी उस आजादी की लड़ाई के जमाने में, आज उस रिप्रट को लाने की जरूरत है और मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि जहाँ एक तरफ से डिफेंस फोर्स को तो सरकार देखेगी, सुदृढ़ करेगी और बढ़ायेगी लेकिन देश के अन्दर दूसरी तरफ से वह रिप्रट पैदा हो हर हिन्दुस्तान के मर्द, औरत और बच्चे के दिल में जो रिप्रट आजादी की लड़ाई के दिनों में थी और जिस रिप्रट की वजह से बिना हथियारों के हम अपने देश की आजादी हासिल कर सके। उस समय जिस एक आवाज से हम बोल सकते थे और बोलते थे आज समय आ गया है जब हम एक आवाज से बोलें और डिसिप्लिन से संगठन रूप से अपने प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पीछे रह कर इस बात का एलान करें कि हिन्दुस्तान की एक इंच जमीन भी चीन के कब्जे में नहीं रहेगी।

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): On a point of order, Sir. Speeches are made by Members. They do not know the facts about Tibet. I was in Tibet. The mountains are so high that there cannot be any Chinese colonisation in that country. On the other side of China there are 180 warships of America, and Taiwan is there, Japan is there, there is no danger of war. They are speaking...

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order in this.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal

Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not exactly remember the date of our last debate in this House.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: 25th, 26th and 27th.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think it was in November, towards the end of November. A little before that, a few days before that, I had sent a letter to Premier Chou En-lai which the House knows. In that letter we had made certain proposals and we had a full and instructive debate in this House. The House had that letter before it and the whole situation, and the House was pleased to give its support, and if I may say with respect, its enthusiastic support, to the action we had taken in that matter.

Since then we have had a reply from Premier Chou En-lai, and I have sent a brief reply to him, to his letter. In effect, the new points for consideration are Premier Chou En-lai's letter and my reply. On the whole, however, the debate has proceeded more or less on the same lines as previously, though references have, no doubt, been made to Premier Chou En-lai's letter.

Hon. Member Acharya Kripalani complained or remarked that I was allergic to suggestions being made to me or criticism being made. I hope I am not, and that I am always very willing to listen to any suggestions or criticisms. Naturally, when a criticism means a reversal of a policy, which I believe in, then, I find it somewhat difficult to accept it, unless I am prepared to accept the reversal of that policy; it is not a question of minor changes or anything, but a basic reversal of the policy, and, therein, naturally, I have some difficulty.

Now, I have listened, as I should, with very considerable attention to the various speeches made, and made rather long notes about what has been said. I shall not say much in

regard to the many things said, because much of that was said, though no doubt justified from some point of view, was not particularly helpful in understanding the situation or what should be done. There were naturally exhibitions of resentment and anger at what the Chinese had done. One can understand that, but they are not helpful by themselves in finding any particular way out of the difficulty.

May I say that I entirely agree with Shri Jaipal Singh when he said that **this matter should not be treated as a party issue?** Of course not; it is not a party issue. Many things have been said by hon. Members opposite with which I am in hearty agreement; some things have been said by Members sitting with me on this side, with which I am in hearty disagreement, so that it is not a party issue at all; it is a national issue, and indeed, it is something more even than a national issue, because it impinges on all kinds of international issues, but certainly, so far as we are concerned, it is a national issue.

Now, let us be clear about certain basic factors, so that they need not be thought to be in doubt. We are committed, from every point of view, to defend our country, to preserve its integrity, to preserve its honour and self-respect. That is not a matter for argument, I thought. Opinions may differ as to how to do it. That is a different matter. But the basic thing is clear, and in doing that, in the ultimate analysis, almost any price has to be paid. One cannot proceed on the basis of barter, haggling and the tactics of the market-place, where a nation's honour and self-respect are concerned. That is clear. But when you come to the next step about what one should do, much has been argued about negotiation or war or something in between. I said the other day that if you really stop negotiations, the alternative is something which is **either war or leading up to war**, or, of course, it may be just sitting tight and doing nothing, which seems to

me a very feeble way of meeting the situation.

Shri Jaipal Singh referred to what he considered the many intermediate or middle stages, such as, he said, South Africa or Portugal. Well, I would hardly have thought those instances helped this argument. In spite of all that has happened in South Africa, every year, we have put forward the proposal to negotiate with them in the United Nations, and it has been passed there by a considerable majority. It is South Africa that has refused to negotiate, the word may not be right, anyhow, to talk about these matters, which have created so much trouble there.

In regard to Portugal, we have always been willing to talk to Portugal; naturally, the talk has to be about the basic matters, not about some superficial matters. So, those examples are not very helpful.

Then, Acharya Kripalani mentioned economic sanctions. Another hon. Member talked about a punitive police action. Now, with all respect to them, I do not see how economic sanctions have the slightest effect on anybody in the present situation. We have very very little trade with China. We had some trade with Tibet which has dwindled chiefly because of Chinese activities on the other side. We may consider further as to whether we should continue it or stop it or take another step in the economic sphere. That is a matter for consideration. One may do that, but it has no real effect on the situation. It is obvious.

As for the idea of a police action, I am rather surprised that the hon. Member who, he himself has reminded us, has been a gallant soldier, should put forward this idea of a police action. What exactly it means in this context is not clear to me. You can have a police action against some very very weak adversary where the police—the whole meaning is that the police can function there

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and get results—can get results. Whether the police is represented by some little army or not, essentially it is a police action against a small adversary. We do not take police action against a larger force of police, if you like to call it, or whatever it is. It is a misnomer. Let us not confuse ourselves.

Then I found in the speeches of many Members a desire to make it clear that they do not want war, but they suggested various other things. I have mentioned some. Acharya Kripalani asked: 'Why do you always talk about a world war? It may be a local war.' Yes, it may be, of course. But anyone studying the question in the context of wars today—possibly of wars—knows very well that local wars do not take place, are not likely to take place, between two great countries without developing into big wars and the big wars without developing possibly—not certainly—into a world war. I am merely trying to clarify these matters so that we may indulge in clear thinking. Merely in our resentment saying, as an hon. Member just said a little before me, that we must do this here, we must take Tibet or Tibet must be this—all that may be a pleasant thought, but it has no relation to reality.

Here are two countries, both strong in their respective ways, both huge, both—I say—incapable of being defeated by the other. It is quite absurd to imagine for anyone in China or elsewhere that China, however powerful she may be, is going to ultimately defeat India in case of war. I do not accept that, and I think China knows that too. It is equally absurd to imagine that India is going to defeat China in a great war.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We never wanted it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Of course. Then why talk about it?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Nobody is talking about it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If you do not want it, why talk about it? If you say 'We do not talk about that thing', then I would say: Do not talk things that lead up to it. One has to be logical about this. We admit it. It is quite clear.

First of all, for some things a country pays—it does not count the cost. If its honour, self-respect and freedom are involved, no cost is too great. It is better to perish in the attempt than to submit or surrender. That is the basis of our thinking—and I hope of this House and our people.

Having said that, it does not mean that we should give up thinking in regard to the steps that we take in order to justify whatever our position may be. If we have to think of problems of war we have very much to think of what the views of experts may be. I do not mean to say that experts are only people wearing the military uniform. Civilians like Acharya Kripalani may become experts in military matters; for aught I know he may be able to give an opinion about what should be done. (*Interruption*).

18 hrs.

Normally, when one talks about war or even police action one does so after logically thinking as to what those steps should be one after the other. What is more important and what every General has to think is this. A General has to forget himself for a while and think that he is the enemy's General and what he will do. Then he should devise his policy. That is the way to think. One cannot imagine any General who has any experience at all imagining that he has a clear field and the other fellow is a fool and he will run away before him. That does not happen

in war or in any circumstances like this. Everyone thinks about these matters in the strictest practical way. In addition to that he may think in an idealistic way. I hope we think in both ways, idealistic and practical. But if you give up one of them it will be unfortunate. But if you give up both idealism and practicality then where are we? There is no anchorage to hold on to.

As I said, apart from strong expressions of opinion etc., broadly speaking, I believe that there is a very large unanimity of opinion in this House on this issue. It may be expressed differently with greater emphasis or less emphasis. There is a large unanimity of opinion about this matter, even though some people may differ here and there about the steps to be taken, the timing of it.

Much has been said about timing. Acharya Kripalani is apprehensive that time may run against us and the Chinese authorities may consolidate their position in these areas. In fact he used the word 'colonise them'. I do not know what the Chinese may or may not do. But as Raja Mahendra Pratap managed to say before he sat down—and he speaks with experience having, I believe, wandered about some of these territories—it is not a particularly easy matter to colonise, or, if I may say so with all respect to Dr. Ram Subhag Singh,—to industrialise these territories.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: But they have three ton trucks in the Kongka Pass.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is not colonising. I do not know what modern science may not do in future. I cannot say. I am merely referring to the present, that for the last 2,000 or 3,000 years nobody has succeeded in that in Ladakh. I am talking about Ladakh for the moment because there are different areas. At the present moment, in all this wide area, I think, possibly one or two tiny villages or a few huts are there. Otherwise, there is no inhabitant.

In summer some shepherds come to graze their sheep and they walk away in winter. We are now—I need not remind hon. Members—in winter. It is exceedingly difficult except for some daring explorers or that type of persons to function with ease in those territories. Nobody lives there. I do not deny the possibility of, with great effort, creating conditions for people to live there. They live there not by producing anything there because the territory is not that way—for thousands of years it has been like that. If it is going to be changed by scientific effort, that will take a very considerable time. It does not change suddenly like this.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): This oft-repeated statement of uninhabited areas where only shepherds go to graze their sheep has given encouragement to the Chinese.... (*Inter-ruptions*). It has been repeated often.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): It only substantiates the charge against you.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I was talking about the colonisation of these territories. I am merely pointing this out as Raja Mahendra Pratap wanted to do. This may be done—I do not know—with the resources of people but it is not a practical proposition. I am talking about the time element. The hon. Member has rightly pointed out that a road has been built. Mr. Chou En-Lai has in his letter referred to this road being built with 3,000 civilian personnel and all that from 1955—57. That is perfectly true. The House knows that—the road that was built. I am not talking about the subsequent developments. Mr. Chou En-Lai's statement presumably refers to this road through Aksai Chin area; that is perfectly true. In that corner of Ladakh that road was built and for two years or so, we knew nothing about it. It is perfectly true; it may be our fault. We knew nothing about it. Whatever has happened in

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Ladakh, so far as we know, apart from the Aksai Chin area, the wide area that they have transgressed has been done mostly in the last summer—this last summer—as part of the continuation of their efforts to suppress the Tibetan revolt. I cannot say of any corner but broadly, this, I think, is true. I am merely stating the facts and not trying to answer any argument.

So we come back to this. Again, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh made it clear that he did not want a ship-building yard in these areas.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is true. But that can be done in this age of science when Moscow has been joined to the five seas and Alaska and Siberia have been equally well developed.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Quite so. I happen to have been to Siberia and know some little things about it. I do not know what in this age of atomic energy can be done or what might not be done. But take the NEFA area. I think that we have done a rather good piece of work in the NEFA area, an area in which the British failed to do anything at all for decades and decades. They just failed completely. We have done a good piece of work not only in spreading our administration there but in communications, in schools, hospitals, agriculture etc. among the people who are very difficult to handle. That was done and that no doubt will continue.

We want those areas to develop and naturally we cannot expect them to develop in the real industrial sense. It is far better to develop industries where they can easily develop than across mountains and other places where it is a much harder task but those areas should develop in that sense and may be, where we find good minerals, etc. they will certainly have to be developed and exploited.

But the main thing is this. If you do not go back to the past which we had discussed so often, what is to be done in the present?

Now, I repeat that whether we talk about negotiation or whatever else we may talk about, it is clear, and I thought there would be no doubt in any hon. Member's mind, that any kind of further step that the Chinese may take will obviously be resisted wherever it may be—that is obvious—to the best of our ability.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): What about the places that are still in the hands of the Chinese?

पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेज" (शिवपुरी):
प्रत्यक्ष महादय, अभी जो दुम्रा है उसके बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं। आगे जो होगा, वह तो ठीक है।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : सारी बहस जो हो रही है वह उसी पर है जो अभी दुम्रा है और उसके बारे में क्या किया जाना चाहिये। अगर वह बात बिल्कुल साफ होती तो आपको और मुझे तकलीफ उठाने की जरूरत न होती और यह बहस करने की जरूरत न होती। (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Because Shri Vajpayee put me a straight question I am giving him this answer that, as a matter of fact, that has been our policy—whether it was fully and properly implemented or not is a different matter. That policy has not changed. And, as a matter of fact, in NEFA, of course, apart from that very tiny enclave of about three or four miles, Longju, it is because of our strength there and our determination to resist that we have prevented their entry into NEFA except, as I said, in Longju. In all these areas, whether it is the border, Uttar Pradesh or Himachal Pradesh or Punjab, we have prevented their entry and we will prevent it.

Now the real question is that difficulties have arisen in regard to this fairly large area in eastern Ladakh which, as I said, apart from the Aksai Chin area, they have entered mostly during the last summer. It may be said, rightly that we should have been in a position to prevent that. It is a difficult task, but it may be that if we had directed all our attention to it previously it might have been done. I do not wish to argue that point. Anyhow, here is this present position and this present position can be resolved basically in two ways: one is by an attempt at negotiation yielding some kind of fruitful results, a peaceful settlement, and the other is by compulsion and coercion which may be less than war or war itself. Any attempt at compulsion or coercion is really—in these circumstances economic sanctions do not count—if not war, call it police action if you like, that is, the use of armed people. Now, when hon. Members refer to this, no doubt they have to bear in mind that there are armed people on the other side too, it is not a one way traffic. Therefore, if one has to take that, principles apart, one has to do so in favourable circumstances when one thinks that it is likely to yield substantial results. One does not do this merely in a huff or because one is angry. That may lead to something the opposite of what one desires.

Therefore, while one tries to settle it always by negotiation one, at the same time, strengthens oneself to deal with any situation that might arise or has arisen. These are normal platitudes—the House will forgive me for repeating them, but I want a little clear thinking on this issue. We follow both these policies. We tried to negotiate because that is not only right but inevitable and I would submit that no country in the wide world would not negotiate, does not matter how much they are opposed to each other. If they are dead opposed to each other, even then they talk. We have had in recent months, or maybe in the last year, very serious incidents

between powerful countries like the Soviet Union and the United States of America,—shooting down bombers, aircraft, etc. Well, they have talked about it. They have not declared war. They have talked about it; settled it and sometimes not settled it; it is still there unsettled. Sometimes they have given compensation, or whatever it is. But countries, whatever the situation may be, always negotiate. It is inevitable in international affairs. Otherwise, there will be a complete law of the jungle. You may say that one party is functioning as if it was the law of the jungle. It may be. It is deplorable and one should naturally do what one can to stop that. But one negotiates even then. Negotiation always carries weight if there is strength behind it. A weak country or a weak person cannot negotiate at all. Therefore, strength is an essential factor. The building up of strength, the addition to your strength, is obvious. It has to be done.

Then, hon. Members might ask, "What will you do if your negotiation does not yield results?" I cannot, and it would not be right for me now, to lay down what one does; but, as I said, in any event, we have to build up strength to meet such contingencies at a suitable moment. For us to say, as some hon. Members hinted at, that "Do not talk to them; do not negotiate" is a thing which, I would venture to say, will not be understood by any country in the wide world.

The hon. Member, Acharya Kripalani, seems to think that this is the fault of our publicity. Countries gather information, and their foreign offices, even if we are at fault, do keep themselves informed about these matters. They are interested in a matter of this kind. It has excited world-wide interest naturally because of the possibilities in it; because of the potentialities of big scale trouble in it. Every country has watched it, studied it; we have helped them to study it and all that. If those countries do not immediately accept, let us say, Acharya Kripalani's view-point on it,

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it is not necessarily true that we are at fault. It may be that Acharya Kripalani's viewpoint may be at fault. It may be.

Acharya Kripalani: If you are satisfied with your publicity, I have no objection.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, no. It is not a question of my being satisfied. One seems to imagine that if we shout loudly enough about what we feel the other party or other country will agree to it! Publicity goes a very small way in these matters. It really consists, as far as possible, in placing the material. In judging of any matter outside India—many matters come up—do we decide, because somebody's publicity hits us on the head, in his favour? We judge these things from our own sources and our own information as to what has happened in Europe or South America or Africa or Asia or South-East Asia. The countries have their ambassadors, ministers, agents of publicity, and what not, to get information. They judge from them. We may fail completely in some small matter; this may happen if there is a riot somewhere here; but in big matters concerning two countries, other countries are deeply interested and are very well informed. They have to be. They cannot afford to be not fully informed about matters like this between two great countries like India and China. They may be right or wrong. That is a different matter. But they attempt to keep themselves informed and we attempt to keep ourselves informed too. I have no doubt the other country also keeps them informed. There it is.

To imagine that what we think is inevitably a hundred per cent. right is not necessarily correct. Sometimes we may be a little wrong too. We are human beings subject to error, just like others are. I think it comes in the way of clear thinking. If we decide and if we have come to the

conclusion, that we are a hundred per cent. in the right, no further thinking is required. Only some kind of strong action is necessary. Action, or rather the capacity for action, is always necessary, because without that, words do not count. But that action must think of the consequences and every action that is indulged in surely is indulged in with a view to achieve results. To indulge in action not to achieve results obviously has no good result itself.

So, these factors have to be considered.

Shri Nath Pai: May I ask, is it not that we are 100 per cent. right? This is casting an aspersion and weakening our case when he indicates that there is one degree of doubt regarding our basic rights. He has made the statement that we are not 100 per cent. right.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That depends on, right in regard to what?

Shri Nath Pai: Our rights in Ladakh, regarding the border.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think we are in the right, very much so. We have a strong case.

Shri Nath Pai: Is it not 100 per cent. right?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He should not ask me these questions, which it is not proper for me to deal with in these circumstances. I am prepared to discuss this matter with the hon. Member, because these matters are complicated matters. As I have told you, we have been discussing in regard to two or three areas in dispute with the old Tibetan Government. This has been going on; old standing disputes have gone on.

There are various factors to be considered. I believe our case is a very strong one; I have no doubt about it, but I can assure you that the Chinese believe that their case is a strong one. They say so, whatever they believe.

Shri Rajendra Singh: They are wrong.

Shri Vajpayee: Why should the Prime Minister say that the Chinese say so? Let the Chinese say what they want.

Shri Rajendra Singh: The Prime Minister is in doubt about our case. That is why he is saying like this.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): The Prime Minister knows what he talks.

Shri Raghunath Singh: That shows his vigilance.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: When you discuss the border of any country, wherever it may be, which has historical backgrounds, all kinds of past incidents are brought up, which are discussed. I think the Chinese case is a very weak one. They go back, which is very wrong, I think, to past periods of history. That is a different matter. But whatever it is, if you have to deal with it, you have to answer it. My point is, I cannot deal with them by saying, "All that you say does not require an answer". We are right, but that is not the way. We may be right 100 per cent. or 99 per cent, but I have to answer their case, as I insist that they should answer mine. Otherwise, there can be no dealings at all. Otherwise, you decide in an armed way or coercive way—they or we—and whichever has the longer *lathi* possibly produces a greater effect. The whole thing cannot be dealt with in this easy-going way, as if it does not require any argument. It does require argument to convince them, to convince the other countries and all that.

Acharya Kripalani himself referred to some foreign countries. They are no fools—those people; they are friends; yet, they have argued this matter in a variety of ways.

These is so much said about the McMahon line and we have strongly stressed our case. I have not a shadow of doubt in my mind that not only the

McMahon line is right from our point of view, but I would go further and say that before the McMahon line was made, the McMahon line itself was the laying down of something that existed before it; that is, a justification of the traditional border there. It is not the McMahon line that created the border. It is only after a conflict it was laid down. That is so. Take Ladakh. The history of Ladakh, the present history of Ladakh goes back to 1842 when after war between the ruler of Ladakh, Maharajah Gulab Singh, and the ruler of Tibet, both being feudatories of others—the ruler of Tibet being the feudatory of the Emperor of China and the ruler of Ladakh being the feudatory of the ruler of Punjab at that time—the war between them ended ultimately in the victory of Gulab Singh's forces, and that resulted in a treaty, acknowledging that Ladakh was part of Kashmir State territory. Later this area, this boundary, was not demarcated on the ground, but laid down in maps by some English surveyors.

Now I can understand some dispute being raised about some country here and there. Of course, it is not marked, and its territory is not inhabited. There is no administration, no payment of tax, no proofs—the only proof is travellers' accounts the normal thing that has been understood by people who pass that way and maps; these are the two or three ways of proving these things. So that, the question may arise about minor points here and there, but the major point is the basic boundary of Ladakh which was laid down 112 years ago, not today. It is not marked there; it is marked in maps.

Now, some maps differ. There is no doubt about it. Maps differ, travellers' accounts differ and travellers' books differ, and all these matters can be argued about. One cannot say that we will not talk about these matters. But the basic thing is not about those border troubles, but this rather massive infiltration into Ladakh which has

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

chiefly taken place, to the best of my knowledge, during the last summer, apart from the Aksai Chin area.

The argument—if it is raised—that “we are here and we have taken possession of this territory; therefore, it is ours” of course, is an utterly wrong argument. The sovereignty of a country does not change because somebody comes and sits in a corner of it. It is obvious it cannot. No country has an army spread out all along its borders to protect it from people coming in. Anybody can come in, but the sovereignty of that country remains over that territory, even though some people may sit on a little part of it.

Therefore, if I may say so the basic point today is not, I submit, that we should not negotiate; let us consider that, because one has always to negotiate, and to say that negotiations will not bear fruit, if I may say so, has no relevance in this matter. Even if it did not bear fruit, even then you will have to negotiate, because that is a way of procedure. The moment you refuse to do so, you are wrong before the world, and the world will think you are afraid of negotiation; you are afraid of that. They will not accept your word for it—you are afraid of talking to the other parties; that is the impression created.

But the negotiation has some value only if it is backed by strength.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: On a point of order. As an elderly man, I say: let us also negotiate amongst ourselves. It is 6.30 and let us adjourn.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In the final analysis, it comes to this that we must build up our strength and, as I have said previously—I think on the last occasion—this is not a matter which we can dispose of by a discussion. It may take a few months or a year or more.

Whatever the issue of this is, the issue, of this matter may come or may not come in a few months or so, I do not know, but what I am saying is that the situation that has arisen on our borders is of such historical significance from a long-term point of view. India and China, these two great countries, for the first time face each other on a long border which is a live border, and even if we are friends, even then, we have a live and dangerous border; if we are not friends, then it is worse. Therefore, this tremendous historical development is taking place in Asia affecting not only India and China, but all the countries of Asia, necessitating, quite apart from other developments, the building up of our strength. Then we can consider using it whenever it is necessary.

Building up of our strength means certainly defence forces and the defence apparatus, but remember that defence means today industrial strength; it is industry that gives real strength. So, while we keep our Army etc., as strong as we can make it and as well-equipped as possible, the real basis, the real strength, will come from rapid industrialisation.

We come back really not only to industrialisation; it means better agriculture, better industry, in order to meet these crises, because it is only then that countries become strong. That is how other countries are strong today. The so-called Great Powers or the middling Powers are strong because they have become a modernised State, because they take advantage of the modern methods which increase their production, give them strength, all kinds of things. Therefore, the basic thing is that we become a modern State, not remain in a backward condition economically and socially.

These are the basic things that we have to face, and this is a challenge to the country, not a challenge in the present of course which we have to meet, but much more so a challenge for the future, because ultimately un-

less proper balances are created in Asia, all our wishes may not lead us to what we want to have.

Therefore, I would beg this House to look at this matter from this wider point of view as well as from the immediate danger point of view, and to consider it not a party matter, but a national issue of far-reaching consequences.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Acharya Kripalani has to reply.

Mr. Speaker: The discussion has been allowed under rules 193 and 195. It is specifically noted in rule 195 that there is no motion and no voting shall be taken, and there is no right of reply. I am sorry.

18-33 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die).

[Tuesday, December, 22, 1959/Pausa 1, 1881 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		
S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS	S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
		6451—85			
1125.	Ordnance Factory, Khamaria	6451—56	1152.	Excise Duty on Khand-sari	6495
1126.	Delhi Teachers	6456—59	1153.	Loan from U.S.A.	6495—96
1127.	Exploration of oil 'in Janauri and Bathula	6459—62	1154.	Naga Hostiles	6496
1128.	Manufacture of Military Vehicles	6462—65	1155.	Oil exploration at Sib-sagar	6496
1129.	New Universities	6465—67	1156.	Residential permits for foreign Nationals.	6497
1130.	Indian Cricket Team in England	6467—70	1157.	Bifurcation of Bombay State	6497—98
1131.	Accounting system in Hindustan Steel Ltd.	6470—72	1158.	Separation of Judiciary from Executive	6498
1132.	Kerala Education Act.	6472—75	1159.	Fertiliser Plant at Neyveli	6498—99
1133.	'A Directory of museums in India'	6475—76	1160.	Department of Archaeology	6499
1134.	Landless labour in Kerala	6476—79	1162.	India's contribution towards U. N. special fund	6500
1135.	Diversion of Jamuna in Delhi	6479—80	1163.	Special type of steel	6500
1136.	Scholarships to children of political sufferers	6480—84	1164.	Durgapur Steel Plant	6500—01
1137.	Bihar-West Bengal Border Dispute	6484—85	1164-A.	Statue of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	6501—02
	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	6485—6572	1164-B.	American aid to India	6502
	S.Q. No.		1165.	Foreign Nationals without passports	6502—03
1138.	Indiscipline in Educational Institutions.	6485—86	1166.	Indo-Pak Financial talks	6503
1139.	Smuggling	6487	1167.	Seizure of knives in Delhi	6503
1140.	Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	6487—88	1168.	Military Training for youths	6504
1141.	Working of Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act	6488—89	1168-A.	Smuggling of gold	6504—05
1142.	Rihand Dam Project	6489—90	1168-B.	Headquarters of National Atlas Organisation of India	6505
1143.	Tripura Territorial Council Accounts	6490	1169.	Steel plant at Bokaro.	6505—06
1144.	Foreign Exchange	6490	1170.	Gold smuggling	6506
1145.	Disease in paddy fields of Andamans	6490—91	1171.	Harijan Welfare Department in Kerala	6506—07
1146.	Pinto and rotary oil Mills	6491	1172.	Ex-members of Income Tax Investigation Commission	6507—08
1147.	Manufacture of precision instruments	6491—92	1173.	Production of oil	6508
1148.	Mineral exploration in Orissa	6492	1174.	Free education for the handicapped	6508—09
1149.	Export of scrap	6492	1175.	Applications for Naturalisation by Chinese Nationals	6509
1150.	Hindi Assistants	6492—93	1175-A.	Raid by Naga Hostiles	6509—10
1151.	Three Year Degree Course	6494—95			

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1899.	State Bank of India Branches	6510
1900.	Visit of Commissioner for S. C. and S.T. to Bombay	6510-11
1901.	Polytechnics in Punjab	6511
1902.	Allahabad High Court	6511-12
1903.	Remission of sentences of prisoners.	6512
1904.	Collection of taxes in Delhi	6512
1905.	Hall-cum-Auditoriums in Orissa	6512-13
1906.	S. C. & S. T. Commissioner's visit to Punjab	6513
1907.	Education of girls in Punjab	6513-14
1908.	Welfare extension projects in Punjab	6514
1909.	Tribal Development in Punjab	6514-16
1910.	Welfare of S.C., S.T. & other backward classes in Punjab	6515
1911.	Children kidnapped in Delhi	6515-17
1912.	Visit of Commissioner for S.C. & S.T. to U.P.	6517
1913.	General Education Schemes of Delhi	6517
1914.	Unauthorised Entry into India	6518
1915.	Cases under Untouchability (Offences) Act in Delhi	6518
1916.	S. C. and S.T. in Punjab	6518
1917.	Aligarh Muslim University	6519
1918.	Pakistani books banned in India	6519
1919.	Import of C. I. sheets	6520
1920.	Corruption cases in Finance Ministry	6520
1921.	Arrest of Pakistanis in India	6520
1922.	Agricultural colonies for S. C. & S. T. in Punjab	6521
1923.	Training of Defence Personnel in foreign countries	6521-22

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1924.	Gandhi Bhavans in Universities	6522
1925.	Development works in the Andamans	6522
1926.	Sangeet Natak Akademi	6523
1927.	Delhi Schools in Tents	6523
1928.	Hindi in Delhi Administration	6523-24
1929.	Co-ordination between Ministry of Community Development and Central Social Welfare Board	6524-25
1930.	Extensions for superannuated Staff	6525
1931.	State Museums	6525-26
1932.	Grants to Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh	6526
1933.	Expenditure on steel plants	6526
1934.	Rise in land prices in Delhi	6527
1935.	Panna Diamond Mines	6527
1936.	White Cement	6527-28
1937.	Salary structure in Engineering Institutes	6528
1938.	Film Finance Corporation	6528
1939.	Licences for business in Nicobar Islands	6529
1940.	Post-Matric Scholarships	6529-30
1941.	Show rooms for articles produced in Ordnance Factories	6530
1942.	Corruption	6530
1943.	Educational grants to Institutions	6530-31
1944.	Indian Botanical Garden, Sibpur (Howrah).	6531
1945.	Houses in Kasauli	6531
1946.	Expenditure on Higher Education	6532
1947.	Antimony ore in Nagpur	6532-33
1948.	Government Rubber Factory, Kerala	6533
1949.	Red Fort, Delhi.	6534
1950.	Industrial Projects	6534-35
1951.	Payment of rent by Delhi Municipal Corporation	6535
1952.	Strike in Kerala	6535-36

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.**

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1953.	Mineral oil in Bombay	6536
1954.	Silver	6536
1955.	R.T.E. List of Assistants.	6536—38
1956.	Foreign Exchange	6538
1957.	Steel plant at Neyveli	6537—39
1958.	Infirmaries	6539
1959.	Transfer of Teachers in Kerala	6539—40
1960.	Central Scientific Instruments Organisation	6540
1961.	Corruption cases	6540—41
1962.	Kerala State Transport Body	6541
1963.	Soviet collaboration for oil development	6541—42
1964.	Mineral Survey in Punjab	6542
1965.	Appointment of Government Pleader in Trivandrum	6542—43
1966.	Oil Equalisation Fund	6543
1967.	Royal Indian Navy Mechanics	6543—44
1968.	Nepali language	6544
1969.	Tribal Zhumias, Tripura	6544—45
1970.	Agreement with Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company	6545
1971.	Carpentry centre in Banikhel	6545—46
1972.	Import of mild steel sheets	6546
1973.	Taccavi loans in Andamans	6546
1974.	Export of coconut from the Andamans	6547
1975.	Saraikeela and Kharswan	6547—48
1976.	Delhi Darwaja, Arcot	6548
1977.	Appointment of Judges to Kerala High Court	6548—49
1978.	Coconut plantations, Port Blair	6549
1979.	Harijan Welfare Department, Kerala	6549—50
1980.	Customs duties	6550
1981.	Study team for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	6550—51
1982.	Pamphlets on Indian culture	6551
1983.	Grants to Orissa State	6551—52

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.**

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1984.	Minerals in Bomay	6552
1985.	Ferrous scrap	6552—53
1986.	Price of petrol	6553—54
1987.	Housing for Police personnel	6553
1988.	I.A.F. Officers on loan to Ghana	6554
1989.	False late sitting certificates	6554—55
1990.	Export of scrap iron.	6555—56
1991.	Defence Ministry land in Gwalior	6556
1992.	Acquisition of land in Manipir	6557
1993.	Contracts of fisheries and forest mahals in Manipur	6557
1994.	Loans to Muslims in Tripura	6558
1995.	Taccavi loans in Tripura	6558—59
1996.	Migration of Riang People	6559
1997.	Travelling allowance for Government Employees	6559—60
1998.	Employees of former Indo-Mercantile Bank in Kerala	6560
1999.	Journalists in Defence Ministry	6560—62
2000.	Engineering college at Warangal	6562
2001.	Flood relief	6563
2002.	Voluntary corps	6563—64
2003.	Ancient monuments in Jammu and Kashmir	6564
2004.	House Rent and Compensatory Allowances	6564
2005.	Mining Survey of U.P.	6565
2006.	Geological survey of U.P.	6565—66
2007.	Grants to Cantonment Boards	6566
2008.	Museum at Kamalpur	6566
2009.	Steel Plant	6567
2010.	Central Secretariat Service Scheme	6567—68
2011.	Fines on Traffic rules offenders	6568
2012.	Hindi teaching scheme for Government employees	6569
2013.	Acquisition of Lands in U.P.	6569—70

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.**

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2014.	Hindi Assistants	657c-71
2015.	Anti-fraud squad	6571
2016.	Higher Secondary Schools in Lodi Road, New Delhi	6572
2017.	Fire in Sita Ram Mills, Kerala	6572

**PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE** 6573—75

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 1321 dated the 5th December, 1959, under sub-section (2) of Section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, making certain amendments to the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turn-over) Rules, 1957.
- (2) A copy of each of the following Reports :
 - (i) Report of enquiry into the explosion at Jamuria Bazar, Asansol on the 29th November, 1959.
 - (ii) Report of the Commissioner of police, Hyderabad dated the 16th December, 1959, on the explosion on the 13th December, 1959 in a three-storeyed building in Begum Bazar, Hyderabad.
- (3) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 1364 dated the 12th December, 1959, under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956, making certain amendment to the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms, 1956.
- (4) A copy of Notification No. 8045/59/IA4 dated the 13th October, 1959, published in Kerala Gazette containing the Kerala Money Lenders Rules, 1959, under sub-section (3) of Section 21 of the Kerala Money Lenders Act, 1958 read with clause (b) of the Proclamation dated the 31st July, 1959 issued by the President in relation to the State of Kerala.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.**

COLUMNS:

- (5) A copy of Notification No. G. O. (P) 552 dated the 2nd June, 1959 published in Kerala Gazette, containing the Kerala Ministers' and Speaker's Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance Rules, 1959, under sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Payment of Salaries and Allowances Act, 1951 read with clause (b) of the proclamation dated the 31st July, 1959 issued by the President in relation to the State of Kerala.
- (6) A copy of the statement regarding the location of Drugs Projects and the Intermediates Project.
- (7) A copy of the Report (Parts I and II) of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1958-59, under Article 338(2) of the Constitution.
- (8) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 1363 dated the 12th December, 1959, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, making certain further amendments to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956.

**MINUTES OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY COMMIT-
TEES LAID ON THE
TABLE** 657b:

- (i) The Minutes of the Sixteenth sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the Ninth Session were laid on the Table.
- (ii) The Minutes of the Seventeenth sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitings of the House held during the Ninth Session were laid on the Table.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA	COLUMNS	COLUMNS
Secretary reported three messages from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha with regard to the following Bills:—	6579	BILL PASSED—contd. consideration of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.
(i) The Sugar (Special Excise Duty) Bill, 1959, passed by Lok Sabha on the 17th December, 1959.		MOTION RE. MODIFICATION OF COAL MINES RESCUE RULES, 1959 6589—6612
(ii) The Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Bill, 1959, passed by Lok Sabha on the 18th December, 1959.		Fifteen motions regarding modification of the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959 were moved by (1) Shri S. C. Samanta (2) Shri T. B. Vittal Rao and (3) Shri Abid Ali.
(iii) The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1959, passed by Lok Sabha on the 17th December, 1959.		The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) replied to the Debate and three motions moved by Shri S. C. Samanta and Shri Abid Ali were adopted.
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION—PRESENTED	6580	MOTION RE. REPORTS OF ORISSA MINING CORPORATION 6632—48, 6651—63
Seventh Report was presented.		Shri Panigrahi moved for the consideration of the First and Second Annual Reports of Orissa Mining Corporation (Private) Limited for 1957 and 1957-58. The discussion was concluded and the motion was adopted.
REPORTS OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE—PRESENTED	6580—82	(Lok Sabha adjourned at 3.45 p.m. and re-assembled at 4 p.m.)
Six y-eighth, sixty-ninth and seventieth Reports were presented.		DISCUSSION ON MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 6663—6728
STATEMENT BY MINISTER	6582—86	Acharya Kripalani raised a discussion on the letter received from the Chinese Premier in reply to the Prime Minister of India's letter dated the 16th November, 1959.
The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 4th December, 1959 to a Supplementary by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur on Starred Question No. 585 regarding Financial and Accounting procedure.		The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) replied to the Debates.
BILL PASSED	6587—89	[Lok Sabha adjourned sine die at 6.33 p.m.]
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) moved for the		

RESUME OF THE NINTH SESSION OF SECOND LOK SABHA

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	November 16th to 22nd December, 1959/Kartika 25 to Pausa 1, 1881(Saka)	(iii) Included in the List of Business	385
		(iv) Withdrawn	Nil
		(v) Negatived	3
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS	27	9. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	166 hrs. 50 mts.	Moved	1
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	11	Negatived	1
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS :		10. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS :	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	8	(i) Moved	2
(ii) Introduced	17	(ii) Adopted	1
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	1	11. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS :	
(iv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil	(i) Received	62
(v) Referred to Joint Committee	4	(ii) Admitted	31
(vi) Reported by Select Committee	Nil	(iii) Moved	10
(vii) Reported by Joint Committee	1	(iv) Adopted	8
(viii) Passed	18	12. MOTIONS RE. MODIFICATIONS TO STATUTORY RULES :	
(ix) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any amendment	5	(i) Received	16
(x) Returned by Rajya Sabha with amendment	1	(ii) Admitted	16
(xi) Pending at the end of the Session	9	(iii) Moved	16
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS :		(iv) Adopted	3
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	99	13. DISCUSSION HELD ON MOTIONS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.	1
(ii) Introduced	6	14. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	4
(iii) Withdrawn	Nil	15. NUMBER OF MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE TO WHICH ATTENTION OF MINISTER WAS CALLED AND STATEMENTS WERE MADE OR LAID BY MINISTERS	14
(iv) Pending at the end of the Session	104	16. ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS :	
(v) Negatived	Nil	(i) Received	24
(vi) Passed	1	(ii) Admitted	Nil
(vii) Motion for leave to introduce—negatived	2	(iii) Consent withheld by Speaker	24
7. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS :		17. QUESTIONS ASKED :	
Moved	Nil	(i) Starred	1190
8. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS		(ii) Unstarred (Including Starred Questions converted as Unstarred Questions)	2015
(i) Received	781	(iii) Short Notice Questions	8
(ii) Adopted	Nil		

18. REPORTS OF PARLIAM-
MENTARY COMMIT-
TEES PRESENTED :

(i) Business Advisory Com- mittee	3	(iii) Committee on Petitions	1
(ii) Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	1	(iv) Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	4
		(v) Estimates Committee	10
		(vi) Public Accounts Com- mittee	1
		(vii) Committee on Subor- dinate Legislation	1
