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**Tuesday, February 27, 1968
Phalgun 8, 1889 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.
LALSS(CP)/68--1

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, February 27, 1968, Phalguna 8,
1889 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

EXPORT OF ORES BY MMTC

*278. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is despatching ores from Orissa to Calcutta and Visakhapatnam for export instead of exporting it through Paradeep;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to overcome the difficulties which compel the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to divert ores from Paradeep to other ports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHRI A. T. SHI) : (a) to (c). Shri A. T. the required information. Shri A. on the Table of the House.

Statement

I. Iron Ore

During 1967, exports of Iron ore from the private sector mines in Orissa, and in the adjoining Singhbhum district of Bihar, via Paradip have exceeded such exports, via either Calcutta or Visakhapatnam. In addition, when its production becomes available, the entire quantum of ore from the Daitari mine which is being developed by the Orissa Mining Corporation will be exported through Paradip.

II. Manganese Ore

At Paradeep port, there is only one mechanised berth, which is being utilised

for export of iron ore. There are presently no facilities for shipping manganese ore at that port. Any large-scale diversion of movement of manganese ore from Calcutta and Visakhapatnam to Paradeep would be economically and operationally feasible only after a rail link upto Paradeep and an additional berth are established.

Railway Board have sanctioned and taken up the construction of rail link from Cuttack on the east coast to Paradeep. It is expected to be completed before 1970. The Paradeep Port Project also envisages the establishment of an additional berth.

As and when these facilities become available it would be possible to commence the export of manganese ore through Paradeep Port.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : In the statement it has been said that the export of iron ore through Paradip port has been made to its full capacity. I would like to know how much was exported by the MMTC through Paradip in 1966-67 and how much so far in 1968 ? I would also like to know whether it is a fact that because of lack of transport facilities to Paradip, iron ore is being exported via Calcutta and Visakhapatnam instead of through Paradip ?

SHRI SHAFI QURESHI : The initial shipment from the new port of Paradip commenced in 1966. In 1966 we exported 24,000 tons. In 1967 it went up to 595,000 tons. In 1968, the figure is 1,400,000 tons.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know whether the minister is aware that the ships are not being loaded in time because of lack of transport facilities in Paradip and therefore, MMTC is paying a high demurrage ? If so, what steps are being taken to remedy this difficulty ?

SHRI SHAFI QURESHI : This difficulty can be overcome only when the rail link to Paradip is completed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : May I know whether it is a fact that a large number of mines from which ore is supplied to the MMTC in Orissa were kept closed recently—may be they are still kept closed—by the mine-owners on the ground that they would not sell more ore to the MMTC unless they were given a higher price, for it, as recommended by the wage board for the iron ore mine-workers recently? The Wage Board has said that unless MMTC pays a higher price to the mine-owners for their ore, they will not be able to pay higher wages to the workers. Is it a fact that the mine-owners closed down their mines in Barbil and other areas, demanding a higher price for the iron ore? What is the present position?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about export.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We cannot export if we cannot get the ore from the mines.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : This is about shipments from Paradip port. If the hon. member wants more details about this, we shall certainly supply them to the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is the MMTC getting the ore or not, because the mines are closed?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : They are getting the ore. My colleague just read out the exports that have already taken place. At some point, there may have been some difficulty which the hon. member has pointed. As I have said, if he so desires, we shall collect the information and supply it.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : When the second mechanised berth at Paradip will be constructed, may I know whether it will be economical to export through Paradip port or through Visakhapatnam?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The export will be more economical from Paradip as soon as we have the transport facilities and also the shipping facilities at Paradip.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह वक्तव्य में कहा गया है कि रेलवे लाइन 1970 से पहले तैयार हो जायेगी

लेकिन अतिरिक्त बर्य बनाने के बारे में कोई समय की सूचना नहीं दी गई है। क्या इसका अर्थ यह है कि अभी कार्यक्रम की पूरी तालिका नहीं बनी है और सरकार इस स्थिति में नहीं है कि बता सके कि कब तक अतिरिक्त बर्य बनेगी?

श्री विनेश सिंह : जी हां, अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मंत्रालय को यह सूचना नहीं थी इसीलिए कोई चीज बिलकुल पक्के तौर पर नहीं कह सकते।

M/s. AMIN CHAND PYARELAL AND COMPANY

*283. **SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Amin Chand Pyarelal and Company was black-listed during the last five years and if so, how many times it was blacklisted;

(b) whether it is a fact that licences were given to this concern even after it was blacklisted;

(c) if so, how many licences were given and the value of such licences; and

(d) the action taken against the officers responsible in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI) : (a) Messrs. Amin Chand Pyarelal and Company have neither been blacklisted nor any licence issued to these by the Ministry of Industrial Development & Company Affairs during the last five years. Information from other Ministries/Departments is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when complete.

(b) to (d). Do not arise as far as this Ministry is concerned. Information in respect of other Ministries/Departments is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when complete.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : क्या वजीर साहब फरमायेंगे कि 1963 से यह मामला चल रहा है, एक डी० ओ० चीफ मिनिस्टर पंजाब,

सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों का इन को ब्लैक लिस्ट से हटाने के लिये आया जिसमें एक स्टेनलेस स्टील का कोटा देने के लिए लिखा था जिस पर कि इन को हटाया गया और फिर ब्लैक लिस्ट पर लाया गया तो गवर्नमेंट ने यह यकीन दिलाया था कि वह बहुत जल्दी हाउस को अपने कान्फिडेंस में लेगी। मैं उस वक्त राज्य सभा में था। इधर लोक सभा में भी बार-बार यह सवाल पूछा गया तो दूसरे मंत्रालय या तीसरे मंत्रालय से क्योंकि पूछताछ की जिम्मेदारी उन की है, कैबिनेट की तो क्या वह फरमायेंगे कि आखिर में कब तक वह यह इन्फार्मेशन कलेक्ट कर सकेंगे और कब तक हाउस को कान्फिडेंस में ले सकेंगे कि ब्लैक लिस्ट होने के बाद उन को इतना कोटा क्यों दिया गया और उस पर कोई ऐक्शन हुआ या नहीं हुआ? हुआ तो क्या हुआ?

[क्या] وزیر صاحب فرمائیں گے کہ ۱۹۶۳ سے یہ معاملہ چل رہا ہے ایک ڈی۔ او۔ چیف منسٹر پنجاب کے سردار پرتاب سنگھ کیوں کا ان کو بلیک لسٹ سے ہٹانے کے لئے آیا۔ جس میں ایک سٹین لیس شیل کا کوٹا دینے کے لئے لکھا تھا جس پر کہ ان کو ہٹایا گیا وہ اور پھر بلیک لسٹ پر لایا جا تو گورنمنٹ نے یہ یقین دلایا تھا کہ وہ بہت جلدی ہاؤس کو اپنے کانسٹیبلز میں لے گی۔ میں اس وقت راجیہ سبھا میں تھا۔ ادھر لوگ سبھا میں بھی بار بار یہ سوال پوچھا گیا تو دوسرے مترالئے یا تیسرے مترالئے سے کیوں کہ پوچھنا ناچہ کی ذمہ داری ان کی ہے کیبنٹ کی تو کیا وہ فرمائیں گے کہ آخر میں کب تک وہ یہ انفارمیشن کلیکٹ کر

سکین گے اور کب تک ہاؤس کو کانسٹیبلز میں لے سکیں گے کہ بلیک لسٹ ہونے کے بعد ان کو اتنا کوٹا کیوں دیا گیا اور اس پر کوئی ایکشن ہوا یا نہیں ہوا۔ ہوا تو کیا ہوا۔

شری ۵۔ ساروہین اعلیٰ اہماب : جہاں تک ہماری مینسٹری کا تعلق ہے میں اس سवाल کے جواب میں کہہ چکا ہوں، یہ سوال پوچھا گیا تھا کہ پہلے پانچ वर्ष کے اندر ہماری مینسٹری میں یہ فہم ब्लैक लिस्ट हुई है या नहीं और अगर हुई है तो कोई लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं या नहीं तो उस का जवाब साफ तौर पर मैं ने दिया था कि जहां तक हमारी मिनस्ट्री का ताल्लुक है न ब्लैक लिस्ट किया हुआ है और न कोई उस को लाइसेंस दिया गया है। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि लाइसेंस का सवाल हमारे यहां इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस ऐक्ट के अधीन जब आता है तो उस पर गौर किया जाता है। इनको लाइसेंस देने का कोई सवाल ऐसा पानच वर्ष के अन्दर हमारे पास इन का नहीं आया। इसलिए यह सवाल ही नहीं उठ सकता। जहां तक दूसरी मिनस्ट्रीज का ताल्लुक है आप को यह मालूम होगा कि कुछ बातों पर एक बड़ी हार्ड पावर कमेटी जांच कर रही है। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने जिस के बारे में लिखा था वह कमेटी उसकी जांच कर रही है।

श्री मधु लिमये : स्पष्ट आ गई है उस की। आप के पास पट्टेच गई है वह आप क्यों नहीं हैं?

श्री अब्दुल गनी बार : क्या मिनस्टर साहब फरमायेंगे कि जब ब्लैक लिस्ट पहले किया गया था तो सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह ने तमाम मिनस्ट्रीज को लिखा था कि इन को ब्लैक लिस्ट पर रखा जाय? अगर यह सही है तो क्या आप की मिनस्ट्री को कोई इस

बारे में इतिला नहीं दी गई थी कि इन को ब्लैक लिस्ट किया गया है इसलिए कोई लाइसेंस न दिया जाय ।

[کیا منسٹر صاحب فرمائینگے کہ جب بلیک لسٹ پہلے کیا گیا تھا تو سردار سورن سنگھ نے تمام منسٹریز کو خط لکھا تھا کہ ان کو بلیک لسٹ پر رکھا جائے۔ اگر یہ صحیح ہے تو کیا آپ کی منسٹری کو کوئی اس بارے میں اطلاع نہیں دی تھی کہ ان کو بلیک لسٹ کیا گیا ہے اس لئے کوئی لائسنس نہ دیا جائے۔]

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैंने कहा कि पांच वर्ष के बारे में आप ने सवाल पूछा था तो पिछले पांच वर्षों में हम ने कोई लाइसेंस उन को दिया ही नहीं ।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Sir, one part of the Government are not aware of what is happening in another part of the same Government. The Iron and Steel Ministry blacklisted this company which is well known and it came in Parliament several times. The Minister now says that so far as they are concerned they consider Messrs. Amin Chand Pyarelal and Company as good, honest and chaste and they are going to make enquiries into this question. Is the Minister aware that such answers will only lead to disregard of all respect for law and order ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : What we have stated here is about a question which refers to the five year period. We have said that, so far as our Ministry is concerned, neither have we blacklisted this firm nor have we given any licence to this firm. With regard to the other matters which are a subject of inquiry by the Sarkar Committee and I have no details. The details from other Ministries are being obtained and, if necessary, will be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The Minister's reply is not exhaustive in the sense that what he said was that neither has the firm been blacklisted nor has any licences been issued to that firm. But, at the same time, he said that no application has been made for obtaining licences from this Ministry. In that case, I would like to know from the Minister whether this firm has applied for any licence from any Ministry ? Also, when a firm is blacklisted, is this fact not intimated to other Ministries ? If so, what is the position in this regard ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : These facts are communicated. So far as my Ministry is concerned, it issues licences only in respect of industrial undertaking. When this matter comes to us, we certainly take note of what information we get from other Ministries. So far as my Ministry is concerned, I have already stated that during the period of five years we have neither blacklisted nor issued any licence to M/s. Pyarelal & Sons.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा ख्याल है कि दो बातों को जान-बूझकर मिलाया जा रहा है—एक लाइसेंस, जैसा कि अभी मंत्री महोदय ने फरमाया—तब उद्योग शुरू करने के लिये दिया जाता है, जिसकी जिम्मेदारी आपकी है। लेकिन आयात के लिये इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस भी दिये गये हैं, जैसे उन्होंने काश्मीर सिरैनिकम् के लिये दिया था, शायद व्यापार मंत्रालय की अनुमति से। कुछ लाइसेंसेज इस्पात मंत्रालय के द्वारा दिये गये हैं और उसी तरह आपको पता है कि जहाज-वाला मामला भी आया था। इस लिये आयात लाइसेन्सेज के बारे में बतलाइये, साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस कम्पनी के खिलाफ अदालतों में कोई केस सरकार की ओर से चलाया जा रहा है, यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन मंत्रालयों के द्वारा तथा किन बातों को लेकर ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैं इस सवाल का जवाब दे चुका हूँ। जहाँ तक दूसरी मिनिसट्रीज और डिपार्टमेंट्स का ताल्लुक है, उन से हम ने इन्फॉर्मेशन मांगी है कि अगर

कोई लाइसेन्स उनको दिये गये हैं, तो वे हम को बता दिये जाएं। जब वह हम को बता देंगे तो वह इन्फर्मेशन टेबिल पर रख दी जायगी।

दूसरे—स्टील मिनिस्ट्री ने भी कुछ कम्पनियों को ब्लैक-लिस्ट किया था, वह कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट के इंजंक्शन आर्डर के मुताबिक हुआ है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने ब्लैक-लिस्टिंग के मुताबिक नहीं पूछा था। जिन्होंने कानून तोड़ा है, उन के खिलाफ अदालतों में कोई केस चलाया गया है या नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER : Are there any cases in the court ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : None, so far as my Ministry is concerned.

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या यह सत्य है कि 95 लाख रुपया इस कम्पनी के जिम्मे बाकी था, इसीलिये उस को ब्लैक-लिस्ट किया गया था ? वह रुपया अभी तक वसूल हुआ है या नहीं ?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister that during the last five years when this firm was black-listed whether it had made any application for the grant of fresh licence to his Ministry.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Not during this period in so far as the items dealt with in my Ministry are concerned.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Messrs. Aminchand Pyarelal have been with us for a very long time and I hope they will continue to be with us for a long time more. I want to ask the hon. Minister one question. Is he aware of the fact that Messrs. Aminchand Pyarelal have been changing the names of the firms very often, sometimes they have been trading under one name and sometimes under another one ? For instance, they had a firm in Jullundur. Now they have closed that firm in Jullundur and opened another one in another place in a different name. In reply to this question the hon. Minister has said that they have issued no new import licence to them.

May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that no import licence has been given to this firm which assumes many names after some time or other ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The question referred only to the period of five years and is being collected from other ministries. As is there, Sir.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अमीचन्द प्यारे लाल का मामला जब सदन में आया था, उस समय कई अफसरों और मंत्रियों पर उन को कानून तोड़कर लाइसेन्स देने का आरोप लगाया गया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने कानून को तोड़ कर लाइसेन्स देने का प्रयत्न किया था, उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

श्री फल्लूद्दीन अली अहमद : मुझे इसके बारे में इलम नहीं है—शायद आप उन चीजों को रेफर कर रहे हैं, जोकि सरकार कमेटी को सौंपे गये हैं। जहां तक मेरी इन्फर्मेशन है, सरकार कमेटी की रिपोर्ट अब तक गवर्नमेंट के पास नहीं आई है।

SHRI HEM BARUA : The hon. Minister has just now said that Messrs Aminchand Peareylal have neither been black-listed nor licences have been issued to this company. Is he aware of the fact that Messrs Aminchand Peareylal have been getting licences from other ministries in the same Government under false names or false pretexts; if he is aware of that, what steps has he taken or proposes to take to stop this nefarious activity of this particular firm ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have said that I am not aware and, therefore, information is being collected from other ministries. As soon as that is available it will be laid on the Table of the House or I can pass it on to the hon. Member.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : Is there any machinery with the Governments to know whether a firm has changed its name and whether licences have been given to that firm under that changed name ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Either as soon as the matter is brought to our notice we

make enquiries or verify when there is any suspicion of benami transaction and then only action is taken.

श्री राम चरण : जैसा मेरे साथी शर्मा जी ने बताया कि यह फर्म नाम बदल कर लाइसेंस लेती है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस फर्म की तरफ से नाम बदल कर कितनी एप्लीकेशन आई हैं और कितनी संक्शन हुई हैं ? आपके अफसरों को तो मालूम होगा ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : अगर कोई ऐसा केस आपको मालूम है, तो हम को बता दीजिये, हम उस की एन्क्वायरी कर लेंगे।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Can the hon. Minister tell this House as to how many allied or associate firms are there working with the Aminchand Peareylal group and whether Government contemplates to take any action at any time against all the allied or associate firms or only against Messrs Aminchand Peareylal ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : If the hon. Member's purpose is to get the list, I can place it on the Table of the House; it is a long list.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha...Absent. Shri K. P. Singh Deo...Absent. Then, the next question has been transferred. Shri Shri Gopal Saboo...Absent. Shri Beni Shanker Sharma...Absent. Shri Bedabrata Barua.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : He is not asking it. Shri Y. A. Prasad...Absent.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Shri Barua is there, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : He is not asking it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह नहीं हो सकता, अगर सदस्य उपस्थित हैं, तो पूछा जायेगा। अपनी मर्जी से वह नहीं कह सकते कि नहीं पूछता।

MR. SPEAKER : But has he no right to say that he is not asking it ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I am asking the question, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Very well, that should be the spirit.

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is why they say that second thoughts are better.

SOVIET-AIDED PROJECTS

*286. **SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :**
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had discussions with Mr. Kosygin during the latter's recent visit to India about the unsatisfactory working of some of the Soviet-aided projects and the problem of enormous idle capacity in some projects;

(b) whether the U.S.S.R. Prime Minister has agreed to go into this problem and advise the authorities on better utilization of capacity in Soviet-aided projects; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof and the agreement arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI) : (a) to (c). Discussions were held with the Soviet Authorities in Moscow in October, 1967 about the problems of the various Soviet assisted projects in India with particular reference to the idle capacity of the Heavy Machine Building Plant, Ranchi and the Coal Mining Machinery Project, Durgapur. The discussions with Mr. Kosygin were in the nature of follow-up of the discussions held in Moscow.

At the invitation of the Government of India, a team of Soviet experts has recently arrived to study in depth the problems of the two plants and formulate specific recommendations to improve productivity and to ensure better utilisation of capacity.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : So far as the Soviet assistance is concerned, we

can work on a barter basis and, therefore, we can certainly not allow the present position to continue. In some of the engineering industries, almost 60 to 70 per cent of the capacity is remaining idle. Under the circumstances, has the Government worked out, even if we sell at a lower cost in the local market or even if we sell at a lower cost outside, how much in addition to idle capacity, will be there as a loss to the country?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I would like the hon. Members to appreciate the correct position in regard to these two units, the Heavy Machine Building Plant at Ranchi and the Coal Mining Machinery Project at Durgapur. These two units were established and designed to produce capital goods for steel plant and for extraction of coal respectively. On account of recession and the shortage of resources, it has not been possible for us to expand the production of steel plant and coal whereby we can utilise all the equipment which can be manufactured by these two units.

So far as the work upto 1970-71 is concerned, there is sufficient work for these two units and we are already manufacturing capital equipment which will be required for the purpose of Bokaro plant. Our concern is that beyond 1970-71, there are no orders and these are the type of units where, unless orders are available three or four years in advance, it will not be possible for us to give those equipments immediately; if they are all of a sudden required. Therefore, we are examining to what extent they can be further utilised for the purpose for which they have been set up and, if there is an idle capacity, to what extent the idle capacity may be diversified and to what extent we can also manufacture goods for the purpose of exporting outside our country.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : May I know whether the Government has worked out the supply position or the market position in regard to other East European countries also and also in regard to certain aid projects in regard to Africa and other places, so that our idle capacity also gets utilised and we are not subject to market forces in the West which have kept our recession conditions at a very bad stage affecting our development?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It is for all these purposes that a team was invited and it has come, at our request. It is already here and will spend some time in both these plants. I have had a preliminary discussion with them and after they have returned, we will further discuss to what extent the idle capacity can be utilised.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन का चेंबरमैन आपने श्री के० डी० मालवीय को बनाया है तो उनका क्या एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्पीरिएन्स था जिसकी वजह से आपने उनको चेंबरमैन बनाया है या जो हारे हुए कैंडीडेट्स हैं उनको रिहैबिलिटेड करने के लिए आपने ऐसा किया है?

श्री फलरुहीन अली अहमद : जहाँ तक एक्वाइन्टमेन्ट का ताल्लुक है, हम किसी बाहरी मशिनरे से एक्वाइन्टमेन्ट वागैरह नहीं करते हैं। अगर किसी का ऐसा क्याल है तो बिल्कुल गलत क्याल है। हमने उनको इसलिए चेंबरमैन बनाया है कि उनको इन्डस्ट्रीज चलाने का काफी एक्सपीरिएन्स है। जब वे यहाँ मिनिस्टर थे तो उन्होंने आयल मिनिस्ट्री में काम अच्छी तरह किया था और अपनी लियाकत और तजरबा से उस इन्डस्ट्री को काफी आगे बढ़ाया था।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : जो मिनिस्टर हार जायेगा वही चेंबरमैन बनेगा, यह बड़ी गलत चीज है।

MR. SPEAKER : That has nothing to do with this.

Now the Lady Member.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : The hon. Minister has just said that a Team has come to examine in depth as to what are the various possibilities to improve productivity. The Heavy Engineering Plant at Ranchi is supposed to be the most sophisticated and best equipped plant in Asia. Is the Team going to suggest as to what machinery this plant should manu-

facture? Do we not have any idea as to what machinery we are capable of manufacturing? Are we depending on the foreign Team which has come here to tell us as to what sort of machinery we should manufacture?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The Team has been invited for two or three purposes : one is as regards advice how to improve of the working and efficiency by overcoming the shortcomings of the present working of the unit; and the second is, in case we have the idle capacity and there is no order to manufacture equipment required for steel plants, to what extent we can diversify with a little more addition or by balancing the equipment. Because this machinery has been supplied by them, we thought that they were the best people to give this advice. Moreover, they have the experience to diversify production to such extent in their own country during the time of war. So, we are taking their advice. In what particular manner we can put it to use, will depend on what is required in our own country and to what extent, if there is a surplus, there is the possibility of marketing these goods in Soviet Russia and other countries.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Who is going to design these things? Are we having our own designers or are we depending on Russian designers.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : In the case of certain things, we have our own designers, but in others of a very sophisticated nature where we do not have the technical know-how, we will certainly take advantage of their help.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The hon. Minister should be more careful in giving information to the House. I was really surprised to hear him say in his original reply that both these Plants, at Ranchi and at Durgapur, were designed in order to produce capital goods for our steel plants. May I know from him whether it is not a fact that the MAMC was not set up in order to provide machinery for steel plants but for coal-mines, for mining machinery. I want to know whether it is not a fact that that particular plant has run into difficulties because it was contracted for and set up just at the time, when long before

the present recession even, it was possible to see that the production and consumption of coal would go down because of dieselisation and use of other fuel, with the result that no mines are coming forward to purchase machinery now. What do they propose to do by lumping together the two different plants altogether?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I do not know why the hon. Member is drawing such a fine distinction. So far as extraction of coal is concerned, that is very closely connected with the production of steel.....
(Interruptions).

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : The steel plant is quite a different thing from coal. He cannot distinguish between these two things!

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Coal is also required for the production of steel, the production of steel....(Interruptions). If the demand goes down there, the demand for coal will also go down. It is true that so far as the production of coal is concerned, it will be in addition to the requirement for the steel plants. All these factors have to be taken into consideration. I have said that there is fear of idle capacity because of the recession, because of our inability to put in resources to extract coal and supply. Therefore, it has become necessary for us to know how the idle capacity can be used.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : There is an impression that there is pyramiding of idle capacity in industries, and while the existing idle capacity is not fully utilised, further capacity is added to it. Could the hon. Minister kindly tell us the basis on which this idle capacity is increased without the existing capacity being fully utilised? Who estimates the projected demands? Why does such expansion take place and why is further investment made which often proves to be unremunerative?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : These matters are now thoroughly being discussed with the Planning Commission, namely the extent to which we have already established capacity and to what extent the idle capacity which is there can be fully utilised. Very likely, the hon. Member has in view that while there is idle capacity we keep on establishing other units. It is the policy

of Government that as long as the units which have been established are not fully utilised, we shall very seriously consider whether new units should come up or not.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : May I know whether this idle capacity is due to the non-completion of the third phase or whether it is due to the fact that some of the public undertakings are not placing orders on this public undertaking?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : As I have said, it is due to the fact that so far as Ranchi is concerned, we have no orders after 1970-71, and, therefore, we are apprehending that unless orders are placed there may be idle capacity and if no diversification is made now, there will be further trouble for this engineering plants.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : क्या वजीर साहब फरमायेंगे कि यह जो लोहे के तीन बड़े कारखाने पब्लिक सेंक्टर में लगाये गये हैं इन के लगाने से पहले कोई आखिरी स्कीम बनी होगी तो उस में से कितनी इम्प्लीमेंट हुई है और आज तक हम ने इस में कितना फायदा उठाया है या कितना नुकसान उठाया है, अगर फायदा उठाया तो यह क्या मालवीय जी के चेअरमैन बनने से और बढ़ जायगा और अगर नुकसान उठाया तो कितने करोड़ का है और आया उस में कमी आ पायेगी ऐसा वह फरमायेंगे ? कुछ स्कीम बनी थी तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो स्कीम बनी थी वह कितनी इम्प्लीमेंट हुई ?

[किया वजीर صاحب फरमानिगें के ये

जो लोहे के तीन बड़े कारखाने पब्लिक सेंक्टर में लकाने के हैं उन में से कितनी इम्प्लीमेंट हुई है और आज तक हम ने इस में कितना फायदा उठाया है या कितना नुकसान उठाया है - अगर फायदा उठाया तो वह क्या मालवीय जी के चेअरमैन बनने से और बढ़ जायगा ?]

اور اگر نقصان اٹھایا تو کتنے کروڑ کا ہے اور آیا اس میں کمی آ پائیگی ایسا وہ فرمائینگے - کچھ اسکیم بنی تھی تو میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو اسکیم بنی تھی وہ کتنی امپلیمنٹ ہوئی -

श्री फल्लूहरीन अली अहमद : मैं पहले एक सवाल के जवाब में कह चुका हूँ कि यह प्लांट्स ऐसे हैं जो कैप्टिल गुड्स बनाने के लिए डिजाइन बनाये गये हैं उनके जरिये से एक मिलियन टन के स्टीन प्लांट को हर साल कैप्टिल गुड्स दिये जा सकते हैं। प्रोडक्शन अभी शुरू हुई है। अभी हमारे पास काम है और कैप्टिल गुड्स वगैरह अभी निकलने शुरू हुए हैं। यह इस किस्म के प्लांट्स हैं जिन में फायदा और नुकसान का अन्दाजा दो, तीन वर्ष में नहीं किया जा सकता है बल्कि कई वर्षों तक प्रोडक्शन के बाद कि इस में फायदा हो रहा है या नहीं का अन्दाजा हो सकता है। लेकिन मैं आप को बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि इन प्लांट्स के होने की वजह से जो चीजें हम बाहर में इम्पोर्ट करते थे वह हमारा मुल्क बना रहा है। इस से काफी फौरन एक्सचेंज बचेगा और उस से काफी फायदा होगा।

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : स्पीकर साहब, मेरा सवाल बड़ा सीधा था। हर काम जो चलता है उस का सालाना लेखा जोखा बनता है, नफा, नुकसान देखा जाता है। मिनिस्टर साहब फरमाते हैं कि वर्षों बाद इसका जा कर पता चलेगा कि देश को इस का कितना फायदा हुआ है या नुकसान हुआ है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मान के साल उस का हिसाब किताब नहीं होता और उस की क्या आप को इत्तिना नहीं मिनती कि इतना करोड़ रुपया नुकसान हो गया देश का या देश को इतने करोड़ रुपया बतौर फायदे के मिला ?

(असिक्कर) صاحب - میرا سوال بڑا سیدھا تھا - ہر کام جو چلتا ہے اس کا سالانہ لیکھا جو کھا بنتا ہے - نفع و نقصان دیکھا جاتا ہے - منسٹر صاحب فرماتے ہیں کہ ورسوں بعد اس کا جا کر پتہ چلیگا کہ دیش کو اس کا کتنا فائدہ ہوا ہے یا نقصان ہوا ہے تو میں یہ باننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا سال کے سال اس کا حساب کتاب نہیں ہوتا اور اس کی کیا آپ کو اطلاع نہیں ملتی کہ اتنا کروڑ روپیہ نقصان ہو گیا دیش کا، یا دیش کو اتنے کروڑ روپیہ بخور فائدہ کے ملا -]

श्री कल्लरहीन अली अहमद : उस की वकिंग की वह सारी ऐनुवन रिपोर्ट हाउस के सामने रख दी गई है।

SHRI R. BARUA : The present indications are that the consumption of coal is going down and it will go down further. That being so, may I know whether Government are having any definite plan to divert the capacity for manufacturing coal-mining machinery for manufacture of machinery for some other industry ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : This is what I have already stated, namely that in both these plants we have under consideration the question of diversification.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : In view of the fact that there is a demand for the erection of small steel plants in the south, may I know from the hon. Minister....

MR. SPEAKER : The main question has nothing to do with the south.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : It relates to your State also, Sir. May I know whether Government have pursued the project for locating a plant for producing steel plants with one million tonnes capacity, and if so, the cost of the one million tonne steel plant ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : These matters are under the consideration of the Steel Ministry and the Planning Commission.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : This project is really in a mess. Perhaps Government are not aware whether it is sinking or swimming. They have been giving all sorts of explanations as to the position of this project.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the question?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : This HMBP is supposed to produce 80,000 tonnes of machines annually when it goes into full production. By now 90 per cent of the equipments have been laid out. It is supposed to go into full production by 1970-72.

MR. SPEAKER : He is giving information, not seeking any.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Now it is producing to the extent of 15,000 tonnes out of which 10,000 tonnes are structurals which are not within its ambit. Out of the balance of 5,000 tonnes, 50 per cent are imported components that means that it is producing only 2,500—3000 tonnes of machinery annually.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Shinkre.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : I would like to know what steps have Government taken to investigate the causes of this state of affairs ? Have they gone into the question whether there should be a change of the Chairman with different and more powers or there should be streamlining of the staff ? Government must come out with some statement as to what they propose to do to rectify this situation.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Shinkre.

श्री शिंकरे : आइडिल कैपेसिटी के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि जिस कैपेसिटी का उपयोग किया गया है और उपयोग करने के बाद जो काल्टी मैटीरियल और स्कैप की हाई परसेंटेज उस कारखाने में बेकार दिखाई जाती है उस परसेंटेज को कम करने के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I could not hear the question.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : To what extent inefficiency of the administration and also continued labour unrest contributed to this idle capacity? Also to what extent has lack of imagination on the part of the project authorities to have perspective planning for diversification anticipating that a recession was likely to take place in course of time been responsible?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have already pointed out that beyond 1970-71 we have no orders. Therefore, the question of bad management or good management does not arise. As regards the present production, I have no hesitation in telling the House that it is 30 per cent less than what was indicated in the project report. That is due to various factors, regard being had to the fact that the productivity of labour has also not been according to our expectations, there have been strikes and other labour troubles and there are also an insufficient number of trained people, for which we are taking steps to see that they get an adequate number of trained persons to operate the project.

RAIDS ON BIRLA GROUP OF COTTON MILLS

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*287. **SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :**

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 413 on the 1st December, 1967 and state;

(a) whether Government have since scrutinised and examined the document seized in a raid on cotton mills belonging to the Birla Group;

(b) if so, details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the time by which the scrutiny is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). On the basis of scrutiny of documents completed so far, charge sheets have been filed in court in respect of two cotton textile mills. Efforts are continuing to complete the scrutiny of others as early as possible.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : Will the Minister be pleased to state what is the nature of the documents seized?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : There are, according to the information I have here, about 12,000 items of documents that have been seized. It is difficult for me to say anything the nature of the documents, but they are in connection with the charges that were made about Birla Mills.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : In view of the existence of a Birla empire in this country, I want a categorical assurance from the Government that no pressure from the Birlas will influence the prosecution launched by the Government.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The facts have established that there is no need for any further assurance. Of course, they will be looked into.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त तक जांच के जो नतीजे निकले हैं उन में बिरला ग्रुप काटन मिलों में एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट के मामले में ओवर-इन्वॉयसिंग और अन्डर-इन्वॉयसिंग कर के कितनी रकम का घोछा सरकार को दिया है।

श्री द्दिनेश सिंह : सदन को मालूम है कि इस समय जो जांच बिरला मिस्स के खिलाफ हो रही है वह जो काम उन्होंने टेक्स्टाइल कंट्रोल आर्डर के खिलाफ किये हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में हो रही है। ओवर-इन्वॉयसिंग और अन्डर-इन्वॉयसिंग के बारे में मैं एक दम से कुछ नहीं कह सकता कि क्या नतीजा निकलेगा। जो कैसे देखे जा रहे हैं उन में यह बातें निकलीं और इन की जांच हो रही है।

श्री रबी राय : मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन काटन मिलों के सिलसिले में बिरला के खिलाफ जांच हो रही है उन में बिरला के विरुद्ध क्या इत्जाम लगाये गये हैं।

श्री विनेश सिंह : बिरला के खिलाफ इल्जाम का सवाल नहीं है, मिलों के खिलाफ इल्जाम है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जब हम कहते हैं कि किसी मंत्री के खिलाफ क्या चार्ज है तो हमारा मतलब सरकार से ही होता है ।

श्री विनेश सिंह : हमारी कठिनाई यह है कि जितनी आसानी से कोई बात माननीय सदस्य कह सकते हैं, उतनी आसानी से हम नहीं कह सकते । तब माननीय सदस्य कहने लगेंगे कि हम ने जनरल बात कह दी है । हम को तो जो खास कागज होता है उस के हिसाब से कहना पड़ता है । इसमें दो मिलों के खिलाफ चार्ज-शीट फाइल हो गई है । उन के खिलाफ जो पूरे चार्ज हैं उन की बहुत लम्बी लिस्ट है । आप कहें तो मैं उन सब को यहां पर पढ़ने के लिये तैयार हूं ।

MR. SPEAKER : He may place it on the Table.

DR. RANEN SEN : There were simultaneous raids throughout India on the Birla group of textile mills. The hon. Minister now states that only the authorities of two mills have been found guilty of certain charges. May I know the names of these two mills which are involved in this enquiry ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The first is the Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani, and the second is Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Delhi.

श्री सीता राम केसरी : जिस वक्त छापे मारे गये उस समय बहुत सी किताबें उन लोगों की सीज की गई । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार को हाई कोर्ट से यह आर्डर मिला है कि उन को वापस कर दिया जाये ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : जी हां, हाई कोर्ट से हम को ऐसा आदेश हुआ था । लेकिन उसके बाद हम फिर अपील में सुप्रीम कोर्ट गये और वहां से हम को उन कागजों को देखने की इजाजत फिर से मिल गई है ।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या बिरला समवाय

के काले कारनामों की जांच करने के लिये कोई सरकार एक दो महीने में कोई न्यायिक जांच कमिशन बिठलाने जा रही है ? यदि नहीं तो, क्यों नहीं ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : यहां पर जिन मिलों का सवाल उठाया गया और पूछा गया कि क्या हो गया है और क्या हो रहा है, उन के सम्बन्ध में मैंने बतलाया । भविष्य में क्या होगा, यह बतलाना मेरे लिए कठिन है ।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अभी कोई न्यायिक जांच कमिशन बिठलाने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ।

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : जब किसी इंडस्ट्री की शिकायत गवर्नमेंट के पास आती है, या गवर्नमेंट को कोई शिकायत उस से होती है तो उस की जांच प्रारम्भ हो जाती है । जिस प्रकार की इर्रेगुलैरिटीज बिरला ग्रुप की मिलों में पाई गई है, उसी प्रकार की दूसरी मिलों में भी होगी । तो क्या सरकार का कोई ऐसा विचार है कि एक ऐसा जांच कमिशन बिठलाया जाये जो कि भारतवर्ष में जितनी भी मिलें और फैक्ट्रीज हैं उन सब की जांच उसी आधार पर करे और जितनी भी गड़बड़ियां हो रही हैं, उन को दूर किया जाय ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य खुद खयाल करेंगे कि इस देश में हजारों मिलें हैं । अगर कोई कमिशन बिठलाया गया उन के काम को देखने के लिये तो मेरे खयाल से शायद एक दो साल बाद एक-एक मिल की बारी आयेगी और इस से कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं होगा । सवाल यह है कि अलग-अलग विभाग बने हुए हैं सरकार के जहां अलग-अलग किस्म की शिकायतों के बारे में जांच होती है । जब कभी कोई शिकायत आ जाती है या हमारे अफसरों को कोई गड़बड़ी की बात मालूम होती है, तो फौरन उस की जांच शुरू हो जाती है । मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि यह जो प्रणाली बनी हुई है वह अच्छी तरह से चल रही है । हमेशा बैठा

हुआ कमिशन किसी तरह से बेहतर होगा, ऐसा मैं नहीं समझता।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Before whom have the chargesheets been filed and what other steps have been taken in view of the fact that a *prima facie* case had been established against these two mills?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : In respect of Biwani Institute of Textiles a chargesheet has been filed in the court of the special magistrate, Ambala on the 15th of December. A chargesheet under section 120(B) IPC read with section 5 of the Essential Commodities Act and 420 IPC has been filed against the second mill in the court of the special magistrate of Delhi on 19th February, 1968.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : जिस तरह की शिकायतें बिरला मिलों के खिलाफ आई हैं क्या उस तरह की शिकायतें और भी मिलों के खिलाफ आई हैं? यदि हाँ, तो उन के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : एक दम से कहना तो कठिन होगा कि कितनों के खिलाफ शिकायतें आई हैं, लेकिन जिस तरह की बड़ी जाँच बिरला की कई मिलों के खिलाफ हो रही है, मुझे याद नहीं पड़ता कि इस बीच किसी और मिल के बारे में हो रही है।

DECONTROL OF CLOTH

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*288. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :**

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any discussions were held with the delegation of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation regarding the decontrol of cloth;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) The dele-

gation discussed various issues relating to the cotton textiles industry including the price and production controls on cloth.

(b) and (c). The issues raised are under examination.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : A very serious situation has arisen in the cotton textile industry and if the Government does not act with such urgency as the situation requires, as many as thirty textile mills may have to close down in the near future. There has been a glut in the textile market and stocks have been accumulating. In spite of the forecast by the Government and textile industrialists, the demand has not picked up though there has been a satisfactory agricultural production this year. When stocks get accumulated, the natural corollary is that prices should go down and consumers must benefit. But because of controls and increasing taxation, the prices are not allowed to go down and the normal interaction of demand and supply is not allowed to take place. Will the Government allow the laws of supply and demand to have their freeplay so that the consumers could get the fullest benefit of the accumulation of stocks? Will they decontrol the prices of cloth so that the consumers may benefit.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : If I may say so with due respect to the hon. Member, it is one of the strangest arguments I have heard about this matter. The whole argument of the hon. Member is that the price of cloth is too high... (Interruptions).

SHRI TAPURIAH : Not too high the stocks are there. (Interruption).

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Member knows very well that the request of the Federation has been for price increase. He is talking of the prices going down. Who would not welcome the prices going down? (Interruption). If he would like us to look into the question—we have got control cloth fixed at a particular price and if the people wish to sell below that price,—I shall have no objection. I shall look into the legal aspect and bring forward a device.

SHRI TAPURIAH : I speak for the consumer and not for the Federation. The Minister spoke something about the pres-

sure. I am not at all interested in the pressure the federation brings on him. But I am definitely concerned about his submission to those pressures. Why should he submit to them? If he also feels that the stocks have been there, and the mills have been asking for an undue rise in price, he should have asked the millowners themselves. But, when there are stocks and they cannot sell it, why should there be a demand for the price rise? (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Please put your question.

SHRI TAPURIAH : Yes, Sir. Since the Government itself has failed to keep its own promise—at the time of control they said that they would revise the price every six months and study the multipliers again every six months—and since they have not done it, and since there is definitely a pressure on the millowners to sell the stock at the time of payment of wages because they do not have enough funds to pay—and that again also indicates that the price can be made to go down in the interests of the consumer, why does not the Government decontrol it immediately?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am most grateful to the hon. Member for the support he has promised me in bringing the prices down. I hope he will hold on to it. For the rest of the thing, I would beg of him to re-read what he has said and try to make out for me what he would like me to do. I shall definitely see that it is being done. (Interruption).

SHRI TAPURIAH : Decontrol.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Just now the hon. Minister said that the matter is under consideration. Since the matter is under consideration for long, may I know by what time a decision will be taken?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : So far as we are concerned, we have already given an indication to the Federation. If they are willing to accept it, we can decide it just now.

श्री शिव नारायण : प्रोड्यूसर कहता है कि उसके पास माल जमा है और सरकार उसको अपनी मशीनरी से कंट्रोल किये हुए

है। इन दोनों का झगड़ा है। कंज्यूमर को आराम मिले इस वास्ते सरकार कंट्रोल हटा देने की कृपा करेगी?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य को मैं यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि कंट्रोल हटने से दाम बढ़ने का खतरा है, घटने का नहीं है और जो फायदा माननीय सदस्य सोच रहे हैं ऐसा कहने से उससे ज्यादा नुकसान होने का खतरा है।

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, on a point of order. Can a wife come to her husband and brief him on a particular thing on the Kutch Award and all that?

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members have private relations; it is not our concern.

HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION, RANCHI

*289. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi decided in 1962-63 to construct 3,388 and 4,539 quarters for its low-paid employees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the contractors were allowed higher rates of 2 per cent, 14 per cent and 25 per cent on various items through negotiations and no tenders were called;

(c) whether as a result of this additional expenditure of Rs. 7,93,642 had to be incurred; and

(d) whether any inquiry has been made into these irregularities and if so, action taken as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) This transaction figured in the Audit Report (Commercial) 1966 and was discussed by the Public Undertakings Committee at its meeting on the 19th January, 1968. The question whether an enquiry should be made into this matter will arise only after the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings is available.

(b)

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कमेटी इस पर गौर कर रही है। यहां यह कमेटी का सवाल नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि 1962-63 का यह मामला है और बहुत पुराना यह मामला हो चुका है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह दुस्त है कि कारपोरेशन के अधिकारियों ने कांटेक्टर्ज के जो रेट मंजूर किये थे उन्हें इस बात का पता था कि तमाम क्वार्टर बनाने का काम उनको दे दिया जाए लेकिन जानबूझ कर उनको आर्डर नहीं दिये और कुछ वक्त के बाद वही आर्डर दूसरे कांटेक्टर्ज को लगभग दस लाख रुपया ज्यादा देकर बगैर किसी टेंडर के आपस में मिल कर और बातचीत करके दे दिये? क्या सरकार इन अधिकारियों के नाम बतायेगी जो इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। आडिट रिपोर्ट में यह है कि 7 लाख 93 हजार 642 रुपये फालतू दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चार साल से सरकार ने क्यों इस मामले में कुछ किया नहीं है? कमेटी के सामने तो यह मामला अब आया है।

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलकस्डीन अली अहमद) : सवाल के जवाब में ही हमने कहा है कि यह तो ठीक बात है कि इतना रुपया ज्यादा खर्च हुआ है। लेकिन मैं आनरेबल मੈम्बर को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी वजह यह है कि मकान बनाने के आर्डर एक साथ नहीं दिये गये। हमारे पास जो फिगर्स हैं उन से मालूम होता है कि 1962 में 1957 क्वार्टर की जरूरत थी, 1963 में 3,388 की और फिर 1963 में 4,539 की थी। ये क्वार्टर उन लोगों के लिए चाहिये थे जिन की तनख्वाह साढ़े बारह सौ रुपये से कम है। सब से पहले एक हजार क्वार्टर बनाने के आर्डर दिये गये और वे कांटेक्टर्ज के टेंडर बगैर देख कर उनको दिये गये। जैसा कि हम को कारपोरेशन ने बताया है उस वक्त पूरे आर्डर नहीं दिये जा सके क्योंकि सारी ज़मीन

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जिन पर ये क्वार्टर बनने थे उनके कब्जे में नहीं आई थी। इसलिए उन्होंने सिर्फ एक हजार क्वार्टर के आर्डर दिये। जब ये बन कर तैयार हो रहे थे तब एक हजार क्वार्टर बनाने के आर्डर उन्हीं कांटेक्टर्ज को जिन के कांटेक्ट पहले माने गये थे दिये गये और रेट जो बढ़ाये गये वे उनके रिप्रिजेंटेशन पर बढ़ाये गये। तमाम चीज़ आडिट रिपोर्ट में आई है। पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग कमेटी इस मामले पर गौर कर रही है और उसकी लास्ट मीटिंग अभी 19 जनवरी को हुई है उसकी रिपोर्ट आने के बाद इस में क्या आगे कार्रवाई की जाए, इसको देखा जाएगा। कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का इंतज़ार तो करना ही होगा।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : 1962-63 में जिन क्वार्टर का आर्डर दिया गया था उनका एस्टीमेट कितना था, कितनी रकम का वह एस्टीमेट था और अब जब वे तैयार हो गए हैं तो उस पर कुल कितनी रकम लागत आई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एस्टीमेट में और कास्ट प्राइस में कितना अन्तर है।

श्री फलकस्डीन अली अहमद : मैं बता सकता हूँ दो परसेंट टेंडर रेट सिविल वर्क्स में बढ़ाया गया और इंटरनल वाटर सप्लाई का जहां तक ताल्लक है उस में चौदह परसेंट बढ़ाया गया और इसी तरह से इलेक्ट्रिसिटी में भी बढ़ाया गया। इस तरह से खर्च ज्यादा हुआ है जिसके मुताल्लिक आडिट रिपोर्ट में भी जिक्र है।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : 2 परसेंट, 14 परसेंट और 205 परसेंट जो बढ़ा वह तो रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है। मैंने तो यह पूछा है कि एस्टीमेट कितने का था और जब बिल्डिंग बन कर तैयार हुई तो उन पर कुल कितना रुपया लागत आई, कितने लाख रुपया ज्यादा इस तरह से देना पड़ा?

श्री फलकस्डीन अली अहमद : जितने कांटेक्ट बगैर दिये कारपोरेशन ने दिये क्योंकि

दे वर बिदिन देवर कम्पीटेंस । आडिट रिपोर्ट से मालूम हुआ है कि बगैर टैंडर के काम दिये और ज्यादा रेट बगैरह पर दिये गये उस पर पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग कमेटी गौर कर रही है और जब उसकी रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी उस के बाद जिस कार्रवाई की जरूरत है की जायेगी ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : मैंने रकम बगैरह के बारे में पूछा है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Evidently he has not got the figures.

SHRI S. KUNDU : May I know whether some years back, the Heavy Engineering Corporation put in a tender of Rs. 4 crores by competing in the international market to supply machinery for a steel mill in Syria and whether due to the indecision at the Government of India level, this order could not be obtained ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I do not know how this question arises out of this.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : This is one of the many irregularities that the Heavy Engineering Corporation has been committing. The only way out for the Government, if they want this project to run on commercial lines, is to order a probe and make an expert review on the basis of the Pandey Commission report for Durgapur steel plant. I would like to know from the Government whether they are seriously thinking on these lines to know the exact position of the HEC or they just want to give this or that reply ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have already said that so far as this particular matter is concerned we are awaiting the report of the Public Undertakings Committee, and as soon as that is available what action is called for the matter will be decided.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, आप ने यह व्यवस्था दी थी कि एक मेम्बर को एक दिन में एक से ज्यादा सप्लीमेंट्री पूछने की इजाजत नहीं देंगे, यह इन का दूसरा सप्लीमेंट्री है, मैं यही ध्यान आप का दिलाना चाहता हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER : When hon. Members who have tabled questions are absenting themselves like you and they are not in the House, others are getting a chance. Because hon. Members who have tabled questions do not sit in the House, others are lucky to get a chance.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SULPHUR WITH S.T.C.

*271. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of sulphur has been lying with the State Trading Corporation with no buyers; and

(b) if so, for how long this sulphur has been lying with the State Trading Corporation and what is its cost ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b), STC has a stock of 42,000 tonnes of sulphur at various ports for about 4 months valued at approximately Rs. 2.5 crores. It is not correct to say that there are no buyers. STC has sale commitments for a much larger quantity during 1968.

डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, बाराणसी में अमरीका से आयातित डीजल इंजनों में बस्तुओं का चोरी-छिपे लाया जाना

272. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**

डा० सूर्यप्रकाश पुरी :

श्री रामजी राम :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री रामाबहार शर्मा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका से मूलतः बाराणसी के लिये आयातित डीजल रेल इंजनों में बड़े पैमाने पर चोरी-छिपे बस्तुएं लाई गई थीं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये वस्तुएं उच्च रेलवे अधिकारियों को दी गई थी ; और

(ग) इस प्रकार चोरी-छिपे कितनी मात्रा में वस्तुएं लायी गई और दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनावा) :

(क) मार्च और अप्रैल, 1964 में अमरीका से आयातित कुछ डीजल रेल इंजनों के कैबिनों से कुछ ऐसे विदेशी सामान बरामद हुए थे जिनकी घोषणा नहीं की गयी थी।

(ख) उनमें से कुछ सामान या तो कुछ रेलवे अधिकारियों के थे या उनके लिए थे।

(ग) पकड़े गये सामान का मूल्य अनुमानतः 50,000 रुपये था। सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध तदकर प्राधिकारियों द्वारा समुद्र तटकर अधिनियम के अधीन कार्रवाई की गई थी। इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा भी जांच की गई थी और उसकी रिपोर्ट पर केन्द्रीय चौकसी आयोग ने सलाह दी थी कि किसी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई अपेक्षित नहीं है।

EXPORT OF COKING COAL

*273. SHRI K. HALDAR : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to use low grade and blendable cooking coal at all public sector steel plants in order to release quantities of superior coking coal for export;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the quantity of superior coking coal to be exported and the value thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Public sector steel plants are already using medium coking coals and blendable coals along with prime coking coals in order to conserve good quality coals. A proposal to export a limited quantity of superior coking coal is under the consideration of Government. It's too early yet to

say anything about the quantity which can be exported and still less about the likely value thereof.

EAST EUROPEAN MARKETS

*275. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian goods are facing competition from Pakistan in the East European markets; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Pakistan, like other developing countries, has been trying various measures to increase her exports to East European countries, but there has so far been no serious effect on the marketability of Indian goods.

(b) The trade is constantly under review and effective steps for increasing our competitiveness are under consideration.

NON-SUPPLY OF MATERIALS BY THE STEEL PLANTS

*276. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the senior Vice-President of the Steel Association of India at the recent Annual Conference of the Association held in Calcutta in December, 1967 wherein he cited cases of non-supply of materials by the steel plants even against orders placed in 1961;

(b) if so, how far the statement is correct; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The statement was made in the context of the financial arrangements required to be made by the stockists in advance of the despatch of materials and no specific cases have been cited.

(b) In the case of most of the categories, the despatches are not delayed; only in some of the 'Scarce' categories delays in the supply of materials by the main producers have been known to occur.

(c) Government has been taking all possible measures to increase the production of scarce categories.

DURGAPUR STEEL PLANTS

*277. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of bombs were recovered from the house of an employee of Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) whether it is also a fact that certain incriminating papers including literature and flag of Communist Party were recovered from that house; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the said employee and the steps which are being taken to prevent sabotage in this steel plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF ASSAM

*279. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and nature of new industries started in Assam during the last five years;

(b) whether the industrial development of the State is proceeding according to the schedule and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the new industries proposed to be started in the near future in the State in the Public and private sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) & (c). Information is being collected and

it will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

DIESELISATION ON RAILWAYS

*280. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to test dieselisation or railway traction the coal industry is facing crisis;

(b) whether it is a fact that Steel, Mines and Metals Ministry have requested Ministries to go slow with the Railway dieselisation; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Dieselisation will largely cover additional traffic generated on the Railways. The total coal consumption on the Railways is, therefore, not expected to go down materially, and such reduction should not cause a crisis in the coal industry.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In view of the operational advantages of diesel over steam traction, and its superiority in terms of the return on capital outlay and in quickly building up capacities for additional traffic, it has not been considered necessary to revise the policy of dieselisation. Dieselisation is, however, being suitably tailored to match the reduced traffic anticipations in high density areas.

RECOVERY OF STEEL SHEETS FROM RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

*281. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 1000 steel sheets valued at about Rs. 25,000 have been recovered from railway employees' quarters near Ballygunge on the 30th January, 1968;

(b) whether 3 class IV Railway employees including a Shunter and a Pointsman have been arrested; and

(c) whether it is a fact that these steel sheets were removed from a wagon during transit ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes Sir, on 30-1-68 evening, 2125 pieces of mild steel sheets were recovered from a railway quarter near Ballygunge station valued at Rs. 25,000 approximately.

(b) 3 class IV railway employees have been arrested in this connection.

(c) So far it has not been possible to ascertain as to wherefrom the above property was obtained.

PROGRAMME TO FIGHT RECESSION

***284. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have drawn up a five-point programme to fight recession; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Government have taken some steps to fight the effect of recession on industrial production. These steps include the review of the various developmental programmes with a view to reviving the demand for capital goods to the extent possible; encouraging diversification in the manufacturing programmes of the affected industries; emphasis on the development of regular export markets through stronger marketing structures both for the public and private sectors; banning of imports to the extent the indigenous capacity can meet the requirements, including a review of imports already authorised but not irrevocably committed; and announcements of liberalised credit policy.

यूरोपीय आर्थिक समाज

***290. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यूरोपीय आर्थिक समाज के सदस्य देशों के साथ व्यापार करार करने के

लिए सरकार ने कोई बातचीत आरम्भ की थी;

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

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में किये गये करार का व्यौरा क्या है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) से (ग) : भारत तथा यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के बीच सर्वांगीण व्यापार करार के लिए बातचीत आरम्भ करने की सम्भाव्यता के सम्बन्ध में समुदाय के आयोग के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ गत कई महीनों से समय समय पर बातचीत हुई है। पश्चिमी यूरोप में आर्थिक मामलों के हमारे राजदूत ने समुदाय को पिछले महीने एक ज्ञापन दिया जिसमें अनुरोध किया गया कि ऐसे करार को सम्पन्न करने के लिये यथासंभव शीघ्र बातचीत प्रारम्भ की जाए। इस अनुरोध के आशय पर समुदाय की ओर से कार्रवाही की जाने की प्रतीक्षा है।

TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND NEPAL

***291. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a decline in the quantum of trade between India and Nepal due to the restrictions imposed by the Government of Nepal since the devaluation of Indian Rupee in June, 1966; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to step up the trade ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. There has been no decline in the quantum of trade between India and Nepal since devaluation of the Indian rupee in June, 1966. The total volume of Indo-Nepalese trade for the year 1966-67 was around Rs. 31.20 crores as against Rs. 27.15 crores for the year 1965-66. However, there was a marginal decrease in India's exports to Nepal from Rs. 19.66 crores in 1965-66 to Rs. 19.56 crores in 1966-67, following the

increase by Nepal in custom duties on certain items of imports and the imposition of surcharge on some other items of imports by Nepal after the devaluation of the Indian rupee.

(b) Government of India have all along been taking steps to expand the quantum of trade between India and Nepal. Such steps include periodical discussions between the representatives of two countries; encouragement to Indian industrialists for individual or joint adventures; grant of credit, and arranging extensive commercial publicity of Indian goods in Nepal. There are no quantitative restrictions on the import into India of goods originating in Nepal.

EXPORTS OF ENGINEERING GOODS

*292. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made as to why machinery, equipments and other goods manufactured in India are dearer than their counterparts of even better quality in several foreign countries;

(b) the attempts which have been made or are likely to be made for reducing the manufacturing costs and bettering their quality in order to make Indian goods more and more foreign exchange earners; and

(c) the difficulties in adopting more or less similar manufacturing ideas and schemes, as are prevalent in Japan or other countries ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. Indigenously produced machinery and equipment is in many cases dearer than the comparable machinery and equipment of imported origin, mainly because of the initial stages of development, higher costs of raw material, low volume of output, low productivity of labour. This is also a feature of industry in the developing stages of any economy.

(b) As the industry gets established efforts are being made to reduce the manufacturing cost of indigenously manufactured equipment as well as other products. Steps

have also been taken to boost up their export, which include drawback on excise and customs duties, provision of additional incentives by way of cash assistance, import replenishment, provision of steel at international prices in certain cases, reduction in the rail and ocean freights and rigorous compulsory pre-shipment inspection and quality control.

(c) The conditions required for the development of various industries differ from country to country, and it is not always possible to adopt the same pattern as in Japan or other developed country in the absence of supporting conditions. There is, however, already a sizeable measure of technical collaboration with foreign countries including Japan in the various sectors of our industry.

CUTS IN IMPORT TARIFFS

*293. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to hold discussion with Pakistan and other neighbouring countries to cut import tariffs with a view to develop trade between these countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is no such proposal at present. Ways and means of augmenting trade exchanges with developing countries are however being explored both bilaterally and in one of the Working Groups appointed by the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development.

RUPEE PAYMENT AGREEMENT

*294. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries with which India has entered into rupee payment arrangements; and

(b) the special features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary,

Poland, Rumania, U.A.R., U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia and North Vietnam.

(b) The main features are (i) all imports from these countries are to be balanced with exports from India; (ii) there will be most favoured nation treatment on both sides; (iii) all payments of commercial and non-commercial nature are to be made in Indian rupees; and (iv) any balances in the rupee accounts are to be used for the purchase of Indian goods

CEMENT ALLOCATION AND COORDINATING ORGANISATION

*295. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have instituted any inquiry into the affairs of the Cement Allocation and Coordinating Organisation; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The matter is under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

‘स्विच ट्रेड’

*296. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री 15 दिसम्बर, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4,525 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पश्चिम जर्मनी के दूतावास में कपड़ा विशेषज्ञ श्री रत्नम के पत्र की ओर दिलाया गया है, जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया था और जिसमें पूर्वी यूरोप के देशों के विरुद्ध कपड़ा व्यापार के बारे में “स्विच ट्रेड” का आरोप लगाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) बेल्जियम तथा साम्राज्य बाजार में भारतीय राजदूत के वस्त्र अधिकारी श्री एम०

एम० रत्नम के पत्र में सामान्यतः यह आशय व्यक्त किया गया है, जिसकी सूचना यूरोप के कुछ आयातकों ने उनको दी थी, कि पूर्वी यूरोप द्वारा खरीदा गया भारतीय कोरा कपड़ा पश्चिमी यूरोप के देशों को भेजा जा रहा है। विशिष्ट मामलों के बारे में आगे कोई सूचना न मिलने के कारण इस पत्र पर आगे कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकती ।

अप्रैल, 1957 से पहले सेवा-निवृत्त हुए रेलवे कर्मचारियों को पेंशन

297. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 23 जनवरी, 1967 को तत्कालीन रेलवे मंत्री ने घोषणा की थी कि 1 अप्रैल, 1957 से पहले सेवा-निवृत्त हुए सभी रेलवे कर्मचारियों को 1 जनवरी, 1967 से पेंशन दी जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 4 फरवरी, 1967 को उक्त घोषणा में इस आशय क संशोधन कर दिया गया था कि ऐसे कर्मचारियों को पेंशन नहीं दी जायेगी, जो भूतपूर्व भारतीय रियासतों द्वारा चलाई जा रही रेलों में काम करते थे और 1 अप्रैल, 1950 से पहले सेवा-निवृत्त हो चुके थे; यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में जोधपुर के रेलवे कर्मचारियों की ओर से सरकार को कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

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

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) 23 जनवरी, 1967 को रेल मंत्री ने ऐसी कोई घोषणा नहीं की थी कि 1, अप्रैल, 1957 से पहले सेवा निवृत्त सभी रेल कर्मचारियों को 1 जनवरी, 1967 से पेंशन दी जायेगी। सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय 23 जनवरी, 1967 को रेल मंत्रालय

द्वारा जारी किये गये उस आदेश से है जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि जो रेल कर्मचारी 1 अप्रैल, 1957 से पहले सेवा निवृत्त हुए थे, उन्हें कुछ शर्तों के पूरा होने पर 1 जनवरी, 1967 से अनुग्रह पेंशन मंजूर की जायेगी।

(ख) 23 जनवरी, 1967 को जारी किये गये आदेश को, जिसमें अनुग्रह पेंशन मंजूर की गई थी, उसके बाद 4 फरवरी, 1967 के आदेश से संशोधित नहीं किया गया था। अनुवर्ती आदेश में सरकार के इस आशय का केवल स्पष्टीकरण किया गया था कि अनुग्रह पेंशन केवल उन रेल कर्मचारियों को दी जायेगी जो 1 अप्रैल, 1957 से पहले अंशदायी भविष्य निधि प्रणाली में भारत की सरकारी रेलों से सेवा निवृत्त हुए थे।

(ग) और (घ) जोधपुर बीकानेर रेलवे के कर्मचारियों की ओर से नवम्बर, 1967 में अखिल भारतीय सेवा-निवृत्त रेल कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा एक अभ्यावेदन मिला था। संघ को सूचित कर दिया गया था कि सरकार भूतपूर्व देशी रियासतों या भूतपूर्व कंपनी रेलों से सेवा-निवृत्त कर्मचारियों को अनुग्रह पेंशन देने का अनुरोध मानने में असमर्थ है क्योंकि जो लोग सरकार की सेवा से निवृत्त नहीं हुए थे, उनके संबंध में सरकार किसी प्रकार की देयता का बहन नहीं कर सकती।

BAGS OF BEATEN RICE LYING AT CALICUT RAILWAY STATION

*298. SHRI K. SURYANARYANA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Manager, Southern Railway has issued instructions to Railway Station Masters recently in Madras and Kerala States to withhold delivery of all consignments of beaten rice booked from Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that about 1300 bags of beaten rice are lying unclaimed at Calicut Railway Station; and

(c) if so, the names of the railway stations from where the rice was booked and the action taken by Government against the exporters and importers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Instructions were issued by General Manager (Commercial), Southern Railway, to certain stations in Kerala to withhold delivery of consignments of beaten rice booked from Andhra Pradesh as these consignments arrived such stations without proper permits required under the Southern States (Regulation of Export of Rice) Order, 1964, and the circumstances under which they were booked required clarification to ensure that there might be no violation of legal regulations.

(b) and (c). Only 202 bags of beaten rice booked from Secunderabad railway station were lying unclaimed at Calicut railway station on 23-2-1968. No action against the exporters or the importers was justified as investigations revealed that the booking was in pursuance of orders issued by the High Court of Andhra Pradesh staying the operation of the aforesaid Southern States (Regulation of Export of Rice) Order, 1964.

H.M.T. LTD.

*299. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. has since utilised the unutilised 20 to 25 per cent capacity; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and when this would be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Due to persistent recession in industries and consequent fall in demand for machine tools, it has not been possible for Hindustan Machine Tools Limited to utilise fully the capacity in their machine tool units. At present the unutilised capacity is about 55%. In order to utilise the capacity fully, the company are diversifying production by taking up manufacture of a variety of new machine tools. They also propose to take up manufacture of various types of presses and printing machinery

with foreign collaboration. They are also making efforts to expand their exports. It will take time for these measures to bear fruit.

EXPORT OF CHILLIES FROM ANDHRA PRADESH

*300. SHRI R. D. REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding the conditions of acute distress prevailing among the growers of chillies in Andhra Pradesh due to the fall in export demand for that commodity; and

(b) the measures Government propose to take in the matter ?

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

(b) Efforts are being made to increase exports to Ceylon and as an immediate measure, minimum price restrictions on exports to Ceylon have been removed. Government of India's Trade representatives in the USA and West Asian countries have been asked to explore possibilities of stepping up imports by these countries.

STOPPAGE OF G.T. EXPRESS AT BETUL

1834. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Grand Trunk Express train does not stop at Betul on the New Delhi—Nagpur Section; and

(b) if so, the reasons for discontinuing this halt ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). The present 15 Dn/16 Up G.T./Airconditioned Expresses (which were running as 21 Dn/

22 Up Southern/Airconditioned Expresses prior to 1-1-1968 are not scheduled to stop at Betul station owing to meagre offering of long distance traffic there. 21 Dn/22 Up Dakshin Expresses (which were running as 15 Dn/16 Up G.T. Expresses prior to 1-1-1968) however continue to stop at this station as before.

EXPENDITURE OF S.T.C.

1835. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details and particulars of expenses of the State Trading Corporation under different heads, remuneration and commission to selling agents, other business expenses, advertisements, exhibition and fairs, trade expenses, entertainment, interest, audit fee, legal expenses, etc. during the year 1966-67;

(b) the reasons why the Corporation does not split these expenses under different heads instead of combining them under an omnibus heading; and

(c) the amounts and particulars of travelling allowances, air and other fares for inland and foreign travel and other expenses, paid to each official with particulars of trips during the above period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The S.T.C. has incurred an expenditure aggregating Rs. 63.26 million on establishment, contingencies, audit, depreciation, miscellaneous trade items, provision for bad and doubtful debts, and bonus to the employees, during the year ending 31st March, 1967. Broad details of the various items of expenditure as classified in the Profit & Loss Account of the Corporation for the year 1966-67 are given below :—

	Rs. P.
Establishment Expenses	95,49,651.30
Remuneration to Directors	1,40,460.63
General Expenses such as rent, electricity, rates, Stationary, Postage, Telephones, Teleprinter, Books, Repairs, Bank Charges, Travelling, Service Vehicle and Misc. etc.	42,11,864.58
Insurance	10,58,633.18
Plot & Godown Rent	19,83,778.45
Commission & Remuneration	74,47,354.9

Selling Agents Expenses	Rs. P.
Advertisement	85,115-15
Exhibition and Fairs	1,23,169-41
Trade Expenses	4,54,355-50
Entertainment	32,168-88
Interest	93,34,364-70
Legal Expenses	61,696-61
Audit Fees	37,872-76
Sales Tax	36,034-72
Difference in exchange	1,059-57
Subsidy to subsidiaries	5,14,993-55
Loss on Devaluation	1,06,05,536-24
Development Rebate Depreciation and Assets written off etc.	3,84,126-29
Various Provisions made	1,71,43,681-91
TOTAL	6,32,55,917-82

(b) The S.T.C. classifies the various heads of expenditure, in its Profit & Loss Account, in accordance with the provisions in the Company's Act.

(c) It is considered that the time and expenditure involved in compiling this information will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

STATE TRADING CORPORATION

1836. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons employed by the State Trading Corporation in Joint Regional Manager grade of Rs. 1100-1600, with date of appointment in each case and the extra emoluments received by each with the details of post held at present; and

(b) the particulars of the previous post and salary drawn by each of them and the special qualifications which entitled them to their present post ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

EXPORT OF BANANAS

1837. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the expenses borne by the State Trading Corporation on the trip of the officer who accompanied the consignment of bananas to U.S.S.R.;

(b) the amount earned from the above consignment;

(c) whether it is a fact that this transaction resulted in huge loss and 4000 cases of rotten bananas had to be auctioned and if so, the extent of loss thereof;

(d) the officer responsible for the same; and

(e) the present emoluments of the representative at Rotterdam with particulars of his previous emoluments in the Atomic Energy Commission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The total expenditure incurred on the deputation of the officer amounted to Rs. 2,720.80.

(b) Rs. 1.92 lakhs approx.

(c) The bananas were supplied by the Jalgaon District Fruit Sales Societies Co-operative Federation Limited and Gujarat State Co-operative Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Federation Limited. Prior to shipments, strict quality control is exercised. About 4,000 cases of bananas were not allowed to be exported as they did not conform to the special specifications. These were disposed of by the Co-operative organisations for consumption in the internal markets. S.T.C. did not incur any loss on this transaction.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The present emoluments of the S.T.C.'s representative at Rotterdam are Rs. 1,200 per month Pay and Rs. 585/- per month foreign allowance according to

the rules. The emoluments of the officer while he was in the Atomic Energy Commission were Rs. 720.00 per month pay and Rs. 200.00 per month field and establishment allowance (average) and D.A., H.R.A. according to the prevailing rules at that time.

REQUIREMENTS OF MOTOR VEHICLES

1838. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total national requirement of passenger cars, jeeps, commercial vehicles during 1967 and the anticipated demand for 1968;

(b) the total installed capacity of the above in the country and the actual produc-

tion during 1967 and the anticipated production in 1968; and

(c) the present sale price of different vehicles in the country and the landed cost of similar vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No precise estimates of the requirements of cars, jeeps and commercial vehicles during the year 1967 had been made. However, the actual production of jeeps and commercial vehicles during the year was more than enough to meet the demand. In the case of cars, the production fell short of the demand.

According to the Development Council for Automobiles and other allied industries, the demand for various types of automobiles during 1968 may be as under:

Cars :	38,000 Nos.
Jeep & Station wagons :	Not assessed
Commercial vehicles :	36,000 Nos.

(b)	Installed Capacity	Actual production 1967	Anticipated production in 1968
	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
Cars	35,500	33,339	36,000
Jeeps	10,000	5,561	8,000
Commercial vehicles	56,400	31,462	40,000

(c) The current ex-factory retail selling prices of these vehicles in India are as under:

Vehicle	Price (Rs.)
Hindustan Ambassador	14,892
Fiat Car	13,566
Standard Car	13,206
T.M.B. Truck 165" W. B. chassis	35,220
Bedford Truck 167" W.B. chassis	31,221
Dodge Truck chassis 165"	34,427
Ley Land Truck Chassis 163" W.B.	45,187
Standard 1-ton truck	16,576
Jeep	15,840
Jeep Truck F.C. 150	19,621

The above prices are exclusive of excise duty and surcharge payable on the complete vehicles.

Information about the landed cost of similar vehicles is not available as the import of such vehicles in built up condition is not allowed.

DIRECT TRAIN FROM SILAPATHAR NORTH LAKHIMPUR TO GAUHATI

1839. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there is a proposal for the introduction of a direct train from Silapathar North Lakhimpur to Gauhati to connect the Assam Mail?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : No.

DISTRIBUTING AGENTS APPOINTED BY S.T.C.

1840. **SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1852 on the 24th November, 1967 regarding distributing Agents appointed by State Trading Corporation and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected; and

(b) if not, when it will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b) A statement showing the names of selling or distributing agents appointed by the State Trading Corporation from 1960 to 1967 for imports from abroad and commodities for which they were appointed is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-220/68*]

CEMENT PLANTS IN BIHAR

1841. **SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that ten cement plants were sanctioned to be located in the Bihar State in 1964-65;

(b) if so, how many out of them were to be located in the public sector and how many in the private sector.

(c) how many licences have been issued in the private sector and to which parties;

(d) whether the plants in the private sector have been established; and

(e) if not, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (e). During the period from 1st April, 1964 to 31st March, 1965 only one letter of intent was issued to M/s. Ram Bahadur Thakur & Co., New Delhi on 20th February, 1965 for setting up a cement factory at Palamu/Gola area, District Hazaribagh (Bihar) with an annual capacity of 400,000 tonnes. This was in the private sector. The letter of intent was cancelled on 23rd

August, 1965 as the party failed to take any steps to implement the scheme.

COAL MINES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

1842. **SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned or allotted certain amount through the Coal Mines Development Corporation to certain coal mine owners to increase the output;

(b) if so, the amount allotted and paid in 1967-68; and

(c) the results obtained thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

EXPORT OF COAL

1843. **SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposed to export coal to foreign countries during 1968-69; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the year 1968 a quantity of 1,60,000 tons of coal will be exported to Ceylon and about 3 lakh tons to Burma, 4,000 tons of coal have been exported to Hong Kong and another 5,000 tons will be exported shortly to that country. Some enquiries have been received from Sudan, Singapore and U.A.R. and they are being processed.

RAILWAY OVER-BRIDGE ON SIBSAGAR-SONARI ROAD

1844. **SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for a railway over-bridge over Sibsagar-Sonari road near Simlaguri Junction of the North-east Frontier Railway in Assam; and

(b) if so when an over-bridge is likely to be constructed.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No demand for this over-bridge has been received by the Railway Administration from the Government of Assam.

(b) Does not arise.

PREFERENTIAL SYSTEM OF TARIFFS

1845. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a general preferential system of tariffs was evolved at the recent conference of the UNCTAD;

(b) if so, how far it is different from the Commonwealth system of tariffs;

(c) whether the adoption of the recently evolved general system of tariff preferences has eclipsed the Commonwealth system as far as the countries failing in the Commonwealth is concerned;

(d) if so, whether it involves any loss to the Commonwealth member countries with regard to their mutual trade and the nature and extent of such losses; and

(e) the steps, if any, taken to avoid such losses, particularly with regard to India's trade with other Commonwealth countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Discussions on the question of preferential traditional of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries to the developed countries are still taking place in one of the Main Committees of UNCTAD II.

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

RAIL-ROAD TRANSPORT

1846. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during 1967-68, road transport has continued to make further inroads in the field of rail transport essentially because the former is more efficient;

(b) whether the Railway has conducted any Market research in originating traffic with a view to attract more traffic; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) With increasing network of roads in the country and with increasing production of road trucks in the country there has been a natural drift of some high-rated traffic from the rail to the road due to the inherent advantages of road transport. The year 1967-68 has been an unusual year with a lessening in the tempo of industrial activity and therefore the lack of growth of railway freight traffic in this year cannot be attributed to the increasing inroads of road transport. There has been no unusual development of road transport in this year.

With the inherent advantages of road transport vis-a-vis rail transport any comparison of efficiency of the two modes would be unrealistic. For certain types of traffic the road provides a better service but for others the railways are more suited.

(b) The Railways have set up, on each zone, a Marketing and Sales Organization. It has been made responsible for conducting market research and keeping a watch on all aspects of railway working that have a bearing on consumer satisfaction.

(c) Through the efforts made by railway administrations, including the Marketing and Sales Organization, some gains have been recorded, but it is naturally difficult to say how much of this may be attributed directly to market research and how much to other steps taken. Besides, market research is a continuing process. It is only over a span of some years that one may be able to assess the gains.

PILFERAGES IN RAILWAYS

1847. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the disincentives in popularising rail transport is reports of large scale pilferages in transit;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there were occasions when open wagons were used for transporting foodgrains in the

rainy season, whereas closed wagons were used for transporting manganese ores from Orissa to other places; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) While incidents of pilferage in transit do take place on the Railways there are no reports to the effect that such incidents are on a large scale. The fear of pilferage does have a dampening effect on the development of traffic on the Railways but as far as can be judged it is not a major cause of the lack of growth of traffic during the last two years—the major cause being the prevailing recession.

(b) Yes. It is a fact that there were occasions when open wagons were used for transporting foodgrains in rainy season. This was necessitated by the heavy imports of foodgrains during 1966 and 1967, when railways had to provide immediate and large scale transport for imported foodgrain traffic to scarcity and drought affected areas. The imports were concentrated mainly at Madras and Kandla and the imported foodgrain was hauled over long trans-country leads to distant distress areas in Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh. Movements from Madras and Kandla to distant areas in eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were unplanned and irrational movements, inasmuch as the rational ports for serving these distress areas were Calcutta and Vishakhapatnam, which, however, could not cope with the heavy imports for various reasons. Such movements had to be sustained throughout the year and even during the monsoon months. These circumstances arising out of unplanned and irrational movements which were nevertheless necessary to rush supplies to distress areas, necessitated the utilisation of open wagons to a limited extent to supplement the transport by covered wagons. If this had not been done it would not have been possible for the quantity of foodgrain required in distress areas, to have been moved with speed and within the shortest possible time, within which it was transported.

It is a fact that closed wagons were used for transporting manganese ore from Orissa. This movement of export ore was from stations on the South Eastern Railway to Calcutta and Vishakhapatnam ports, where covered wagons were required for

movement of imported foodgrain, fertilizer and other traffic. It is normal operational practice to load a particular type of wagon in the direction in which it is required for backloading.

(c) Various methods have been adopted to prevent losses and pilferage during transit such as escorting of all important trains deployment of plain clothes R.P.F. staff for tracking down known pilferers, patrolling of affected sections, yards, sheds and platforms and other strategic points. Carriage of foodgrains in open wagons under conditions of stress cannot however be completely avoided.

RAIL-ROAD TRANSPORT

1848. **SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that during 1952 to 1959, the Rail-roads in the U.S. lost freight traffic to road transport, but by reorganising their set-up, they turned the corner since 1960 and are making appreciable profits since then; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps on these lines on the Indian Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) It is true that the American Rail-roads started suffering from a decline in traffic from about the mid-fifties of the 20th century. The main reasons for this phenomenon were the unregulated competition from the roads and the waterways while at the same time the rail-roads were subject to stringent regulations. From 1961 onward, certain measures taken by Government, ameliorated the situation while simultaneously railways also took measures to improve the position.

Among the steps taken by them are : speeding up of transport, heavier trains and more and more of blockload closed circuit movement. They have gone in for sophisticated equipment and automation. For a number of commodities, they provide specialized stock. They provide integrated transport by means of piggy-backs and containers. One important step they have taken is to curtail uneconomic passenger services. Some of them do not entertain less than carload traffic. With these mea-

tures, the American railroads are now making a modest profit.

(b) While conditions in India differ greatly from those in U.S.A. every endeavour is being made to introduce on Indian Railways improved methods of working and innovations suited to our needs and which are within our financial resources and technical capability. Measures for transport coordination are also being evolved in pursuance of the report of the Committee on Transport Policy and Co-ordination.

रेलवे माल डिब्बों तथा उपकरणों का निर्यात

1849. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में विदेशों को कितने रेलवे माल-डिब्बों व अन्य रेलवे उपकरणों का

निर्यात किया गया और उनका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उपरोक्त वस्तुओं के निर्माण के हेतु कच्चे माल का आयात करने के हेतु इन निर्यातकर्ता फर्मों के लिये कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा नियत की गई थी तथा कच्चे माल की मात्रा कितनी थी ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त वस्तुओं के निर्यात से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) और (ग) : रेलवे माल डिब्बों का निर्यात—

देश	माल डिब्बों की संख्या	डिब्बा/बोली मूल्य	टिप्पणी
पूर्वी अफ्रीका	727	3.22 करोड़ रु०	480 डिब्बों का संभरण किया गया। 247 आदेशों पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है।
हंगरी	500	2.55 करोड़ रु०	कार्यवाही की जा रही है।
श्रीलंका	40	31 लाख रु०	कार्यवाही की जा रही है।
बर्मा	14	7.45 लाख रु०	कार्यवाही की जा रही है।
"	33	59 लाख रु०	कार्यवाही की जा रही है।
दक्षिणी कोरिया	1,100	8.5 करोड़ रु०	कार्यवाही की जा रही है।
थाईलैण्ड		2 47,130 रु०	कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

अन्य उपकरणों का निर्यात—

मूल्य लाख रु० में

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1	2	3	4	5	6
रेलवे की पटरियों का सामान	53.46	42.75	56.10	18.94	12.66
रेल गाड़ी प्रकाश तथा सिगनल सम्बन्धी उपकरण	0.41	4.14	3.61	2.01	4.74
योग :	53.87	46.89	59.71	20.95	17.40

(ग) माल-डिब्बों तथा सिगनल सम्बन्धी साज-सामान के निर्यात के लिये जहाज पर निशुल्क मूल्य के 20 प्रतिशत, प्रकाश उपकरणों के लिये 40 प्रतिशत तथा पटरियों के सामान के लिये 5 प्रतिशत की दर पर पुनर्भरण के लिये विदेशी कच्चे माल तथा संघटकों के आयात लाईसेंस दिये जाते हैं। यदि कुछ तकनीकी कारणों से आवश्यक हो तो साधारण-सी वृद्धि करने की अनुमति दे दी जाती है।

रेलवे पासधारी

1850. श्री राम सिंह अयरबाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पहले दर्जे के 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक रेलवे यात्रियों के पास रेलवे पास होते हैं तथा उन से कोई भी किराया नहीं लिया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1966 तथा 1967 में पहले दर्जे के कितने प्रतिशत यात्रियों ने पहले दर्जे का किराया देकर यात्रा की ;

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि में तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों से कितनी आय हुई और पहले तथा दूसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों की सुविधाओं के लिये

कितनी राशि अलग-अलग खर्च की जा रही है ; और

(घ) वर्ष 1966 तथा 1967 में प्रत्येक दर्जे में यात्रा करने वाले लोगों की वार्षिक संख्या कितनी-कितनी थी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनः) : (क) और (ख). सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि रेलवे पासों पर यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की वास्तविक संख्या के आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

(ग) पिछले दो वित्तीय वर्षों में तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों से हुई आय नीचे दी जाती है:-

1965-66 1,91,53,42,000 रुपये।

1966-67 2,02,20,24,000 रुपये।

1966 और 1967 के कैलेंडर वर्षों से सम्बन्धित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

विभिन्न दर्जों के यात्री यातायात पर किये गये खर्च को एक-दूसरे से ठीक-ठीक अलग नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि प्रत्येक दर्जे की यात्रा पर होने वाला खर्च न अलग-अलग बुक किया जाता है और न अलग-अलग रखा जाता है

(घ) पिछले दो वर्षों में प्रत्येक दर्जे में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है:—

वातानुकूल	पहला दर्जा	दूसरा दर्जा	तीसरा दर्जा	जोड़
1965-66	225,300	69,151,400	11,898,600	2,000,928,300
1966-67	238,200	78,173,800	12,231,700	2,099,972,700
				2,190,616,400

1966 और 1967 के कैलेंडर वर्षों से सम्बन्धित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

भारतीय फिल्मों

1851. श्री बसवन्त : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन्-किन देशों से फिल्मों का आयात किया जाता है ;

(ख) 1967 में राष्ट्रीय फिल्म अभिलेखागार द्वारा कितनी भारतीय फिल्मों विदेश भेजी गई ;

(ग) किस देश में भारतीय फिल्मों की अच्छी मांग है ; और

(घ) विदेशों में भारतीय फिल्मों को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) ब्रिटेन, अमरीका तथा रूस अधिक महत्वपूर्ण देश हैं।

(ख) 34 रूपाय फिल्मों तथा 17 छोटी फिल्मों।

(ग) ब्रिटेन, पूर्वी अफ्रीका, उत्तरी अफ्रीका, पश्चिमी अफ्रीका, सूडान, मारीशस, फिजी वेस्टइंडीज़, ईरान, मध्य-पूर्वी देश, फारस की खाड़ी के देश, श्रीलंका, बर्मा, सिंगापुर तथा मलेशिया में।

(घ) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोहों में भाग लेने तथा विदेश में भारतीय फिल्म सप्ताहों के आयोजन के अतिरिक्त, मलेशिया तथा सिंगापुर में विस्तृत निर्यात प्रयास करने के लिए सम्बन्धित निर्माताओं के LALSS(CP)/68

एक साथी संघ का निर्माण किया गया है। भारतीय चलचित्र निर्यात निगम द्वारा डबिंग प्लांट की स्थापना की जा रही है। राज्य व्यापार निगम के समुद्रपार कार्यालय अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में निर्यात को बढ़ाने के लिए भारतीय चलचित्र निर्यात निगम को उन्हीं स्थानों पर सुविधाएं दे रहे हैं।

BARRELS FOR INDIAN OIL CORPORATION

1852. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No. 250 on the 24th November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the Defence and Petroleum Ministries had during 1963-64 made any demand that barrel manufacturing capacity and production was insufficient and that increased capacity should be sanctioned;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent of unutilised capacity at present and also the current production;

(d) whether investigations into the circumstances leading to the expansion of its production capacity have since been completed; and

(e) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). As a sequel to the meetings held with representatives of the oil Companies as well as of the barrel fabricators in December, 1963 and April, 1964, it was observed that the total assessed capacity at that time of the oil barrel industry was about 3000 tonnes per month and therefore the needed supply rate of 4700 tonnes for the petroleum industry and other consumers could not be effected unless the existing capacities were revised upward or new capacities created. In the circumstances, the

Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals requested that steps should be taken expeditiously to finalise the revision of fabricating capacities of the commercial fabricators so that proper supply rate of barrels was ensured.

(c) The present total assessed capacity for the manufacture of oil barrels is 67,778 tonnes on single shift. The production of oil barrels reported during 1966 was 45,846 tonnes and during 1967 the production was 46,500 tonnes approximately.

(d) and (e). Apart from the re-assessment of capacities in respect of the oil barrel manufacturing units, no other investigation regarding the expansion of production capacity referred to has been undertaken.

NEW PAY COMMISSION FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

1853. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen at their annual session held at Bhagalpur in the last week of December, 1967 demanded immediate appointment of a new Pay Commission for all Railway employees;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the other demands made by the Federation and action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No annual session of the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen was held at Bhagalpur in December, 1967.

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

ATTACHMENT OF BOGIES FROM COCHIN TO CALCUTTA AND VICE-VERSA TO COCHIN-MADRAS MAIL

1854. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to attach a bogie from Cochin to Calcutta and from Calcutta to Cochin daily to the Cochin-Madras Mail and Madras-Howrah Mail;

(b) whether Government have received representations in this regard; and

(c) if so, from which date Government propose to introduce the same facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). This proposal is under examination.

LOSS OF FOREIGN CURRENCY FROM THE INDIAN COTTAGE INDUSTRIES EMPORIUM AT PALAM AIRPORT

1855. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign currency was found missing from the Indian Cottage Industries Emporium at Palam Airport on the 10th January, 1968;

(b) if so, the total amount missing;

(c) whether Government have investigated into the matter; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Total amount missing was of the value of Rs. 603.90.

(c) The matter was reported to the Aerodrome Officer and a complaint was lodged with Delhi Cantonment Sadar Bazar Police.

(d) The culprits have not been traced as reported by the Police authorities, and hence, the Police authorities have disposed of the case as 'untraced'.

AFRO-ASIAN WALK-OUT AT UNCTAD

1856. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India staged a walk-out when the leader of the South-African delegation rose to address the UNCTAD Conference;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether some other countries also joined in the walk-out; and
- (d) if so, the names thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (d). India joined a number of other countries in staging a walk-out from the Conference Hall when the leader of the South-African delegation began speaking on the 2nd February, 1968 in exercise of his right of reply. When the leader of the South-African delegation rose to make the general statement on 22nd February, 1968, India again joined a number of other countries in staging a walk-out from the Conference Hall. A count taken by the Secretariat after the walk-out revealed that all but twenty-eight countries had walked out that time. The walk-out by Indian delegation was in accordance with the policy of the Government of India in expressing its disapproval of South-Africa's apartheid policy and in pursuance of India's desire to maintain solidarity with other like-minded countries.

POOL PRICE OF COFFEE

1857. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is disparity between the small grower and the big grower in case of pool price of coffee; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

PRICE OF COFFEE

1858. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that whereas a small grower of Coffee pools his products at about Rs. 3/- per kilogram, the consumer has to pay Rs. 10/- per kilogram for his requirements from the open market; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to bridge this gap?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

PRICE OF JUTE

1859. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at a Seminar held recently in Delhi, it was suggested that in order to check frequent fluctuations in the price of raw jute effectively, a buffer stock might be created;

(b) whether the Seminar has also urged upon Government to devote special attention for the production of raw Jute in the country by providing better inputs to the farmers; and

(c) whether the suggestions of the Seminar have been considered and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) One of the suggestions in the Seminar was that the buffer stock operations which were and are being carried out should be utilised to control price levels and to avoid violent swings in prices of raw jute.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) These are not new suggestions and action is already being taken by Government on these lines.

IMPORT OF OIL SEEDS

1860. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value and quantity of imports of oil seeds during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) the countries from which imports were made and the value thereof; and

(c) the efforts made to check artificial shortages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-221/68].

(c) We are not aware of such artificial shortages.

COTTON PRODUCTION

1861. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the crop of cotton is satisfactory this year;

(b) if so, how it compares with the demand therefor;

(c) the quantum of imports of cotton during 1967-68 and 1968-69; and

(d) the efforts made by Government to eliminate imports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No official estimate has yet been made of the Indian cotton crop for the year 1967-68. The general expectation, however, is that it would be about 20% over the last year's figure. Even so, cotton production this year will not fully meet the demand of the industry.

(c) During the year 1967-68, imports of cotton are likely to be 9.76 lakh bales approximately. For the year 1968-69, no assessment has yet been made.

(d) Steps have been taken to maximise production of cotton in the country. Some of these are:—

- (i) package programmes covering intensified use of fertilisers, pest and disease control measures growing cotton in rice follows etc. which have been in operation and are being intensified;
- (ii) Special programme has been drawn up for maximising production of long staple cotton in areas

of assured water supply by making available the required inputs;

- (iii) Government have fixed minimum support prices at which they would be prepared to purchase cotton if offered.

हथकरघा और विद्युत-चालित करघा उद्योग

1862. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अशोक मेहता समिति ने हथकरघा और विद्युत-चालित करघा उद्योग के बारे में क्या निष्कर्ष निकाले हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उस समिति की सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो कब इन पर विचार करने का सरकार का विचार है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी): (क) में (घ). विद्युत-चालित करघा जांच समिति की सिफारिशों पर सरकार का निश्चय 25 जुलाई, 1966 को सभा पटल पर रखा जा चुका है।

PEOPLES' CLOTH SCHEME

1863. SHRI K. HALDER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the negotiations between Government and the representatives of the Cotton Textile Industry on the "peoples' cloth scheme" have failed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Indian Cotton Mills Federation has submitted any alternative proposals to Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the main features thereof; and

(e) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (e). The representatives of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation, during their recent discussions with Government covering various issues relating to the cotton textile industry, *inter alia* suggested a reduction in the level of controlled cloth to 10% of the total production. They further suggested sale of this 10% cloth on no-profit-no-loss basis. In respect of the remaining 90% of the cloth produced by the mills, the industry urged that the excise duty rates should be so adjusted as to ensure for Government the same revenue as at present.

The matter is under consideration of Government.

FRESHMENT INSPECTION OF IRON AND MANGANESE ORES

1864. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to prevent deterioration of quality of iron and manganese ores during their transit from the mine heads to the ports of export and loading in the ships;

(b) the stage at which pre-shipment inspection and quality control is enforced on the ores meant for export;

(c) whether certain cases were brought to the notice of the authorities after the 1st January, 1968 that requirements of quality control and inspection were not being strictly observed; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the HOUSE. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-222/68].

PURCHASES OF ORES BY MMTC

1865. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation receives supplies of

ores for export purposes from all suppliers on ex-plot basis or only from a selected few suppliers;

(b) whether entire supply of ores received by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is passed through weighbridges before it is sent to store-houses at the ports of export; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). Three Statements furnishing the required information are laid on the Table of the HOUSE. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-223/68].

MEETING OF S.Ms. AND A.S.Ms. AT POONA

1866. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters met in a special convention at Poona recently;

(b) if so, what are their main demands; and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider their demands in view of the public support in favour of their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) It is understood that such a convention was held at Poona recently.

(b) and (c). We have received no communication so far relating to the demands of the S.Ms. and A.S.Ms. at this convention.

UNDER/OVER-BRIDGES AT LEVEL CROSSINGS IN MYSORE STATE

1867. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of under-bridges and over-bridges at level crossings taken up in Mysore State in 1967-68;

(b) whether Government have provided any funds for them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Eight.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

1868. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to check the mal-practices by the Railway Contractors and to improve their efficiency;

(b) whether Government have created any agency to check the growth of mal-practices in contracts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Care is taken to award contracts to parties with requisite financial and technical ability. The contract is always executed in accordance with standardised conditions of contract, which give ample powers to Railway Administrations to determine and terminate the contract if any undesirable practice is observed or if the progress of work is not to their satisfaction. Whenever any mal-practice comes to notice, technical or financial, the contractor is placed on the list of parties with which business is banned for short-term or long-term depending on the merit of the case.

(b) Railways' technical inspecting staff intensively check the quality of work. Quantity of work executed is also checked in Drawing and Paying Offices. In addition, the Vigilance Branch personnel test-check the quality of work done in the field. The checking work done in the Paying and Drawing Offices is test-checked occasionally.

(c) Details are as furnished in reply to items (a) and (b) above.

HINDUSTAN MOTORS

1869. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the collaboration agreement between the Hindustan Motors and the U.K. firm of car-makers is still valid;

(b) whether it is going to be renewed;

(c) whether the Hindustan Motors have applied for any other collaboration agreement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The firm have not applied for its renewal.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

PASSENGER COACHES

1870. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of passenger coaches built for export during 1964-67; and

(b) the number of coaches exported ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). No export order has been secured so far by the Railways' production units. M/s Jessop & Co. Ltd.; Calcutta, however, during 1965 secured an order for 33 Metre Gauge coaches from Burma out of which 10 coaches have been built so far and 4 coaches are likely to be shipped by the end of February, 1968.

IMPACT OF DEVALUATION OF POUND STERLING ON COIR EXPORTS

1871. SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the impact of devaluation of sterling on coir exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : The devaluation of the pound sterling is not likely to affect adversely coir exports. On a review of coir exports, the export duty on coir yarn has been reduced from 25% to 15% *ad valorem* and the export duty on other coir products abolished altogether with effect from the 7th February, 1968.

WELFARE SCHEME FOR COIR WORKERS

1872. SHRIMATI SUSEELA

GOPALAN :

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coir Board has submitted an elaborate welfare scheme for the benefit of coir workers;

(b) whether Government have considered the scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

LICENCES FOR IMPORT OF PROHIBITED ITEMS

1873. SHRIMATI SUSEELA

GOPALAN :

SHRI P. GOPALAN :

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2666 on the 1st December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the Special Police Establishment has since completed its investigation regarding the issue of licences for the import of prohibited items; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

IMPACT OF DEVALUATION OF STERLING OF TOBACCO EXPORTS

1874. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA

GOPALAN :

SHRI P. GOPALAN :

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the devaluation of pound

has affected the financing of tobacco exports from Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The marketing season has just commenced and the actual exports will take place only after a month, after redrying and grading of tobacco are completed. In view of this, it is too early to judge the effect of devaluation of Pound on financing of tobacco exports from Andhra Pradesh.

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

EXPORT DUTY ON JUTE

1875. DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI DHIRESWAR

KALITA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission in its latest report on raw jute has recommended a continuous review of the export duty on jute manufacturers to determine its impact on the industry as well as on jute growers;

(b) whether Government have examined these recommendations; and

(c) if so, the decisions taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) In its Report on Price Policy for jute for 1967-68 season the Agricultural Prices Commission had *inter alia* observed that it would be desirable to make a continuous review of the impact of export duty on the foreign exchange earning capacity of the industry and also its effects on the domestic growers.

(b) and (c). Government's general policy is to keep performance of exports and the impact of export duties under constant review. Export duty on certain varieties of jute goods was reduced with effect from 7th February, 1968.

RUNNING OF FAST TRAIN BETWEEN DELHI AND CALCUTTA

1876. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to run a fast train between Delhi and Calcutta from May, 1968; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce such trains on other lines also ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Technical details of the proposal are in the process of finalisation and as such no date for its introduction can be given at the moment.

(b) Not for the present.

EXPORT OF RAIL WAGONS TO USSR

1877. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI BISHWANATH ROY :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been concluded with the U.S.S.R. in regard to the export of rail wagons; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No agreement has been concluded with USSR for export of Railway wagons. But during his recent visit to India in January, 1968, Mr. A. N. Kosygin, the Soviet Prime Minister assured the Commerce Minister that USSR is prepared to purchase all the railway wagons that India can sell to the USSR upto the year 1975. This assurance has been reaffirmed by Mr. Patolichev, the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade while he was in India in connection with the UNCTAD II Conference. Negotiations are still continuing.

(b) Does not arise.

पंजाब में ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण

1878. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 24 नवम्बर, 1967 को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1771 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब में ट्रैक्टर बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर इस बीज विचार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह कारखाना किसी विदेशी फर्म के सहयोग से स्थापित किया जायेगा और यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा ।

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) खेती के पहियेदार ट्रैक्टरों तथा शक्ति चालित हलों को 7 फरवरी, 1968 से उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने वाले उप-बन्धों से मुक्त कर दिया गया है। पंजाब राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम को तदनुसार सूचित कर दिया गया है कि अब खेती के ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माण हेतु नए औद्योगिक उपक्रम की स्थापना के लिए अब औद्योगिक लाइसेंस आवश्यक नहीं हैं। फिर भी उन्हें परामर्श दिया गया है कि वह उन ट्रैक्टरों के बारे में कि वे बनाना चाहते हैं, सम्पूर्ण तकनीकी विवरण भेजें ताकि योजना की और जांच की जा सके।

(ख) योजना को अमल में लाने के लिये परामर्श देने वाले करार के रूप में विदेशी सहयोग प्राप्त करने का विचार है। फिर भी प्रस्तावित विदेशी सहयोगी का नाम नहीं बताया गया है।

(ग) प्रस्तावित कारखाने में उत्पादन कब से शुरू हो सकेगा यह बताना अभी सम्भव नहीं है।

पोलैंड के साथ व्यापार करार

1878. श्री निहाल सिंह :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और पोलैंड के बीच हाल में एक व्यापार करार हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस करार के अन्तर्गत किन-किन वस्तुओं का आदान-प्रदान होगा ; और

(ग) इस करार की अन्य शर्तें क्या हैं ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) किसी भी नये करार पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं किये गये हैं क्योंकि चालू व्यापार करार जिस पर 18 दिसम्बर, 1963 को हस्ताक्षर किये गये थे, 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 तक वैध है। फिर भी 10-1-1968 को नई दिल्ली में समाप्त हुई बातचीत में भारत तथा पोलैंड में जिन वस्तुओं का आदान-प्रदान किया जायेगा, उनकी सूचियाँ तैयार कर ली गई हैं।

(ख) 1968 में पोलैंड को भारत से निर्यात की जाने वाली प्रमुख मर्चें हैं ; परम्परागत मर्चें जैसे चाय, काफी, काली मिर्च, तेलरहित खली, तम्बाकू, पटसन उत्पाद आदि। इन के अतिरिक्त कुछ निर्मित माल का निर्यात भी किया जायेगा, जैसे : रेल के माल डिब्बे, ट्रक बस्त्र मशीनें, इस्पात के पाइप तथा ट्यूब, मशीनी औजार, तार रस्सा, वायर क्लाय, मोटर गाड़ियों के सहसाधन तथा रेयन टायरकार्ड पोलैंड, भारत को मछवा नौकाएँ, उच्च दाब गैस सिलिंडर, औजार तथा मिश्रित इस्पात सहित वेल्लित इस्पात के उत्पाद, मशीनी औजार, उर्वरक, गंधक, जस्ता तथा विभिन्न रसायनों आदि की पूर्ति करेगा।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

नये उद्योगों का लागत और मूल्य ढांचा

1880. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री 24 नवम्बर, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1670 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नये उद्योगों के लागत तथा मूल्य ढांचे के बारे में प्रशुल्क आयोग की सिफारिशों पर सरकार ने इस बीच विचार कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). 24 नवम्बर 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1670 के उत्तर में निर्दिष्ट प्रशुल्क आयोग समीक्षा समिति की सिफारिशों पर सरकार अब भी विचार कर रही है।

मद्रास-मंगलौर डाकगाड़ी की दुर्घटना

1881. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 13 जनवरी 1968 को ग्रन्बतूर रेलवे स्टेशन पर मद्रास-मंगलौर डाकगाड़ी की दुर्घटना हो गई थी,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति हताहत हुए,

(ग) इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे, और

(घ) इसके परिणामस्वरूप जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे. व्ही. पुनावा) :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (घ). इस दुर्घटना में एक व्यक्ति मारा गया और 41 घायल हुए जिन में 11 को गम्भीर चोटें पहुँची।

रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 18,600/- रुपये की क्षति पहुँचने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(ग) बेंगलुरु स्थित रेल संरक्षा के अपर आयुक्त ने इस दुर्घटना की सांविधिक जांच की है। उनके अन्तिम निष्कर्ष के अनुसार दुर्घटना रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती से हुई।

EXPORTS OF GOODS

1882. SHRI RAM GOPAL

SHALWALE :

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

SHRI N. S. SHARMA :

SHRI SHARDA NAND :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of goods exported by the country during the last three years;

(b) the value of goods imported from foreign countries during the above period;

(c) the value of goods imported and exported by India annually prior to devaluation; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to boost exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-224/68].

(d) Another statement indicating the steps taken by Government to step up exports in general in the post devaluation period is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-224/68].

दिल्ली में नये हॉल्ट स्टेशन तथा प्लेटफार्म

1883. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री रा० स्व० दिक्षार्थी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली अथवा इसके आसपास किन स्थानों पर नये हॉल्ट स्टेशन तथा प्लेटफार्म बनाने तथा रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनवा) : नई दिल्ली और दिल्ली जंक्शनों के भीड़ भाड़ वाले यादों से यातायात को बचा कर निकालने के लिए दिल्ली क्षेत्र में परिहार लाइनों की दो परियोजनाएं मंजूर की गई हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक की स्थिति इस प्रकार है:—

(i) दूसरे यमुना पुल सहित तुगलकाबाद और साहिबाबाद के बीच माल परिहार लाइन (बड़ी लाइन 19.73 कि०मी० दोहरी लाइन)

इस परियोजना में नये हॉल्ट स्टेशनों और नये प्लेटफार्मों की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। यह परियोजना माल तथा यात्री यातायात के लिए खोली जा चुकी है।

(ii) दिल्ली परिहार लाइनें और यातायात की सम्बद्ध सुविधाएं (बड़ी लाइन 17.67 कि० मी०—इकहरी लाइन) और 8.90 कि० मी० लम्बे वर्तमान रेल-पथ का रिप्रेजिंग तथा पुनर्निर्माण

इस परियोजना का निर्माण अभी हो रहा है और इसके 31-12-1968 तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है। मोतीबाग और नार स्ववायर में नये हॉल्ट स्टेशनों तथा प्लेटफार्मों (बड़ी लाइन) की व्यवस्था की जायेगी। पटेल नगर, जो अभी मीटर लाइन का स्टेशन है, के ढांचे में इस प्रकार के परिवर्तन करने हैं ताकि वहां बड़ी तथा मीटर दोनों लाइनों का यातायात सम्हाला जा सके। इस तरह वर्तमान सफदरजंग स्टेशन पर एक यात्री प्लेटफार्म की व्यवस्था करने के साथ-साथ दो नये यात्री प्लेटफार्मों की व्यवस्था भी की जायेगी। इस के अलावा नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर उपनगरीय यातायात के लिए एक अतिरिक्त प्लेटफार्म की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है और यह काम हो रहा है।

वाराणसी में रेलवे कर्मचारियों की पदावनति

1884. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में वाराणसी हेड ट्रेन एग्जामिनर ग्रेड (रुपये 250-380) के बहुत से कर्मचारियों को कोई आरोप-पत्र जारी किये बिना पदावनत कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि संबंधित व्यक्तियों द्वारा दायर की गई अपीलें अभी तक उच्च अधिकारियों के पास नहीं पहुंची हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुन.चा.) :

(क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

गैर सरकारी स्थापनाओं को रेलवे सामग्री के क्रयदेश देना

1885. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे ने माल डिब्बों, कान्ट आयरन स्लीपर्स, स्टील केसिंग्स आदि के लिये सामग्री की सप्लाई के लिये कुछ गैर-सरकारी व्यापार स्थापनाओं और व्यापारियों को क्रयदेश दिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन व्यापार स्थापनाओं के नाम क्या हैं और सामग्री के बारे में अलग-अलग व्यापार क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या इन व्यापार स्थापनाओं और व्यापारियों ने इस सामग्री की सप्लाई करने के लिये उनके मंत्रालय से अनुरोध किया था अथवा उनके मंत्रालय ने इस सामग्री की सप्लाई के लिये कुछ स्थापनाओं से टेंडर आमंत्रित किये थे ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुन.चा.) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) प्रत्येक वर्ष हजारों की संख्या में इस तरह के आर्डर दिये जाते हैं। अपेक्षित व्यौरा 13 रेल-प्रशासनों/उत्पादन कारखानों से मंगाया होगा। इसमें जो समय और परिश्रम लगेगा, उसकी पूर्ति निकलने वाले परिणामों से नहीं हो पायेगी। फिर भी एक बार में 5,000 रुपये से अधिक मूल्य की खरीद का व्यौरा 'इंडियन ट्रेड जर्नल' में प्रकाशित किया जाता है जो हर सप्ताह वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के वाणिज्य आसूचना और संख्या विभाग, कलकत्ता द्वारा जारी किया जाता है।

(ग) जी नहीं। वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार टेंडर मंगाने के बाद ही आर्डर दिये जाते हैं।

सूती कपड़े का निर्यात

1886. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री 22 दिसम्बर, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5422 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967 में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में किन बड़ी कंपनियों, फर्मों तथा व्यापारियों ने कपड़े का निर्यात किया है तथा वे कहाँ-कहाँ पर स्थित हैं ;

(ख) 1967 में सूती कपड़ा निर्यात करने वालों में से मध्य प्रदेश की सूती कपड़ा मिलों के नाम क्या हैं तथा वे किम-किम जिले में स्थित हैं ;

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में निर्मित किन-किन कपड़ा किन-किन देशों को भेजा गया था ; और

(घ) चालू वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश से कितने कपड़े का निर्यात किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री श्रीराम शर्मा कुरेशी) : (क) से (घ). जिस रूप में जानकारी मांगी गई है। उस

रूप में वह उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस जानकारी को एकत्र करने में जितना श्रम तथा समय लगेगा वह इसके समतुल्य नहीं होगा।

ऊनी कपड़े का आयात

1887. श्री हुकम जन्म कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1967 से अब तक कितने तथा किन देशों से ऊनी कपड़े का आयात किया गया है ;

(ख) सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा क्रमशः कितना आयात किया गया ;

(ग) उक्त कपड़े पर आयात शुल्क के रूप में कितना राजस्व अर्जित किया गया ;

(घ) इस कपड़े के आयात के लिये सरकार द्वारा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में आयातों को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई ;

(ङ) गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में आयात को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(च) 1967-68 और 1968-69 में कितने ऊनी कपड़े का आयात किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) से (च). ऊनी कपड़े के आयात पर रोक लगी हुई है। 1967 वर्ष में ऊनी कपड़े के आयात के लिये कोई लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया क्योंकि देश में पर्याप्त क्षमता होने के कारण इस पर रोक लगी हुई है। फिर भी लगभग 18,500 मीटर का मामूली सा आयात हुआ था जो या तो सहायता रूपों अथवा उपहारों या राजदूतावासों द्वारा आयात अथवा अनधिकृत आयात के रूप में था। इस आयात पर 1,16,136 रुपये का आयात शुल्क प्राप्त हुआ था। अभी निकट भविष्य में ऊनी कपड़े के आयात किये जाने की अनुमति देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

पन्ना हीरे की खानें

1888. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 में मध्य प्रदेश में पन्ना जिले में कितने मूल्य के हीरों की नीलामी की गई ;

(ख) वर्ष 1966-67 में कितने किस्मों के हीरे खानों से निकाले गये।

(ग) प्रत्येक किस्म के हीरे पृथक-पृथक कितने थे और उनका कुल मूल्य कितना था ; और

(घ) हीरे के खनन काम पर लगे हुए व्यक्तियों को उसमें से कितनी राशि दी गई तथा सरकार के पास कितनी राशि बच गई ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री : (डा० चन्ना रंङ्गी) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और मदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

THEFT OF COTTON BALES FROM MUGHAL-SARAI RAILWAY YARD

1889. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently about 2000 bales of cotton cloth worth Rs. 9 lakhs were stolen from the railway yard at Mughalsarai;

(b) whether any investigations have been made into the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to a case of theft of cloth bales which were booked at Wadibunder (Bombay) for Manduadih near Varanasi in April, 1967. The exact value of cloth bales is not yet known.

(b) Yes, the matter has been investigated by the Central Crime Bureau of the Railway Board and Criminal Investigation Agency of the Government Railway Police, Punjab.

(c) So far 12 persons have been arrested. 18 bales and some loose cloth valued at about Rs. Thirty two thousand and sale proceeds valued at Rs. Nineteen thousand six hundred (in three bank drafts of five thousand each and Rs. Four thousand six hundred in currency notes) have so far been recovered. Police investigation is still in progress.

BIRLA GROUP OF FIRMS

1890. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of ex-Government officials working with the Birlas as contract-men and in other capacities;

(b) whether they sought Government's permission to join the Birla enterprises;

(c) whether permission was given by Government to these officers to join this group of industries; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Only officers who held Class I posts are required to seek the permission of the Government for taking up Commercial employment within two years of their retirement. No officer of Class I Services had applied or been granted permission to join any of the Birla enterprises within two years after retirement in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.

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

IMPORT OF EGYPTIAN COTTON

1891. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Egyptian Cotton Shippers have decided to cut their sales to India of Giza 45 variety;

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the Government of U.A.R.; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, but the cuts have been applied to other markets for Giza 45 also.

(b) The extent of the cut varied with the shippers and depended on the shortfall in the production of Giza 45 in the cotton growing districts allotted to them.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The matter was taken up during the visit of an Indian Trade Delegation to the UAR in January, 1968. The representatives of the East India Cotton Association and the Indian Cotton Mills Federation were associated with the discussions in Cairo. During these discussions, the UAR authorities regretted that they had been constrained to make these cuts owing to an unexpected fall in the production of Giza 45. They also gave categorical assurances that the cuts had been uniformly applied by every individual shipper to all his markets.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाना

1892. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे. ए. मु. पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

COPPER PYRITES REFINING PLANT

1893. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a copper pyrites refining plant is being set up at Indalghal in Chetradurga District;

(b) if so, the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the output of the plant when it starts production ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) No, Sir.

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

QUOTA LICENCES

1894. **SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the suggestion made by some Chambers of Commerce that the conditions regarding the enhancement of the minimum value of quota licences to Rs. 1000 should be liberalized so as to benefit a large number of small value licence-holders; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestion has been considered and it has not been found feasible to enhance the minimum value of quota licences to Rs. 1,000 in view of the acute shortage of foreign exchange.

SUGAR MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS' CONSORTIUM

1895. **SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :**
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Sugar Machinery Manufacturers' Consortium has been formed; and

(b) if so, the scope of its work and the extent of foreign exchange likely to be saved annually thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Chairman of the Sugar Machinery Division of the Engineering Association of India mentioned during his speech on the occasion of the 2nd Annual General Meeting of the Division held at New Delhi on 24-1-68, that it would be desirable for the Sugar Machinery Manufacturers to form

themselves into a Consortium for the purpose of tendering and supplying sugar mill machinery to foreign buyers. As far as Govt. are aware, no such Consortium has been formed as yet.

(b) Does not arise.

RING RAILWAY FOR DELHI

1896. **SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :**
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :
SHRI KANWAR LAL SHRI N. S. SHARMA :
GUPTA :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the work on the Ring Railway for Delhi is not proceeding according to the schedule; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The sanctioned project is called "Delhi Avoiding Lines and Connected Traffic Facilities." The construction of the project is progressing satisfactorily.

(b) Does not arise.

OVER-BRIDGE ON PATEL ROAD

1897. **SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the preliminary work regarding the Construction of an over-bridge at Patel Road linking all the Najafgarh Road colonies with the Central Secretariat and other parts of Delhi, has not so far started; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Preliminary Works have been taken in hand.

(b) Does not arise.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

1899. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the industrial ventures in which foreign companies have been

granted majority participation since the beginning of the first Five Year Plan; and

(b) the extent of participation allowed to foreign companies in respect of each such ventures?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the names of companies, which were granted consents for initial issue of capital, having foreign majority participation from 1951 to 1968 (upto 20-2-1968), amount consented, percentage of foreign participation and the names of foreign participants is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—225/68].

WEAVERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN ORISSA

1900. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa owes money as arrears of rebate to both the Apex and Primary Weavers' Co-operatives in Orissa;

(b) if so, what is the total amount; and

(c) the steps taken to reimburse the arrears of rebate to the Apex and Primary Weavers' Co-operatives?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

CRISIS IN JUTE INDUSTRY

1901. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Indian Jute Mills Association on the precarious state of health of jute industry demanding reduction of export duties on jute goods;

(b) if so, the demands made by the Jute Mills Association; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and

(b). The Indian Jute Mills Association has submitted various memoranda from time to time seeking *inter-alia* abolition of export duty on sackings and specialities and reduction in duty on hessians.

(c) In line with Government's general policy to keep performance of exports under constant review and in the light of the various requests for duty concessions, export duties on certain varieties of jute goods were reduced from the 26th May, 1967 and again from the 7th February, 1968.

IMPORTS OF ALUMINIUM

1902. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that owing to imports of aluminium, the domestic producers of aluminium have been compelled to work below capacity because of the slack demand;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by Government regulate imports with a view to ensure the working of the domestic industry to capacity; and

(d) the extent of imports of aluminium, indicating the nature of goods imported during the year 1967 and how far the Indian aluminium industry had to work below capacity in that year?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Imports of only electrical grade aluminium are being allowed, mainly to the cable and conductor industries which are included in the priority list, to the extent of shortfall in indigenous production. The applications for import licences are scrutinised by the Directorate General of Technical Development who keep in view, *inter alia*, indigenous availability.

(d) Information regarding imports of aluminium metal and semis in different forms, during January—October 1967 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—226/68]. Installed capacity for aluminium which stood at 93,300 tonnes dur-

ing January, 1967, went upto 113,300 tonnes during September—October 1967. The actual production during the year was of the order of 96,400 tonnes and all the smelters had generally worked nearabout their capacities; the slight shortfall being due to limitations in availability of electric power.

ENGINEERING ASSISTANT INSPECTORS OF WORKS OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY

1903. SHRI NAMBIAR :

SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the alternative jobs offered to the Engineering Assistant Inspectors of Works of the Southern Railway are non-technical in character and not connected in any way with their experience and qualifications;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total number of such Engineering Assistant Inspectors of Works on the Southern Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Technical posts where their experience and qualifications could be utilised are not available.

(c) 54.

NEW LICENSING SCHEME FOR PORTERS OF KANPUR STATION

1904. SHRI NAMBIAR :

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the railway authorities have introduced a new licencing scheme for porters at Kanpur Railway Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what is the licence fee;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the old scheme, the licence fee was Rs. 2/- and other facilities like medical etc. were also included; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not including these facilities in the new scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). No new licensing scheme has been introduced for porters at Kanpur Railway Station recently but from 1-11-62 the system of having a contractor for the supply of porters was changed to the decasualisation scheme under which the railway directly licenses porters without any intermediary contractor. The licence fee as recovered at present is Rs. 2.34 per porter per month.

(c) Prior to 1-11-1962, the licensed porters were under the control of a contractor who levied a licence fee of Rs. 2/- per month per head. The only fringe benefit available at that time was that of first-aid by the Head Jamadar in case of injury while at work.

(d) Under the existing scheme the licensed porters are eligible for the more liberal facility of free out-door treatment at Railway Hospitals and Dispensaries.

ATTACK IN III CLASS COMPARTMENT OF DOWN LALGOLA PASSENGER TRAIN

1905. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an armed gang raided a third class compartment in the Down Lalgola Passenger train on the Eastern Railway on the 24th January 1968;

(b) whether they snatched away ornaments and other properties of some passengers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No such incident came to notice nor any case has been registered by the Government Railway Police in this regard.

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

SALE OF STRUCTURAL STEEL

1906. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a deal was recently concluded by the Hindustan Steel

Limited for sale of nearly 7,000 tons of odd-sized structural steel by giving a rebate of Rs. 100/- per ton;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such a deal was concluded with selected few firms and no prior announcement or publicity was made regarding the intention of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. to reduce their price by Rs. 100 per ton;

(c) the manner in which the Hindustan Steel Ltd. satisfied itself that the prices obtained were the highest available; and

(d) the circumstances and justification for making a departure from normal practice in concluding this sale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). No such deal regarding structural steel was concluded by Hindustan Steel Limited. Apparently, the reference is to the arrangements made by Hindustan Steel Limited for disposal of the accumulation of off-grade plates at Rourkela. It was decided by Hindustan Steel Limited that for despatches before March 31, 1968 a rebate of Rs. 100 per tonne may be offered in the first instance, to those stockists/customers who had been previously taking off-grade plates at ruling prices and accordingly circulars were issued to over 200 customers. It was also decided to offer the balance after meeting the demand of such stockists/customers to other dealers and customers, also.

(c) and (d). After taking into consideration several factors like saving on loss of interest on blocked capital, increased cash flow, release of stocking space for operational purposes etc., Hindustan Steel Limited decided that the offer of such rebate was a sound commercial proposition in respect of off-grade categories of plates.

ECONOMIC AND RESEARCH FOUNDATION

1907. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Economic and Research Foundation has stated in their study note that leading companies in India are going through a phase of profitless growth which does not augur well for

the future of industrial growth in the country;

(b) whether the study has also pointed out that while the sales turn-over of top 200 Companies increased by 14 per cent during 1965 their net profits actually declined by nearly 5 per cent; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Foundation has stated in their study note that the sales turn-over of top 200 companies increased from Rs. 2,613 crores in 1964 to Rs. 2,998 crores in 1965 while the net profits declined from Rs. 121 crores to Rs. 115 crores and that while the bigger companies are increasing in size their growth has been unprofitable in terms of returns.

(c) Although in respect of 200 companies studied by the Foundation, the sales have gone up and the net profits have gone down, it is not proved that in respect of all the companies in the country the same phenomenon is present. The Reserve Bank of India has made a study of the over-all working of a large number (viz., 1333) of non-Government non-financial public limited companies during 1965-66. According to their study the sales of these companies increased at the rate of 10.1 per cent as compared to the previous year; the gross profits in relation to the total capital employed was 9.9 per cent and in relation to sales was 9.4 per cent. A rate of growth in sales of 10 per cent and profits of approximately 10 per cent cannot be considered as low.

WOOLLEN MILL AT BIKANER

1908. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public sector woollen mill at Bikaner has gone into production;

(b) If so, what are the targets of its production;

(c) when this mill is likely to export its products; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) Information is being collected from the Rajasthan Government and will be placed on the Table of the House.

NATIONAL COAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

1909. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the plans drawn up to give a boost to the National Coal Development Corporation, at the time of lifting prices and distribution controls on coal in a bid to foil private collieries' attempted price black-mail have not so far been implemented; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). There was no such plan having been drawn to give a boost to the National Coal Development Corporation at the time of lifting price and distribution controls on coal. As such the question of implementation of such plan does not arise.

NEW ALLOY STEEL UNITS

1910. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to suspend the issue of licences for new alloy Steel units and the expansion of existing mills; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). NCAER are working on the revised demand estimates for steel and alloy steels. This Report is expected to be received shortly. Applications for issue of industrial licences for alloy steels will be considered after the receipt and examination of this Report.

EXPORT OF RAILWAY WAGONS

1911. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has received orders from foreign countries for the export of railway wagons;

(b) if so, for how many per year and from which countries; and

(c) the estimates foreign exchange that would accrue to India thereby ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). These contracts are not on yearly basis but are for total supplies within the contractual period which varies in each case.

Country	No. of W agons	Value	Remarks
East Africa	727	Rs. 3.22 crores	480 supplied. 247 order under execution.
Hungary	500	Rs. 2.55 crores	Under execution
Ceylon	40	Rs. 31 lakhs	Do.
Burma	14	Rs. 7.45 lakhs	Do.
S. Korea	1,100	Rs. 8.5 crores	Do.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

1912. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any geological survey of India recently;

(b) if so, what are the untapped mineral resources of the country and in which States they have been found, State-wise; and

(c) the steps Government are planning to take to exploit them ?

THE MIN'STER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of mineral investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India, several mineral deposits have been found. The more important mineral deposits recorded in each State are as follows :

Andhra Pradesh : Asbestos, Barytes, Coal, Copper-lead-ores, Iron Ores, Limestone and Mica.

Assam : Oil and Natural Gas, coal, sillimanite and limestone.

Bihar : Apatite, coal, copper ore, iron ores, mica, kyanite, pyrites.

Gujarat : Bauxite, manganese ores, limestones, oil and natural gas, gypsum, fluoride.

Himachal Pradesh : Slates, Salt and Limestones.

Jammu & Kashmir : Coal, Lignite, gypsum and limestones.

Kerala : Iron ores, clays, ilmenite, Monazite.

Madhya Pradesh : Coal, corundum, limestones, fluorite, sillimanite, fire clays, dolomite, manganese, bauxite, iron ore, diamond.

Maharashtra : Bauxite, manganese ores, limestone, clays, coal, dolomite, iron ores.

Mysore : Iron ores, manganese ores, bauxite, limestone, chromite, clays, gold, magnesite, pyrites.

Orissa : Iron ores, manganese ores, chromite, dolomite, limestone, vanadiferous magnetite, coal.

Punjab : Limestone, glass sands.

Rajasthan : Emerald, lead-zinc ores, copper ores, gypsum, steatite, pyrite, fluorite, silver, mica, limestone, bentonites, fuller's earth, lignite, rock-phosphate, glass sands.

Uttar Pradesh : Limestone, dolomites, gypsum, glass sands, fire clays, coal, magnesite, rock-phosphates.

West Bengal : Coal, clays, wolframite.

Goa : Manganese and iron ores.

Haryana : Iron ore, limestone.

Delhi : Clays and silica sands.

Manipur : Limestone.

Pondicherry : Limestone.

Madras : Bauxite, iron ore, magnesite, lignite, limestone and clays.

(c) The State-owned agencies like the National Mineral Development Corporation, National Coal Development Corporation, Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Bharat Aluminium Co. and Hindustan Copper Limited etc. have been set up for the exploitation of major minerals such as iron ore, coal, copper, lead zinc and phosphate etc. in the country. Exploitation of other minerals is being done by the State Governments some of whom have also set similar undertakings for the purpose.

U.N.C.T.A.D.

1913. SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NA'DU :
SHRI DEVEEKAN :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Delegates to the UNCTAD Conference have complained of the inadequate protection afforded to their belongings;

(b) whether it is also a fact that exorbitant prices have been charged from them at various cafeterias installed at the venue of the Conference; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. On the contrary delegates to the UNCTAD Conference have expressed appreciation of the manner in which articles, including some of considerable value, which had been lost, have been recovered and restored to the owners.

(b) and (c). The prices in the Cafeteria and restaurant in Vigyan Bhavan are reasonable. A complaint about the prices of some items was received at the beginning but the matter has been resolved satisfactorily.

**VISIT OF INDIAN DELEGATION TO
CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

1914. **SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :**
**SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :**
**SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR
SHAH :**

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any delegation from India visited Czechoslovakia recently; and

(b) if so, its composition and the subjects discussed and the achievements of their visit ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delegation was composed of :

- (1) Shri N. Subrahmanyam, Special Secretary, Ministry of Industrial Dev. & Company Affairs.
- (2) Shri K. B. Rao, Adviser, Planning Commission.
- (3) Dr. B. D. Kalelkar, Director General, Technical Development.
- (4) Shri V. Krishnamurthy, Senior Deputy General Manager, Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd.

The subjects discussed by the Delegation included the Czech. Government's offer to pursue the possibilities of importing non-traditional items of engineering goods in addition to what was already being taken by them under the Trade Plans, the possibilities of utilising fully the capacities created in Czech-aided plants in India both in the public and private sectors, and the assistance possible in the export of finished components like machine tools, boiler parts, valves etc. from India.

Being the first meeting of the Working Group the discussions between the two delegations were mostly on the basic principles and covered the exposition of ideas of both the parties.

**SUB-OVERSEER MISTRIES AND DRAFTSMEN
ON NORTHERN RAILWAY**

1915. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 230 Sub-overseer Mistries Grade I and Draftsmen of the Northern Railway have been offered non-technical jobs in the lower grades;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to absorb them as Permanent Way Mistries ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). 85 Sub-Overseer Mistries and 23 Draftsmen were rendered surplus on the Northern Railway due to completion of certain works. They have been absorbed in non-technical posts because no technical posts were available for their absorption.

(c) The posts in the category of Permanent Way Mistries are filled only by promotion.

EFFECT OF RECESSION ON INDUSTRY

1916. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of units of small and large scale industries affected by recession in India during 1966-67; and

(b) the figures for Bihar and West Bengal, separately, and in terms of output and value; what has been the actual fall in various industrial units ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The recession has, by and large, affected a broad cross-section of industry, though the impact has been more pronounced in certain industries than on others. In view of this position it is not practicable to spell out the exact number of industrial units in the small and large scale affected, nor give the figures in terms of output and value.

**FALL IN PRICES OF EXPORTABLE
COMMODITIES**

1917. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fall in international prices of some exportable commodities has contributed to the fall of exports during 1967-68;

(b) if so, the commodities whose international prices have fallen and the extent thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). There has been a fall in the international prices of a few commodities during 1967-68 without resulting in a fall in the total value of the exports of these commodities. In respect of a few other commodities there has been a fall both in the international prices as well as the total value of exports. Two statements showing the comparative unit values are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT.—227/68*]. Overall exports during April-November 1967, however, registered a rise by 7% over the exports during the corresponding year in 1966 despite the fall in the unit values of some commodities.

(c) Another statement indicating the steps taken by the Government to step up exports in general in the post devaluation period is also laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT.—227/68.*]

H.E.C. RANCHI

1918. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi remained without a permanent Chairman for more than 10 weeks;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a junior officer of Indian Audit and Accounts Service was acting as Chairman during this period; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Consequent on the resignation of Shri T. R. Gupta, the post of Chairman fell vacant from the 7th October, 1967.

(c) and (d). While Government had under consideration the question of appointment of a successor to the post, as an interim arrangement, the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer of the Company who is a senior officer of the I.A. & A.S., was put in charge of the current duties of the post.

COIR BOARD STAFF ASSOCIATION

1919. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Coir Board Staff Association for the recognition of their Association; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The Coir Board Staff Association had applied for recognition for purposes of the joint consultation and compulsory arbitration scheme.

(b) The Association was informed that it was not eligible for recognition as the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery did not extend to employees of statutory Boards.

DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT

1920. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that new recruitment has been stopped in the Durgapur Steel Plant for the next two years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

ATTACHING OF SLEEPER COACH TO DANAPUR FAST PASSENGER TRAIN

1921. **SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :**
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Bhagalpur being an important business centre on the Sahebganj Loop line of the Eastern Railway, hundreds of passengers travel between Bhagalpur and Calcutta everyday by the Danapur Fast Passenger for their downward journey, and the Delhi Express for their up journey;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no sleeper coach attached to the Danapur Fast Passenger, which puts passengers to great inconvenience;

(c) if so, the steps taken to attach a three-tier sleeper coach to the Danapur Fast Passenger at Bhagalpur for the convenience of the third class local travelling public ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes. The number of passengers travelling between Bhagalpur and Calcutta is approximately 100 per day by all trains.

(b) and (c). No sleeper coach is attached to 327/328 Howrah-Danapur Fast Passenger at present. Sleeper coaches are being built on a programmed basis. The question of introducing a sleeper coach on 327Up/328Dn. Howrah-Danapur Fast Passenger trains will be considered when more coaches become available.

FURNISHING OF ROOMS OF RAILWAY BOARD'S OFFICERS

1922. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent for furnishing the rooms of the Chairman, Members, Additional Members, Directors and officials of

similar status of the Railway Board in New Delhi, year-wise, during the last five years;

(b) the names of contractors or companies who did the furnishing;

(c) the cost of imported furnishing material for this purpose;

(d) whether tenders were called for before giving the contracts; and

(e) whether Government have any plans to effect an economy on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) A statement showing the position is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT.—228/68].

(b) *Air-Conditioning* : M/s. Voltas Limited and Air Conditioning Corporation Private Limited, through the Northern Railway.

Furniture : M/s. S. Karam Singh and Son, New Delhi.

Carpets : Central Cottage Industries Emporium, New Delhi.

Steel Almirahs : M/s. Godrej and Boyce Mfg. Company Private Limited.

(c) No imported furnishing material was used.

(d) Air Conditioners and steel almirahs were procured on DGS&D's running/rate contracts. As regards furniture, tenders are called for every year from local firms and contract for the supply of furniture and carrying out standard repairs is awarded to the lowest tenderer for one year. No tenders were called for in respect of purchases made through the Central Cottage Industries Emporium.

(e) Expenditure on furniture is being restricted to the minimum extent possible.

MANUFACTURE OF CYCLE RIMS

1923. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the sponsors and their foreign collaborators who had put up a scheme for manufacturing cycle rims in India through the Government of Haryana;

(b) the reasons why this proposal could not be accepted;

(d) whether it is a fact that the sponsors have now shifted the machinery to Tanzania; and

(d) the number and amount of cycle rims imported annually during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). In March 1967, Government received a proposal through the Government of Haryana from Shri Banwari Lal Sennik, a British national of Indian origin residing at Nairobi, Kenya for the establishment of a unit in Haryana for the manufacture of bicycle rims. Government's approval to the proposal was communicated to the party on the 7th February, 1968.

(c) No intimation has been received from the party regarding shifting of the machinery to Tanzania.

(d) The quantity and value of cycle rims imported during the last three years is as follows :—

Year	Quantity (Kg.)	Value (Rs.)
1964-65	NIL	—
1965-66	2	10
1966-67	53	385

ACCIDENT AT PUNNURUNNI LEVEL CROSSING

1924. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a workmen special train carrying workers to the Cochin Oil Refinery from Ernakulam crashed into a passenger bus at the Punnurunni level crossing on the 29th January, 1968 on Southern Railway;

(b) if so, the number of people killed and injured in the accident;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made to find out the causes of the accident; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) In this accident 7 persons were killed and 36 injured.

(c) Yes.

(d) The report of the enquiry committee has not yet been finalised.

EXPANSION OF COMPOSITE TEXTILE MILLS

1925. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have over-ruled the permission given by the Textile Commissioner to composite mills for marginal expansion;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the value of machinery manufactured as a result of the permission given by the Textile Commissioner; and

(d) the value of machinery out of the above which could not be sold due to revocation of the permission by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Due to cotton shortage which had developed, the marginal expansion scheme was kept in abeyance. Composite mills, who had taken effective steps under the marginal expansion scheme for looms are now being allowed to complete implementation by 31-12-1968.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

EXPANSION OF COMPOSITE TEXTILE MILLS

1926. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government with regard to the marginal expansion by Composite Cotton Textile Mills;

(b) whether the installation of new powerlooms by individuals and co-operatives will be allowed; and

(c) if so, how many during the next two years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The existing Composite Cotton Textile Mills per-

mitted to expand their loomage capacity by 10% have been allowed to implement this expansion by 31st December, 1968.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A total of 1,05,080 powerlooms have been distributed to the States/Union Territories for installation in their discretion in the Cooperative and other than Cooperative sectors during the IV Five Year Plan period.

RECESSION

1927. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made a study of the extent of recession in the country;

(b) how the accumulation of stocks in various industries compare with the previous year; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to revive consumption and investment?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recession in the country has affected a wide spectrum of industry though some sectors have been affected more than the others. It is, therefore, difficult to undertake a study of the type envisaged covering all sectors of industry and to correlate it with the recession.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to revive consumption and investment include the review of the various developmental programmes with a view to reviving the demand for capital goods to the extent possible; encouraging diversification in the manufacturing programme of the affected industries; emphasis on the development of regular export markets through stronger marketing structures, both for the public and private sectors; banning of imports to the extent the indigenous capacity can meet the requirements, including a review of imports already authorised but not irrevocably committed, and announcement of liberalised credit policy.

HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD., BHOPAL

1928. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a new Chairman of the Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal;

(b) the terms thereof; and

(c) the past experience and background of the present Chairman in industrial management ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Shri S. Swayambu, has been appointed as Chairman and Managing Director, Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal, with effect from the 7th October, 1967. He draws pay in the sanctioned scale of the post which is Rs. 3000-125-3500/- P.M.

(c) Shri Swayambu is a permanent officer of the Central Water and Power Commission and has been on deputation to Company since December, 1963. He has worked in various capacities such as Technical Director and Chief Engineer and General Manager in the Heavy Electricals Plant in Bhopal. He is a qualified electrical engineer with over 25 years' experience of the problems of the Industry.

IMPORTS OF NYLON AND SILK YARN

1929. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation entered into contract with a foreign firm for the import of nylon and silk yarn and according to the contract the goods were to be shipped through an Indian vessel;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the goods were in fact shipped through a foreign vessel as a result of which foreign exchange worth Rs. 1,24,719 had to be spent;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the matter; and

(d) if so, its outcome and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). S.T.C. is at present importing nylon/cupraminium yarn from West Germany, U.S.A., Japan and Italy against credits. According to the contracts entered into by S.T.C. with suppliers in U.S.A. and Italy, the goods are to be shipped at least to the extent of 50% by Indian vessels in terms of tonnage and the balance in the vessels belonging to the credit-giving country. In the case of imports from West Germany, and Japan, the shipments are to be made by Indian vessels and/or vessels belonging to West Germany and Japan. These are being adhered to. One consignment was shipped by West German suppliers by mistake in a third country vessels. This has been taken up with the West German Government for regularisation so that there is no foreign exchange loss to us.

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

HEAVY ELECTRICALS, BHOPAL

1930. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal received a quotation of £5000 per set of rectifiers on the 19th August, 1963 which was valid upto October, 1963;

(b) whether the order could not be placed upto the last date and was in fact confirmed only in February, 1964, when the quotation had gone up to £5285 per set; and

(c) if so, whether Government have made an inquiry for this delay which resulted in extra expenditure of £4425 in foreign exchange and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Fifteen sets of Rectifiers were required for the construction of Railway Electric Multiple Units. In response to a technical enquiry from Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal, a quotation dated the 9th August, 1963 was received from Messrs. Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., of the U.K., valid upto the 30th Sep-

tember, 1963, quoting a price of £5000 per set FOB, U.K. Port. The validity was subsequently extended, on request, upto the 10th October, 1963.

Before placing the order, the Indian Company had to obtain the clearance of the Directorate General of Technical Development to the import, from indigenous angle. This was obtained in January, 1964. Approval of the Railways to the import was received in February, 1964.

In the meantime, Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., raised the quotation from £5000 per set to £6000 per set. This was brought down by negotiation to £5295 per set. This was considered reasonable in view of the wage award in the U.K., and was agreed to by the Railways.

FALL IN OFF-TAKE OF RAILWAY WAGONS

1931. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been heavy fall in the off-take of railway wagons and the traffic fell to 204 million tons at the end of 1965-66 as against estimated traffic of 230 million tons;

(b) whether there was further fall in the traffic during 1967-68 and if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether this fall was primarily due to higher freight rates as compared to motor transport rates and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) During 1965-66, 203 million tonnes of originating goods were loaded by rail as against the capacity created for 215 million tonnes, which included an element of reserve capacity to cope with peak demands.

(b) The existing traffic trends indicate that the current year 1967-68 may close with a fall in loading of about 2 per cent as compared to 1965-66.

(c) No. But the drop in traffic has been due to fall in demands caused by the general recession in the country, accentuated by labour unrest and civil disturbances, and unprecedented drought conditions.

सूती : डा उद्योग

1932. श्री राखी सिंह शर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि सूती कपड़ा उद्योग इस समय भारी संकट में है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सूती कपड़ा उद्योग की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उद्योग-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुशी) : (क) जी हां। सरकार को पता है कि कपड़ा उद्योग के कुछ कारखानों को वित्तीय अथवा अन्य कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

(ख) इन कठिनाइयों के उत्पन्न होने के कारण प्रत्येक मिल के विषय में भिन्न-भिन्न हैं, परन्तु सामान्यतः उनके कारण यह है : उत्पाद की लागतों पर मुद्रा-स्फीति का प्रभाव और मांग में मंदी। इस स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये समय-समय पर जो विभिन्न उपाय किये गये हैं उनमें से कुछ ये हैं : कपास की औसत उपज बढ़ाने के लिये कार्यवाही, अधिक रुई प्राप्त करके उसका सुव्यवस्थित विपणन करने का प्रबन्ध, आधुनिकीकरण तथा पुनः स्थापन के लिये ऋण की सुविधाजनक शर्तें उपलब्ध कराना, उन मिलों में, जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से तो सक्षम हैं परन्तु जिनके बन्द होने की आशंका हो, प्रत्यक्ष हस्तक्षेप करने की व्यवस्था तथा साथ ही गत अप्रैल में नियन्त्रित कपड़े के गुणक मूल्यों में कुछ वृद्धि करने की स्वीकृति आदि। सरकार स्थिति पर निगरानी रख रही है और जब कभी भी आवश्यकता पड़ेगी, तब यथाचित उपाय किये जायेंगे।

भिड़ से इटावा, शिवपुरा से सवाई-माधोपुर, और भिड़ से उरई तक रेलवे लाइनें

1933. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भिड़ से इटावा, शिवपुरा से सवाई-माधोपुर और भिड़ से ही उरई तक रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) क्या इन लाइनों के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० नु० पुनाबा) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) भिण्ड और इटावा के बीच (लगभग 34 किलोमीटर) बड़ी लाइन के एक रेल सम्पर्क के लिए 1952 में प्रारम्भिक यातायात सर्वेक्षण किया गया था; जिससे पता चला कि यह लाइन अलाभप्रद होगी। इसलिये इस लाइन के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव पर आगे कार्यवाई नहीं की गई। अन्य दोनों प्रस्तावित लाइनों अर्थात् शिवपुर-सवाई माधोपुर और भिण्ड-उरई के लिए इसके पहले कोई जांच नहीं की गई थी।

भिलाई में उत्पादन

1934. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ग) भिलाई स्टील प्लांट, मध्य प्रदेश में कितने माल का उत्पादन हुआ है ;

(ख) 1966-67 में देशवार कितने मूल्य का निर्यात किया गया है; और

(ग) उक्त कारखाने में बने उस माल का व्योरा और मात्रा कितनी है जो देश की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के बाद फालतू बच गया है और जिसका निर्यात नहीं किया जा सका है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख),
वर्ष 1966-67 में भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने

के उत्पादन की मात्रा और निर्यात का मूल्य
इस प्रकार :

(मात्रा हजार टनों में)
(मूल्य मिलियन रुपयों में)

उत्पाद	विक्रेय उत्पादन		1966-67 में निर्यात	
	मात्रा	मूल्य (लगभग)	मात्रा	मूल्य
कच्चा लोहा	549	164.7	158	41.4
आर्द्ध	602	336.8	—	—
तैयार इस्पात	726	515.1	30	15.0
कुल लोहा और इस्पात	1,877	1,016.6	188	56.4

(ग) 31-3-66 और 31-3-67 को
भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने का स्वरण-स्कन्ध
इस प्रकार था:—

(मात्रा टनों में)

उत्पाद	विक्रेय स्वरण-स्कन्ध	
	31-3-66	31-3-67
कच्चा लोहा	34,840	87,629
अर्द्ध तैयार	7,039	25,330
तैयार इस्पात	10,250	63,691
कुल लोहा और इस्पात	52,129	1,76,650

वर्ष में स्टॉक में वृद्धि का कारण कुछ हद
तक यह है कि विक्री उत्पादन के बराबर नहीं
हुई।

EXPORT PROMOTION PROGRAMME

1935. SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN : Will
the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to
state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the All
India Exporters' Chamber has at its
meeting at Bombay on the 31st January,
1968 suggested to the Central Government
that the current year should be devoted to
export promotion;

(b) whether they have also suggested
certain measures to be taken by Government
to boost exports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the
steps taken to implement them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c).
Government have so far not received any
suggestion said to have been made by the
All India Exporters' Chamber at its meet-
ing at Bombay on 31st January, 1968.

IMPORT DUTY ON RAW SILK

1936. SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN : Will
the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to
state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian
Silk Association have submitted certain pro-
posals to Government to make Indian Silk
Products competitive in the world markets;

(b) if so, whether these proposals have
been considered by Government; and

(c) if so, what are the proposals and
reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c).
The Indian Silk Association at its first an-
nual Convention held at New Delhi last
month passed a number of resolutions more
important of which are the following:—

(1) Step up production of raw silk in
India;

- (2) Improve quality of silkworm races and evolving high yielding races for higher productivity;
- (3) Abolition of import duty on raw silk;
- (4) Maintenance of buffer stocks of imported and indigenous silk by the Central Silk Board for distribution to the manufacturer-exporters;
- (5) Reduction of airfreight on silk fabrics for export; and
- (6) Effectively publicise Indian silks in foreign markets.

The above proposals which were received by Government only recently are under consideration.

STATEMENT BY ISRAEL'S COMMERCE MINISTER

1937. SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN :
SHRI DEVEEKAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report that the Commerce Minister of Israel has stated that his Government can sell to India, fertilizer, insecticides and agricultural machinery;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he has shown his Government's willingness to purchase iron, steel, rubber etc. from India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) There are no special restrictions on trade with Israel and any specific offers from Israel can be considered by Indian parties concerned in the ordinary course.

STOPPAGE OF TRAIN AT SONAILI

1938. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a demand for a passenger stop at Sonaili Station in Katihar District;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether Government propose to extend the passengers train running between Radhikapur and Barsoi to Katihar to facilitate the passengers of Sonaili ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). With effect from 20th February, 1968, 123 Up/124 Dn. Manihari-ghat-Katihar passenger trains have been extended to run to and from Radhikapur and stoppages have been provided at Sonaili station by these trains.

LIGHTING ARRANGEMENT IN FIRST CLASS COMPARTMENTS

1939. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the lighting arrangements in the First Class Compartments in the Indian Railways on many main lines are unsatisfactory; and

(b) if so, the action taken to improve the same in view of increased burglaries in trains ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) There have been some cases of deficiencies and defects in the lights in the first class compartments.

(b) A number of counter measures have been taken to overcome the difficulty of proper maintenance of train lighting, which are listed below :—

(i) Improvement in the standard of maintenance of train lighting equipments at terminal stations.

(ii) Inspection to ensure that the lights and fans and other amenities in the trains are in working order before the trains leave the starting stations.

(iii) Ensure that the lights, fans and other amenities are maintained in working order *en route* by Coach attendants who should attend to minor defects like replacement of bulbs, brushes, fuses etc.

- (iv) Frequent inspections by Administrative Officers to ensure strict compliance of various instructions issued in this regard.
- (v) Introduction of certain anti-theft and anti-pilferage measures to reduce unauthorised interference with the equipment.
- (vi) Review, re-organisation and rationalization of the maintenance facilities.
- (vii) Procurement of adequate quantities of spares of satisfactory standard, with special emphasis on vital items.
- (viii) Adoption of security measures in conjunction with the Railway Protection Force to ensure safety of equipment in the coaches.

The problem is being tackled by adopting all possible measures so that the amenities of lights are maintained in good working order.

THEFT OF RAILWAY PROPERTY

1940. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in the cases of theft of Railway Property during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the crime and also to bring the culprits to book ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) :

(a) Yes. There has been a slight increase in the incidence of thefts of Railway Property. The recovery of stolen property has, however, registered an improvement.

(b) The following measures have been/are being taken to check the incidence of thefts of Railway Property :—

- (1) Plain clothes Railway Protection Force staff are deputed to collect crime intelligence with a view to tracking down known criminals.
- (2) Special detective staff are detailed to collect intelligence regarding

receivers of stolen property and raids are organised on their shops with the assistance of the Police.

- (3) Zonal Headquarters' as well as Railway Board's Central Crime Bureau staff are deployed to conduct surprise raids to effect red-handed capture of the culprits.
- (4) Basic security measures are provided at all Workshops and stores.
- (5) Close co-ordination between the Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police and Police Officers is also maintained to deal with the criminals and receivers of stolen property.
- (6) Anti-theft measures exist in the shape of locking of compartments, welding and encasing electrical equipment, cleating and troughing of under frame wiring, shifting of theft prone equipment inside the coaches, so as to make their removal difficult by anti-social elements.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

1941. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many industrial units in the various Industrial Estates have either been closed or are running under loss due to lack of supply of raw materials and marketing of the goods produced;

(b) if so, the number of such sick units and the steps Government propose to take to help them; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the question of specifying the products in such industrial units and to create an agency for the purchase and sale of the products ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the concerned authorities and will be placed on the Table of the House.

PUBLIC SECTOR INDUSTRIES

1943. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of investment made in the public sector industries in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Union Territory of Chandigarh to the total investment in the public sector industries in the country;

(b) whether Government are aware that these States and Territories have been ignored hitherto in the establishment of public sector industries; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps to remove the disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The percentages of investment in Punjab and Haryana to the total investment in Central industrial projects during the three Plan periods are 1.30 and 0.33 respectively. The percentage of investment in Himachal Pradesh is negligible. There is no Central industrial project in the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

The Central industrial projects, primarily being in the field of basic and heavy industries, are located essentially on the basis of techno-economic considerations. There is no question of ignoring the claims of any particular State or Territory. As far as possible the special needs of particular regions within the limitation of techno-economic considerations are kept in view.

PRECISION INSTRUMENTS FACTORY,
PALGHAT

1945. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal to set up a Precision Instruments Factory at Palghat, Kerala State has been abandoned;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) when the land for this factory was acquired;

(d) the amount so far spent on this project by the State and Central Governments by way of land acquisition charges; and

(e) if the project has not been abandoned, when Government propose to start the industry at Palghat ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (b). The Mechanical Instruments Plant at Palghat is one of the two projects being implemented by the Instrumentation Limited, which has set up one plant at Kota. The Kota plant is expected to go into production by middle of this year. On account of the resources difficulty and due to slackening of demand for the instruments included for manufacture in the two plants, the project in Kerala is being postponed for the present. A final decision on this issue and allied matters is yet to be taken by the Government.

(c) and (d). Land measuring 588.2 acres for the Palghat project was taken over by the Instrumentation Limited in January, 1965 from the Government of Kerala, free of charge. No amount has, therefore, been spent on this project by the Central Government by way of land acquisition charges. The amount spent in this regard by the State Government is being ascertained and the information will be laid on the Table of the House.

CONVERSION OF METRE GAUGE INTO
BROAD GAUGE RAILWAY LINES

1946. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to convert the metre gauge railway lines into broad gauge;

(b) whether work has already started in this direction; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). As conversion of the entire M.G. system will involve a huge capital outlay and cause severe dislocation to traffic such

mans conversion is not envisaged at present. Conversion of a particular branch or a section is always considered on its merits, as and when justification arises for the same, subject to availability of funds, and having regard to the transport requirements and specific advantages of such conversion. The following metre gauge sections have been converted into broad gauge during the last three Five Year Plans :—

1. Renigunta-Gudur	33.72 Kms.
2. Gudivada-Bhimavaram	66.01 Kms.
3. Vijaywada-Masulipatam	78.76 Kms.
4. Katihar-Singhabad	111.00 Kms.
5. Kumedpur-Barsoi	28.33 Kms.
6. Siliguri-Haldibari	61.58 Kms.

Besides the above, the conversion of Poona-Miraj (267.18 Kms.) metre gauge section into broad gauge, is at present in progress.

DAMAGES TO RAILWAY PROPERTY

1947. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to large scale pilferage on Railways and damages done by lawless elements, fares and freights are being repeatedly increased resulting in great burden on the Railway users;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to competition posed by road transport, Railway earnings are falling; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to face these difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Pilferage from booked consignments, necessitating payment of compensation for shortages, pilferage of railway equipment, necessitating replacement of the articles stolen, and damage done to railway property by lawless elements would naturally add to the costs of working of the railways. But, these factors are not the main causes which have led to increases in freight and fares. The main factors are the increasing cost of staff and fuel and the level of traffic being depressed.

(b) Railway earnings have not been falling, but it is correct that road competition has affected the Railways' traffic in certain high rated commodities.

(c) To meet road competition the Railways continuously strive to improve the quality of service. Some aspects that receive constant attention are timely supply of wagons and transit time. Quick transit services and super-express goods services provide fast transport. Various measures are adopted to prevent losses and damage during transit. Where justified and practicable, packing conditions are made easier and less expensive. Reduced station to station rates are also quoted. Out Agencies and City Booking Agencies are opened and street collection and delivery services organized for providing to the customer integrated rail-cum-road transport. Container services are being introduced between important stations to provide door to door service and eliminate costly packing and at the same time save damage and pilferage in transit. A Marketing and Sales Organization has been set up on each Railway so that all aspects of railway working having a bearing on consumer satisfaction can be kept under watch at a fairly high level.

So far as pilferage is concerned, various measures have been adopted, such as escorting of all important trains, deployment of plain clothes R.P.F. staff for tracking down known pilferers, patrolling of affected sections, yards, sheds and platforms and other strategic points.

As for destruction of railway property, maintenance of law and order in railway premises as also safety and security of railway property being the responsibility of the State Government and the State Government Railway Police, all incidents of lawlessness/damage to railway property are promptly brought to their notice.

EXPORT OF STEEL AND IRON

1948. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the increase in export of steel, and iron in 1967-68;

(b) whether there is any likelihood of further demand from foreign countries and if so, the nature of demands and the targets of export during 1968-69; and

(c) the principal countries to which steel and iron were supplied and in what quantities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Increase in exports of iron and steel in 1967-68 over 1966-67 is likely to amount to 900,000 tonnes.

(b) For 1968-69, the estimated exports are 950,000 tonnes Pig Iron and 1 million tonnes of steel.

(c) A statement showing countrywise exports in April—November 1967 period is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT.—229/68.]

MINERAL SURVEY IN M.P. AND RAJASTHAN

1949. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any mineral survey has been undertaken recently in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the places where such surveys are going on at present and whether some mineral deposits have been found out; and

(c) the names of minerals found, the places where these have been found and the estimated deposits thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the field season 1967-68, the Geological Survey of India proposes to undertake mineral and groundwater investigations in the following districts :

Rajasthan : Jhunjhunu, Ajmer, Nagaur, Sikar, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Udaipur, Pali, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Bundi, Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jalor.

Madhya Pradesh : Surguja, Hoshangabad, Bilaspur, Balaghat, Sidhi, Jabalpur, Bastar, Dhar, Raipur, Ratlam, Mandasaur, Damoh, Sagar, Guna, Shahdol, Datia, Rewa, Betul, Bhind, Vidisha, Nimar and

(c) Estimated reserves of some of the important minerals found in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT.—230/68.]

ORDERS ON ENGINEERING FIRMS FOR SUPPLY OF WAGONS

1951. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have been asked by the engineering firms to place orders for the supply of wagons for 1969-70;

(b) how far this will help to overcome the present recession in engineering goods and also to keep the labour engaged; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No specific request has been received from the engineering firms for placement of orders against 1969-70 Programme.

(b) Based on the actual performance in 1966-67 and in 1967-68 so far the wagon builders in private sector have adequate load to keep their capacity engaged upto end of June, 1969.

(c) Does not arise.

AIR-CONDITIONED COACH FROM DELHI TO CHANDIGARH

1952. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many VIPs have now to travel by Kalka Mail from Delhi to Chandigarh in connection with various activities ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to start a daily Air-conditioned Coach from Delhi to Chandigarh or from Delhi to Kalka by the Kalka Mail; and

(c) if so, how long it will take to materialise the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). A daily A.C. coach already runs between Delhi and Kalka during summer months. During winter, an A.C. coach runs between Delhi and Kalka tri-weekly and the number of VIPs is less than 5 per month. The overall occupation of the tri-weekly A.C. coach during winter months is only about 50 per cent and does not justify starting a daily service.

(c) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में तांबे के निक्षेप

1954. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पिथौरागढ़ में बढ़िया किस्म के तांबे की सिलों के विशाल निक्षेप का पता लगा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनको निकालने के लिये सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये कार्यक्रम का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) वहां पर बिजली सप्लाई करने के लिए किस स्थान पर तथा कितनी बिजली पैदा की जायगी ; और

(घ) क्या वहां पर ही तांबे की सिलों से तांबा निकाला जायगा अथवा इस कार्य के लिये सिलों को मैदानों में ले जाया जायेगा ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० जमना रेड्डी) : (क) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने पिथौरागढ़ में अभी तक जो अनुसंधान किये हैं उनसे तांबा अयस्क के किसी विदोहन योग्य निक्षेप का पता नहीं चला है।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होंगे।

क्रोयले का निक्षेप

1955. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में अच्छी किस्म के क्रोयले के कितने टन भंडार हैं ;

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(ख) ये भंडार विकासशील भारत को बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिये कितने वर्ष के लिये पर्याप्त होंगे ;

(ग) इस बारे में इसके बाद क्या व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) क्या दीर्घकालीन आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने क्रोयले की खपत कम करने तथा इसके स्थान पर शक्ति के किसी अन्य साधन को काम में लाने के लिये कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (घ). उच्च कोटि के क्रोयले के आरक्षण, जोकि घोषित प्रवर श्रेणी जैसे हैं, 1,370 मिलियन टन के लगभग हैं। वर्तमान उत्पादन स्तर पर यह आरक्षण 50 से 60 वर्ष तक चलने की आशा है। विशेषतया क्रोकिंग क्रोयला सुरक्षित रखने के लिये और बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिये, कई प्रकार के साधनों, जैसे कि धोना और संमिश्रण करना, का आश्रय लिया गया है। नये संसाधनों को प्रमाणित करने के लिये समन्वेषण और उच्च कोटियों को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये वैज्ञानिक उपयोग पर निरन्तर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। उच्च कोटि के क्रोकिंग क्रोयले के उपयोग कम करने का काम, विशेषतया, हाथ में है। इस सम्बन्ध में वाणिज्यिक संभावनाएं अभी स्थापित नहीं हुई हैं, यद्यपि प्रयत्न जारी हैं।

मुंगेर रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट चलती गाड़ी में गोली चलने की घटना

1956. श्री ओंकार लाल शेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 27 जनवरी, 1968 को समाचारपत्रों में छपा यह समाचार सही है कि मुंगेर रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट एक चलती हुई रेलगाड़ी में एक महिला तथा दो पुरुषों की

गोली से हत्या कर दी गई थी और उनका सामान लूट लिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की कोई जांच कराई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जमालपुर, किऊल या भागलपुर की रेलवे पुलिस को अब तक इस तरह की घटना की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता।

रेल दुर्घटनाओं की जांच करने के लिये आयोग

1957. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा :
क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने रेल दुर्घटनाओं की जांच करने के लिये एक आयोग बनाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस आयोग ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या-क्या मुख्य सिफारिशें की गई हैं।

रेलवे-मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं। फिर भी भारतीय रेल अधिनियम, 1890 की धारा 4 के अधीन नियुक्त रेलों के निरीक्षक अपने सांविधिक कर्तव्यों का पालन करते आ रहे हैं जिसमें रेल दुर्घटनाओं के कारणों की जांच करना शामिल है, विशेषकर उन दुर्घटनाओं की जांच करना जिसमें सवारी ढोने वाली गाड़ियां दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होती हैं और जिसमें जन जीवन की हानि होती है या सख्त चोटें पहुंचती हैं अथवा रेल-सम्पत्ति को गंभीर क्षति पहुंचती है। रेल दुर्घटना समिति 1962 (कुंजरू समिति) की सिफारिशों के

अनुसार रेल निरीक्षालय का नाम बदलकर रेल संरक्षा आयोग कर दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता।

नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्मों पर शंड

1958. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा :
क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर अब अनेक रेल गाड़ियां रुकती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्लेटफार्म संख्या 4 और 5 पर शंड बनाने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है; और

(ग) शंड बनाने में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे-मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :
(क) जी हां।

(ख) इन प्लेटफार्मों पर शंड की व्यवस्था करने के प्रस्तावों की जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) इन प्लेटफार्मों पर शंड लगवाने में कितना समय लगेगा, इस समय इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ बताना सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि इस काम की अभी मंजूरी नहीं दी गयी है। यदि रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा समिति इसका अनुमोदन करे और रकम उपलब्ध हो; तो इस काम को भावी निर्माण कार्यक्रमों में शामिल किया जायेगा।

राजस्थान की खानें जिनसे धातु नहीं निकाले गए

1959. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा :
क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में कोटा और बूंदी की पहाड़ियों की खानों

से तांबा, लोहा और जिप्सम नहीं निकाला गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सर्वेक्षण कार्य कब कराये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (श्री जल्ला रेड्डी) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) और (ग). तथापि भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किये गये सर्वेक्षण के फल स्वरूप चूना पत्थर और सीसा रेती के भंडार देखे गये हैं। बूंदी जिले का थोड़ा सा भाग भी हवाई सर्वेक्षण करने के क्षेत्र में सम्मिलित करने के लिये चुना गया है।

(घ) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

भोजनयानों में चाय की सप्लाई

1960. श्री ओंकार लाल बोरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे में भोजन-यानों में सप्लाई की जाने वाली चाय का मूल्य बढ़ा दिया गया है जब कि चीनी के साथ गुड़ अथवा खंडसारी का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भोजन की कीमत भी बढ़ा दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसा करने का कारण क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चं० सु० पुनाचा) :

(क) चाय बनाने के सामान जैसे चाय, दूध आदि की कीमत बढ़ जाने के कारण 1 नवम्बर,

1967 से रेलों पर भोजनयानों में बिकने वाली चाय की कीमत बढ़ा दी गयी थी। केवल अपरिहार्य परिस्थितियों में जब चीनी उपलब्ध नहीं थी, तभी चाय बनाने या देने में गुड़ या खंडसारी का प्रयोग किया गया।

चाय में खंडसारी या गुड़ का इस्तेमाल करने पर चाय की अलग दर निश्चित करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) भोजन तैयार करने के सामान पर लागत और कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि के कारण भोजन की कीमत भी बढ़ानी पड़ी।

CEMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA

1961. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cement Corporation of India has been asked to allocate cement and to direct movement of cement from cement factories; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to certain defects and irregularities in the working of Cement Allocation and Coordinating Organisation set up by the Cement Industry for distribution of cement and difference of opinion among its members, it had become clear that this organisation could not ensure proper distribution of cement throughout the country. In view of the necessity for movement of cement from surplus to deficit areas and for maintaining uniform f.o.r. price all over the country, it was decided to substitute a Government Controlled Agency namely the Cement Corporation of India Ltd. to perform for a period of one year w.e.f. 1-1-1968, the functions of allocation and distribution of cement.

EFFECT OF SUEZ CANAL CLOSURE ON EXPORT OF STEEL

1962. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the closure of Suez Canal helped the exports of steel from our country;

(b) if not, whether Government are considering a new export-oriented pattern; and

(c) the further steps which Government have taken to increase the exports in view of the production by the new units that will be commissioned in the next few years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The closure of Suez Canal has made our exports more competitive in certain markets such as East Africa and Middle Eastern countries but less competitive in the East European market. On balance, there was perhaps a marginal advantage to us.

(b) In view of the answer to (a) above, this question does not arise.

(c) Continuous efforts are being made to increase exports to world markets. As a result of this drive, exports during the year 1967-68 are likely to amount to over Rs. 50 crores as against about Rs. 20 crores in 1966-67. It is likely that in the years to come this trend will be maintained.

STEEL, MINES AND METALS MINISTER'S VISIT TO U.K.

1963. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he paid a visit to U.K. recently;

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

(c) whether Government propose to lay on the Table a copy of his recommendations and the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the visit, I had talks with British Ministers and the British

Steel Corporation on the organisation aspects of a publicly-owned steel industry. A copy of my report on the Study of the British Steel Corporation is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-231/68]. In the re-organisation of our public sector steel industry which is presently under Government's consideration, the organisational experiences of publicly-owned steel industry elsewhere would no doubt be taken into account. Furthermore, I had discussions on the question of technical assistance for the Durgapur Steel Plant. The British Steel Corporation team sponsored by the British Government on the basis of these discussions is currently at Durgapur to appraise the requirements of the steelworks of equipment and technical assistance to be provided from Britain.

CHITTARANJAN HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL

1964. SHRI DEVAN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have imposed English as medium of instruction at the Chittaranjan Higher Secondary School at Chittaranjan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that about 90 per cent of the students in the school speak Bengali and Hindi;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the Chittaranjan Railwaymen Union have sent a memorandum protesting against the imposition of English and demanding introduction of Hindi and Bengali; and

(d) if so the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the conversion of the school into a Bengali and Hindi medium ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

RAIL TRANSPORT CAPACITY

1965. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rail transport capacity for carriage of goods has been generally ahead of demand during 1966-67;

- (b) if so, the causes thereof; and
(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The traffic offerings did not come up to the expected levels due to the general recession in economic activity in the country and drought conditions.

(c) The causes were beyond the control of Railways. However, special steps have been taken to attract more traffic to the Railways. Marketing and Sales Organisations have been specially set up on all the Railways to attract new traffic. Improvements in the quality of service have also been effected by providing container service, faster transit by dieselised Super Express goods trains, etc.

IMPORT OF MACHINERY

1967. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1866 on the 24th November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether Government have since made inquiries from the respective industries and firms producing engineering machinery and parts as to which of them individually and taken together can meet the demands of the respective machineries and parts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The Directorate General of Technical Development are required to keep a close watch on the progress and production facilities of indigenous manufacturers of engineering machinery and parts. All requests for imports as for instance of Machine tools, are screened with regard to indigenous availability of equivalent items and intending importers are put in touch or specifically informed of the indigenous sources from which their requirements could be met. This is a continuing process, covering the entire spectrum of industry which is widening as more

and more items get progressively manufactured in the country.

RAILWAY HALTS

1968. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether enquiries have been completed for the opening of railway halts at Muraita between Kamtaul and Jogiara Station, Korahia between Khajouli and Jayanagar Stations, and at Rajendra bridge on the northern side and in place of the present Simariaghat Station;

(b) if so, the result thereof and decision taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). Enquiries have been completed for the opening of railway halts at Muraita between Kamtaul and Jogiara stations and Korahia between Khajouli and Jayanagar stations. The provision of halts at Muraita and Korahia has not been found feasible as they will result in recurring loss to the Railway.

There is no station of the name Simariaghat. There is, however, a station of the name Simaria and a train halt named Rajendra Pul Halt is already provided on the Northern side of the Rajendra Bridge between Simaria and Hathidah junction stations. A suggestion received from the Mandal Shikshak Sangh, Darbhanga, to shift the halt close to the Rajendra Bridge is under examination.

(c) The suggestion about the shifting of Rajendra Pul Halt has only recently been received and as the financial & technical implications of the proposal have to be examined carefully, it will take some time before the enquiries are completed.

कपास का रजित भंडार

1969. श्री देवराज पाटिल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
(क) क्या सरकार ने कपास के मूल्यों में कमी होने के फलस्वरूप कपास उत्पादकों से उचित मूल्य पर कपास खरीद कर कपास

का रक्षित भण्डार बनाने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख) : कपास के मूल्य अब भी चालू मौसम के लिये निर्धारित न्यूनतम समर्थक मूल्यों से काफी ऊंचे चल रहे हैं। कपास का रक्षित भंडार बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिये गठित की गई समिति के प्रतिवेदन की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

मुरादाबाद और लखनऊ के बीच गाड़ियों में 'स्लीपर' डिब्बे

1970. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुरादाबाद और लखनऊ के बीच चलने वाली किसी गाड़ी में 'स्लीपर' डिब्बे में कोई कोटा निश्चित नहीं है जिसके कारण व्यापारियों तथा विदेशी व्यापारियों को बड़ी असुविधा तथा कठिनाई होती है ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त कठिनाइयों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए मुरादाबाद से लखनऊ जाने वाली गाड़ियों में कुछ कोटा निर्धारित करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) इस समय मुरादाबाद और लखनऊ के बीच चलने वाली किसी भी गाड़ी के शयन-यानों में मुरादाबाद स्टेशन से आरक्षण के लिए शायिकाओं का कोटा नियत नहीं है। मुरादाबाद स्टेशन पर इन यानों में आरक्षण की मांगों को गाड़ी प्रस्थान के स्टेशन पर उस कोटे से पूरा किया जाता है जो रास्ते के स्टेशनों के लिए अलग से नियत होता है। देखने में आया है कि 30 डाउन लखनऊ मेल में इस कारण यात्रियों को कुछ असुविधा होती है।

(ख) 1-3-1968 से 30 डाउन लखनऊ मेल के तीसरे दर्जे के तीन टियर वाले शयन-यान में मुरादाबाद स्टेशन के लिए दो शायिका का छोटा नियत किया जा रहा है। अन्य गाड़ियों में इस स्टेशन के लिए अलग कोटा रखने का औचित्य नहीं पाया गया है।

LATE ARRIVAL OF FLYING MAIL IN DELHI

1971. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Flying Mail which is the fastest train from Amritsar to Delhi reaches Delhi late frequently, sometimes even at Zero hour, thus putting the passengers to great inconvenience;

(b) whether this train is unnecessarily held up either at Sonapat/Badli/Narela for want of platforms for incoming trains to Delhi; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter and whether Government propose to advance the time of starting of the Flying Mail from Amritsar ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The number of occasions when the Flying Mail reached Delhi over half an hour late was 23 during November, 1967; 28 during December, 1967, 13 during January, 1968 and 6 during February, 1968 (upto 20th February).

(b) and (c). During November and December 1967, the running of this train on the saturated Delhi-Ambala single line section was affected by frequent alarm chain pulling on this and other trains upsetting the pattern of movement, frequent foggy weather, etc. However, as a result of special efforts made, the running of this train has improved during the last two months and all possible steps are being taken to ensure its punctual running. It has not been found feasible to advance the time of starting of the Flying Mail from Amritsar.

पूर्व रेलवे में स्थानापन्न कर्मचारी

1972. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्व रेलवे के विभिन्न डिब्बीजनों में पृथक-पृथक कितने स्थानापन्न कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे कितने रेलवे कर्मचारी हैं जो एक वर्ष से अधिक समय से काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या उन्हें स्थानापन्न रखने के लिए रेलवे बोर्ड ने कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो वह समय-सीमा कितनी है ;

(ङ) क्या दानापुर के स्थानापन्न यातायात कर्मचारियों ने रिक्त पदों पर उनकी नियुक्ति की जाने के बारे में पूर्व रेलवे के महा प्रबन्धक और दानापुर डिब्बीजन के प्रभागीय अधीक्षक को एक ज्ञापन भेजा है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० म० पुनाचा) :

(क) से (च) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

शेखपुरा (बिहार) में पत्थर कूटने का कारखाना

1973. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे प्रशासन ने बिहार राज्य में मुंगेर जिले में शेखपुरा में पत्थर कूटने का एक कारखाना स्थापित किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह कारखाना पिछले 40 वर्षों से वहां चल रहा था ;

(ग) क्या उस कारखाने में पत्थर कूटने के लिये एक ठेकेदार के माध्यम से 1500 मजदूरों की सेवाओं का उपयोग किया जाता था ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस वर्ष रेलवे प्रशासन ने न तो ठेकेदार के माध्यम से और न ही विभागीय तौर पर पत्थर कूटने का कार्य करवाया, जिसके फलस्वरूप 1500 मजदूर बेकार हो गये हैं ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उस कारखाने में काम बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(च) क्या इन बेरोजगार मजदूरों को रेलवे में कोई दूसरा काम देने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे-मंत्री (श्री चे० म० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सबान नहीं उठता।

(ग) से (ङ) : रेलों ठेकेदारों के जरिये अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार गिट्टी मंगाती हैं। शेखपुरा खुदान से जहां ठेकेदार लगभग 600 मजदूरों को काम पर रखते थे, वर्तमान ठेकों के अनुसार सप्लाई दिसम्बर, 67 में ही पूरी हो गयी है और आगे सप्लाई अगले वित्त वर्ष में ली जायगी।

(च) जी नहीं। ठेके की समाप्ति पर ठेकेदारों के मजदूरों को रेलवे में नौकरी नहीं दी जाती।

हथीदा स्टेशन

1974. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व रेलवे में हथीदा स्टेशन में तृतीय श्रेणी का कोई विश्राम कक्ष नहीं है।

(ख) क्या वहां पेय जल की सप्लाई के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या इस स्टेशन पर नीचा प्लेटफार्म है और वहां कोई उपरि पुल नहीं है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वहां दुर्घटनाएं होती रहती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार यात्रियों की इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने का है और इस सम्बन्ध में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं। वहां तीसरे दर्जे का एक प्रतीक्षालय पहले से मौजूद है।

(ख) जी नहीं। दो नल कूप लग हुए हैं। एक स्टेशन की इमारत से पूर्व और दूसरा पश्चिम की ओर है। गर्मी के महीनों में यात्रियों को पानी देने के लिए पर्याप्त संख्या में कर्मचारी तैनात किये जाते हैं।

(ग) इस स्टेशन पर रेलवे लाइन की सतह के बराबर ऊंचा केवल एक प्लेटफार्म है और कोई ऊपरी पैदल पुल नहीं है। केवल एक दुर्घटना के अलावा, जो 1964 में हुई थी, इस स्टेशन पर और कोई दुर्घटना होने की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

(घ) इस स्टेशन पर 1000 वर्ग फुट के एक और प्रतीक्षालय और 1000 वर्गफुट छतदार प्लेटफार्म की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव चालू वर्ष के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया है। इस स्टेशन पर अन्य प्रबन्ध पर्याप्त समझे जाते हैं।

तारेगना रेलवे स्टेशन (पूर्व रेलवे)

1975. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व रेलवे में तारेगना स्टेशन पर रेलवे लाइन के पूर्व तथा पश्चिम की ओर प्लेटफार्म पर कोई शैड नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यात्रियों के लिये पूर्वी प्लेटफार्म पर न तो पेय जल की

कोई व्यवस्था है और न ही स्टेशन पर सार्वजनिक उपयोग का कोई नल है ;

(ग) क्या तीसरे दर्जे की महिला यात्रियों के लिये कोई अलग तथा छतदार विश्राम कक्ष नहीं है ;

(घ) क्या तीसरे दर्जे की टिकट घर की खिड़की पर शैड की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इन असुविधाओं को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) माल गोदाम से लगे हुए पश्चिमी प्लेटफार्म पर 400 वर्गफुट का एक शैड मौजूद है। पूर्वी प्लेटफार्म पर शैड नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं। पश्चिमी प्लेटफार्म के पास एक खुले कुएं के अलावा हर प्लेटफार्म के पास एक नल-कूप की व्यवस्था की गयी है। पीने का पानी देने के लिए पर्याप्त कर्मचारी भी तैनात किये गये हैं।

(ग) सम्भवतः आशय तीसरे दर्जे के महिला प्रतीक्षालय से है, विश्रामालय से नहीं। यद्यपि तीसरे दर्जे की महिला यात्रियों के लिए कोई अलग प्रतीक्षालय नहीं है, फिर भी उनके लिए एक अलग छतदार स्थान मौजूद है। तीसरे दर्जे के लम्बे-चौड़े प्रतीक्षालय में महिलाओं के लिये एक अलग घेरा बनाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है, जिसमें काफी जगह होगी।

(घ) जी नहीं। टिकट घर की खिड़की पर उपयुक्त छत है।

(ङ) इस समय जो सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं, वे वर्तमान यातायात के लिए पर्याप्त समझी जाती हैं। फिर भी टिकट घर की खिड़की के पास एक 8 फुट चौड़ा बरामदा बनाने का विचार है।

SYNTHETICS SUBSTITUTE FOR JUTE

1976. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., and the Oil cartels have introduced synthetic fibre whose cost of production is less than that of jute; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to protect the Indian jute Industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Various manufacturers have introduced synthetic substitutes in overseas markets which sell in competition with jute goods.

(b) The industry is being given assistance in conducting research for development of finer fabrics etc. At the same time steps are being taken to improve the yield both in terms of quality and quantity, reduction of jute content of the fabric and also improving the manufacturing efficiency of the industry. On a review, export duties on certain varieties of jute goods have been reduced with effect from February 7, 1968.

TRAIN-BUS COLLISION NEAR LAKHIMPUR

1977. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a train hit the bus on the 5th February, 1968 on the unmanned level crossing between Bhira Kheri and Mailani Stations near Lakhimpur on the North Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the cause thereof;

(c) the number of persons killed and injured as a result thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation.

(c) In this accident 10 persons travelling in the bus were killed and 37 injured.

(d) Suitable action will be taken on completion of the enquiry.

मैसर्स ओवल इंडस्ट्रीज के साथ गंधक की सप्लाई का करार

1978. श्री मधु लिमबे क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंधक की सप्लाई के लिये मैसर्स ओवल इंडस्ट्रीज के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने से पहिले इस फर्म की पृष्ठभूमि के बारे में डन एण्ड ब्रैडस्ट्रीट की रिपोर्ट नहीं मांगी गई थी ;

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

(ग) क्या इस गलती के लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) : सरकारी उपक्रम समिति ने, जिसने राज्य व्यापार निगम के मैसर्स ओवल इंडस्ट्रीज के साथ हुए गंधक के सौदे की जांच की थीं, अन्य बातों के साथ साथ इस प्रसंग में भी कुछ अभिकथन किये हैं। समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

मैसर्स ओवल इंडस्ट्रीज के साथ गंधक का सौदा

1979. श्री मधु लिमबे : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में विदेशी फर्मों के प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करने से पहिले इनकी पृष्ठभूमि तथा परिचय-पत्र के बारे में सूचना मांगने के बारे में कोई नियम बनाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) विदेशी फर्मों की पृष्ठभूमि और पूर्व परिचय के संबंध में सूचनाएं प्राप्त करने की क्रियाविधि पहले ही प्रचलित है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना

1980. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के निर्माण के बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इस कारखाने की स्थापना पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई है ; और

(ग) इस कारखाने का निर्माण-कार्य कब तक पूर्ण होने की सम्भावना है और इसमें किस वर्ष से उत्पादन आरम्भ हो जायगा ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० जगन्ना रेड्डी) : (क) कुल 31,210 एकड़ अपेक्षित भूमि में से 21,202 एकड़ भूमि प्राप्त कर ली गई है। कारखाने के स्थल को समतल करने का काम लगभग पूरा हो गया है, जो थोड़ा सा काम रहता है उसके 31 मार्च, 1968 तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है। कोल्ड रोलिंग मिल्स परिक्षेत्र के सिवाय सभी परिक्षेत्रों में सिविल इंजीनियरी का काम आरम्भ किया जा चुका है। मार्च 1968 में जैसे ही बकिंग ड्राइम्स प्राप्त होंगी वैसे ही कोल्ड रोलिंग मिल्स के परिक्षेत्र में काम शुरू कर दिया जाएगा। मिट्टी के 13.62 मिलियन घन मीटर के कुल काम और कंक्रीट के 1.50 मिलियन घन मीटर के कुल काम की तुलना में जनवरी 1968 तक क्रमशः 1.20 मिलियन घन मीटर और 9,216 घन मीटर काम हो चुका था। 1 मई 1966 में बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड और सोवियत संगठन त्याजपरोमएक्सपोर्ट के बीच 177,166 टन उपकरणों, इस्पात के ढांचों ऊष्मसह और पाइपों की सप्लाई के लिए करार किया गया था जिसमें से जनवरी 1968 के अन्त तक 17,626 टन

उपकरण और दूसरा सामान आ चुका है। करार के अनुसार रूस से संयंत्र, उपकरण और सामान आदि जुलाई 1970 तक आ जाएगा।

बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड ने हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन को 98,000 टन, माईनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन, दुर्गापुर को 13,860 टन और हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, भोपाल, को 1,577 टन, भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, हैदराबाद, को 1,900 टन, भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, त्रिचिरापल्ली, को 1,900 टन, भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, हरद्वार, को 218 टन, इन्स्ट्रूमेंटेशन लिमिटेड, कोटा, को 600 टन, इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, बंगलोर को 50 टन संयंत्र, उपकरण और संरचनात्मक सप्लाई करने और ढांचों के संविरचन और अधिष्ठापन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड को आर्डर दिये हैं जिसने 97,200 टन के लिए आगे ठेके दे दिये हैं और शेष 40,000 टन के लगभग के ठेके देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

तैयार होने पर इस्पात कारखाने की बस्ती में 10,000 के लगभग मकान होंगे। अब तक 1,772 स्थायी मकान बनाये जा चुके हैं और 2,520 मकान लगभग पूरे होने वाले हैं। गर्म बांध जो बस्ती और कारखाने के निर्माण के लिए जल की पूर्ति करेगा बनकर तैयार हो चुका है। बिहार सरकार तेनुघाट बांध बना रही है। यह बांध कारखाने के परिचालन के जल की पूर्ति करेगा।

(ख) अब तक प्रायोजना पर लगभग 82 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो चुका है।

(ग) संशोधित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार प्रथम धमन भट्टी सितम्बर 1970 में काम करना आरम्भ कर देगी और कारखाने का प्रथम चरण जिसमें 1.7 मिलियन टन इस्पात पिण्डों और 880,000 टन फाउण्ड्री ग्रेड

कच्चे लोहे का उत्पादन होगा, दिसम्बर, 1971 के अन्त तक तैयार हो जाएगा और उत्पादन करने लगेगा।

बीरसिंहपुर स्टेशन पर उपरि पुल

1981. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे में बीरसिंहपुर स्टेशन में कोई उपरि-पुल नहीं है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उस स्टेशन के दोनों ओर बसे हुए लोगों को दूसरी ओर आने जाने में बहुत कठिनाई होती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां पर उपरि पुल न होने के कारण बहुत से लोग रेलवे लाइन पार करते समय दुर्घटना का शिकार हो गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पाली के निवासियों से वहां पर उपरि पुल बनाये जाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई अभ्यावेदन मिला है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे-मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाभा) : (क) इस स्टेशन पर यात्री प्लेटफार्मों को मिलाने वाला एक ऊपरी पैदल पुल पहले से मौजूद है। लेकिन स्टेशन यार्ड के ऊपर कोई ऊपरी पैदल पुल नहीं है जिससे स्टेशन के पूर्वी सिरे पर रेलवे लाइन पार करने वालों को कुछ कठिनाई होती है।

(ख) 6-6-1963 से 7-8-1967 तक की अवधि में रेलवे लाइन पार करते हुए 5 आदमी दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुए थे।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) शहडोल के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के परामर्श से रेल-प्रशासन द्वारा रेलवे यार्ड पर एक ऊपरी पैदल पुल बनाने के प्रस्ताव को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

माहिम-बांदरा रेलवे लाइन

1982. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिमी रेलवे ने माहिम और बांदरा रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के लिए 4 लाख रुपये की लागत पर कन्निरास्तान की भूमि अर्जित की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अर्जित की गई भूमि का कुल क्षेत्रफल कितना है और इसके लिये इतनी अधिक राशि देने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में गोरे-गांव रेजिडेंट्स एसोसिएशन से कोई शापन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे-मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाभा) : (क) जी नहीं। पश्चिम रेलवे के बिजली युक्त बम्बई उपनगरीय खंड पर बांदरा और माहिम स्टेशनों के बीच दो अतिरिक्त लाइनों की व्यवस्था के लिए निर्माण-कार्य के सम्बन्ध में माहिम स्टेशन के निकट 453 वर्ग गज क्षेत्रफल वाले जमीन के टुकड़े के लिए जो कि मुस्लिम कन्निरास्तान का हिस्सा है, सरकार और हिज्र हाइनेस आगा खां के बीच 999 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अनुमति और लाइसेंस करारनामा किया गया है। इस करारनामे की शर्तों के अनुसार इस करार के चलते रहने तक की अवधि में इस जमीन के लिए सरकार प्रतिवर्ष 1 रु० की नाममात्र की फीस देती रहेगी।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ) : जी हां। गोरेगांव प्रवासी संघ, बम्बई से एक शापन मिला है और उन्हें सूचित किया गया है कि लोक-हित और यथासम्भव शीघ्र से शीघ्र इन लाइनों की व्यवस्था की दृष्टि से उपयुक्त करारनामा किया गया है।

FALL IN HANDLOOM EXPORTS

1983. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that handloom exports are declining; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The following steps have been taken to check the decline in the exports of handloom goods :—

- (1) A programme of publicity for handloom fabrics has been undertaken in U.S.A. through the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi.
- (2) A programme for popularising and producing handloom ready-made garments has been undertaken by the Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corporation, New Delhi in collaboration with Mr. Pierre Cardin, the famous French fashion designer.
- (3) A handicraft and handloom delegation was sent to South East Asian countries with a view to enquire into the prospects of increasing exports of handloom goods to these countries. Action has been initiated on the recommendations of this delegation.
- (4) E.E.C. countries have made a declaration that duty free entry will be allowed in the Common Market countries to the value of \$ one million each of Indian handloom silk fabrics and handloom cotton fabrics on a simple certificate that the product is handloomed and handprinted. A similar concession by Norway, Sweden and Denmark has also been secured.

हिन्दी में परिचय

1984. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 15 जनवरी, 1968 के बाद उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन विभिन्न समवायों तथा निगमों द्वारा जारी किये गये उन परिपत्रों की संख्या कितनी है जो "सामान्य आदेश" की श्रेणी में आते हैं तथा केवल अंग्रेजी में ही जारी किये गये हैं; और

(ख) उन्हें हिन्दी में भी जारी न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्र (श्री मोहम्मद शकी कुरैशी) : (क) और (ख) : जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL

1986. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a trade pact has recently been signed with Brazil;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement;

(c) the volume of exports to and imports from Brazil during the ensuing year under the agreement; and

(d) the products and by-products which will be mainly exchanged between the two countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Trade Agreement between India and Brazil was signed on the 3rd February, 1968, at New Delhi.

(b) The Agreement is general in nature and provides, *inter alia*, for reciprocal extension of most-favoured-nation treatment by the two countries to each other in matters of trade and tariffs. It will come into force from the date of exchange of instruments of ratification which is to take place in Rio de Janeiro. The Agreement is for

an initial period of 3 years and will be extended by tacit consent for periods of one year at a time thereafter.

(c) and (d). The Agreement does not commit either side to imports of specific items or of specific value from the other. It is the hope of both sides, however, that it will provide a framework for expansion of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. India imported a substantial quantity of rice last year from Brazil and could also consider import of other industrial products such as ships. Brazil, on the other hand, is a large importer of textile machinery, railway equipment, including rails, generators, electric motors and other engineering equipment which India is in a position to supply. The two Governments have decided that the scope for expansion of Indo-Brazilian trade should be explored in depth.

STAFF OF CHIEF CONTROLLER OF IMPORTS & EXPORTS

1987. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons working in the offices in India under the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and their annual establishment charges;

(b) the number of licences issued, revalidated, etc. annually; and

(c) the average time taken to issue a fresh licence and to revalidate the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) :

(a) (i) The total sanctioned strength of the Import and Export Trade Control Organisation as on 31-3-1967 was 297 Gazetted Officers, 1773 Non-gazetted Officers and 489 Class IV Staff.

(ii) The establishment charges during 1966-67 were Rs. 1,09,03,564.

(b) The total number of licences issued by Import and Export Trade Control Organisation during 1966-67 was 1,57,167.

Information regarding number of licences revalidated is being collected.

(c) (i) There are standing instructions that applications for import licences other than Capital Goods and Heavy Electrical Plant if complete in all respects, should be disposed of within 30 days and applications for Capital Goods and Heavy Electrical Plant licences within 60 days from the date of the receipt in the operative section. These time limits are being generally adhered to.

(ii) Applications for revalidation are disposed of, by and large, within 7 days according to the standing instructions of the department.

STUDY OF MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUE IN U.S.S.R.

1988. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S.S.R. Prime Minister suggested during his recent visit that Indian engineers should visit similar projects in U.S.S.R. to study the management techniques; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Various Soviet Authorities including the Prime Minister have stressed the importance of manning the Plants set up with Soviet Assistance with adequate and well qualified personnel.

The question of training of Indian engineers would be constantly kept under review and to the extent necessary, engineers and technicians would be sent to the U.S.S.R. for further training so that in due course of time they may be equipped to occupy top Managerial positions in the plants.

EXPORT OF STEEL

1989. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of Indian Steel has gone up during 1967-68;

(b) if so, the extent to which it has gone up; and

(c) the target of export for 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

During the eight month period ended 30th November 1967, India exported 808,204 tonnes of Iron and Steel, as compared to a quantity of 470,854 tonnes exported during 1966-67.

(c) It is estimated that about 950,000 tonnes of Pig Iron and 1 million tonnes of Steel will be exported in 1968-69.

EXPORT OF STEEL

1990. SHRI M. SUDARSNAM : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state the total

amount of steel and steel products exported during 1965, 1966 and 1967 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : The tonnage of Iron and Steel exported during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and first eight months of 1967-68 (upto November 1967) are as under :—

	Quantity in M/tonnes
1965-66	150,304
1966-67	470,854
1967-68	808,204

(upto 30-11-67)

MANUFACTURE OF PASSENGER CARS

1991. SHRI M SUDARSNAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total number of passenger cars, scooters, three wheelers, twopeds, jeeps and lorries manufactured in 1967 as against 1966 and 1965 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : The production figures of the various types of vehicles for the years 1965, 1966 and 1967 are as under :—

	1965	1966	1967
Passenger cars	24,790	27,597	33,339
Scooters	20,296	20,971	30,302
Three-wheelers	1,884	1,175	3,980
Twopeds (Mopeds)	5,768	4,890	9,184
Jeeps	10,488	9,862	5,561
Commercial Vehicles (including lorries)	37,299	34,199	31,462

औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों संबंधी संकर समिति

1992. श्री लखन लाल कपूर :
श्री राम चरण :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ व्यक्तियों

को भी जो पहले दिल्ली नगर निगम में निजी सहायकों या निजी सचिवों के पदों पर काम कर रहे थे औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के प्रश्न की जांच करने के लिये नियुक्त की गई समिति की सेवा करने के लिये सहायक निदेशकों के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां. तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). अन्य विभागों/कार्यालयों की भांति ही दिल्ली प्रशासन के एक कर्मचारी को भी जो दिल्ली नगर निगम में नगर-पाल के निजी सचिव के पद पर प्रतिनियुक्ति पर था और जो 350-900 रु० (तथा 75 रु० मासिक विशेष वेतन) के वेतन क्रम में था, औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति जांच समिति में सहायक निदेशक के पद पर उसकी इसलिये नियुक्ति की गई कि पिछले प्रशासनिक अनुभव एवं योग्यता की दृष्टि से वह इस पद के लिये विशेष रूप से उपयुक्त पाया गया।

भारत हैवी प्लेट्स एण्ड बैसल्स
कारपोरेशन

1993. श्री लखण लाल कपूर :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "भारत हैवी प्लेट्स एण्ड बैसल्स कारपोरेशन" के प्रबन्ध निदेशक के पद पर कोई नई नियुक्ति की जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में इन्वेस्टीगेटर्स

1994. श्री लखण लाल कपूर :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में इन्वेस्टीगेटर्स के कितने पद हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पद अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये आरक्षित किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने व्यक्ति इन पदों पर वास्तव में काम कर रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मौहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) 69।

(ख) और (ग). वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में इन्वेस्टीगेटर के पदों की भर्ती के नियमों के अनुसार 50 प्रतिशत पद प्रत्यक्ष भर्ती द्वारा तथा 50 प्रतिशत पद प्रतिनियुक्ति अथवा स्थानान्तरण द्वारा भरे जाते हैं। परिणामतः आरक्षण आदेश प्रत्यक्ष भर्ती के लिए आरक्षित रिक्तियों पर ही लागू होंगे। साम्प्रदायिक सूची (कम्यूनल रीस्टर) बनाने के प्रयोजनार्थ इन्वेस्टीगेटर्स के पदों को मंत्रालय में श्रेणी-3 के अन्य समवर्ती पदों के ग्रुप में शामिल कर लिया गया है। अतः इन्वेस्टीगेटर्स के ग्रेड में कोई अलग आरक्षण नहीं है परन्तु ग्रुप में नियुक्तियां सममतः निर्धारित सूची (रीस्टर) के आधार पर की जाती हैं। इस समय मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों के चार तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों का एक व्यक्ति इन्वेस्टीगेटर के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं।

उद्योग व्यापार पत्रिका

1995. श्री लखण लाल कपूर :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा हिन्दी में "उद्योग व्यापार पत्रिका" नामक पत्रिका प्रकाशित की जाती थी ;

(ख) इस पत्रिका का प्रकाशन बन्द किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इसका प्रकाशन पुनः आरम्भ करने का है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उमंत्रो (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) सितम्बर 1965 में पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पन्न परिस्थितियों में मितव्ययता के उपाय के रूप में इसका प्रकाशन बन्द कर दिया गया था ।

(ग) जी, हाँ ।

अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा बोर्ड

1996. श्री लखण लाल कपूर :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उचित भारतीय हथकरघा बोर्ड को एक कानूनी आयोग का रूप देने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो संसद् में इस आशय का विधेयक कब पुरःस्थापित होने की संभावना है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उमंत्रो (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ग). अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा बोर्ड के भावी गठन के संबंध में विचार हो रहा है ।

ENCOUNTER AT DUM DUM RAILWAY STATION

1997. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Officer of Railway Protection Force was killed in an encounter at Dum Dum Railway Station on the 16th November, 1967;

(b) whether any enquiry was held into the matter; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Yes, Government Railway Police, Sealdah have registered a case on Crime No. 56 dated 16-11-67 under sections 147, 148, 149, 324, 353, 307, 302 I.P.C. and 6(3) Indian Explosives Act and the Police investigations are still in progress.

THROUGH BOGIE FROM ROURKELA TO PURI

1998. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand of the Railway Users' Committee of Rourkela to provide one through bogie from Rourkela to Puri to be attached to some train at Rourkela station;

(b) if so, when Government propose to provide a bogie; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). This is under examination.

DIATARI IRON ORE PROJECT

1999. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3607, on the 8th December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Diatari iron ore project is passing through financial difficulties;

(b) whether the target of export of iron ore has been achieved;

(c) whether the Orissa Mining Corporation or Orissa Government have sought the assistance of the Central Government or the National Mineral Development Corporation to tide over the present financial and other difficulties facing Diatari Iron Ore Project in Orissa; and

(d) whether Government have suggested any plans to come to the rescue of Diatari Iron Ore Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) The Orissa Mining Corporation experienced some financial difficulties. The position is expected to improve on getting the loan which they expect from Banks.

(b) Diatari Iron Ore Mine is being developed for the production of 1.5 million tonnes of ore per annum for export. It is expected to commence mechanical production from June 1968. The export target will be achieved after the commissioning of the Ore Handling Plant.

(c) The National Mineral Development Corporation were not approached for any financial assistance. However, the Central Government have granted loans totalling to Rs. 342.5 lakhs on request from the Orissa Mining Corporation. The Corporation is also arranging for loans from the Banks.

(d) Does not arise.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES IN ASSAM

2000. **SHRI R. BARUA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2854 on the 16th June, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the Industrial Estates at Nalbari and Tinsukia in Assam are functioning;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Industrial Estates in Sibsagar and Jorhat in Assam are likely to be ready for allotment during this year; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to expedite their completion ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the concerned authorities and will be placed on the Table of the House.

COAL CONSUMPTION BY N.E.F. RAILWAY

2001. **SHRI R. BARUA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

LALSS(CP)/68—6

(a) whether the intake of Assam Coal by the North-East Frontier Railway has gone down as a result of introducing diesel engines; and

(b) if so, the position regarding lifting of Assam Coal by the Railways in 1967 and the estimate for 1968 keeping in view further increase in dieselisation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

TRAIN FROM BARAUNI TO GAUHAATI

2002. **SHRI R. BARUA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the shortage of passenger coaches, North-East Frontier Railway is unable to run another train from Barauni to Gauhati and back; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the pressing need of this additional train ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Introduction of an additional train between Barauni and Gauhati is not, at present, feasible for want of requisite resources by way of additional coaches, locomotives and spare line capacity on the barauni-Katihar section.

(b) Works to increase line capacity are in hand. As soon as these are completed and adequate resources by way of coaching stock and locomotives become available, this demand will be considered.

IMPORT OF SULPHUR

2003. **SHRI R. BARUA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the import of sulphur is canalised through the State Trading Corporation;

(b) whether the country is depending upon monopoly suppliers in U.S.A. through their two Indian agents viz. M/s. Dharamsi Morarji and Co. and M/s. EID Parry Ltd; and

(c) if so, whether their monopoly is causing difficulties in changing the import policy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir. Imports by others are also permitted.

(b) No, Sir. There are imports from other sources and by other agencies also.

(c) Does not arise.

आगरा स्टेशन पर डिब्बे से सामान की चोरी

2004. श्री ब्रह्मानन्द जी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काश्मीर के 52 विद्यार्थियों का सारा सामान आगरा छावनी रेलवे स्टेशन पर रेलगाड़ी के एक डिब्बे से हाल ही में चुरा लिया गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सामान वाले इस डिब्बे में ताला लगा हुआ था; और

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

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी, नहीं। केवल 7 विद्यार्थियों के सामान की चोरी हुई।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) शिकायत मिलने पर आगरा कैंट की रेलवे पुलिस ने एक मामला दर्ज किया और तुरंत जांच शुरू कर दी। चोरी का पता लगाने के लिए पुलिस का कुत्ता दस्ता भी बुला लिया गया। अभी तक अपराधियों या चुराये गये सामान का कोई सुराग नहीं मिला। पुलिस की जांच पड़ताल जारी है।

दिल्ली डिब्बाई रेलवे लाइन

2005. श्री ब्रह्मानन्द जी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बुलन्दशहर के निवासियों ने सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि दिल्ली से डिब्बाई तक बरास्ता बुलन्दशहर एक सीधी रेलवे लाइन बनाई जानी चाहिये;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे-मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). डिब्बाई और बुलन्दशहर पहले ही से रेलवे लाइन द्वारा दिल्ली से जुड़े हैं। नयी लाइनों के लिए उपलब्ध सीमित धन को देखते हुए दिल्ली से बुलन्दशहर तक और उसके आगे डिब्बाई तक एक सीधी रेलवे लाइन बनाने के प्रश्न पर फिलहाल विचार नहीं किया जा सकता।

EXPORT OF IRON ORE

2006. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the increase in export of iron ore in the year 1967-68; and

(b) whether there is any likelihood of further demand from foreign countries and if so, the nature of the demands and the targets of export during 1968-69 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The following are the exports of Iron Ore from India during 1962-63 to 1966-67 and likely exports during 1967-68.

Year	Quantity (in million tonnes)
1962-63	9.07
1963-64	9.78
1964-65	10.23
1965-66	11.99
1966-67	13.21
1967-68	13.50

(based on actuals during April, 1967 to January, 1968 and anticipated during February & March, 1968).

(b) Yes, Sir. Target of exports during 1968-69 based on existing and anticipated sales prospects is about 15 million tonnes.

FALLS IN GOODS EARNINGS

2007. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways are running into a heavy deficit due to considerable fall in goods earnings and increase in operating costs during the last two years;

(b) if so, details of the deficit, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to make up the losses and remove their causes during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) There has been some deficit in 1966-67 and 1967-68 due to fall in goods earnings and increase in operating costs.

(b) 1966-67	18.27 crores.
1967-68	22.59 crores.

(c) Efforts are being made to secure more traffic for the Railways, by improving the quality of service offered, like adequate and timely supply of wagons, speeding up transit and ensuring safe transit. Rate adjustments are also made where justified.

प्रथम, द्वितीय तथा तृतीय श्रेणी के डिब्बे,
वातानुकूलित डिब्बे और द्विशायी
त्रिशायी शयन डिब्बे

2008. श्री गं० च० बोक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई तथा कलकत्ता और बम्बई तथा वाराणसी के बीच चलने वाली डाक तथा एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों में प्रथम श्रेणी, द्वितीय श्रेणी, तृतीय श्रेणी, वातानुकूलित श्रेणी, त्रिशायी तथा द्विशायी शयन डिब्बे अलग-अलग कितने हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1965-66 तथा 1966-67 में उपरोक्त श्रेणियों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों से कितनी आय हुई ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि वातानुकूलित डिब्बों में प्रायः बहुत कम व्यक्ति यात्रा करते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में वातानुकूलित डिब्बे न लगाने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) बम्बई वी० टी० और हवड़ा/वाराणसी के बीच चलने वाली डाक/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में जितने और जिस किस्म के सवारी डिब्बे लगाये जाते हैं उनका विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा है। [गुस्तकासय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT 232/68]।

(ख) अलग-अलग गाड़ियों या सवारी डिब्बों का हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

बम्बई से इटारसी तक रेलवे
स्टेशनों के बीच की भूमि

2009. श्री गं० च० बोक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे में बम्बई से इटारसी तक के रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच की रेलवे की बेकार भूमि को खेती के लिये कुछ व्यक्तियों को दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह भूमि किन-किन व्यक्तियों को दी गई है और इससे रेलवे को कितनी आय होती है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे में भी ऐसी भूमि खेती के लिए कुछ व्यक्तियों को दी गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें उन व्यक्तियों के नाम दिये गए हैं जिन्हें जमीन दी गयी है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-233/68]।

यह जमीन किसानों को 30-6-1968 तक खेती के लिए मुफ्त दी गयी है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) रेलवे की यह नीति है कि फालतू रेलवे जमीन अधिक अन्न उपजाने के लिए, यथा सम्भव काम में लायी जाये।

भुसावल-झांसी यात्री गाड़ी में बिजली का प्रबंध

2010. श्री गं० चं० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भुसावल-झांसी यात्री रेलगाड़ी के डिब्बों में बिजली का प्रबंध नहीं है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 24 जनवरी 1968 को जब भुसावल-झांसी यात्री गाड़ी बुरहानपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर पहुंची तो उसके किसी डिब्बे में भी प्रकाश नहीं था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चं० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) भुसावल-झांसी सवारी गाड़ियों के डिब्बों में रोशनी का प्रबंध रहता है।

(ख) 24-1-1968 को जब भुसावल-झांसी सवारी गाड़ी बुरहानपुर स्टेशन पर पहुंची, तो उसके डिब्बों में रोशनी थी। लेकिन उसके बाद गाड़ी के खंडवा पहुंचने से पहले, कुछ डिब्बों में रोशनी बंद गयी।

(ग) अप्रत्याशित रूप से कुछ खराबी पैदा हो जाने के कारण इन डिब्बों के बल्ब फ्यूज हो गये।

खंडवा से अजमेर तक नैरो गेज लाइन पर यात्री सुविधायें

2011. श्री गं० चं० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यात्रियों की अनेक कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए खंडवा से अजमेर तक नैरोगेज रेलवे लाइन पर यात्री सुविधाओं में सुधार करने के लिये कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चं० मु० पुनाचा) :
(क) जी हां। क्षेत्रीय रेलें एक निश्चित कार्यक्रम के आधार पर हर वर्ष यात्रियों तथा अन्य रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं को दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं में सुधार कर रही है।

(ख) उपयोगकर्ताओं की सुविधा के लिए 3.11 लाख रुपये की लागत के 24 निर्माण कार्य अजमेर खंडवा खंड (मीटर लाइन) के स्टेशनों पर किये जा रहे हैं और वे प्रगत के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। 1968-69 में 30,500 रुपये की लागत के 4 और निर्माण कार्य करने का प्रस्ताव है। इन निर्माण कार्यों का व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-234/68]।

ROURKELA STEEL PLANT

2012. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loss incurred by the Rourkela Steel Plant during the last financial year;

(b) the reason therefor; and

(c) its repercussion on the profit sharing bonus payable under the Payment of Bonus Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Rourkela Steel Plant incurred a loss of Rs. 19.38 million during the financial year 1966-67.

(b) The loss is attributable to a number of factors including lower production, changes in demand pattern, rise in the cost of raw materials, post-devaluation increases in the cost of imported stores & spares, break-downs etc.

(c) In the absence of "allocable surplus" in terms of the Payment of Bonus Act, the statutory minimum bonus only was declared by the Company.

PARADEEP-CUTTACK RAILWAY LINE

2013. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey of new railway line from Paradeep to Cuttack has been completed; and

(b) the total amount to be spent on the survey and construction of this line?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The Final Location Survey for the entire length has been completed. The report and estimate are under preparation.

(b) About Rs. 10 crores.

MACHINE TOOL PLANT IN CEYLON

2014. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study team on behalf of the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., visited Ceylon sometime in September, 1967 at the invitation of the Ceylon Steel Corporation to study the possibility of setting up a machine tool plant in Ceylon; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Negotiations are still going on.

'CAPITAL EXPRESS' BETWEEN DELHI AND CALCUTTA

2015. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce a new faster train "Capital Express" between Delhi and Calcutta;

(b) if so, the coverage time likely to be reduced with the introduction of the new train;

(c) the number of services proposed to be introduced in a week; and

(d) when such a train is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). Yes, it is proposed to introduce a bi-weekly fast express train between New Delhi and Howrah which will cover the distance in about 17 to 18 hours.

(d) Technical details of the proposal are in the process of finalisation and as such no date for its introduction can be given at the moment.

A.S.Ms ON ALIPURDUAR JUNCTION—GITILDABA SECTION

2016. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Station Masters working on some stations on the Alipurduar Junction-Gitildaba Section of the North-east Frontier Railway have been withdrawn; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

S.Ms. AND A.S.Ms. ON N.E.F. RAILWAY

2017. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the delay in confirming the Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters who have completed six or seven years satisfactory service on the North-east Frontier Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

ROURKELA STEEL PLANT

2018. **SHRI D. AMAT** : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Bonn propose to send German experts to probe into the Rourkela Steel Plant's problems; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to depute engineers and technicians to Rourkela to run the new units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal for the West German Government to send German Experts to probe into the problems of the Rourkela Steel Plant. Hindustan Steel Limited, have, however, contracted with a West German firm to depute three experts for a period of one month to study certain problems connected with raw materials. The services of some foreign technicians are also being secured by them through a German firm to ensure smooth commissioning, operation and maintenance of the new sophisticated units being set up under the programme of current expansion of the Plant.

MINE EXPLOSION IN RAJAHARA MINES

2019. **SHRI D. AMAT** : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any mine explosion in the Rajahara mines of Madhya Pradesh during November, 1967;

(b) if so, the number of workers injured; and

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed for the explosion and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) to (c). In November, 1967 there was no accident in the Rajahara Mines, but there was a blasting accident in the Jharandalli semi-mechanised mines in which 10 workers received very minor injuries. On inquiry, the incident was held to be a case of pure accident.

ALLOTMENT OF SCOOTERS TO M.P.s.

2020. **SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints from some Members of Parliament and others that the delivery of scooters is not done by the Bajaj Auto Works in accordance with the instructions issued by his Ministry;

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

(c) how many scooters were allotted to the Members of Parliament and how many were actually delivered during 1967 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 120 Vespa scooters were allotted to the Members of Parliament during the year (1st December, 1966 to 30th November, 1967); 99 scooters were actually delivered during this period. The remaining Scooters could not be delivered for want of delivery instructions from the allottees.

NIGHT RUNNING OF TRAINS FROM BADARPUR TO LUMDING

2021. **SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start night running of passenger trains from Badarpur to Lumding on North-east Frontier Railway in the near future; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No.

(b) For security reasons.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN CACHAR

2022. **SHRI JYOTSNA CHANDA** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start new sugar and Paper and Pulp Fac-

tories and to expand the existing fruits factory in Cachar District during the Fourth Five-Year Plan in order to give employment to the people and to revive economy of that area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Possibilities of putting up a Paper/Pulp or a Commercial Pulp plant in Assam including Cachar Area, in the public sector, are being explored and Project Report is under preparation.

As regards Sugar Mill, a letter of intent has been issued to M/s. The Eastern Sugar Mills Ltd., Calcutta for the establishment of 1250 tonne joint stock sugar factory in Chargola valley of Cachar District in Assam.

As regards the fruits factory, at present there is no proposal for expansion.

EXPORT OF PEPPER

2023. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has sent a delegation to Indonesia to explore the possibilities of co-ordination in the export of pepper from the two countries and to establish a competitive price in the world market;

(b) whether the two countries have been able to reach an agreement; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussions were of an exploratory nature. Both delegations agreed in principle on the need for such coordination. Further discussions are being arranged with a view to reaching an agreement.

(c) Does not arise.

बांसवाड़ा, रतलाम तथा डूंगरपुर के बीच रेलवे लाइन

2024. श्री धुलेश्वर मीना: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने जब वह रेलवे मंत्री थे बांसवाड़ा को रतलाम तथा डूंगरपुर से मिलाने के लिए एक रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का आश्वासन दिया था और इसके लिए प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण भी किया गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि श्री जगजीवन राम ने भी, जब वह रेलवे मंत्री थे उपरोक्त लाइन बिछाने तथा बांसवाड़ा और गलियाकोट तक एक अन्य रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का आश्वासन दिया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो बांसवाड़ा को रतलाम तथा डूंगरपुर से रेल द्वारा मिलाने के लिए अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० म० पुनाचा):

(क) से (ग) . रतलाम-बांसवाड़ा-डूंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा-गलियाकोट रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के संबंध में भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्रियों, स्वर्गीय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री और श्री जगजीवन राम, द्वारा कोई विशिष्ट आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया था। फिर भी बांसवाड़ा के रास्ते रतलाम से गलियाकोट (118 कि० मी०) मीटर लाइन के निर्माण के लिए 1926 में इंजीनियरिंग और यातायात सर्वेक्षण किये गये थे। बाद में, 1956 और 1957 में बांसवाड़ा के रास्ते डूंगरपुर और रतलाम के बीच क्रमशः एक बड़ी/मीटर लाइन के लिए प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरिंग और यातायात सर्वेक्षण किये गये। उस समय बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण की अनुमानित लागत 11.42 करोड़ और मीटर लाइन की 8.95 करोड़ थी। इस लाइन को उस समय अलाभ-प्रद समझा गया था। इसलिए इसके निर्माण के प्रस्ताव को ताक पर रख दिया गया था। लाइन अलाभप्रद होने और धनराशि की

कमी के कारण चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस प्रस्ताव पर पुनर्विचार किये जाने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

अटारा स्टेशन को जंकशन बनाकर नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाना

2025. श्री जागेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अटारा को जंकशन बनाकर बबेरू, कमसिन और राजापुर में से होकर गुजरने वाली नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में यह रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० भु० पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख) . 1917 में बाबेरू और कमसिन के रास्ते बांदा से राजापुर तक (90.12 कि० मी०) छोटी लाइन के लिए यातायात की संभावनाओं का पता लगाया गया था और 1938 में करतल से कमसिन तक (93.34 कि० मी०) बड़ी लाइन के लिए एक यातायात सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। जांच-पड़ताल से यह पता चला कि ये लाइनें अलाभप्रद रहेंगी, इसलिए उनके निर्माण का विचार छोड़ दिया गया।

(ग) और (घ) . इस लाइन के अलाभप्रद होने और धन की कमी के कारण इस बात की संभावना नहीं है कि उल्लिखित स्थानों को जोड़ने वाली एक नयी रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल किये जाने के लिये पर्याप्त प्राथमिकता मिल पायेगी।

झांसी-मानिकपुर संकशन में एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी

2026. श्री जागेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे में झांसी मानिकपुर संकशन में, जब से यह लाइन बिछाई गई है, केवल दो यात्री गाड़ियां ही चलती हैं, यद्यपि इस समय इस लाइन पर यात्रियों की संख्या कई गुना बढ़ गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस लाइन पर एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने का है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बांदा लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी को मानिकपुर तक ले जाने का है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० भु० पुनाचा) :

(क) . अक्टूबर, 1949 से पहले झांसी मानिकपुर खण्ड पर केवल एक जोड़ी सवारी गाड़ियां चला करती थीं। यातायात की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अक्टूबर, 1949 से एक जोड़ी अतिरिक्त सवारी गाड़ियां चलायी गयीं।

(ख) अपेक्षित सवारी डिब्बों, अतिरिक्त लाइन क्षमता और टर्मिनल सुविधाओं के अभाव में इस समय इस प्रस्ताव को श्रियान्वित करना व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

(घ) जी नहीं।

झंगई रेलवे स्टेशन में औषधालय

2027. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे में झंगई रेलवे स्टेशन के औषधालय को हटाने का निर्णय किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इस औषधालय के कब हटाये जाने की संभावना है;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रतिवर्ष उक्त औषधालय से कितने रुपये की दवाइयां बांटी गईं, कितने रोगी उसमें भर्ती किये गये तथा कितने व्यक्तियों को दवाइयां दी गईं ।

(घ) उक्त औषधालय के दो भूतपूर्व डाक्टरों के कार्यालयों में रोगियों की भर्ती तथा दवाइयां बांटने की स्थिति पृथक्-पृथक् क्या है ; और

(ङ) उन कर्मचारियों तथा स्थानीय निवासियों को जिन्हें इस औषधालय से चिकित्सा सहायता प्राप्त होती है, भविष्य में चिकित्सा सहायता देने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चं० सु० पुनाचा) :

(क) झंघाई की स्थायी स्वास्थ्य यूनिट को बन्द कर दिया गया है लेकिन वहां एक लाक-अप औषधालय चल रहा है ।

(ख) पिछले कई वर्षों से इस स्वास्थ्य यूनिट पर आने वाले लोगों की दैनिक औसत संख्या इतनी कम थी कि इसे जारी रखने का कोई औचित्य नहीं था और इसलिए इसे 30-11-1967 को बन्द कर दिया गया ।

(ग) प्रत्येक स्वास्थ्य यूनिट पर बांटी जाने वाली औषधियों की कीमत का अलग से हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता पिछले तीन वर्षों में जितने मरीजों का इलाज किया गया है उनके आंकड़े नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

मरीजों की हालत को देखते हुए उन्हें दवाइयां दी गयी या मरहम पट्टी कर दी गयी ।

(घ) इस स्वास्थ्य यूनिट पर केवल एक डाक्टर तैनात किया गया था । इसलिए मरीजों को भर्ती करने और दो डाक्टरों द्वारा अलग-अलग दवाइयां बांटने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) इलाहाबाद से एक सहायक चिकित्सा अधिकारी झंघाई स्थित लाक-अप औषधालय में प्रत्येक दूमेरे दिन केवल दो घंटे के लिए आता है ताकि स्थानीय रेलवे कर्मचारियों की चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी जरूरतें पूरी की जा सकें । इस स्वास्थ्य यूनिट से सम्बद्ध अन्य खण्डों को चिकित्सा के उद्देश्य से आस-पास के अस्पतालों —इलाहाबाद और वाराणसी की स्वास्थ्य यूनिट में बांट दिया गया है ।

CANCELLATION OF TRAINS ON EASTERN RAILWAY

2028. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of passenger and goods trains were cancelled on the Eastern Railway, especially in the Howrah Division on or about the 8th February, 1968;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). No trains were cancelled on 8-2-68. However, on 9-2-68, due to heavy and intense fog during the small hours of the morning from 3.30 A.M., there were frequent trippings of traction power supply followed by total power supply failure from 05.00 hours on Howrah Division between Howrah and Bandel on the main line. There were also a few interruptions to power supply on the Howrah-Burdwan Chord and Seoraphuli-Tarakeswar Branch. As a result, 56 local trains and 2 goods trains were cancelled and two goods trains terminated short of destination on the Howrah Division. On the Sealdah Division, similarly 82 local trains suffered detentions varying from 15 to 130 minutes each. However,

वर्ष	आने वाले नये मरीजों की संख्या
1964-65	3564
1965-66	3347
1966-67	3575

arrangements were made to run 25 passenger special trains in lieu hauled by diesel/steam locomotives for the convenience of commuters.

REFUSE TRAIN RUSTING NEAR DELHI

2029. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that a refuse train has been rusting near Delhi for the last eight years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any inquiry has been made into the matter; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (d). Some hopper silt wagons owned by Delhi Municipal Corporation are stabled on their refuse siding since 1-3-1963 with the introduction of the system of garbage removal by tractor. As the wagons belong to Delhi Municipal Corporation, the Railways do not have any control over their disposal.

REDUCTION OF CLASS III AND IV STAFF IN ASANSOL DIVISION

2030. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a reduction in the number of class III and class IV staff at Asansol Division, Eastern Railway, compared with their number in 1962-63;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of class III and Class IV staff in the Asansol sub-division in 1962-63 and 1965-66 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

ECONOMY DRIVE ON RAILWAYS

2031. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual saving on the Railways as a result of the economy drive during the last 3 years;

(b) the number of Gazetted Officers recruited during the above period; and

(c) the number of class III and IV staff retrenched as a result of the above measures ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Railways have been taking several economy measures relating to practically all aspects of working, such as, regulation of staff strength, fuel consumption, stores consumption, etc., but the results of such measures are not usually assessed and quantified nor are they all capable of such assessment and quantification. Further, several factors like wage and price rises have offset the savings resulting from the economy measures and the effect of the latter cannot be isolated from the annual accounts or statistics. With the railways' running into deficit in the last two years, the economy drive has been intensified and instructions issued to assess and report the results of economy measures to the maximum extent possible. These are being collected by the Railway Board on a quarterly basis from the commencement of the year 1967-68. Preliminary assessments show that up to the end of September, 1967, the following saving has been achieved by various economy measures.

	Saving during quarter ending June, 1967 (Fig. in lakhs of rupees).	Saving during quarter ending September, 1967 (Fig. in lakhs of rupees)
I. In Ordinary Working Expenses	52.23	45.67
II. In Capital Expenditure	5,30.89	1,02.38
III. In other items	44.21	19.22

(b) The number of Gazetted Officers recruited during the last 3 years is shown below :

Year	No. of gazetted officers recruited on the Indian Railways
1964-65	179
1965-66	94
1966-67	133

It may, however, be mentioned that as a result of reviews made in 1966-67, about 80 gazetted posts have been reduced. This does not include posts on construction projects surrendered on completion of works.

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

PROMOTION TO HIGHER POSTS IN RAILWAYS

2032. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a result of economy drive, the percentage of promotion to higher posts recommended by Justice Sankar Saran has suffered reduction with adverse consequences upon the service conditions of the employees;

(b) if so, the extent of such reduction; and

(c) the steps being taken to check this upon the service conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No.

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

CASES FILED ON BIKANER DIVISION

2033. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases filed under the Payment of Wages Act on Bikaner Division during 1965, 1966 and 1967;

(b) the number of cases decided during the above period;

(c) the number of cases won and lost by the Railway Administration year-wise; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) There were 67 cases filed in 1965, 23 in 1966 and 83 in 1967 under the Payment of Wages Act on Bikaner Division.

(b) 27 cases were decided in 1965, 14 in 1966 and 7 in 1967.

(c) Cases won by the Railway Administration were 14 in 1965, 3 in 1966 and 4 in 1967 and the cases decided against the Railway Administration were 13 in 1965, 11 in 1966 and 3 in 1967.

(d) The total expenditure incurred in such cases were Rs. 1448.15 in 1965, Rs. 247.45 in 1966 and Rs. 106.65 in 1967.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO RAILWAY EMPLOYEES *vis-a-vis* CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

2034. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any difference between the rate and terms of payment of Travelling Allowance to railway employees and other Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to remove these differences ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). Yes. The broad details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—235/68].

(c) As the conditions obtaining on the Railways and Civil side are different, removal of these differences is not contemplated.

LEGAL ASSISTANTS (CRIMINALS) ON RAILWAYS

2035. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any provision has been made to fill up the posts of Legal Assistants (Criminal) from amongst the serving Law Graduates on the analogy of the Law Assistants (Civil); and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). There are no such posts of Legal Assistants (Criminal) on the Railways. However, prosecuting Sub-Inspectors Grade I (Rs. 205-280) are being recruited through the channel of Railway Service Commissions in connection with the implementation of the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966. Serving railway employees, who have the requisite qualifications can also avail of the opportunity.

SUSPENSION OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AT BOKARO

2036. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to labour and political unrest, construction work at Bokaro has been suspended; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take so that the project is not delayed ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

CONSORTIUM OF SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATIONS

2037. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a Consortium of Small Industries Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the advantages that will accrue to small scale industries due to it ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The *Ad Hoc* Committee set up by the Small Scale Industries Board to study the working of State Small Industries Corporations is understood to have suggested the formation of a Consortium of State Small Industries Corporations with a view to ensure availability of raw materials to small scale units at a more reasonable price. Their report is expected shortly.

DISTRIBUTION OF WOOL BY S.T.C.

2038. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation have made any arrangements for the import and distribution of wool and other raw materials for the industry, pending the disposal of writ petitions by the woollen mills; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to ensure regular flow of raw materials to the industry, the following ad-interim working arrangements for import and distribution of raw wool have been finalised in consultation with different sectors of the industry :—

(i) In respect of spinning mills and composite mills, the State Trading Corporation will arrange to issue letters of authority to individual mills. This arrangement will also enable the individual mill to honour the purchase commitments made prior to 25th November, 1967, the date on which the import of wool was canalised.

(ii) In respect of the units in the small scale sector the respective associations will prepare purchase indents on behalf of its members and will also make financial arrangements

with the combers of raw wool to whom raw wool, on import, will be delivered by the State Trading Corporation against payment. A consultative panel will advise the State Trading Corporation regarding type, qualities, quantities etc. and also in respect of prices.

(c) In respect of exports made prior to 25-11-1967 letters of authority will be given to individual exporters in respect of import replenishment due on such exports in terms of the policy. In respect of exports after 25-11-1967, 50% of the import replenishment value should be purchased from revolving raw wool pool and for the balance letters of authority will be given to individual exporters.

SETTLING OF CLAIMS BY RAILWAYS

2039. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received from several quarters about undue delay in settling claims by the Railways;

(b) if so, whether claims on R.Rs. released as far back as March, 1961 and earlier and not reached the addresses have not been settled as yet; and

(c) the action, if any, Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Complaints in regard to delay in settlement of claims are received, but they refer to individual cases only. The Railways dispose of some six lakhs of claims a year. While the average disposal time is within a

month, settlement of some claims does get delayed and in such cases, complaints are received.

(b) Except for cases pending in courts, no claims in respect of consignments booked or taken delivery of as long ago as March, 1961, or earlier await settlement.

(c) The speed of disposal of claims is kept under watch both at the level of the Railway administration and at the level of the Railway Board. Any time some slackening is noticed, appropriate action is taken. The Chief Commercial Superintendent exercises personal supervision to prevent cases getting badly delayed.

HINDUSTAN PHOTO FILM MANUFACTURING Co.

2040. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any improvement in the production and marketing of raw films has been recently achieved by the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Ootacamund;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The figures in respect of production and marketing of Cine film positive (Black & White) during the last quarter of 1967 are given below :—

	October '67	November '67	Dec. '67
Cine film positive (Black & White)	64,576 Sq.m.	92,308 Sq.m.	1,61,713 Sq.m.
Sale value	Rs. 7.57 Lakhs	Rs. 10.47 Lakhs	Rs. 14.95 Lakhs

(c) Does not arise.

ALUMINIUM FACTORY IN RATNAGIRI

2041. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are having second thoughts in establishing an aluminium factory in Ratnagiri District, in view of the recent earthquakes in Koyanagar and nearabout; and

(b) if so, whether the same has been done in deference to expert opinion or only as a precautionary measure ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. M. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Expert advice obtained does not warrant any change in the location of the factory.

IMPORT OF TYRES AND TUBES FOR RUSSIAN TRACTORS

2042. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1773 on the 24th November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the following sizes of tyres and tubes are manufactured by the Indian Tyre Companies :

	Tyres and Tubes	
	For front Wheels	For rear Wheels.
(i) DT-14 B, 14 H.P. tractor &	4-00-16	8-00-32
(ii) DT-28 28 H.P. tractors.	6-50-16	11-38
(iii) MTZ Bye-larus 50 H.P. tractor.	6-50-20	12-38

(b) if so, the names of Indian Tyre Companies together with the sizes and quantities of tyres and tubes produced by them in the above range during the last two years and the current supply position with them; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the steps being taken by Government to import tyres and tubes for Russian tractors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). The names of the Indian Tyre Companies and the sizes of tyres and tubes

manufactured by them in the range given in the question are as follows :—

Name of the manufacturers	Size of tractor tyres being manufactured
1. M/s. Dunlop India Ltd.	5.50 × 16, 6.50 × 20, 8 × 32 and 12 × 38.
2. M/s. Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	5.50 × 16
3. M/s. Goodyear India Ltd.	5.50 × 16
4. M/s. Madras Rubber Factory.	5.50 × 16

Tractor tyres in sizes 4.00 × 16, 6.50 × 16 and 11 × 38 are not being manufactured in the country by any of the tyre companies. Size-wise production of tyres is not reported. But the total production by each of the unit during 1966 and 1967 is given below :—

	Production (Nos.)	
	1966	1967
1. M/s. Dunlop India Ltd.	45,404	53,574
2. M/s. Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	24,364	14,282
3. M/s. Goodyear India Ltd.	11,553	17,681
4. M/s. Madras Rubber Factory	8,178	7,348
TOTAL :	89,499	92,885

Most Common sizes of tyres and tubes are being manufactured in the country.

(c) Any demand for the supply of tyres for Russian Tractors in sizes which are not manufactured in the country are being considered and the imports are being allowed.

रेलवे इंजीनियरी स्कूल, सिकन्दराबाद

2043. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिगनल निरीक्षकों और दूर संचार निरीक्षकों को प्रारम्भिक प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये प्रत्येक रेलवे का अपना अपना स्कूल है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सिकन्दराबाद का रेलवे इंजीनियरी स्कूल किस उद्देश्य के लिये खोला गया था, तथा कब ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि प्रारम्भिक पाठ्यक्रम के लिये पर्याप्त संख्या में प्रशिक्षणार्थी न होने के कारण सिकन्दराबाद स्कूल में पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम (रिफेशर कोर्स) आरम्भ किया गया था ;

(घ) क्या उपर्युक्त स्कूल में पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम (रिफेशर कोर्स) के लिये प्रशिक्षणार्थी बुलाने हेतु कोई नियम बनाये गये हैं तथा क्या प्रशिक्षण के लिये उन्हें बुलाते समय उनकी सेवा की अवधि को ध्यान में रखा जाता है ; और

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिन व्यक्तियों की पांच से बीस साल की सेवा हो गई है उन्हें भी पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम (रिफेशर कोर्स) के लिये बुलाया जाता है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० सु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) भारतीय रेल सिगनल इंजीनियरिंग और दूर-संचार स्कूल नवम्बर, 1967 में, अप्रेंटिस सहायक सिगनल निरीक्षकों, सहायक अप्रेंटिस दूर संचार निरीक्षकों, अन्तर्पार्श्व निरीक्षकों और सिगनल तथा दूर-संचार अनुरक्षकों को प्रारम्भिक प्रशिक्षण देने/पुनश्चर्या/पदोन्नति पाठ्यक्रम पढ़ाने और परिवीक्षाधीन सहायक सिगनल तथा दूर संचार इंजीनियरों को गहन तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए खोला गया था ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ङ) जी हां ।

विवरण

रेल प्रशासनों को दिये गये वर्तमान अनुदेशों के अनुसार सिगनल और दूर संचार

विभाग के सभी निरीक्षकों और सहायक निरीक्षकों को पांच वर्ष में एक बार पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम पढ़ाया जाता है । पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम की अवधि एक महीने होती है । ऐसे प्रत्येक पाठ्यक्रम में निरीक्षकों का नामन करने के लिए भारतीय रेल सिगनल इंजीनियरिंग और दूर-संचार स्कूल विभिन्न रेलों के लिए सीट नियत करता है, लेकिन जहां तक अधिकारियों का सम्बन्ध है, स्कूल के प्राधिकारी उनके नाम का सुझाव देते हैं और इसके लिए उन अधिकारियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है, जिन्हें कोई प्रशिक्षण न मिला हो । आमतौर पर उन अधिकारियों को नामित नहीं किया जाता जिनके सेवा-निवृत्त होने में 3 वर्ष से कम समय रह गया हो ।

सिकन्दराबाद में रेलवे स्कूल की इमारत

2044. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिकन्दराबाद में रेलवे स्कूल की इमारत पर कुल कितना व्यय हो चुका है ;

(ख) क्या इस इमारत के पास ही एक रिहायशी इमारत भी बनाई जा रही है, यदि हां, तो इसके निर्माण पर कुल कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है ;

(ग) इस स्कूल के अधिकारियों, शिक्षकों और अन्य कर्मचारियों को अलग-अलग अनुमानतः कितना वार्षिक वेतन दिया जाता है ; और

(घ) इस स्कूल में प्रवेश लेने वाले प्रशिक्षणाधिकारियों पर प्रति प्रशिक्षणार्थी कितनी धनराशि व्यय होती है और उसका कुल वार्षिक व्यय कितना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० सु० पुनाचा) : (क) संभवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय भारतीय रेल सिगनल, इंजीनियरिंग और दूर-संचार स्कूल से है । इस स्कूल की इमारत पर कुल 34.40 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए हैं ।

(ख) जी हाँ, 9.19 लाख रुपये।

((ग) 7.17 लाख रुपये।

(घ) वार्षिक खर्च लगभग 7.69 लाख रुपये हैं। यह प्रति दिन प्रति प्रशिक्षणार्थी लगभग 10 रुपये 52 पैसे आता है।

OVER-BRIDGE AT KESRI STATION (N. RLY.)

2045. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no over-bridge at Kesri Railway Station.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the goods train carrying load of 68 wagons remain standing at the said station for seven days for reception line at Ambala Cantonment Railway station;

(c) whether it is a fact that so many passengers going from one platform to another get injured and some were killed while passing beneath the standing goods trains;

(d) whether it is also a fact that same senior Railway Officer on his visit to the said station in the year 1962 had also emphasised the necessity of constructing an over-bridge there; and

(e) if so, when Government propose to construct an over-bridge there ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) There has been no report of any passenger having been killed or injured while passing beneath the standing goods train or going from one platform to the other at Kesri Station during the years 1966 & 1967.

(d) No such report has been received.

(e) The proposal would be examined.

STAFF NURSES AT AMBALA RAILWAY HOSPITAL

2046. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the staff nurses at the Ambala Railway Hospital have to perform 12 hours duty instead of 8 hours at night;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to relieve the said staff nurses from extra duty hours; and

(c) whether Government propose to pay overtime allowance to the said employees for the extra duty performed by them ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACH) : (a) to (c). The staff nurses of the Ambala Railway Hospital whose duties are of intermittent nature involving periods of inaction aggregating 6 hours or more in a day, have in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, been classified as 'Essentially Intermittent' and rostered for 12 hours' daily duty. Overtime becomes payable to such staff at the rate of 1½ times of their ordinary rate of pay when they work beyond 75 hours per week.

SALE OF HANDLOOM PRODUCTS

2047. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to step up the sale of handloom products in India and abroad;

(b) whether the Government of Manipur have also planned new sale promotion measures for the sale of the handloom products of Manipur; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-236/68].

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

SPINNING MILL IN MANIPUR

2048. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any progress in the proposal to establish a Spinning Mill in Manipur;

- (b) if so, the progress so far made;
 (c) the total outlay proposed to be spent for the mill and its capacity; and
 (d) when it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir.

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

KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES, MANIPUR

2050. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees working in the Khadi & Village Industries Section of the Industries Department of Manipur are going to be retrenched since the Khadi & Village Industries Board have insisted on independently recruiting their staff;

(b) whether Government are making any efforts to give alternative jobs to them; and

(c) if so, how many of them have been given alternative jobs and how many are still unemployed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) All staff of the Khadi & Village Industries Section of the Industries Department of the Government of Manipur, if retrenched, will be either absorbed by the Khadi Board or the Industries Department of that Government.

- (c) Does not arise.

Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question No. 4257 dated 30th June, 1967 regarding Export of Beef.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): For the

reply given to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 4257 answered on 30th June, 1967, the following may be substituted:—

(a) The export of beef at present is banned. Meat of bovine cattle exported during the past 5 years is as follows:—

	<i>Value in lacs of Rs.</i>
1962-63	2.65
1963-64	3.04

There has been no further export since then.

Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question No. 190 dated 13-2-1968, regarding Khadi Centres in Orissa

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): In my reply to Unstarred Question No. 190 given in Lok Sabha on 13-2-1968, I had stated as below:—

“(a) Neither the Central Government nor the Khadi & Village Industries Commission have been informed about the closure of Khadi Centres in the State of Orissa. According to the information available with the Khadi & Village Industries Commission, the Khadi Centres in Orissa have not been closed. It may be explained that the Khadi Centres in the States are run by the State Boards, and the Khadi & Village Industries Commission has no administrative control over the functioning of the Khadi Centres in the States except that the Commission gives some financial assistance. However, information from the Government of Orissa is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) In view of the answer given to part (a), the question does not arise.”

Information has been now obtained from the Government of Orissa and it generally corroborates the impression of

Hon'ble Member Shri Panigrahi. The position is reported to be as follows :—

- (a) In the year 1962-63, there were 68 Khadi Centres out of which 45 had gradually closed down by 31-3-67 and the remaining 23 by 5-1-68. The reasons for the closure of these Centres are :

- (i) The heavy accumulation of unsold stocks of Khadi;
- (ii) The shortage of working capital with the State Board because the State Board had not repaid the previous loans to the Khadi & Village Industries Commission and the Commission was obliged to stop further financial assistance; and

- (iii) Non-extension of financial assistance to the State Board by the State Government.

While it is difficult to precisely estimate the actual number of persons thus thrown out of employment, it has to be presumed that a large number of people would have been affected by the closure of these Centres.

- (b) The Government of Orissa has already appointed a Committee to examine the working of the Khadi & Village Industries Board and the report of this Committee is awaited. The question of any action to revive the Centres would be considered by the State Government on receipt of this Report.

MR. SPEAKER : Including you, Mr. Sharma, all may resume their seats. For the last three or four days I have been receiving Calling Attention Notices, Adjournment Motions and notices for short-notice discussions about the strike by Delhi teachers. All that we can do on the floor of the House is to have a short-duration discussion. Let us fix up the time. There is the No-confidence Motion that is coming up today. We cannot postpone it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara) : We can have it tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : I have accepted it in principle. Let us fix up a convenient time for it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Do not delay it, that is all we request.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall fix up the time as quickly as possible. Six hours have been allotted for the No-confidence Motion. It may be exceeded by 45 minutes or an hour and it may even continue tomorrow. As I said, I have accepted it in principle and I also realise the urgency of it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : In the meantime the Administration may be asked to release the arrested teachers till tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : I wish Parliament gives me that power (*Interruptions*). Order, order. All the points that hon. Members want to raise now will be discussed then. As early as our work enables me I will fix up the time, but priorities cannot be given up.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Sir, if the Bengal Speaker can have that power, why cannot you have that power (*Interruptions*) ?

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है अध्यक्ष महोदय नियम 49 के मुताबिक । उस में यह कहा है :

12 Hrs.

RE. STRIKE BY DELHI TEACHERS
SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. All hon. Members may resume their seats.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) :
What about the strike by Delhi teachers ?

"When all the questions for which oral answers are desired have been called, the Speaker may, if time permits, call again any question which has not been asked by reason of the absence of the member in whose name it stands, and may also permit a member to ask a question standing in the name of another member, if so authorised by him."

आपने कहा कि मैं ऐबसेंट था अपने सवाल के वक्त पर तो अब मैं आ गया हूँ और नियम यह कहता है कि मेम्बर के आ जाने जाने पर स्पीकर उस सवाल के लिए इजाजत दे सकते हैं तो मुझे तो आप ने इजाजत नहीं दिया है..... ।

MR. SPEAKER : That is during the Question Hour. After the Question List is exhausted if there is time in the Question Hour the Speaker may call the names of the absent Members in order. But the Question Hours is over here and not the list. Not only the questions tabled by hon. Members who were absent when their names were called but the questions of those who are present and whose questions have not been reached also go when the Question Hour is over.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 129 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 641 of the Companies Act, 1956, making further alterations in the Schedules II and VI to the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-212/68].

- (2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, for the year 1966-67, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, for the year 1966-67, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-213/68.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 :—

- (1) The Export of Frog Legs (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. S. O. 4582 in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1967.
- (2) The Export of Jute Sacking Cloth (Inspection) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 90 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1968.
- (3) The Export of Footwear (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 312 in Gazette of India dated the 17th January, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-314/68.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER INCOME-TAX ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Income-tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1967, published

in Notification No. S.O. 4588 in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1967, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-216/68.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G.S.R. 278 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1968.

(ii) G.S.R. 279 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1968.

(iii) G.S.R. 280 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1968.

(iv) G.S.R. 281 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1968.

(v) G.S.R. 320 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-215/68.]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—

(i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty-second Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 318 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1968.

(ii) The Customs & Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty-third Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 319 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-217/68.]

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT UNDER ARTICLE 356 OF THE CONSTITUTION AND REPORT OF GOVERNMENT OF U.P.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : On behalf
of Shri Y. B. CHAVAN, I beg to lay on
the Table a copy each of the following
papers :—

(1) Proclamation dated the 25th February, 1968, issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution, assuming to himself all functions of the Government of the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(2) Order dated the 25th February, 1968, made by the President, in pursuance of sub-clause (1) of clause (c) of the Proclamation at item No. (1) above.

(3) Report of the Governor of Uttar Pradesh, dated the 22nd February, 1968 to President. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-215/68.]

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL) 1967-68

SHRI K. C. PANT : On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1967-68.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWENTIETH REPORT

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I beg to present the Twentieth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Review of Defence Budget—Consolidation of Revenue Demands.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FORTYFIFTH REPORT

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I beg to present the Fortyfifth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of

Finance—Review of Defence Budget—
Consolidation of Revenue Demands.

12.06 Hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN
THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up the Motion of No-confidence in the Council of Ministers to be moved by Shri Bal Raj Madhok.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

I am moving this motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers for their failure to discharge the most elementary duties that is, to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. According to all political scientists all through the history this has been considered the first duty of any government worth the name, and this government has been failing in discharging this duty all through.

Twenty years back the leaders of the party which rules today let down this country when they accepted partition in spite of their opposition to two-nation theory, and a large part of the country was given away to Pakistan. Then, what remained, that at least should have been protected. But, even that has not been protected. Soon after the achievement of freedom and partition, Pakistan attacked Kashmir. It was an unprovoked aggression and we could have thrown Pakistan out. But, instead of doing that, we rushed to UNO, then we had a cease-fire and the result was that Pakistan got 35,000 sq. miles of our territory. Pakistan is sitting tight over that territory, and that was the fruit of aggression that she got at that time, and that set the pattern of Indo-Pak relations. Even since, Pakistan has been following an aggressive policy towards India. Her rulers first make fantastic claims, then occupy our territory and we sit tightly in the name of peace, in the name of international agreements and

all that. This has been the pattern. If you look at the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, Nehru-Noon Pact, Indus Water Agreement or the Swaran Singh Sheik Agreement, the same pattern follows and Pakistan stands to gain by it every time.

The rulers and leaders of Pakistan realise that an aggressive policy against India pays a rich dividend. They have a vested interest in keeping up tension with India because they realise that if they learn to co-exist with India in peace the very *raison d'être* for existence of Pakistan as a separate State will disappear. So, whatever the excuse be, they will keep up the tension. We are always surrendering before them, and the present case of Kutch is the latest of that series of surrenders before the enemies of the country at the cost of India's territorial integrity.

Now, what is this Kutch question ? When India was partitioned, Pakistan was given Sind, Baluchistan, North West Frontier Province, a part of Punjab and a part of Bengal. The boundary of Sind was well-defined. Only the boundary of Pakistan in Punjab and in Bengal was laid down by Radcliffe Award. Therefore, if anything was to be settled in regard to boundaries between India and Pakistan, it was in regard to that half of Punjab and half of Bengal, and there too Radcliffe had laid down the principles. He had drawn the maps and given description on paper and he had laid down in his award itself that where there is discrepancy between the map and the description given on the paper, then that description on the paper should be taken as the final word. Therefore whatever territorial or boundary disputes we had with Pakistan, they pertained only to Bengal and the Punjab.

So far as the boundary of Sindh and Kutch is concerned, there was no question of a dispute. It had been settled for centuries past and anyone who goes to Kutch and sees the whole area can see it for himself. I was there only yesterday. The Rann does not lie between Kutch and Sind; it lies entirely in Kutch. There is a *banni* or bank on this side of Kutch and a *banni* or bank on the other side of the Rann. That is called Dhara Banni. Beyond that,

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

there is a long range of sandy hills which forms the natural boundary. That has been true all through the centuries.

The British got control over Kutch in 1819 and they got control over Sind in 1843. At that time they had to demarcate the boundary because both the States were under their control. For that purpose they appointed a survey team headed by one Mr. MacDonald. He surveyed the whole border and on that basis maps were prepared. The first map was printed in 1870. Those maps are repeated again and again. In those maps the boundary between Kutch and Sind has been very clearly delineated.

The administration of Sind raised certain doubts about a part of that boundary and there was some discussion between the Kutch Durbar and the Sind Administration. After that the Bombay Government, which had at that time controlled both Sind and the rest of Bombay, passed a Resolution in 1914 in which that dispute was resolved. The Sind Government at that time did not raise any doubt about the rest of the boundary. The dispute that it had raised was only for a small part of it. That was settled then and after that there was no such dispute.

According to the Gazetteers of Sind and Bombay the area of Sind has been clearly laid down. If you read the gazetteer of 1907 or 1909, the area of Sind has been given as 41,836 square miles. That has been the area of Sind all through and that was the area in 1947. That has been the area of Sind which has been given out by Pakistan's own publications even after partitions.

There was one district of Sind, known as Tharparkar. That Tharparkar area is adjacent to Kutch. It had 80 per cent Hindu population. At the time of partition, Sylhet District, which had only 51 per cent Muslim population, was taken away from Assam and given to East Bengal. On the same basis this District of Tharparkar should have been taken away from Sind and given to India. It was one of the greatest betrayals of the people of Sind by the leaders of the Congress, both in Sind and at the Centre, that they never demanded Tharparkar; otherwise, Tharparkar should

have come to India on the same basis on which Sylhet had gone to East Bengal.

This Tharparkar is bulging into the Kutch territory. Its Nagarparkar Taluka is a sort of an enclave in the Kutch territory. Even about that, there was no dispute. For some time the British Government treated Tharparkar, particularly Nagarparkar, as part of Kutch. It was the Political Agent of Kutch who controlled Nagarparkar. That means, the British Government also originally thought that Tharparkar and Nagarparkar belonged to Kutch and not to Sind. But later on, in their own wisdom, they thought it fit to transfer Nagarparkar to Sind.

This was the position and there was no dispute about it. Pakistan also never raised a dispute. It is true that Dhara Banni on the other bank of Kutch, which is adjacent to Sind, is a great grassland and Sindhi cattle used to come and graze over there. For that the Kutch Durbar used to charge grazing tax or, what they call, *Panchari*, from them. The Kutch Durbar had put a chowki at Chhad Bet to collect this tax. I saw in Kutch the contracts and the contractors who were appointed by the Kutch Government to collect that tax for the Kutch Government.

Therefore from every point of view it was Indian territory. The boundary was settled. If there was any boundary dispute, it was only with regard to the Radcliffe Line which never touched Sind and Kutch. After 1947 when some geological surveys were made of this area it was found that it contains oil. Then Pakistan began to cast her greedy eyes on it. She knew how to deal with the leaders of India—not India, of the Congress Party, I should say—the cowards as they are. They said that half of the Rann of Kutch belonged to them. It does not cost anybody anything to put up a fantastic claim. You can say that this building or this house belongs to you. So, they put up that claim that this belonged to them. We should have rejected it outright at that time. There was no question of any dispute. But then our benign Government and its benign negotiator, Sardar Swaran Singh, who has been prompt about handing over our territory to others—accepted in the Swaran Singh-Sheikh Agreement of 1960 that it was a dispute. Of course, he

did it under the instructions of Mr. Nehru. He was the man who was carrying on the negotiation on his behalf and he was the man who gave away Dera Baba Nanak bridge which belonged to us, to Pakistan, to placate her. They forget that they cannot placate Pakistan. Even if you give Delhi to Pakistan, you cannot placate rulers of Pakistan. The very existence of Pakistan depends on keeping up tensions with India. They will find one excuse or the other to keep up tensions.

In the first place, there was no dispute. We wrongly accepted it in Swaran Singh Sheikh agreement. In that Agreement, it was said that the officers of the two countries should meet and further investigate. No investigation was made. Then, suddenly, on one fine morning, in January, 1965, Pakistan comes and occupies a part of that territory, occupies Kanjarkot and some other areas. Then, we said, "You must quit." Our late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, said, "We will not give an inch of territory." I agree that this Government does not give territory in inches; it gives territory in miles and hundreds of miles.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame !

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Instead of pushing the aggressor them back, we entered into an Agreement and that Agreement was not made by us. That Agreement was made by the White Hall; it was drafted there and sealed there. The people of India, even the important dignitaries of the Government of India, came to know about it only afterwards. When this Agreement came here before the Cabinet, the Attorney-General was away, the Law Minister was not there and, we learn, the other legal luminary of our Government, at that time, Mr. Chagla was also not there and the only legal man that was there was Shri Swaran Singh who was already committed. That Agreement was mischievously drafted. It used the word, not only demarcation of boundary but also the word determination of boundary. It was a bad Agreement; it was a wrong Agreement and we protested at that time. The country protested against that. There was a huge demonstration of people of India against that Agreement at that time. We said, "You are playing with

the country's integrity and sovereignty.' But they accepted it and at that time they said, "Our case is fool proof; our documents are strong; the maps are on our side. There is no reason why the Award should go against us." But the Award has come now.

If the Agreement was bad, this Award is perverse. You can say that you entered into an Agreement. That may be a fact of history. But the question is : What is the Award? Their people now say, "How can you go against it? We are bound hand and foot." That is wrong. In the case of arbitration awards, if they are perverse, if they transgress certain minimum conditions laid down, they need not be accepted. And those conditions are that the Tribunal should not go beyond its authority, that the Tribunal should not be bribed and that the Tribunal should not transgress the fundamental rules of procedure. I ask my Congress friends : If it is proved I say, hypothetically, that the Judge who gave judgement in favour of Pakistan was bribed, will you still say, "We are bound by it. we cannot go against it?" Here is the question. If the Judge was bribed, if the Tribunal was bribed, then this has no binding on us.

Secondly, there is no doubt about it that the Tribunal transgressed its authority. It was to determine the boundary. What has it done? It has not determined boundary on the basis of maps and on the basis of documents. If you read the Award—I do not want to waste my time by reading the whole Award—what does it say? It says that there was an intensive activity of Pakistan in that area. What was the intensive activity? It was uninhabited. So, the activity was that Pakistani cattle used to come and graze there. If you have a field and your neighbours' cattle come to graze in your field then your field goes! Is this an argument? Is this logic?

Apart from that, what do they say about the enclaves? If you look at the map, Nagar Parkar is a Pakistani enclave in Indian territory. There is only a narrow neck which links Nagar Parkar with Pakistan. Now, instead of handing over that enclave to India, the Award says that because there is only a narrow neck which links it with Pakistan and

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Pakistan should have a larger inlet into this enclave and because, two inlets of India make it dangerous for Pakistan, both these inlets, because they are surrounded by Pakistan on three sides, should given be to Pakistan. This the award says, will remove the causes of tension. May I know whether this Tribunal was appointed for demarcation of boundary or whether it was appointed for removing the causes of tension? That was not its job. It has clearly transgressed its authority; it has clearly gone beyond its terms of reference. Therefore, on that count too, this award is not binding on us.

Thirdly, this award is not unanimous. I think, if there is any judicial judgment, it is only that of Mr. Babler. Apart from the fact whether it is in our favour or against, if any one reads it, he will find that he has quoted documents, he has quoted maps. It looks to me that only that reads as a judicial judgment. The judgment of the Chairman and the Pakistan's representative on the Tribunal is a purely politically-motivated, politically-biased judgment; in fact, it is not a judgment at all.

By giving this kind of judgment, this Tribunal has done a great disservice to the international forum as well. India is one country which has had faith in international tribunals. Even when we got our fingers burnt in the case of Kashmir we went to UNO; we took the case of Kashmir to the UNO. Pakistan attacked us and we were strong enough to drive the Pakistanis out of Kashmir; we could have driven the Pakistanis out of Lahore also. But instead of doing that, we went to the UNO because we did not want war. But what happened? Within a few months, we were in the dock. We had gone as accusers, but we became the accused, and late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself had to admit while speaking in Jammu on 11th May, 1951, "We had gone for justice, but we feel very unhappy to find that the UNO is lost in power politics". These were the words uttered by Pandit Nehru in Jammu in May 1951. "UNO is lost in power politics; we cannot expect justice from UNO".

Even after having burnt our fingers, we referred this case to arbitration. We should not have referred this case to arbitration. In fact, wherever the sovereignty of the country is involved, wherever the territorial integrity of the country is involved, such a question cannot be referred to arbitration, and should not be referred to arbitration.

Now, by behaving the way the Tribunal has behaved, it has made a mockery of tribunals and shaken the faith not only of the people of India but of the whole world in the efficacy or judiciousness of such tribunals. Therefore, I say that on the ground that it has transgressed its authority, on the ground that it is not unanimous, on the ground that it is politically-motivated, we must repudiate this award. We must repudiate this award. It is not binding on us. We should tell the world that we had accepted a bad agreement in good faith, but we are not prepared for a perverse judgment. We wanted a judicial judgment. This is not a judicial judgment.

This Government bungled not only in referring the matter to the Tribunal but also in putting our case properly. I ask: did you bring the Tribunal to the site? It was your duty to ask the Tribunal to come to the site. I wonder whether Shri Swaran Singh has gone there or whether Shrimati Indira Gandhi has gone there. Let them go there and see for themselves where the boundary lies. There is a natural boundary. The hills make a natural boundary, and in the place of a natural boundary, this award has given an unnatural boundary, which cuts Kutch through our territory. Therefore, they failed in presenting the case properly, they failed in asking the Tribunal to come to the site and see the things for themselves before giving the award.

The question is: what should be done? I say, repudiate this award. Certainly it goes against the will of the people, the declared will of the people. I have seen how the people of Kutch, the people of Gujarat, the people of the whole country, are feeling about it. If you want to implement it, you cannot implement it without an amendment of the Constitution. It is not a delineation or just fixing the

boundary. It is a clear case of transfer of territory. You can read the award. They say that these enclaves should be given to Pakistan because they will remove the causes of tension. So, there is no question of rectification of boundary and there is no question of delineation of boundary, but it is a clear case of transfer of territory. According to the Indian Constitution, you cannot transfer any part of the Indian territory without an amendment of the Constitution and, therefore, no action can be taken unless the Constitution is amended. And I am pretty sure that this Parliament and this country will throw out any such amendment of the Constitution.

There is a further remark that I would like to make, namely that some lessons have to be learnt out of this. The way things have been happening for some time past clearly show that Pakistan is our enemy, that China is our enemy, and they are active on our frontiers, and their agents are active within the country. I can well understand that the Communists stand for the acceptance of this award, because they have something in their mind. They want a similar arbitration for the territory which has been occupied by China and they want a similar arbitration for territories occupied by Pakistan in Kashmir.

I want to warn the Government that this support of the Communists is a very dangerous thing and let them think twice before jumping for that kind of support. We have to re-think and we must have a new look at the entire pattern of Indo-Pak relations. Pakistan is an enemy, and Pakistan will remain an enemy so long as it continues and so long as it exists in the present form. This is the basic fact of history and this is the basic fact of life, which the sooner our Congress leaders and Members realise, the better it would be for all concerned.

Therefore, I would submit that no kind of appeasement and no kind of surrender to Pakistan is going to win us friendship of Pakistan. Therefore, Government must change their present policy towards Pakistan. The only correct policy towards Pakistan is a policy of reciprocity, a policy of firmness. This kind of piece-meal agreements, agreement over the Farrakka bar-

rage, agreement on aviation, agreement on Kutch etc. are wrong. If Government want to have an agreement with Pakistan, let them have a package agreement. Let all the disputes be put together. Pakistan is only getting those disputes settled in which she is interested; the Indus waters Treaty was made because it helped Pakistan. Other treaties were made which helped Pakistan only. But wherever our interests are concerned, they do not want to enter into an agreement with us. Therefore, we should not have any piece-meal agreement with Pakistan. The whole pattern of Indo-Pak. relations that we have established for the last so many years must be changed. If we do not change it, then what has happened in Kutch may repeat. This has set a dangerous precedent. If Pakistan wants some territory, first she will put forward a claim because it does not cost anything to put forward a claim. Then, she will send her forces to occupy part of the area and then stay put there. When we try to push them out, she will attend to world opinion and say, let us have arbitration, and she will then take that area. This is a very dangerous precedent. I would submit that we should not follow it. We should not allow such precedents to be set at all.

Therefore, I say that this Kutch agreement is a warning. We should see that the whole pattern of Indo-Pak. relations that we have established for the last twenty years must change. Secondly, we must see that proper leadership is given to the country. Today, the people all over the country are saying that this Government has a Prime Minister but no leader. She is only a Prime Minister; in fact, I wonder whether she is the Prime Minister also or not. But she is no leader. The result is that here we have a Government which is weak, a Government which is neither feared by our enemies nor respected by our friends, a Government neither feared by traitors nor respected by patriots. Such a government cannot run the country. Today, we are faced with grave dangers, dangers of external aggression, dangers of internal disturbance and disruption, and the external enemies and internal enemies are working in collusion. In such conditions, it is very important that the nationalist forces should assert themselves and see that the country has a strong leader. The whole history

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hears this out that whenever in India our Central Government became weak and came in weak hands, fissiparous tendencies raised their heads in different parts of the country and our country was disintegrated.

I fear that a similar thing is happening in this country today. It is something which must make everyone of us, every patriot, and every nationalist to stand up and think where we are going. We must have a strong Government. I would make this appeal to my Congress friends. I know that many of them are patriots, not all of them.

AN HON. MEMBER : All of them are.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Many of them are patriots. Many of them are nationalists. But they are all dumb-founded and they cannot speak out. I sometimes used to wonder why Bhishma was keeping silent when Duryodhana was doing all those mischievous deeds. But now I realise why Bhishma could not speak out. Here, we have the Government of Duryodhana, and a whole lot of Bhishmas are sitting opposite doing nothing. I would appeal to these Bhishmas that instead of repenting later, let them do something now. It is not their question only. It is a question of the whole country. If the country goes to dogs, where will the Congress, the Jan Sangh and other nationalist parties be? Today it is not a question of the Jan Sangh or the Congress. Today it is a question of the nationalist forces and anti-national forces. Anti-national forces are out to disrupt the country, they are out to destroy the country. They want to destroy the unity of the country and to bring about chaos and anarchy in the country, and to undermine the democratic values of the country.

In such a situation, it becomes very important that the nationalist elements should come together. They should sit together and work in unison. We may have our differences in economic matters, in social matters, but on one matter, we do not disagree. We are all one that this country must remain one, that this country must remain united, that this country must remain democratic. We must have democracy and we must have unity. On these two questions, there is no difference of opinion. As

I said, there are people who are out to disrupt the country and destroy democracy here. I am very sorry to say that in this destruction of democracy, this Government is acting as an active agent, as a catalytic agent.

I do not mind Ministries coming in or going out. But look at the way things are being done. What happened to UP? The Governor says 'the Constitution cannot be worked, but I want to give time'. For what? There may be a reorientation of political affiliations! I ask: can there be a more immoral thing than this? Can there be a more unethical thing than this? If the Constitution cannot be worked, dissolve the Assembly. They dissolved the Assembly in West Bengal, they dismissed the Ministry and dissolved the Assembly in Haryana. They should have dissolved the Assembly in UP also. This argument that we have to elect Members for the Rajya does not click. We have to elect members from West Bengal also to the Rajya Sabha. If they are not elected now, they will be six months later. So this is not an argument that can be advanced for the decision taken in regard to UP. The real thing is that they want to give time to the Congress to have some defections from the other side, to have some horse-trading.

If the ruling party, which has a special responsibility in establishing and following democratic conventions behaves in this way, I ask, where will be respect left for the Constitution? Where will be respect for the President who is the symbol of the whole country, who should not have been made a party to such matters? But they are bringing the President into disrepute, they are bringing the Constitution into disrepute. They are undermining the very values of democracy, though they swear that they have come to power to uphold and sustain it.

Therefore, I say on all counts this Government has failed to deliver the goods. It has failed to protect the sovereignty of the country; it has failed to protect the integrity of the country; it has failed to protect the honour of the country.

Our jawans are fighting on the frontiers. But within the country we find that the

national flag is being burnt and trampled under foot. I ask : what have you done to those people who have dishonoured our national flag? Did you ever think what effect it will have on the morale of our soldiers who are guarding our frontiers? They are fighting there, they are standing guard to defend the honour of the flag. But within the country, you cannot do it.

What are the laws for? Have you not enough laws to deal with this situation? We have been demanding time and again for the enactment of a law defining treason. Anyone who dishonours our flag is a traitor, and treat him as a traitor and give him the maximum punishment. But what have you done about it? These are matters on which there is no difference of opinion among all parties, among all nationalist parties. We must all come together and do something to set things right. But for this purpose, the Congress must realise that it alone cannot do this. Today the Congress is one of the parties, and not the party, in the country. To tackle these problems, it must work with the others. This Government must go and there should be a National Government, a Government which can command the confidence of the people, which can have the respect of the patriots, which will be feared by the traitors. We want such a Government to meet the challenges we are facing.

Before I conclude, Sir, let me sum up and say that this Kutch award must be repudiated because the Tribunal has transgressed its authority, it has gone beyond its terms of reference; the award is not judicial but political; and it is not a unanimous award. On these grounds, it must be repudiated. If you want to do anything else about it, you must come before Parliament. You must amend the Constitution. Without amending the Constitution, you cannot proceed.

Let me sound a note of warning: even if you think that you can get this thing through with the help of your majority or

with the help of the Communists, the country is not with you. The country will stand up against any such bargaining of national integrity, national honour and national sovereignty. In a democracy the people are the ultimate masters, and the ultimate masters demand that you repudiate the agreement.

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH (Fatehpur) : The entire House—every party inside the House—and the people of this country are greatly concerned today about the implications of the judgment of the Kutch Tribunal. Prof. Madhok has given a very lucid statement. We agree that when there is a question that concerns the entire country, we all have to sit together and not make a party issue out of it, but to look at it in terms of national interest, and not bring it down with something narrow and trivial.

Many of us have searched our hearts, many of us have looked at a great many papers and documents. We cannot be one-sided when it comes to taking a decision, a decision in front of our people, a decision in front of the whole of this world. So, through you, Sir, I would request this House to look at the agreement and to examine its implications. We are not committed right now to anything. There can be reasons by which the agreement can be repudiated. Let us not take it for granted that this is the word of God or that any party is committed to implementing the agreement. However, if we have to consider that, we have to consider it in cool logic, in rationality, so that we can defend our action to the nation and the international community.

There are four aspects from which this whole thing should be viewed. The very first is the reference to the tribunal. Prof. Madhok pointed out at a certain stage that the Kutch issue illustrates the whole of the Indo-Pakistan issue. When the Third Lok Sabha sat and decided to confirm the reference to the Tribunal, Prof. Ranga said, in August, 1965 : It is with great sadness that I accept this reference to the Tribunal." He stopped, and asked a question, "But, was there any way out?" That is the crux of the matter.

In 1965, when the Pakistanis broached the area of the Rann of Kutch, it was a part of a much larger design. That design was to make our forces move from the Punjab border into the Rajasthan border, and then when they attacked Kashmir, for us not to have a way of fighting them back in Lahore. There are some statements extremely significant made at that time by the Pakistani representative at the United Nations, Mr. Amjad Ali. He said :

"A just and equitable settlement of the Kashmir dispute lies at the root of the present trouble (the Kutch trouble)".

12.40Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Far more clear was Mr. Bhutto in London at that time, and he said :

"The Rann of Kutch has grown out of proportion. It is not a dispute *per se*. It forms a part of a much bigger issue. The heart of the Indo-Pakistan issue lies in the Srinagar valley."

Here we have got completely unambiguous words. Pakistan had a grand design to keep our forces engaged in the swamps and marshes of the Rann of Kutch and then to attack Kashmir. Let us consider coolly today whether it was right for us to have kept our forces on the Punjab border, to have repelled the Pakistani attack in Kashmir, to have got them to refer this entire matter to an international tribunal. Pakistan was not inclined to go to an international tribunal. There, too, I think that by making them withdraw at that time and by making them go to an international tribunal we did achieve something, because if you look at what the Pakistani press said about reference to the tribunal it becomes evident. Here is the Pakistan Radio which at that time said :

"There have been awards and agreements before, which India has shamefully flouted and we may recall that while Pakistan has handed over all disputed enclaves, India has not. That is what she is going to do this time.

Surely, we shall have another ugly situation."

With this situation we went to the international tribunal. Let us remember that whatever is said about the British design or myopia, at that time in our country there was one country whose friendship could not be questioned in the Indo-Pakistani context—the Soviet Union—which congratulated and welcomed our going to the Tribunal. Once we went to a tribunal, there was no question of our saying : we shall accept the award only if it is in our favour. Why should Pakistan have gone to the tribunal then ? Why should the judges have sat to come to a judgment ? Much has been said about the presentation of our case. It has been said that we were not properly represented. I should like to draw the attention of this House to a statement made by Mr. Chagla where he says that an abler body of lawyers could not have put the case of India better. Let us also look at the two teams that were sent from both sides. While persons of the lowest rank that we sent were members of our Law Commission, if we look at the Pakistani team, we find that it appointed as experts a certain Mr. Enver Adil Commissioner of Family Planning. There was also another Mr. Basheer Ahmed who was the Boundary Tahsildar, Board of Revenue. These were the experts who were presenting the Pakistani case. Our case was presented as best as anyone can do. Anyone who has gone through the findings of the tribunal will see that encyclopaedic references were made to our lawyers and our team of officers did a very good job. It is forgotten that whatever we politicians might have done, our lawyers and officers clipped the wings of the Tribunal far more than the wings of any other international tribunal have been clipped. I should like to draw the attention of the House to the terms of reference given in page 9 where the Tribunal says :

"An international Tribunal will have the wider power to adjudicate a case *ex aequo et bono*, and thus to go outside the bounds of law, only if such power has been conferred on it by mutual agreement between the Parties."

It was our team of lawyers that prevented it, and the Tribunal had to accept :

"Therefore, and as the Parties have not by any subsequent agreement consented to confer the power upon the Tribunal to adjudicate *ex aequo et bono*, the Tribunal resolves that it has no such power."

When we come to the dispute, let us not enter into political considerations. The Tribunal has judged the situation as it existed before 1947. Events subsequent to 1947 have not been taken into account. Therefore, for anybody to say that something wrong was done by us or something was lacking in our activities and so the Tribunal has decided against us—would be completely unfair. Let us look at the records. We find that from 1875 right down to 1945 there was a border dispute between Sind and the erstwhile State of Kutch. Let us not ignore it or close our eyes. Let us not be blinded when we have to come to a judgment. From the conclusion to which the Tribunal has come, we see that India's stand has been vindicated. Out of 9,000 sq. miles of the Rann of Kutch and out of 3,500 sq. miles that Pakistan claimed, how much did it get? It has found that some pockets—continuously controlled by their police, their customs, through grazing and even settlements in certain pockets—lay in Pakistan. It is not a matter of any part of our territory being awarded to them.

Of course, the whole of the land of India is sacred, but it is on the sacred land of India that Pakistan is built. It is in Pakistan that Mohenjo Daro is; it is in Pakistan that Taxila is. We cannot say that sacredness stops at one point and non-sacredness starts at another point.

The partition between India and Pakistan was not a natural partition. It was a man-made partition. There were points of dispute, and these points had to be settled. There was no question of Radcliffe having decided about an area or boundary, because at that stage, Kutch had not acceded to India. We have been to tribunals before. There was the Radcliffe tribunal; there was the Bagge tribunal; and going to a tribunal this time was equally fair. On what ground do we question the verdict of this tribunal?

Any person who can come out and prove that the Swedish judge was either unfair or corrupt would do a tremendous service to this country. Let him come out with the facts, and with instances. Let there be a *prima facie* case. Let us not go round saying that the man is dishonest just because we like to think of him as having been dishonest. Here is a person who was appointed by U Thant, whose partiality has never been shown or hinted at. He was a person from a country which has been neutral in international affairs. He was a person from a country which had no axe to grind either on our side or on the side of Pakistan.

Let us again refer to some of the words—

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore) : Sir, may I make an appeal to my hon. friend not to go into the legalistic arguments and contradict the very stand the Prime Minister has taken? The Prime Minister herself has taken a stand. He is over-arguing the case.... (*Interruption*).

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH : I was going to refer to a much-quoted and much-interpreted statement of the tribunal.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : May I suggest, let nobody be eloquent about the loss of our territory? (*Interruption*).

MR. 'DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH : I come to the much-quoted statement which has been repeated again and again. Here is what the Tribunal says :

"The ultimate determination, therefore, is both difficult and in exceptional measure, dictated by considerations which do not heavily outweigh those considerations that would have motivated a different solution."

This was the principle enunciated. The Tribunal has said that this was a very vexed question. What has the tribunal

[Shri Sant Bux Singh]

decided actually. Here is what the tribunal has said :

"In respect of this sector of the Rann in relation to which no specific evidence in the way of display of Sind authority or merely trivial or isolated evidence of such a character supports Pakistan's claim, I pronounce in favour of India."

So, wherever there was a doubt we got it. Are we going to repudiate the judgment which gives and makes it clear for all time that the Rann of Kutch belongs to us? On what grounds are we going to repudiate this?

How are we going to put this into effect? This House can bind the Prime Minister, but let us be clear that there are only two methods by which the award may be repudiated. First, as I said, let there be a son of India who can come and prove that the judge was corrupt, or secondly, let us take a decision that we will go to war. Let this House resolve that we will risk a war with the whole of the world against us: we will smash Pakistan; we will smash Sweden and we will smash any other country. Let us not be lighthearted. Let us choose clearly and let us know what we are recommending.

I would submit, last of all, that every inch of this soil is sacred; every yard of this soil is sacred. But equally, Sir, the blood of every Indian is sacred. No one has a right on a false claim, and on conjectures and on surmises, to take away the son of any mother, to widow any woman, merely because there is emotionalism in the House. Let us put the claims of Indian life against the claim of the soil we have. Let us balance one against the other and if we are clear in our conscience that it is worth going to war, let us go to war. Let this House decide whether we should go to war.

Prof. Madhok mentioned Bhishma. Let him remember that when Bhishma's words were pitted against the Lord himself, it was Bhishma's words which carried. If we want to be the descendants of Bhishma, Karna or Rama, India must stand by its word. We must not be a nation which

repudiates agreements, and casts aspersions on international bodies. What would we look like if we do that? Of course, when we fight for a principle, we would fight to the last man. But let somebody come out with the principle. Let somebody come out with the evidence, before endangering the honour of this country and the lives of its citizens.

SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL (Baroda): Sir, this surely is a day of infamy for India. It is a saddening thought that in India, whatever we win on the battlefield by the sword we give away on the conference table. Every time our friends across have lost it for us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. There is a rumbling noise all round. Hon. Members are talking loudly.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Respect is to be commanded; it is not to be demanded. Attention is to be commanded. You cannot force us into that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you claim privilege to talk when another hon. Member is speaking?

SHRI NATH PAI: I never talk; I wish to listen to what the member says.

SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL: Sir, this country would like to see our friends opposite hang down their heads in shame for having sold this country down the river in the way they have done. This is not the first time they have done it. They have done it every time. I hope this would be the last time they have done it. I am standing here to see that they are prevented from doing this kind of thing in future.

The story of Sind is a chain of betrayal from beginning to end. Sir, with your indulgence, may I read a few lines about the historical background about the Kutch issue? Way back in 1763, Mir Koloro of Sind invaded Kutch and Bhuj, because he thought it was a good land. At that time it was not a desert. It was blooming with crops and rice and wheat used to grow there. When Mir Koloro invaded Kutch, the Kutchis stood up and defended their soil in a way which behoves men. A hundred thousand Kutchis either lost

lives or were wounded and Mir Koloro was driven back with great chagrin. The Mir stopped the waters of the Eastern Nara river from flowing into Kutch. This is how the Rann of Kutch came into existence. Kutch is a place where there is no rainfall. Its water came from the Nara river and when the Mir of Kutch cut off the waters of the Nara river, the territory became a desert.

As far as the border of this desert is concerned, I would like to point out that instead of having this decision taken in Switzerland or in Delhi, if these gentlemen had gone to Kutch, they would have seen that there is a natural border of sand dunes between Sind and Kutch. It is similar to the Himalayas. Supposing somebody sitting in Switzerland or somewhere else says that on this side of the Himalayas, there is the border of Tibet of China, a similar kind of thing has been done in Kutch by some gentlemen sitting round a conference table in Geneva.

I am sorry to say that our lawyers who claim to have pleaded our case did not do it well enough. They did not produce the maps which the British Government had already accepted as the right maps establishing the boundary between Sind and Kutch.

These maps are somehow or other, strangely, missing from our records. Under the circumstances, there has been a great betrayal of the trust that this House put and the Benches opposite have been enjoying for the last twenty years. I would say to them that you have sat too long on those Benches. For Heaven's sake, go before you do more harm.

It was in 1960 that our Defence Minister agreed to this question of arbitration. Every time the history of arbitration in India has been a history of betrayal. Have they won a single case of arbitration, I would ask my hon. friends opposite? Can they point out a single case where having gone for arbitration India has won? Every time we have lost. But even if we have lost, we have to abide by the arbitration award when we have accepted arbitration.

In this case, there are certain parts of the arbitration which is an award and there are certain parts which the Tribunal has offered to us as advice. These pieces of advice I would ask Government to look into carefully and find out how much of that advice it is proper for us to accept and how much of it we have to contest. This portion which forms the advice of the Tribunal, the most important part of it, I would say must be gone into thoroughly.

Before I come to that, may I, Sir, take the time of the House to give a few historical facts about Kutch and the territory in question. It was as far back as in 1763, as I said, that Mir Koloro attacked Bhuj. He had an avaricious eye on the vast fields which produced rice and wheat in Kutch. He was driven away. Hundreds of thousands of Kutchis fought vigorously and drove him away. He went away but he cut off the waters of Nara. The result was that Kutch instead of being the garden of India became a desert. After that, in 1818 or 1819 there was a great earthquake and the land rose by five feet. It is known as Allah-jho Bund. The Sindhis call it God's-own-Bund. It made it impossible for the water from that side to come here.

Today they have an argument that some of these parts which are being surrendered to Pakistan were claimed by Pakistan because Pakistani sheep were grazing on the land in these parts and we did not do anything about it. Here I would like to ask my hon. friends opposite what they were doing all this time when our own territory was open to the opposite side and their shepherds were able to come in and allow their sheep to graze which ultimately enabled them to put in their claim for that land. It is a strange claim, but I understand such claims are legally accepted. I know myself of a little piece of land in Baroda where I had a dispute with another man. That man came and planted a mango tree in that land. At that time I did not notice. In the court he said that he had planted a mango tree and therefore the land belongs to him. The court awarded the land in his favour. That way I can understand the Pakistanis laying their claim on this land because their

[Shri Pashabhai Patel]

cattle were grazing there. For six months of the year the land is not approachable from any part because it is flooded with sea water. Under the circumstances the Ruler of Kutch may not have guarded his border very well. But what is the justification for our hon. friends opposite, during all these twenty years, not to have guarded that border of our country and allowed cattle from the other side to come and graze here so that they can claim it later? Are we going to do the same thing with Tibet, with China, with Pakistan and in Kashmir?

Sir, it has been a chain of betrayals all along. I do not know for how long we are going to have these gentlemen to continue betraying the country. The time has come when we have to make a stand somewhere and this is the time for that.

We cannot fight it out. Therefore, I would like to ask them one thing. What are they going to do to take steps to prevent further aggression on our territory? Kutch is a desert. If water is brought into Kutch and this desert is watered, the salt would be washed off and the land would become productive. In other words, it would become a settled land. For that there is a way. I do not know if my friends opposite would be prepared to do it. If they simply sanction the scheme of Narmada canals the water of Narmada could be taken to the Rann of Kutch and the desert would bloom again.

I do not know what is coming in the way of doing that, because the river Narmada is there and the water of that river is running into the ocean and we have done nothing for the last 20 years. We have made big projects all over the country but, so far as the Narmada is concerned, this, the greatest river in India, is flowing to the sea, flowing down the drain without any benefits to anybody.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch. We will now adjourn for lunch.

13.1Hrs.

(The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock).

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—

(contd.)

SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL: Sir, as I was saying before we broke for lunch, our friends across are daily bartering away India's freedom and property in a most irresponsible manner and instead of hanging their heads in shame or leaving those benches where they are doing this mischief, they continue to do the same all along and are feeling happy about it. But this Kutch has been a betrayal of an order beyond all others.

There is a natural boundary, as I said, on the north, west and east of the Rann within which this Kutch and its territory, which belonged to Gujarat, Kathiawad and Kutch, fell. This tribunal, I am afraid, has exceeded its terms of reference in tendering to us gratuitous advice on what we should do and what is fair for us. They were asked to decide what was the truth. They had to decide the boundary as it was and not to say that the boundary should be this way or that. In this much I am thinking that the tribunal exceeded its authority and I would request the Government, which is responsible for handing over our case to this tribunal on a platter, to refer it to a judicial authority like the Supreme Court of India or any other legal authority which is acceptable to the world. I do not want their advice. Let them say, this was so and we will accept it. When they say, it should be so, this is a part which we cannot accept. For that, I request my friends across to think twice before they ride roughshod over Indian territory which does not belong to them personally. It is Indian territory. They have no right to hand it over to others. If they do so, it is for the public of India to decide how long they will sit on those Benches. I would say, they have sat there too long already and, for the mischief they are doing, for heavens' sake, go before it is too late. Supposing the northern boundary of Kutch, the eastern boundary and the western boundary is covered by sand dunes, and they say now, Pakistan may come inside that? Supposing they ask

Chinese to come inside over the Himalayas and occupy some territory in Uttar Pradesh, what will my friends opposite say? I want to know that.

It is very easy to part with somebody else's property, take it lightly and be friendly and smooth about it. (*Interruption*). If you look at the map, you will see that under the Award, some parts of Kutch are being given away to Pakistan in a grand and friendly and generous manner which will bring Pakistan within 10 minutes of bombing distance from my home town of Baroda and I am not going to take it lightly. I have to think of these things.

We are inviting the enemy into our territory, into our border. I would like to say that this is the time to protest and, if our friends across, do not stop here, I do not know where they will stop or when they will stop.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : But your leader, Rajaji, has said that it should be accepted.

SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL : I know more about Rajaji than you do. Rajaji has said that the Award should be accepted but not the advice which has been given to us gratuitously. Please make this difference if you understand English.

I say, already a lot of mischief has been done and I would like to know from our friends opposite where they are going to stop, if at all. If they do not stop, it will be for the people of India to stop them one day but that day may be late itself. They should stop before they betray and deliver this country into the hands of outsiders as they have done. Every time, what we win at the point of the sword, we lose at the conference table. It is a matter of shame for our friends across who go to the conference table. If they go to arbitration, they should make out the case as it should have been made. Last time,

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when they went to the tribunal, I understand, the original maps of Sind and of Kutch which were settled by the British Government, the Government of Sind and the Government of Bombay, were not with them—they did not find these maps—and they put up any kind of evidence. No wonder we lose on every conference table and in every tribunal award.

As far as this is concerned, I would like to say that award we will accept but, in this report, if you read page after page, there is gratuitous advice given. The Tribunal was not appointed to give us advice. It was appointed to give an Award on facts, not what it should be but what it was. As to what is should be is not their business. It can be decided by a joint conference of Pakistan and India, if necessary. There is no business for this Tribunal to give us gratuitous advice. We did not pay them for that or appoint them to give us gratuitous advice. Generally, this country is unfortunate in this, that everybody in this world is in the habit of giving us advice. Can't we stand on our own?

AN HON. MEMBER : We always give advice to others.

SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL : Yes. We have always been giving gratuitous advice to the whole world and the result is that we get paid back in the same coin. (*Interruption*). Why do they laugh and smile on this issue? They should be hanging their heads down in shame. There is nothing for them to laugh about; this is a thing of which they should be ashamed—I am using only mild language; I have not got strong enough words to use against them.

Coming back to this question of Kutch, about the part which is an Award, let us ask the Supreme Court of India or any other well-constituted legal authority to decide what portion of this book is an award on facts and what portion is advice.

[Shri Pashabhai Patel]

Let us accept the Award as it is given because our friends across have made a mess of it.

We will accept that part with sorrow and shame; we will accept it because it is an award. But let us separate those things in which the Tribunal has given gratuitous advice and tell them that it is not their business to give us advices. We are not here to receive their advices. We have already received so much of advice that we are fed up with advice. We do not want any more advice from anybody. Let this be made very clear.

Coming back to Kutch, there is a practical thing. I could speak for hours on the historical background of Kutch and say that it is connected with us. I may say this. There was a time when there was a special Road Engineer by name Shri Bhai Lal Bhai Patel. He is my leader in the Swatantra Party in Gujarat. He was a special Road Engineer in Sind in the days of the British and he projected a road from Karachi to Ahmedabad. When he was surveying Kutch, he found that this area, Kutch, was supposed to contain oil and other mineral wealth and he wanted to build a road. That scheme was there, but in the meantime Independence came and we have been busy with the other things. That scheme remained only on paper. If this road had been built, the whole story today would have been different because the road was projected on our claimed border of Kutch; that road would have been the border of Kutch. Since that road is not there now, the whole trouble has been created.

Do the hon. members know that the boundary was established in the British days between Kutch and Sind when Sind was in Bombay Province and Kutch was an Indian State. At that time, another Patel, Shri Joita Bhai Patel, a relative of mine, was the man who was surveying this boundary and the boundary was settled and pillars 12' × 12' in area, were raised; stone pillars and masonry pillars were raised to demarcate the boundary. After Indepen-

dence, we were busy in New Delhi with the other things and nobody cared where the Kutch boundary was. It should be said to the shame of this House that we never looked at the boundary and the Pakistani people came and dug out those pillars 12' × 12' with a height of 15'. That boundary was erased by the Pakistanis. . . . (*Interruptions*)

Coming to the practical question of Kutch and the mess they have made of it, I have a practical suggestion to make. As you all know, 'Rann' means 'desert'. Before this Rann of Kutch became a desert, it was a lush garden and the waters of the Indus and the Nara used to flow into Kutch. When Mir Koloro of Sind invaded Kutch because it was such a lush territory, the Kutchis rose like one man, thousands and thousands of Kutchis died in the battlefield and drove him out. This man, out of his anger, cut off those canals. He built bunds and later on, there was an earthquake and the land rose by 5 ft. They call it Allahjo Bundh, i.e., God's Bundh. God created a bund between Sind and Kutch. That bund is there and due to that, the waters from the rivers stop flowing into Kutch. The sea water flows into the Rann of Kutch. For six months the land is submerged in salt water. The result is that it has been turned into a desert. Now, there is a way out of this. Instead of going over what has been lost by our friends over there, I would say, let us look at it constructively and do something. I appeal to them to listen to this seriously because some part of the mischief may be undone. There should be two little bunds built, so that the sea water does not enter from Kolikhadi and Kandla Port. Building these bunds may cost Rs. 5 crores. These bunds—if they are built 10 miles across—can stop the sea water from coming into Kutch. Then, if they have the long-delayed scheme of the canals of the Narmada put into execution, the waters of the Narmada will go into Kutch and wash the salt away and Kutch can again become a green lush

piece of land. I am not suggesting this canal scheme in any light-hearted manner. This is a very serious matter. This is the only way in which this hinterland of Kutch can be again peopled by agriculturists, by people who will grow a crop there. I assert this in all seriousness. You will be surprised to know that if the canal goes there, at least three million tonnes of grain can be grown in Kutch, and there will be a community of agriculturists there who will make this Kutch, which is our vital border in that area, once again a well-populated territory.

I do not want to blame these people opposite more than I have done already, and I know that if I say more on this, it will have no effect on them....

AN HON. MEMBER : They are thick-skinned ?

SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL : They are completely impervious to what is said. Here, I am offering a suggestion, which if they take seriously—I hope they will though I do not know how much hope there is for this—they would in some way wash the sins of their commission....

AN HON. MEMBER : What about the no-confidence motion ?

SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL : Is it not true that in 1960 our Defence Minister—he is not here to listen to what I am saying; so, what is the good of my saying this now....

AN HON. MEMBER : It does not matter. He may go on.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : The Prime Minister is here.

SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL : Is it not true that in 1960 our Defence Minister went to Karachi and committed us to this tribunal and all that ? He admitted that there was a dispute whereas actually there was no dispute and the boundaries of Kutch were so clearly marked. I think there was a wall there, or there were sand dunes which were as good as a wall. It is just as in the case of the Himalayas which we have never doubted as a boundary on the northern, eastern and western borders; likewise,

in the case of Kutch also, there was no dispute, but our Defence Minister committed himself to a dispute and this is the result that we are enjoying today. If nothing else, if all those gentlemen sitting opposite are not going to ask this Government to resign and get them out of office, at least let them obtain the resignation of the Minister who was responsible for it.

Coming to the report of the tribunal itself, I would submit that those parts of the report which are not award but which are only advice should be clearly examined and decisions taken accordingly. Also, before accepting this award, will our friends from the Congress take some steps to see that all the awards which have been given in the past have been fulfilled by Pakistan ? Every time it suits Pakistan, they accept it; every time it does not suit them they just ignore it and we coolly go on sitting here and making fine speeches and having parties and dances and dinners. I would like once again to appeal to our Congress friends to examine how many awards between Pakistan and India have remained unfulfilled, and to see that before we accept this award, they do something in regard to the unfulfilled awards which are still pending in the past file of ignominy of the Benches opposite.

श्री मनुभाई पटेल (डमई) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कच्छ एवार्ड के बारे में आज सारे देश में लोगों की भावना बड़ी उग्र है, और उसमें भी खास पर से गुजरात के लोगों की भावना सबसे ज्यादा उग्र है क्योंकि कच्छ का जो एवार्ड आया है, वह टेरिटरी केवल गुजरात की ही नहीं बल्कि भारत की है। फिर भी गुजरात के लोगों की भावना बड़ी उग्र है। आज जब हम यहां पर अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे हैं तो इसको किसी भी पक्ष का सवाल बनाए बगैर, राष्ट्र के हित में इस सवाल पर हमें सोचना होगा। . . .

श्री सधु लिवेय (मुंगेर) : आप राष्ट्र के हित में वोट करेंगे।

श्री मनुमाई पटेल : लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर जो विरोधी दल संयुक्त हो रहे हैं उनमें एक दूसरे के अन्दर ही अविश्वास है। अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव को रखते हुए मधोक साहब ने कम्युनिस्टों के लिए खुलम खुला कहा कि ये बहुत एंटी नेशनल हैं तो फिर अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर खड़े होने के लिए क्यों सबकी सहायता ली? सब को साथ में खड़ा किया और उन को डिस्मिस कर दिया है कि वह तो एंटी नेशनल हैं। कई ऐसे सवालों पर यूनाइटेड फ्रंट करना पड़ता है और मेरा कहना है कि इस तरह से एंटी नेशनल लोगों का सहारा लेकर और मदद लेने का काम हमारे मधोक साहब ने किया है (व्यवधान) एंटी नेशनल कम्युनिस्टों को बगल में लेकर वह धूमते हैं उन को ही सहारा देते हैं।

स्वतंत्र पक्ष की ओर से अभी जो माननीय सदस्य ने तकरीर की तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम एवार्ड को स्वीकार करते हैं लेकिन एडवाइस को अस्वीकार करते हैं।

स्वर्गीय शास्त्री जी ने जब एप्रीमेंट किया था और सन् 1965 में यहाँ वह प्रस्ताव स्वीकृति के लिए रखा गया था। वह इस सदन में बोटिंग के लिए पेश हुआ था और 269 वोट उसके पक्ष में पड़े थे और 28 उस के विरोध में पड़े थे। इस तरह उस समय यह एप्रीमेंट संसद् द्वारा स्वीकार किया गया था। उस अवसर पर स्वतंत्र पक्ष ने उस का विरोध नहीं किया था तो आज वही स्वतंत्र दल वाले कैसे इस बात को कह सकते हैं कि एवार्ड के एक हिस्से को हम स्वीकार करें और दूसरे हिस्से को हम स्वीकार न करें? लेकिन फिर भी मैं इस बात की गहराई में इसलिए नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ कि अगर एवार्ड के गुण दोष पर चर्चा करनी होनी तो हम कई बातें कह सकते थे। ट्रिब्यूनल के चेयरमैन का जो एक एटीच्यूड था उस के बारे में कुछ बातें

करनी हों तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि उनका एटीच्यूड पहले से हमारे भारत देश के बारे में अमहायक था। चेयरमैन का रुख सहायक रूप में नहीं था और जैसा मैंने कहा उनका रुख भारत के प्रति असहायक रहा। उन्होंने जो एवार्ड दिया है उस के बारे में भी हम कह सकते हैं कि छाड़बेट के बारे में उन्होंने जुरिस्टिक्शन का सवाल लिया लेकिन सन् 1926 से लेकर अभी तक, 40 साल तक कच्छ का महाराव घास टैंक्स वहाँ के लोगों से वसूल करता था लेकिन उस एविडेंस को ट्रिब्यूनल ने नहीं माना।

एवार्ड के गुणदोषों के बारे में हम काफी कुछ कह सकते हैं लेकिन सवाल हमारे सामने यह नहीं है कि एवार्ड के गुण दोषों में हम जायें। सवाल तो यह है कि मामला जिसको कि एवार्ड के लिए हम ने उस ट्रिब्यूनल को सुपुर्द किया था तो उस के बारे में जो टर्म्स आफ रैफ़ैस थीं उन टर्म्स आफ रैफ़ैस में हम ने उस समय यह स्पष्ट स्वीकार किया था :

"The decision of the tribunal referred to in three above shall be binding on both Governments and shall not be questioned on any ground whatsoever. Both Governments undertake to implement the findings of the tribunal in full as quickly as possible and shall refer to the Tribunal for decision any difficulties which may arise between them in the implementation of its findings. For that purpose, the tribunal shall remain in being until its findings have been implemented in full".

ऐसी हालत में मैं नहीं समझता कि आज उस ट्रिब्यूनल के एवार्ड के गुण दोषों के बारे में जाने या उन की चर्चा करने से कोई मकसद हासिल होगा, कोई उसका यूज़फुल परपज होगा। सन् 1965 में उस एप्रीमेंट पर हमारे देश की ओर से और इस पवित्र सदन की ओर से हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने दस्तखत किये थे और हम ने उसको स्वीकार भी कर लिया था। अब ऐसा करने में यदि हम

से गलती हुई, मान लें कि ऐसा करके गलती की तो गलती उसी समय हो गई थी। लेकिन मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि गलती हुई थी क्योंकि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों में भारत की जो नीति रही है, जो राष्ट्रीय नीति रही है वह खूब सोच समझ कर रखी जाती रही है और सन् 65 में भी जो हम ने एग््रीमेंट किया था वह कोई बगैर सोचे समझे या अलग कोई एक निर्णय नहीं था।

सन् 1960 में यह तय हुआ था कि यदि आपकी बातचीत से यह मामला हल नहीं हुआ तो सन् 1959 के एग््रीमेंट के अनुसार यह मामला हमें ऐवार्ड के लिए ट्रिब्यूनल को सौंपना पड़ेगा। इसके भी पहले 22 दिसम्बर सन् 1949 को स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने युद्ध न करने के करार के बारे में ऐलान किया था और उस समय कह दिया था कि कैसे भी झगड़े हों, उन्हें हम मंत्रणा से, मध्यस्था से, परस्पर समझौता बातचीत से या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्था के माध्यम द्वारा हम उसे हल करेंगे। इस तरह हम देखते हैं कि सन् 1949 से लेकर सन् 1965 तक जो बातचीत, मंत्रणा आदि का सिलसिला चला वह हमारी परराष्ट्र नीति के अनुसार चला और जो भी हुआ वह बिल्कुल कांस्टीट्यूशनल काम हुआ है। इस के इलावा उस का दूसरा विकल्प भी क्या है? क्या हमें लड़ाई करनी है युद्ध करना है?

एक माननीय सदस्य : हाँ, युद्ध करना है।

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : अब अगर युद्ध करना है तो जाहिर है कि उस के लिए देश में मौजूद सभी दलों में बिचारों की एकता होनी चाहिए। आज विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों में बिचारों का टकराव है। आज मैं देखता हूँ कि राष्ट्रवादियों में यह जनसंघ की आइडियोलॉजी और स्वतंत्र पक्ष की आइडियोलॉजी में टक्कर है। इन दोनों राष्ट्रवादी दलों के बीच में काफी

अन्तर विद्यमान है (ध्वजधान) मैं यही कह रहा था कि स्वतंत्र पक्ष एक अपने दृष्टिकोण से इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है और जनसंघ का अलग दृष्टिकोण है। सभी विरोधी पार्टियों के दृष्टिकोण में अन्तर है, एक दूसरे से मिलते नहीं हैं लेकिन राजनीतिक स्वार्थ के खातिर इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव से जुड़ी हुई हैं।

(ध्वजधान) मैं यही कह रहा था कि यह विभिन्न राजनीतिक दल जो कि आज इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के पीछे जुड़े हुए हैं वह एक स्वार्थी दृष्टिकोण को लेकर और एक राजनैतिक लाभ उठाने के लिए इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के पीछे जुड़े हुए हैं वरना जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि जनसंघ के दृष्टिकोण में और दूसरे पक्षों के दृष्टिकोण में काफी अंतर है और वह हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीति में प्रतिबिम्बित होता है। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि पड़ोसी देशों के साथ ऐसे जब झगड़े हमारे आ जायें तो हम क्या करेंगे। यह तो ठीक ही है कि जहां तक हमारी सावरेनिटी का सवाल है, जहां तक टैरीटोरियल इंटेग्रेटी का सवाल है उस पर हम कोई कम्प्रोमाइज नहीं कर सकते हैं और उसकी हिफाजत के लिए अगर लड़ना भी पड़े तो हम लड़ने से भी नहीं हिचकिचायेंगे। लेकिन यहां यह याद रखने की बात है कि जब 1965 में कच्छ पर हमला हुआ था तो वह कोई उसी दिन हमला हुआ हो ऐसा नहीं हुआ था। वह ऐवार्ड की मेरे पास एक कोपी है उस में कहा गया है :

"From July 1948 and onwards, Diplomatic Notes were exchanged between the Governments of India and Pakistan concerning the boundary between the two countries in the Gujarat-West Pakistan region. The dispute led in early 1965 to a tension which ultimately resulted in the outbreak of hostilities in April 1965."

श्री बलराज मधोक ने अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पेश करते हुए कहा कि वहां कोई डिस्प्यूट था ही नहीं। अब अगर कोई डिस्प्यूट था ही नहीं तो यह ट्रिब्यूनल क्यों स्वीकार किया था ?

[श्री मनुभाई पटेल]

फिर इस ट्रिब्यूनल की नियुक्ति क्यों हुई ? अब दरअसल डिस्पूट तो था ही । अलबत्ता कई ऐसी बाऊंडरीज थीं जिनके बारे में डिस्पूट नहीं था और कई ऐसी बाऊंडरीज थीं जिनके कि बारे में डिस्पूट था । अब यह बात कि जिनके बारे में डिस्पूट था ट्रिब्यूनल का फैसला उन के बारे में 100 फीसदी हमारे फेवर में आये तब तो हम उसे स्वीकार करें और उसे अमल में लाने को तैयार हों लेकिन अगर वह फैसला 100 फीसदी हमारे फेवर में न आये तो हम उसके ऐवार्ड से बैकआउट कर जायें तो मेरी समझ में यह कोई उचित और तर्कसंगत बात नहीं जंचती है ।

जब उस एग्रीमेंट को हम ने स्वीकार किया और संसार के सामने यह वायदा कर लिया कि हम जो भी ऐवार्ड होगा उसे स्वीकार करेंगे और उसे पूरा अमल में लायेंगे तो हमारा सब का एक नैतिक दायित्व हो जाता है कि हम अपने वचन का पालन करें और उस से मुकर न जायें वरना अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में हमारी मान व प्रतिष्ठा कायम नहीं रह सकती है । जैसा मैंने कहा हम वचनबद्ध हैं और हमें उस ऐवार्ड को पूरा स्वीकार करना है भले ही हम उसे दुखी हृदय से स्वीकार करते हों । मैं ने शुरू में कहा और फिर कहता हूं कि उस एग्रीमेंट से पोछे हटने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है । उस की मैरिट्स और डि-मैरिट्स पर आज चर्चा करना बेकार है ।

It is beyond the scope of discussion of the No-confidence motion. अगर उसकी मैरिट्स और डिमैरिट्स के बारे में चर्चा करनी होती तो यह ट्रिब्यूनल का ऐवार्ड क्यों होता । अब तो सवाल महज यह है कि ट्रिब्यूनल का जो फैसला हुआ है वह गवर्नमेंट स्वीकार करे अथवा न करे ।

जैसे मैंने पहले कहा है पार्लियामेंट ने उस एग्रीमेंट वाले प्रस्ताव को अपनी स्वीकृति

प्रदान करी हुई है । 269 इस के पक्ष में पड़े थे और 28 विपक्ष में पड़े थे (व्यवधान) पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी में बहुमत से हुआ निर्णय सब के लिए मान्य होता है । अब अगर एक, आघ ने उस का विरोध भी किया हो तो उस से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है और उस के माने यह नहीं है कि पार्लियामेंट ने उस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार नहीं किया है । पार्लियामेंट ने उसे स्वीकार किया है और इसलिए हम वचनबद्ध हैं कि उस ऐवार्ड को अमल में लायें । यह नहीं हो सकता कि उस के एक हिस्से को तो हम स्वीकार कर लें और दूसरे को अस्वीकार कर दें । या तो सारे ऐवार्ड को स्वीकार करना होगा और अगर अस्वीकार करना है तो सारे ऐवार्ड को ही अस्वीकार करना होगा

एक माननीय सदस्य : सारे को अस्वीकार करो ।

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : उस को अस्वीकार करने की नैतिक भूमिका क्या हमारे पास है ? जो गैर-जिम्मेदार पक्ष है वह जिम्मेदारी से काम न ले कर इस तरह की बात कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जो जिम्मेदारी से काम करना चाहते हैं वह इस तरह से गैर-जिम्मेदारी की बात नहीं कर सकते ।

जब मैं यह बात कहता हूं कि उस के माने यह नहीं है कि भारत के लोगों के दिल में दुख नहीं है । मैं ने शुरू में ही कहा कि हम गुजरात के लोग आज बहुत ज्यादा परेशान हैं क्योंकि सब से ज्यादा असर इसका अगर किसी पर पड़ने वाला है तो वह गुजरात के लोगों पर पड़ने वाला है । इस की बाउंड्री को निश्चित करते हुए जो छाडबेट का इलाका पाकिस्तान को दिया गया है, उस से हमारी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था बहुत मुश्किल हो जायेगी यह ठीक है कि छाडबेट की थोड़ी सी पट्टी हम को डिफेन्स की दृष्टि से दी गई है, लेकिन तब भी हमारे लिए बड़ी मुश्किल

होने वाली है। लेकिन हम को आज की परिस्थिति में इस प्रश्न को सोचना पड़ेगा।

मैं ने परिस्थिति की बात इसलिए कही कि पिछले बीस सालों में हम ने कच्छ के विस्तार के बारे में कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया। उस का विकास करने के लिये, उस की भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिये, वहाँ उद्योगों को बढ़ाने के लिये और हम ने जो कांडला बन्दर-गाह बनाया है उस के डेवलपमेंट के लिये—उस को एक शिपयार्ड बनाने के लिये हम बहुत कुछ कर सकते थे—हम ने कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए। लेकिन इन सब बातों को आज की स्थिति में हम को नहीं सोचना चाहिए क्योंकि हम रिबार्ड के टर्म्स में नहीं सोचना चाहते हैं। गुजरात को गांधी जी और सरदार पटेल की शिक्षा मिली है कि जहाँ राष्ट्र का हित होगा वहाँ गुजरात राष्ट्र के हित को ठोकर नहीं लगायेगा। यदि हम के लिये उसको कष्ट भी सहन करना पड़ेगा तो वह उसे सहन करेगा, लेकिन उस को राष्ट्र के हित को आगे रख कर जो सोचना होगा वह सोचेगा। इस से गुजरात के लोगों को भी दुःख हुआ है

श्री नाथपाई : आप इस को प्राविशिल न बनाइये। आज गुजरात का सवाल नहीं है। आप क्या बार-बार गुजरात की बात कहते हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : जब श्री नाथपाई बोलें तब उन को जो कहना हो वह कहें। यहाँ तो गुजरात वालों की बात को स्वीकार करना होगा क्योंकि वह वास्तविकता है। यहाँ अगर बार्डर महाराष्ट्र के पास होता तो उनकी बात सुनी जाती (व्यवधान) आज अगर बंगाल बार्डर की बात होती तब दूसरों की बात सुनी जाती लेकिन चूंकि इस अवार्ड का सब से ज्यादा असर गुजरात वालों पर पड़ रहा है, इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक गुजरात का सवाल है यदि राष्ट्र के हित

के आगे गुजरात को हानि उठानी पड़ेगी तो वह हानि उठाना पसन्द करेगा, लेकिन राष्ट्र का अपमान नहीं होने देगा। इस नैतिक भूमिका को अदा करने के लिये गांधी जी और सरदार पटेल ने गुजरात को और देश को जो पाठ सिखाया है उसको हम छोड़ नहीं सकते। इस भूमिका के अन्दर ही हम को देश के सवाल को सोचना होगा। इसलिये कच्छ अवार्ड के सम्बन्ध में हम को नैतिक भूमिका को स्वीकार करना होगा और उसी के अनुसार कार्य करना होगा। आज दूसरी बातों को इस के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जाना चाहिये।

जैसा मैं ने शुरू में ही कहा, इस विषय में सारे विरोधी दल भी एकमत नहीं हैं। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का विचार अलग है, स्वातन्त्र पार्टी ने सन् 1965 में ही इस चीज को अनुमोदन दिया है और आज भी वह इस अवार्ड को स्वीकार करते हुए अपना अनुमोदन देती है। लेकिन आज हम जनसंघ और पी० एस० पी० की ऐडवाइस को स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि वह आज राजनीतिक फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं। हमारा उन के विरुद्ध चार्ज है...

श्री मधु लिमेय : बिल्कुल गलत है। शुरू से हम ने इस का विरोध किया है।

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : कल अहमदाबाद बन्द और कच्छ बन्द का प्रोग्राम है। अगर ऐसा नहीं है तो सारे देश की बात क्यों नहीं करते ? (व्यवधान) श्री मधोक आज कच्छ हो कर आये हैं। वह कच्छ इस लिये नहीं गये थे कि वहाँ की बाउंड्री का अध्ययन करें क्योंकि बाउंड्री का अध्ययन कुछ घंटों में नहीं हो सकता है। वह राजकोट तक जाने वाले थे लेकिन वहाँ से चले गये कच्छ तक ताकि उस के खिलाफ जो आन्दोलन करना है उस में जोर आ जाये।

श्री बल राज मधोक : मैं माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए बतला दूँ कि मेरा प्रोग्राम कठ जाने का पहले से ही था। राजकोट तो मैं बाई दि बे चला गया।

श्री मनुमाई पटेल : जो कुछ भी हो लेकिन यदि विरोधी दल इस सवाल से राजनीतिक फायदा उठाने की कोशिश करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से बढ़ कर देश की कुसेवा दूसरी नहीं हो सकती। यदि निरपेक्ष मन से, सारे देश को दृष्टि में रख कर, पड़ोसी से मैत्री सम्बन्ध रखना है और लड़ाई और युद्ध के रास्ते को छोड़ कर दूसरे तरीकों से अपना समस्याओं को हल करना है, तब हम को राजनीतिक फायदे की बात को छोड़ कर इस पर सोचना होगा। हम में आपस में मतभेद हो सकता है, कई बातों में हमारी अलग-अलग राय हो सकती हैं, लेकिन जहाँ तक कच्छ अर्बाई का सवाल है उस को रिजेक्ट किया जाय या स्वीकार किया जाय, इस के न्य़ये हम को यह मानना पड़ेगा कि 1965 में हम ने जो कदम उठाया था उस के साथ पहली चीज़ यह थी कि हम को फैसला मान्य होगा इसलिये हम को आज इस को स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये। (व्यवधान) :

इस दृष्टि से विरोधी दलों ने जो अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पेश किया है उस का मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cud-dalore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am strongly supporting the motion sponsored by my hon. friend Shri Bal Raj Madhok—the motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers. This question has to be considered without any passion, because it is a question of territory running over 300 square miles. On the one side we are having the award passed by the international tribunal, and on the other side we are having a Council of Ministers here and we have to judge what is the best in the interests of the country and we must decide in that way.

This Kutch dispute has not been agreed to by the Government right from 1947. Even though there has been some diplomatic correspondence between Pakistan and India, the question was there right from 1947. In 1956, when Pakistan intruded into Chhad Bet area, our troops had thrown the Pakistanis away from Chhad Bet, and there is no question of any dispute at all. But there has been some conspiracy, conspiracy by the people here and conspiracy by the people outside, in the British Kingdom. In April, 1965, there was a dispute and Pakistan occupied a portion in the Kutch territory, and a proposal was sponsored by the British Prime Minister. The proposal was like this : the British Prime Minister, during May, 1965, suggested that there shall be a tribunal to decide about the disputes, and he said :

"The following dispute shall be referred to a three-man tribunal, one each appointed by India and Pakistan, and the third acceptable to both. Pakistan said that the territory up to the 24th parallel was hers, and India said in 1960, in a statement issued after the talks between Sardar Swaran Singh and Gen. Muhammad Sheikh that there was a dispute about the Rann of Kutch, and that the two sides would discuss this after the necessary data etc., were collected."

Now, I charge this Government and these persons who have admitted that there was a dispute during 1960. Otherwise, there could not have been any tribunal and there could not have been any decision like that.

Further, this tribunal was constituted and the agreement between India and Pakistan came into effect from 1st July, 1965. We have agreed, whatever it may be, whether it is in favour of us or against us, to maintain the good relationship between India and Pakistan. We did not mind referring it to the tribunal. The agreement has been placed before Parliament, and the parties concerned resolved to refer it to the international tribunal.

We have to watch one thing. After it was referred to the international tribunal, when we nominated a judge and when Pakistan nominated its own judge, and

when both of us did not agree in the nomination of a common judge, again, there has been a conflict between India and Pakistan, which took place during September, 1965, all along the border running to thousands of miles. Why has this Government of India not withdrawn from the Tribunal after there was a major war between Pakistan and India? What made the Government pursue the policy of referring the matter again to a tribunal? When both the countries refused to nominate a common gentleman, it is this Council of Ministers who requested the Secretary General of the United Nations, U Thant, on 15th December, 1965, when thousands of people were killed on both sides, to appoint a common man. That is how these people have betrayed the interests of our country.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha) : You should have brought this no-confidence motion at that time for that specific issue.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : After the major conflict between India and Pakistan, these impartial judges of the British hierarchy who have sponsored this tribunal and mooted this idea, have openly taken sides with Pakistan. Is it fair on our part to accept the British proposal to nominate a common gentleman? On 15th December 1965, the Government of India requested the Secretary General of the UN to appoint a common gentleman to preside over the tribunal. Thereby this Council of Ministers have cheated the interests of the country. I accuse the persons who are occupying the treasury benches, the Council of Ministers, of having betrayed the interests of our country.

Still, there is a method. All the parties were here and this agreement was put and accepted by Parliament. We have been advocating so much the settlement of international disputes by negotiations and arbitration. We have been advocating the development of the United Nations. Today it may be 300 sq. miles. Suppose the tribunal had accepted our claim, would we not be supporting the decision given by the tribunal? This Council of Ministers have signed a blank cheque. They have misused the mandate they got from this

Parliament to sign a blank cheque. They were irresponsible in doing that. There were sufficient opportunities for the Government to withdraw from the tribunal after the major conflict, but they have failed to do so. Today we are an entity before the whole world and all the nations represented in the United Nations are watching us. They are saying, "The Indian people are advocating so much the settlement of disputes by negotiation or arbitration. If they do not implement this award, it means they have a double standard." The view of my party is that this award has to be accepted at the cost of the Council of Ministers. The price has to be paid by the Council of Ministers.

How is this award to be implemented? There is some technical difficulty. When the Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India arrived at a settlement by which 8½ sq. miles of our territory in Berubari and Cooch-Bihar had to be transferred to Pakistan, the President referred the matter to the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court consisting of more than 9 judges. Their judgment is reported in AIR 1960 page 81 Supreme Court. This Council of Ministers can give Rs. 3000 crores to Pakistan by way of money. They can do anything. Shri Morarji Desai can mortgage the entire country to America, Soviet Union or any other country. But they said this Government has no right to alienate even one inch of land because that is a question of territorial integrity. Immediately after this award was announced by the International Tribunal our Prime Minister was telling that, whatever it may be, it is only a demarcation of boundary. Madam, I would appeal to you that this is not a question of demarcation, rather, this is a question of determining whether those 300 square miles of land have to go to Pakistan or they should remain with us. We are surprised to find that they are willing to contend that it is only a question of demarcating the boundary. No, it is a question of determination in regard to 300 square miles. Applying the principle laid down by the Supreme Court Full Bench in their earlier judgment to which I made a reference, this Government has to amend the article I of the Constitution which deals with the boundary of India that is Bharat. They have to amend article under

[Shri V. Krishnamoorthi]

368 or article 3 of the Constitution and only then they can bring a legislation implementing the award.

Whatever the position may be, my submission is only this. This Government cannot implement this because they cannot bring a constitutional amendment. Therefore, the need has come for forming a national government as has been suggested by my hon. friend, Shri Madhok. This Government cannot implement this award.

Another thing is, this Government has no right to continue in office. They do not have any moral sanctity to continue in office. After so many non-Congress Governments have been dismissed in States where the Congress has been defeated, is it proper on the part of the Central Government to continue or to administer President's Rule in those States. They have no business to continue, they have no moral sanctity to continue, no power to continue.

Shri Madhok in the course of his speech referred to the burning of the National Flag. I entirely agree with him, I agree with all hon. Members here and I condemn the burning of the National Flag anywhere in any part of the country. Our leader, the Chief Minister of Madras, Shri Annadurai, and Rajaji have condemned such acts, whether it is refusal to hoist the National Flag or burning of the National Flag or refusing to sing the National Anthem. We are not lacking in patriotism. We are as much responsible, if not more, as my hon. friend Shri Madhok.

The other day our Prime Minister was saying that if disputes are taken to streets where will India be, where will democracy be. But, Sir, all the people outside do not have the privilege of speaking in the Lok Sabha. Their problems that are not solved here, they are taking to the streets to get solved. If the Prime Minister and her Council of Ministers do not solve their problems, whether it is a dispute relating to Assam or regarding Maharashtra-Mysore border or regarding language, they go to the streets to get them solved. Has the Prime Minister done anything to solve

their problems. She is keeping quiet. Why? If the Madras Legislative Assembly has passed a resolution to the effect that we want only two languages—Tamil and English—in Tamilnad and we do not want Hindi—at the same time we do not compel anybody to learn Tamil, let them have Hindi if they want or any other language—why do they want to impose Hindi on us? Why is this Government sleeping without any reaction? Why this three-language business? Who wants the three-language formula? Does Shri Limaye want it? No. Does the Swatantra Party want it? No. Nobody wants it. Only the Prime Minister wants it; nobody else wants the three-language formula. Only her Council of Ministers, because they want to manoeuvre something, want the three-language formula. They want to manoeuvre the toppling of non-Congress Ministries, because they could not get the mandate from the people. Somehow or other, they want to create trouble. I ask the Prime Minister and the Home Minister: who has burnt the Constitution? Ask Shri Subramaniam. He will tell you who is doing it. Who is raising the independent flag in Coimbatore? Ask Shri Subramaniam. He will give the names. Who is financing all these agitations? The same source. I am sorry to say that the Prime Minister's attitude is not helpful to us. After Shri Subramaniam was elected as Congress President in Tamil Nad, there have been more and more of agitations. Only the other day I read in the press that in the Congress Working Committee he was arguing for the dismissal of the DMK Ministry, though he has not suggested any remedy for solving the language issue. Then how are we to believe the Prime Minister and the Home Minister when they say that they want to go hand in hand with the non-Congress governments? In my view, they are hatching a major conspiracy to dismiss the non-Congress governments, one by one. Therefore, their plan is to see that all non-Congress Ministries are dismissed ultimately.

Lastly, I would like to repeat that we do not lack in patriotism. But, at the same time, we should not forget that the dignity of this Parliament, which created the Constitution, was marred and sullied by the behaviour of some members in the name of anti-cow slaughter. Yet, these are the very people who are saying that in a

particular State the Constitution is not shown due respect. How could I forget that there are Congress people in my State who are determined to topple our Ministry and that they are doing all these things to give a bad name to the party in power in our State? Already, the State Government and our State leaders have appealed to the people to desist from such activities. We are also taking action against people who violate the laws of the land.

At the same time, I would request the Prime Minister and her Council of Ministers to be helpful to us. Let them reconsider the decision on the language issue. Shri Kamraj, the previous Congress President, Shri Brahmananda Reddi, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Nijalaingappa the present Congress President and Chief Minister of Mysore as well as Shri Nambudiripad the Chief Minister of Kerala, think alike on this problem. Many members of the Congress party, the DMK and Communist Party believe that there is an unequal burden on the people because of the Resolution passed by Parliament. So, that Resolution should be rescinded. For whom was it brought? Article 343 already gives a constitutional and special status, so far as Hindi is concerned. Yet, in the name of doing justice to the non-Hindi people, this Resolution has been foisted on us. Then, are we not entitled to agitate against it? Instead of simply saying that this dispute should not be carried to the streets, I would appeal to the Prime Minister to kindly open her mouth; let her explain how and why the resolution is necessary. The people from the South, irrespective of party affiliations, are wondering why the Prime Minister is keeping quiet.

With these words, I would appeal to the hon. Members of this House, that if this Kutch Award is accepted, then the price will be that the Council of Ministers should be dismissed and a national government should be formed. With these words, I support the motion moved by Shri Madhok.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must admit that Professor Bal Raj Madhok touched many a sensitive spot in my heart when he spoke. Both of us are refugees from

West Pakistan and both of us come from near the Indo-Pak border on the West.

Therefore, when he was talking about giving away this part of the country or surrendering that part of the country, of making this concession to Pakistan and of making this border dispute or that border dispute subject to an award of a tribunal, I said to myself that Shri Bal Raj Madhok is my own brother. He is my own brother because he was giving expression to those feelings which some of the refugees from Pakistan still have. We all suffer from nostalgia and my hon. friend, Shri Bal Raj Madhok, is the arch exponent of that nostalgia carried to absurdity. Therefore I feel a kind of kinship between him and myself.

But I ask you, Sir—you are a very great parliamentarian—are we discussing a vote of no confidence or are we discussing the three-language formula; are we discussing that this Government should go and we should have an alternate government or are we discussing the terms of a national government? What is a national government? We have tried this kind of national government in some States of India and we know what the result has been. They may accuse us of toppling those governments because they know how to accuse us wrongly, but I must say that this national government of which they have been speaking again shows their craving for power, their avarice for occupying the Treasury Benches, their desire for having those very ministries which they are today condemning.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Purmade) : What is wrong with that?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : There is nothing wrong in this world so long as you are there because you are the chief exponent of making a wrong thing right. But I may submit that a vote of non-confidence means that the Congress Government must go out and these gentlemen, who are sitting there—my, very good friends—should be able to form an alternative government. Are they in a position to do so? No. They are as much in a position to form an alternative government as the people in the streets of Delhi are able to form a Parliament outside this House.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Are you denying the popular basis of Parliament ?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I do not deny anything because you are the most popularly elected Member of this popular Parliament.

I was submitting that the vote of no-confidence does not mean that our Prime Minister should go. They say that she is the Prime Minister but she is not the leader. I do not know how they distinguish between leadership and prime ministership. She is the leader of the Congress Party elected in her own right and that is why she has become the Prime Minister. If tomorrow the Jana Sangh party comes into power and elects a leader who then becomes the Prime Minister, have I the right? She is the leader of the Congress Party to say that that gentleman is the Prime Minister but he is not the leader? I say with due deference to my hon. friends that the Prime Minister is a leader not only of the Congress Party but of the whole of India and anyone who tries to detract from her dignity as the leader of the country does so at his own peril, at the peril of the country and at the peril of the nation. Therefore I would say that a thing like this would not pay.

AN HON. MEMBER : Flattery.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : You must know there is a right kind of flattery and a wrong kind of flattery. But I do the right kind of flattery. I was submitting that Shri Bal Raj Madhok gave us a full list of the sins we have committed vis-a-vis Pakistan. We gave Dera Baba Nanak to Pakistan; we gave away this territory and that territory. But I could not understand my friend, Shri Bal Raj Madhok, who has a historical perspective on everything, who has a historical imagination, who looks more to the past than to the future, saying that we should have a package deal with Pakistan. What package deal with Pakistan? I think, the history of the world shows, specially after the Second World War, that no package deal is possible anywhere and that we have to solve the problem bit by bit, gradually, one after the other as the problems arise. I do not know what kind of package deal are we going

to have with Pakistan? Are we going to have intensive cultivation on an agricultural farm? I would very respectfully submit that my hon. friend, Shri Bal Raj Madhok, for whom I have great respect and great regard, was self-contradictory in the speech that he made. He forget what he said in the beginning and contradicted that towards the end.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will you please point out where is the contradiction?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Why do you talk of package deal with Pakistan when you repudiate this Agreement? When you talk of package deal, it means you want us to come to terms with Pakistan, to come to agreement with Pakistan. How can you reconcile these two things?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : We do want settlement with Pakistan but not on the terms of Pakistan, that wherever Pakistan gains, we give out and wherever we lose, we give up.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I know you and I know your views also very well.

What have we done? I think, the history is not something that can be of past only. It is a continuous thing. What we have done is something which is in accordance with what Mr. Nehru said in this very House. This is what it says :

"Both Governments reaffirmed their determination to resolve border disputes by negotiation and agreed that all outstanding boundary disputes on the East Pakistan-India border and the West Pakistan-India border, raised so far by either country, should, if not settled by negotiation, be referred to an impartial tribunal for settlement and implementation of that settlement by demarcation on the ground and by exchange of territorial jurisdiction, if any."

This is what was said here. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri also reiterated the same thing and the Government has acted upon the assurances that were made possible by the overwhelming majority vote of this

House. Therefore, I think, whatever the Government has done is in accordance with the express wishes and the desires of this House. At the same time, I want to ask one question.....

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : We opposed that.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : When your turn comes, you do that. After all, our country is a signatory of the United Nations Charter.....

SHRI S. KUNDU : So what ?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : What does the United Nations Charter say ? It says that we should settle our disputes by arbitration, whenever possible.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Why don't you encourage the other people to settle by arbitration ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : We encourage them. We request the people that they should settle the disputes politically and not militarily. That is what we have always been saying. (*Interruptions*). Therefore, having accepted the United Nations' Charter, of which arbitration is the biggest key-stone, I think, we have done nothing wrong. I wish my friends on the Opposition to bring a Resolution, if they want, saying that we do not respect the Charter of the United Nations. If they do so, then it is alright. But having accepted that, I think, what we have done is the right thing.

Now much has been said about the judges and about the person who presented our case. So far as the presentation of the case is concerned, I think, it was done as ably as possible. So far as the judges are concerned, I have no right to question their judgment. After all, one judge was nominated by us, one was nominated by Pakistan and the third was nominated by the United Nations. I do not wish to interfere with the judgment which the judges have given. I wish to submit very respectfully that this thing, which has happened to us, is a much better thing. (*Interruptions*). And having accepted arbitration, we cannot get back on it. This should be the pattern of solution of disputes between India and Pakistan, I think.

Now people talk of going to war. Our brave soldiers fought at Kanjar Kot and other places in 1955 and also in 1965. What gallantry did we see !

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He must conclude now.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I am just concluding.

They fought valiantly, heroically, and I was very happy. But all the same, I would submit that power has never solved any problem. What have you settled by the two World Wars ? What did the First World War do ? What did the Second World War do ? What have the other wars done ? If wars could solve problems, then all these big people would be fighting only wars. But war is a very imperfect substitute for arbitration, for negotiation, I must submit very respectfully that arbitration was accepted by the House; we accepted it. Therefore, there is no need for the repudiation of this award or for a national Government which will fall in six months, if not in three months, as was witnessed in various States.

With these words, I support the award.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta, North East) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Government richly deserve a vote of no-confidence, and the country has already given its verdict, which is the order of the boot, during the last 1967 elections. But I am supporting this motion for reasons which are different from, and in my submission more cogent than, what have been formulated by the Mover.

The Kutch Award which has certainly deeply stirred our people has brought to a boiling point the manifold discontents of our country. It has illustrated right from the beginning this Government's weaknesses and hesitations and downright folly. The crisis which is now foisted on the country is the responsibility of the Government which has brought it on us.

As far as we are concerned, we had warned when this House was discussing this matter in August, 1965, that something of this kind of thing would happen. On that

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occasion we did even press to a vote an amendment which we had put forward to Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's resolution, in which we wanted the House to say—and I am quoting the words of our amendment—

that the clause for reference to arbitration be revoked as it impinges upon our sovereign rights on the territory of Kutch and is fraught with grave dangers,

So, we had warned this country; on that occasion, I remember, and some of my friends in the House will perhaps also remember that my colleague Shri Indrajit Gupta had made a very impressive speech; he had pointed out how Government had been guilty of bungling over and over again, and not only bungling, but hoodwinking the House by keeping the facts away from the attention of the House. We had pointed out also that there was no compulsion on us in regard to the acceptance of a tribunal, but this Government preferred to indulge in secret diplomacy behind the scenes under the protective umbrella of the British Government. That was exactly what happened at that time.

We placed this pathetic reliance on British good offices, knowing very well how the United Kingdom has behaved in the United Nations and elsewhere over Kashmir and other questions relative to the Indo-Pakistani sub-continent. We had pointed out at that time that if the Government could not revoke the agreement, at least the minimum which the Government should have tried to do was to see that the mischief created by the terms of reference which were couched in the widest imaginable terms could be prevented and similar loopholes could be plugged. The late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri did not see our point sufficiently.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri, who as a result of that speech, according to certain press reports, got the reward of the Finance Ministership several months later, made a speech and prated about trusting the United Kingdom as a good friend I am quoting his words; he said that :

It is hardly gracious to distrust the United Kingdom.

He had said also on that occasion as the chief advocate on the Government side :

"There is no question whatever that we can go back on any conclusion that the tribunal might come to, but as I say that occasion will never arise for the simple reason that the tribunal cannot possibly afford to do anything but honest, just and impartial."

It is quite patent that the tribunal by a majority has done something which is neither just nor honest nor impartial. It has obviously introduced extraneous extrajudicial considerations into this matter. It forgot that its job was demarcation on the basis certainly of a certain kind of determination, but in the process of that determination it could not go into the ambit which it has covered. We know all that. We should have anticipated all that. We should know how international tribunals function in the atmosphere of today; we should have had the wit to anticipate what was going to happen, and yet we did not do so.

Then it was said also on the Congress side on that occasion that we have a capability. I am sorry, my hon. friend, Shri Chavan, rather sacrilegiously called by some people, I hear, as Chatrapati; he was Defence Minister, and even in those days when things were not going too well, we were given to understand that if we cannot fight so well in a war, we can fight another kind of battle. Our capability regarding marshalling of evidence—that is "another kind of battle." That was what Shri Chaudhuri said on that occasion. That kind of battle has been conducted so badly that some kind of a probe ought to take place, even though we cannot do anything about it. No good now; the thing is beyond repair. Even so, it has to be done. I hope that Shri N. C. Chatterjee, who is not here, is in a position uninhibitedly to tell Government certain of the things which he has told some of us in regard to the way in which the case was conducted. I would like very much to know why one of the counsel who was appointed was appointed not particularly because of his qualifications in constitutional law, but because he was an expert in defending people who evade income-tax law and that sort of thing. I have heard reports about

his gallivanting in London with a Tata assignment, to which perhaps he was giving more attention than to the kind of case which patriotism demanded he should have concentrated his attention upon.

This was the kind of thing which was going on. Something has got to be done about it. I am not mentioning names. But I have a right to demand of my country's Government that the kind of legal proceeding which had been taken recourse to by ourselves is examined to see that we were not guilty of default. I know I am saying this on the basis of what I have heard from people, even like Shri Chatterjee. I hope he will have the guts to tell the Prime Minister to her face even in regard to the kind of feeling which he had in regard to our procedure in this legal battle. We do not feel that this legal battle was fought as well as it ought to have been. This is how we have behaved in so far as the Kutch matter is concerned. Yet for this reason alone—for this reason alone which in normal conditions should have meant the fall of the Government—I do not ask for Government to quit office, because conditions are not normal.

We want friendship between India and Pakistan. Let there be no mistake about it. I was very grieved to find my hon. friend, Shri Balraj Madhok, going out of his way to make statements which I cannot conceive how in the name of decency, we should allow to pass muster in a House of Parliament. I wrote down his words. He said: "Pakistan is an enemy, and will continue to be an enemy of India." We have diplomatic relations with Pakistan, whether Shri Madhok likes it or not.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: So do we have with China.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Everyone of us has his grouse against Pakistan. I have my own. My part of the country has been partitioned just as much as Shri Madhok's part of the country has been partitioned on account of the pernicious idea that Pakistan brought about in our country. But to say that Pakistan is, and will continue to be, an enemy of India is the height of irresponsibility masquerading as patriotism. I do hope there are elements in the Jan Sangh, a party which tries to appeal to the Indian-ness of our people, which

would repudiate this kind of assumption which is being circulated all over the world, only to point out that in regard to communalism, India is just as bad as Pakistan. That is the propaganda which is passing muster all over the world. I do not know if this is what we desire.

I did not interrupt at that point of time because I wanted to see this debate conducted in a serious atmosphere. But I was a little astonished when my hon. friend to my left, who is so particular in regard to interrupting whatever statement is not to his liking, did not object at that point of time. I hope my hon. friend knows that I have differed from his leader,

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, who was talking always about a confederation of India and Pakistan. Is that going to drop as a ripe plum into our mouth? Will it come to us as manna from heaven? It will have to come mostly by our efforts, serious and imaginative efforts, in order to bring about a friendly atmosphere between our two countries. But I found none of our people, who are now combining on account of this, objecting to that statement.

The Communists can take care of themselves. Shri Madhok or anybody else can call us all sorts of names. We can take care of ourselves. We do not depend on the good graces of any particular individual or particular party. It is our service to our people which is our own certificate, our criterion, to whatever prominence we have got in the country's polity. I am not going to say anything in regard to that, but I do hope that Members of Parliament would have the sense of responsibility not to allow such statements to go unchallenged and we have to tell the whole world that it is the policy of this country, of the greatest possible majority of our country that we want friendship with Pakistan.

Only the other day, on 21st February, in both Bengals, East Pakistan and West Bengal, there was celebration of what happened in Dacca, because the people there who are Bengalis, who speak the language which I speak, gave their blood for the sake of the honour of the Bengali language. We celebrated that in order to bring about a better atmosphere, not in order to bring about a merger between the two countries, however much you wish it, it will not

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee] happen just like that as a matter of wish fulfilment, but we want to create a better atmosphere in that country and from that point of view we celebrated that occasion and it is a pity that in this House I have to hear a statement that Pakistan is our enemy and shall always be our enemy.

And this is a point which makes me say also that by this time we ought to know, Mr. Madhok included, we all ought to know the hazards of modern international diplomacy. The theory of not an inch of our territory ever to be changed one way or the other in the wake of the Chinese aggression is neither realistic, nor correct nor patriotic. This Government, of course, which ironically brought the so-called Unlawful Activities Bill, has placed itself in a ridiculous position, but then this Government is always behaving ridiculously. It is strange that by the compulsion of events it had to do certain things which it says it will never do. But when we are going to take international politics seriously, let us not go about beating the drum, with whatever sophisticated phraseology my hon. friend Shri Sondhi over there can supply to the Jana Sangh Party, let us not go about beating the drum which says that not an inch of our territory anywhere would be disturbed. It cannot do the trick, it will never do the trick. That is why we have to give up that idea, and that is why that approach we have got to discard.

That makes me say that it is not possible for me to ask this Government not to honour the commitment which it made. It was foolish, it was wrong, it was perverse in making a commitment which included so many perverse clauses about which you are very well aware, but I cannot tell this Government, "do not honour this commitment", I cannot tell this Government to take up the risk of war in order that things might improve. That is not possible, but my reasons are different.

Here is a Government whose actions are so disastrous that under the very nose of it 30,000 teachers are now on strike, and Government is treating them in a manner which is so shabby, beyond description. It is happening right under the very Government's nose. Here is a Government which carries on a parody of planning, on

account of which jobless engineers by tens of thousands are wandering all over the place, and I find my good friend, the Education Minister, well-meaning but absolutely ineffective, completely unable to do a thing about it. Here in Delhi at this moment there are wandering students and professors of Uttarpara College in West Bengal where happened a Fascist type of police barbarity, and they are trying to get hold of some Minister or other, to look for an honest man in Delhi with a lantern in daylight so to speak.

I find that our friend Shri Chavan is there. He is a strong man of the Cabinet. My hon. friend the Finance Minister is there. Both of them flank the Prime Minister, according to press reports somewhat to her consternation. How is it that the whole lot of them refuse to see the handwriting on the wall which came to the front in the 1967 elections. How is it that Centre-State relationship has yet to be placed on anything like a sensible level, but, of course, Government has neither the imagination nor the efficiency to do anything in regard to that. The Central Government is the fount of power and in line with utterly unscrupulous projects hatched at the Hyderabad session of the Congress, they have emerged as the political pindaris bent on strangulating democracy and all political decency and wherever remotely possible and by whatever means to foist a Government of their party or their puppets. Whether it is Bengal or Bihar or Punjab or Haryana or U.P. it is a variation of the same theme. They forget the fact of today. The fact of today is that Congress is decrepit. West Bengal has proved by its mighty movement that the senility of the Congress is absolutely incurable. In that stage, we found an intense new fangled and new fascist repression. The central leadership's disorganisation is complete and writ large on its face. Rejected by the people absolutely, it has shown up what it is. The way in which Mr. Chavan and his friends conducted a crusade against the whole idea of having President's rule in West Bengal and the fact that the Government had to come down the way they did as a result of popular pressure would have meant in any other parliamentary context, a parliamentary resignation. That is the essence of Parliament. You know something about

it; you are a studious person and you know what it means. In no other parliamentary context would this kind of thing happen. Mr. Chavan fought us so valiantly that I must give him credit. Then he had to come down; you have to pay the price for that sort of thing. You do not do that. Therefore, all this kind of thing is happening. I have no time; you are always intent on pressing the bell and I realise that your job is a little difficult in regulating the debate. But I must say in regard to my own State which has been suffering that they tried to impose one puppet after another—Profulla Ghosh, Atulya Ghosh and Asutosh Ghosh—and people felt crying : to hell with the whole lot of them... (*Interruptions.*) The Centre's game is going on. From West Bengal comes the demand that the Governor of West Bengal Dharma Vira who might be a vir, a very valiant person though I am doubtful—should go; that he should not be there. But the Centre does not do a thing about it and it does not give any kind of inkling as to what it thinks about the elections, when the elections are going to take place. They should take place as soon as ever it is possible. The Centre is taking a different attitude in regard to U.P. and keeps the Assembly alive because the Centre calculates that it would be possible to do something about having a Congress or Congress-supported puppet ministry. Things have come to such a pass on account of the advisers of the President; they are so hopeless that so many Members of this House had to think of something which is normally inconceivable—to impeach the President. That is evident enough of the kind of opinion which this Government has created in the country, the kind of image which it has got. This image has got to be submerged in the water for a variety of reasons. I feel that the Kutch matter has brought to focus, has brought to the boiling point the hundred and one discontents of our people. While the Kutch matter has brought them to the focus, there are so many other reasons for which this Government should go. I do hope that the writing on the wall is visible to the Prime Minister and her advisers.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI (Bil-haur) : There is always a spell of silence after the speech of Prof. Mukerjee be-LALSS(CP)/68--9

cause the House feels hypnotised by his brilliant eloquence.... (*Interruptions.*) But I personally feel that his lustre and brilliance was somewhat lacking today. As he himself has very clearly stated, there are a hundred and one other reasons besides the Kutch question which have to be taken into consideration. So, that shows that he himself is not very serious on the no-confidence motion so far as the Kutch tribunal award is concerned. I am glad he has conceded that point, and that makes the matter slightly easier for me.

15.31 HRS.

[SHRI S. M. JOSHI in the Chair]

One of the allegations that he had made—and that too coming from a man of his eminence and learning I am surprised at it. He based it on hearsay, from a third party from whom he has heard it. And that was that at the time when the legal proceedings were going on, our legal counsel was busy gallivanting round the town. I fail to understand how an argument of that magnitude could have been brought forward. Mr. Mukerjee knows very well that Pakistan lay claim to 100 per cent of the Rann of Kutch, whereas the award has given it only 10 per cent. That itself shows that our legal counsel was not busy gallivanting round the town, but was busy putting up our case in a good, firm, reasonable and rational way.

Secondly, the argument is also repudiated by the fact that Pakistan's claim that the entire Rann of Kutch was a marine feature was not conceded. The award clearly lays down that it was not a marine feature but a unique feature. There also, the argument of Pakistan has been absolutely repudiated. Therefore, I would say that so far as our way of putting up the case in the legal proceedings was concerned, it was put up very well. It was not only put up well but India's claim to the true facts has been very successfully placed.

But the point remains that today, public passion is roused on this, because every inch of land which goes hurts our pride, hurts our national honour and hurts the very skin. I agree with the sentiments expressed by the Members, both on the Opposition side and on the Congress side,

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

that not an inch of our territory should go. I agree. But in the fight that was going on, there was no choice for us. I would ask the hon. Members on the Opposition, what was the choice before us at that time? I would not say that we should have accepted an ignoble peace. But the choice before India then was either we continued the war or we came to a settlement. We had to face odds. The terrain of Kutch was a very difficult terrain. Our forces were holding out admirably, but it was even doubtful whether we would be in a position to hold on and ultimately, even if we continued the fighting, it would have been difficult to drive out the Pakistanis. In the circumstances, we opted for peace. Therefore, we either had to come to an agreement or we had to continue the war. If we continued the war, we not only did not have all the money and the men concerned, but we were not very sure of the result that would be ultimately achieved. In view of the uncertainty, there was little choice but to opt for arbitration, and that step for arbitration was taken with the entire consensus of this House and the majority of its Members.

I would beg of my hon. friend Shri Madhok to understand the international history. He is a man who knows all about what is happening here and abroad, and I would ask him today, what happened here at the time when that agreement was discussed here. 30 Members of this Parliament opposed it. In a House which comprises over 500 Members, only 30 Members opposed that agreement. I would like to know from them, today, in the context of that perspective, that historical perspective,—what we should think : we have to think of what is to be and what is not to be.

Is India going to stand on what she has agreed to abide by, or should she go back on what she has already agreed to? I may say that so far as Pakistan is concerned, she has been saying that India does not stand by its words, and that India is playing a game of hypocrisy. But India, so far as the international comity of nations is concerned, today, is not going to take her rightful place if it is not going to honour its pledges, its words, its covenants, its agreement and its international

obligations. I would like to know where India stands in the comity of nations and what place it will have in the international context if it does not honour its word.

Where is the voice of Gandhiji and where is the voice of Nehru and where is the fate of India? This is an acid test not only for the nation but for each and every individual Member of Parliament to think of it today, not only from the point of view of India's conscience, but from the point of view of the world's conscience. I am glad that Prof. Madhok is here. He is a very senior Member of this House, and I respect him. I would appeal to him as an Indian first, not as a party member. In the light of these two facts, what is the remedy suggested by him? India has committed, this highest democratic platform had committed, to stand by the agreement. When we gave that power to the tribunal, we did not ask whether it would be in our favour or against us. We have said, the decision would be binding and final. Whether it is a majority judgment or unanimous judgment, it makes no difference. Having given hundred per cent powers to the tribunal, having given that assurance that we are committed to stand by it, if we do not accept it now, what face will be have in the international context before the eyes of the other nations of the world?

I agree that Prof. Madhok is pained. I know that we have to think of the people whom we represent and we have also to think of the Indian people as a whole. I can understand their indignation. I can understand the outburst of the feelings of the people. But because of a little mistake, which might have been made, are we to pay a greater penalty and lose the prestige and position we enjoy today? Today what is happening inside the country is bad enough. There are fissiparous tendencies and gross indiscipline in certain States. There is constitutional failure and there are agitations of a hundred and one types which we have to remedy. But to top it all, are we to climax it by breaking our word and the solemn agreement we have entered into? That is the question which I would like to ask Prof. Madhok. I would be very happy if he realises that Pakistan has not been the gainer. Pakistan laid claim to 100 per cent of the territory, but she got only 10

per cent. Her claims have been refuted. But still, by gearing up her propaganda machinery . . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : There are certain documents which have to be considered, irrespective of the person concerned. I can quote that particular portion of the agreement dated 24th October, 1959 where this very Parliament had abdicated its powers and surrendered its powers. I agree that today the award may have been a political decision. I am very pained over that fact. I personally feel that in certain cases, they have gone beyond their terms of reference. I personally feel that it has been a political, rather than a judicial decision. But still, I would ask, what is the remedy. Because they have violated their terms of reference, are we to violate ours? That is a point which I will leave to the judgement, sane wisdom and learning of this House and to its conscience.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : After war, all commitments and agreements are abrogated.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : सभापति महोदय, यह सवाल राष्ट्रीयता का, मुल्क के आत्म-सम्मान का और हमारी सार्वभौमिकता का है। हम लोगों का इस सरकार पर आरोप है कि उस ने न राष्ट्रीयता को बढ़ाया, न मुल्क के आत्म-सम्मान को बचाया और न हमारी सार्वभौमिकता की रक्षा की। जो सरकार अपनी सीमा के ही बारे में बार बार कहे कि हमारी सीमा विवादग्रस्त है और दूसरों के द्वारा हमारे इलाके पर जो दावे किये जाते हैं उन को कबूल कर के उन दावों का फैसला अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पंचायतों के जरिये जो सरकार करवाना चाहती है, उस सरकार के नेताओं को भारत माता के सपूत कहना मुश्किल है। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि इस तरह के एक तरफा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भूमि दान करने वाले नेताओं को भारत माता के कपूत ही कहना पड़ेगा।

आज जो झगड़ा उत्पन्न हुआ है उस की नींव, उसकी बुनियाद करीब करीब नी-

दस साल पहले डाली गई थी। मैं आपके सामने नून और नेहरू साहब के बीच में जो समझौता हुआ था उस को रखना चाहता हूं, जिस में यह कहा गया था कि इन विवादों को हल करने के लिए प्रयास किया जायेगा। और उस में न केवल सीमांकन और सीमा निर्धारण होगा बल्कि प्रदेशों का आदान प्रदान भी होगा। इस में एक्सचेंज ऑफ टैरिटरी है। उस के बाद हमारे सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह पाकिस्तान के शेख साहब से इस विषय में बातचीत करने लगे और दोनों ने मिल कर एक समझौता किया जिस की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

1965 जब कच्छ के इलाके में पाकिस्तान में का आक्रमण हुआ तो मुझे याद है कि लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने विरोधी दलों के नेताओं को बुलाया था और उस समय मैंने शास्त्री जी से पूछा था—शायद सरदार साहब भी उस बैठक में मौजूद थे—कि यह जो 1958 में और विशेषकर यह जो करार हुआ है अक्टूबर 1959 में क्या उसकी जानकारी आप को थी? यह शास्त्री जी ने खुद कबूल किया था कि मेरा ध्यान इस करार की तरफ नहीं गया था। उस पर मेरा ख्याल है कि सरदार जी ने उस वक्त कहा था कि यह करार तो सदन की टेबल पर रखा गया था, कोई भी आदमी देख सकता था। इस करार के एक वाक्य को मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं :

"It was agreed that all outstanding boundary disputes on the East Pakistan-India and West Pakistan-India border raised so far by either country should be referred to an impartial tribunal consisting of three members for settlement and implementation of that settlement by demarcation on the ground and by exchange of territorial jurisdiction if any. Any dispute which may have been referred to the tribunal can be withdrawn by mutual agreement. It was also agreed that the decision of the tribunal shall be by majority and final and binding on both the parties."

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : So he is the culprit ?

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन मैं आज सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सदन की टेबल पर तो यह आपने जो करार रखा था लेकिन कच्छ करार को जिस तरह एक प्रस्ताव के द्वारा पार्लियामेंट की स्वीकृति मांगने के लिए आपने रखा था क्या इतना महत्वपूर्ण जो आप करार करते हैं, संधि करते हैं, जिस में इलाकों के, प्रदेशों के आदान प्रदान की भी बात होती है, तो क्या आपका यह नैतिक कर्तव्य नहीं था कि मान्यता के लिए इस सदन के सामने इसको रखा जाए ? सदन में हर दिन पचासों कागजात रखे जाते हैं और किसी भी सदस्य के लिए जो अकेला काम करता है यह सम्भव नहीं है कि वह सभी कागजों को, सभी दस्तावेजों को पढ़ सके, उनका अध्ययन कर सके। सरकार का क्या यह नैतिक कर्तव्य नहीं था ? जब इस तरह का एक महत्वपूर्ण करार नेहरू जी ने और सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह ने किया था जिस के बारे में लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी जैसे लोगों को भी पता नहीं था, इस करार पर लोक सभा की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के लिए आपको सदन के सामने नहीं आना चाहिये था ? आज प्रधान मंत्री जी से इस प्रश्न का भी मैं जवाब चाहता हूँ।

हमेशा करारों की बात की जाती है। लेकिन जिस में हम लोग अपनी भूमि देने की बात करते हैं उन्होंने करारों का पालन किया जाता है, दूसरी जो करारों में बातें होती हैं उनकी तरफ कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। उस दिन मुझे याद है कि शास्त्री जी को मैं ने कहा था कि ठीक है कि 1959 का करार आपने किया और सदन के सामने भी आपने रखा, प्रस्ताव नहीं रखा था, लेकिन सदन के सामने आपने दस्तावेज रख दिया था, तो क्या नून और नेहरू साहब के संयुक्त वक्तव्य में यह वाक्य भी नहीं था :

"The Prime Ministers further agreed that pending the settlement of un-resolved

disputes and the demarcation and exchange of territory by mutual agreement there should be no disturbance of the status quo by force and peaceful conditions must be maintained in the border regions."

यह भी उसी करार का एक अंग था। और मैंने शास्त्री जी को कहा कि जब कच्छ के इलाके में आक्रमण कर पाकिस्तान ने इस करार के इस अंश को तोड़ दिया है तो क्या आप कह नहीं सकते थे कि अब जो दूसरा करार का हिस्सा है वह हमारे ऊपर बंधकारक नहीं है ? या हमेशा इसका यही मतलब है कि पाकिस्तान करारों को तोड़ता जाए और हम लोग नैतिकता और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून के नाम पर जो करार हमारे विरुद्ध जाता है उस पर भी अपनी नाक काट कर अमल करते रहें ? यह कौन-सा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवहार है कौन-सी कूटनीति है मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। मगर जहां तक जवान की पवित्रता का और जीभ का आदर करने की बात है मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने समूचे देश के सामने और इस सदन के सामने यह भी नहीं कहा था और यह वायदा भी नहीं किया था कि हमारे जवानों ने खून की नदियां बहा कर काश्मीर के जो कि हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा माना जाता है हाजीपीर, उड़ी, पूंछ, टिथवाल, कारगिल के इलाके वापिस ले लिये हैं उनको हम नहीं छोड़ेंगे ? देश के और सदन के साथ भी उन्होंने यह वायदा नहीं किया था कि हमें दुनिया में अकेले ही क्यों न रहना पड़े इन इलाकों से हमारी फौज नहीं हटेगी क्योंकि यह हमारी भूमि है अपनी भूमि को हमने वापिस लिया है ?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : चैम्बर में किया था।

श्री मधु लिमये : देश के सामने किया था, यह चैम्बर की बात नहीं है। लेकिन ताशकंद में करार कर इस वादे को तोड़ा गया। हिरेन मुखर्जी साहब ने कहा कि अंग्रेजों के दबाव में आ कर हमें काम नहीं

करना चाहिए। मैं इससे सहमत हूँ। मैं तो इस से भी आगे चल कर कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोसिगिन और जानसन के दबाव में आ कर भी हमें काम नहीं करना चाहिये, हम को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो कर काम करना चाहिये। इस सरकार पर हमारा यह आरोप है कि कभी विलसन साहब के दबाव, मैं कभी कोसिगिन साहब के दबाव में और कभी जानसन साहब के दबाव में आ कर हम राष्ट्रीय हितों का होम करते हैं राष्ट्रीय हित को जलाने का काम करते हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून में क्या स्थिति है? बार बार कहा जा रहा है कि कच्छ करार के अनुसार हम ने यह वादा किया है कि :

"The decision of the Tribunal shall be binding on both governments and shall not be questioned on any ground whatsoever."

लेकिन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून से ही मैं आप के सामने आधिकारिक व्यक्तियों के उद्धरण रखने वाला हूँ कि क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय—पंचों के निर्णयों को सार्वभौम राष्ट्रों के द्वारा ठुकराया जा सकता है या नहीं? उसके बारे में पहला उद्धरण मैं ओपनहिम की किताब में से देना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है :

"There seems to exist no provision of a general nature for the solution of controversies arising out of the allegations of a party that an arbitral award has been rendered in excess of the powers conferred upon the arbitrator and is, therefore, null and void. There is nothing inherent in the nature of arbitral awards to render them final beyond the possibility of appeal."

आगे दूसरा यह जे० एल० सिम्पन अंड हैजेल फांक्स की किताब से है :

"The general rule that the judgment or award of an international tribunal is final and binding upon the parties is subject to the qualification universally admitted, that it may, on certain specific

grounds to be treated as null and void. A judgment or award is void if the tribunal has clearly exceeded the bounds of jurisdiction conferred upon it expressly or by implication in the relevant treaty."

और एक किताब का मैं उद्धरण देना चाहता हूँ। यह किताब कार्लस्टन की है। इस में कहा गया है :

"It is believed that the foregoing discussion has amply demonstrated that an arbitral award may, under certain conditions, be null. This is supported by the practice of States and the views of writers. In the words of Judge More 'the finality of award does not mean that in no case whatsoever, no matter what the circumstances may be, an award cannot be attacked on the ground of its character or the means by which it may have been obtained'. More concludes : 'It may be stated that by the outbreak of the world war the doctrine and practice of international law recognise that an arbitral award could be considered as without effect by reason of the lack of jurisdiction of the arbitrator or of an excess of jurisdiction committed by him.'"

अब मैं इस ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुमत वाला जो निर्णय है क्या अपने अधिकारों के और कच्छ संबंधी करार की जो शब्दावली और उस का जो भावार्थ है उस के बाहर जाकर यह फैसला हुआ है या नहीं। उस में तो बहुत समय जायगा। पृष्ठ 153 में दो वाक्य चेयरमैन के आये हैं उन्हीं को केवल मैं रखता हूँ। केवल इन्हीं दो वाक्यों को ले कर जो मैं ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून से उद्धरण दिए हैं उन के आधार पर इस पंच फैसले को आप अस्वीकार कर सकते हैं, ठुकरा सकते हैं। यह बहुमत वाला निर्णय चेयरमैन का मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ :

"The two deep inlets on either side of Nagar Parkar will constitute the territory of Pakistan.

* * *

In my opinion it would be inequitable to recognise these inlets as foreign territory. It would be conducive to

[श्री मधु लिमये]

friction and conflict. The paramount consideration of promoting peace and stability in this region compels the recognition and confirmation that this territory, which is wholly surrounded by Pakistan territory, also be regarded as such. The points where the boundary will thus cut off the two inlets are"—

फिर इस के आगे तफसील दिया है और आगे (बी) में कहते हैं :

"The boundary marked by symbols along the outer edges of the peninsula of Nagar Parkar and up to the Eastern Terminus is a jagged one. As such it is unsuitable and impracticable as an international boundary. The boundary shall accordingly lie in conformity with the depiction on Map C".

तो केवल इन दो वाक्यों— सीमा का अंकन करना हो और सीमा निर्धारण करना, सीमा निर्धारण को ही आप ले लीजिए, इसके तहत भी इन दो वाक्यों में चेयरमैन ने जो फैसला दिया है, कच्छ करार की जो शब्दावली है, उस का जो भावार्थ है उस को भी ले लीजिए, तो उस के यह बिलकुल विपरीत जाता है। इसलिए मेरी राय में सरकार इस बिना पर कि अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र के बाहर जा कर एक्सेस जूरिस्डिक्शन इस तरह का फैसला दिया गया है कह सकती है कि सरकार इस को कबूल करने में असमर्थ है, इस तरह की घोषणा वह कर सकती है। अगर आज इस बात की घोषणा हो जाती है तो मैं अपने दल की तरफ से कहता हूँ कि अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव वापस लेने के लिये हम तैयार हो जायेंगे और मेरा ख्याल है कि मधोक जी भी मान जायेंगे . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप को उम्मीद है कि वह ऐसी घोषणा करेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे तो उम्मीद नहीं है। लेकिन यह हमेशा कहते हैं कि रचनात्मक बात करो। तो मैं ने रचनात्मक सुझाव दिया कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून के अनुसार और

कच्छ करार तथा ट्रिब्युनल का जो फैसला है उस के अनुसार भी आप इस फैसले को ठुकरा सकते हैं। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून में कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है, कोई रोक नहीं है। अगर आप और हम मिल कर यह फैसला करते हैं तो मैं मानता हूँ विल्सन साहब बहुत नाराज हो जायेंगे और हीरेन्द्र मुखर्जी साहब से भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोसीगिन साहब भी बहुत नाराज हो जायेंगे और जानसन भी कुछ पक्षपाती यहां होंगे जो उन को भी मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वह भी नाराज हो जायेंगे लेकिन अगर हिन्दुस्तान की जानता खुश हो जाती है तो इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नाराजगी का मुकाबिला हम लोग कर सकते हैं। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री इस के बारे में फर्मना करें। अगर वह फैसला करती है तो वह देखेंगी कि विरोधी दल भी कोई राजकीय पूंजी नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं, हम अपनी भूमि की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं। इस में राजकीय पूंजी बनाने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। इसलिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून में जो स्थिति है उस की ओर मैं ने आप का ध्यान दिलाया।

अब अगर हमारी प्रार्थना को यह ठुकराती है और इन का यह निर्णय है कि इस पर हम अमल करेंगे तो फिर क्या सूरत पैदा होती है उस के बारे में मैं कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। इस के लिए मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ साल पहले बेरुबारी के बारे में करार हुआ था और यह भी जो दो तीन करार हो गए हैं सीमा के संबंध में, उन में से ही एक है अलग नहीं है। और उस के बारे में राष्ट्रपति जी ने संविधान की दफा 143 के मातहत सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पाम यह मामला भेजा था। काहे के लिए? यह तय करने के लिए कि अगर इस पर अमल करना है तो क्या सिर्फ कार्यपालिका के हुकम से यानी सरकार के हुकम से इस पर अमल को सकता है या पालियामेंट को कानून बनाना पड़ेगा? और कानून बनाना पड़ेगा तो कानून संवैधानिक संशोधन

की शकल में या मामूली दफा 3 के तहत जैसे राज्यों की सीमा घटाते बढ़ाते हैं उस के तहत कानून बना कर यह इलाका हम पाकिस्तान को दे सकते हैं? सरकार की तरफ से एटार्नी जनरल ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने कहा कि केवल कार्यपालिका के अधिकार में यह बात है और वह दे सकती है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो फैसला है, जो गजेन्द्रगडकर ने दिया था और उस वक्त जो हिन्दुस्तान के उस समय के बड़े बड़े मंशहूर जज थे और जो वर्तमान के मुख्य न्यायाधीश हैं हिदायतुल्ला साहब, सुबाराब यह सब थे, उस फैसले में एटार्नी जनरल साहब की बात का खण्डन करते हुए गजेन्द्र गाडकर साहब ने कहा है :

"Therefore, we cannot accede to the argument urged by the learned Attorney-General that it does no more than ascertain and determine the boundaries in the light of the Award. It is an agreement by which a part of the territory of India has been ceded to Pakistan and the question referred to us in respect of this agreement must, therefore, be considered on the basis that it involves alienation or a cession of a part of India's territory."

इस में तो उस से भी बड़ा इलाका जा रहा है और स्वयं ट्रिब्यूनल ने कहा है कि यह जो नगर-पारकर के इलाक में दिया गया है वह इसलिए नहीं दिया गया है कि सीमा वहां थी। सीमा का निर्धारण कर के नहीं, बल्कि यह इसलिए कि पाकिस्तान का इस तरह घिरा रहना अच्छा नहीं है, इसलिए हम दे रहे हैं। जो यह विशुद्ध भूमि का दान है, अपने इलाके, अपने सीमावर्ती विभाग को पाकिस्तान को देना है और इसलिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट की राय के अनुसार कार्यपालिका केवल हुकम जारी कर के यह 320 वर्ग मील वाले इलाके पर—अगर अपने हाथ में है तो, राम सुभग सिंह जी ने आश्वासन दिया था, लेकिन मुझे डर है कि शायद पाकिस्तानी लोग उस में घुस गए हैं, पहले ही उन के हाथ में चला गया है—

लेकिन अगर नहीं गया है और हमारे हाथ में वह इलाका है तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के अनुसार अगर सरकार इस फैसले पर अमल करना चाहती है तो केवल कार्यपालिका के आदेश से नहीं हो पायेगा, कानून बनाना पड़ेगा। अब कानून अगर बनता है दफा 3 में तो जो बम्बई के बारे में स्टेट्स रीआर्गनाइजेशन ऐक्ट बना है उस में गुजरात की सीमा निश्चित की गई थी और उस में आप को परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि आपने उसमें इस इलाके के बारे में कहा था कि गुजरात में कच्छ भी आता है। अब यह कच्छ की सीमा बिलकुल साफ है। चेयरमैन भी इस बात को नहीं काट सके हैं। कम से कम यह नगर पारकर के इलाके में जो भूमि है वह निश्चित रूप से भारत की भूमि है। इसके बारे में चेयरमैन साहब भी अलग राय नहीं दे पाये हैं। वह कहते हैं शांति के लिए या दूसरे कारणों को लेकर हम दे रहे हैं। इसलिए आप संविधान की दफा 3 के तहत मामूली बहुमत से कानून बना कर, जैसे राज्यों की सीमा बदलते हैं और एक राज्य को दूसरे राज्य का विभाग देते हैं, उस तरह यह नहीं हो पायेगा। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस में यह कहा है :

"Parliament may, however, if it so chooses, pass a law amending article 3 of the Constitution so as to cover cases of cession of territory in India in favour of a foreign State. If such a law is passed, then Parliament may be competent to make a law under the amended article 3 to implement the agreement in question. On the other hand, if the necessary law is passed under article 368 itself, that alone would be sufficient to implement the agreement."

16 Hrs.

इसका मतलब है कि संवैधानिक संशोधन धारा 368 के तहत आवश्यक है। या तो संशोधन की मारफत यह जमीन दे सकते हैं या उसके बाद नया कानून बनाकर आप इस जमीन को पाकिस्तान को दे सकते हैं। इस लिये अब यदि प्रधान मंत्री जी हमारी

[श्री मधु लिमये]

प्रार्थना को ठुकराती हैं और इस विषय पर राष्ट्रीय संयुक्त मोर्चा खड़ा नहीं करना चाहती हैं और ज़िद करके इस इलाके को पाकिस्तान को देना चाहती हैं, तो मेरी मांग है कि कार्य-पालिका के हुकम से आप यह नहीं कर पायेंगे, संविधान की धारा 3 तहत बहुमत में कानून आप नहीं कर पायेंगी, आपको धारा 368 के तहत कानून लाना पड़ेगा और वह कानून दो-तिहाई बहुमत और दूसरी जो व्यवस्थायें हैं, उनके अनुसार आपको करना पड़ेगा।

आगे जाकर मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि चूँकि यह हमारी सार्वभौमिकता का सवाल है, ज़मीन का सवाल है और चूँकि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने अपने आप के लिये सार्वभौमिक गणराज्य तैयार किया है, इस लिये जनता की राय भी इस पर लेना आवश्यक है। संवैधानिक संशोधन पारित करने के बाद भी मेरी मांग है कि आप जनता के पास जाइये। अगर गोआ का फ़ैसला करने के लिये आपने जनता की राय आजमाने की कोशिश की, जो जब अपनी भूमि आप विदेशी राज्य को दे रहे हैं तो इस के ऊपर संवैधानिक तरमीम पास करने के बाद, कानून पास करने के बाद भी जनता की राय जानना आवश्यक है। तो सब से पहले आप राष्ट्रपति जी को सलाह दीजिये कि दफा 143 के तहत क्या संवैधानिक संशोधन ज़रूरी है, यह जानने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट की राय तलब की जाय। मेरे मन में तनिक भी संदेह नहीं है—सुप्रीम कोर्ट कहेगा कि आपकी संशोधन करना पड़ेगा हमारे आईन में, संविधान में, उसके बाद आप संवैधानिक तरमीम ले आइये, जब वह पास हो जाती है, तो आगे जाकर जनता की राय जानते ही कोशिश कीजिए।

दूसरे—मैं आज प्रधान मंत्री जी को चुनौती देना चाहता हूँ। अगर उन का यह कहना है कि जनता इन के साथ है और वह इस पर अमल करना चाहती हैं, तो वह इस्तीफ़ा

दे दें और इसी प्रश्न पर रायबरेली से चुनाव लड़ें, जो मदद करने वाले हैं, वे उन की मदद करें, जो विरोध करने वाले हैं, वे उन का विरोध करेंगे। और अगर आप समझती हैं.....

AN HON. MEMBER : From his Constituency ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं अपने क्षेत्र में भी तैयार हूँ, मैं उनकी चुनौती को स्वीकारने के लिये तैयार हूँ। अगर आप समझती हैं कि जनता उन के हक में है, तो मेरी मांग है आप इस्तीफ़ा दे दें और चुनाव लड़िये, मैं भी तैयार हूँ।

एक और बात भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ आज गृह मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं। जब अनलाफुल एक्टिविटीज़ बिल पर ज्वाइन्ट पार्लियामेन्ट्री कमेटी में और यहां पर बहस हो रही थी तो मैंने जानबूझ कर एक संशोधन पटल पर रखा था। अगर हिन्दुस्तान का कोई संगठन अलगाव की बात करता है या अपने इलाक़ों को चीन को देना चाहिये या पाकिस्तान की देना चाहिये या बर्मा को देना चाहिये—ऐसी बात करता है या प्रचार करता है, तो उस संगठन पर पाबन्दी लगाने का विशेषाधिकार इन्होंने लिया है, राक्षसी अधिकार। आज मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस 21 साल की अवधि में भूमिदान किस ने किया, क्या हीरेन मुखर्जी ने किया या राममूर्ति जी ने किया राम मूर्ति जी ने उस वक़्त मेरी तरमीम का समर्थन किया था। हमने उस वक़्त कहा था कि जो संगठन इस तरह का काम करेंगे, चाहे सरकारी आधिकारी हों या मंत्री हों या गैर-सरकारी हों, उन पर पाबन्दी लगाने की बात की जाये, लेकिन आपने हमारी बात को नहीं माना, क्योंकि आपके मन में चोर था और आप जानते थे कि थोड़े ही दिन में ऐसा समय आने-वाला है जब आप ही को यह अन्तरराष्ट्रीय भूमिदान कर दूसरा कार्य करना पड़ेगा। इस लिये आपने हमारी तरमीम को नहीं माना। ऐसी स्थिति में इस अनलाफुल एक्टिविटीज़

कानून का कोई मतलब नहीं रहा, क्योंकि इस कानून पर अमल करना है, यदि इस को कार्यान्वित करना है, तो सब से पहले कांग्रेस पार्टी पर रोक लगनी चाहिये, पाबन्दी लगनी चाहिये और इस संगठन को खत्म कर देना चाहिये, क्योंकि इस के रहते हुए हमारी भूमि का एक-एक टुकड़ा विदेशियों के हाथ में गया।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मधोक साहब के इस प्रस्ताव की तारीफ करता हूँ और प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहता हूँ कि या तो वह हमारी प्रार्थना को स्वीकार करें या खुद इस्तीफा दे कर चुनाव लड़ें और जनता को इस के ऊपर फैसला करने का मौका दें।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it gives me no pleasure to speak on this motion. I wish the no-confidence motion had not been brought in and we could have discussed this Kutch question without generating any heat. I am sorry that as Congressmen have been speaking, they have been proving themselves to be the devil's advocates. They have waxed very eloquent upon the loss of our territory.

Even in regard to this agreement which we opposed, as I shall show hereafter, why was it made? It was made because it was said that 'It will lead to the reduction of tension on the entire Indian border'. Even when steps had not been taken for this tribunal to meet, there was added tension on our border.

Congressmen have argued that there should be less of tension between Pakistan and India. I do not think that there is anybody in this House who does not want the tension between Pakistan and India to decrease and friendship to prevail between these two parts that were the same country. But can you by merely giving sops to Pakistan bring about this result? Can you reconcile the Pakistan Government to remain at peace with India? I am not talking of the people of Pakistan. The people of India and Pakistan are one. But are the two Governments one? And

is it not a fact that the Pakistan Government is in existence because it wants to create conflict between India and Pakistan? That was its origin and that is also the reason for its existence. If that reason disappears it has no earthly reason to remain where it is further, it is wrong to say that we considered that there was any dispute about territory. In this very document that has been issued now, in the preamble, when the appointment of the commission is decided upon, it is said "that India claims that there is no territorial dispute as there is a well-established boundary roughly running along the northern edge of the Rann of Kutch as shown in the pre-Partition maps. This is not only written in that document but this was even said often by our two previous Prime Ministers. Much is made about what was said in 1960. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had said that 'both sides should collect data and there should be nothing done unless data are collected'. What happened? I said on the 17th August, when this question came before Parliament, 'what is the meaning of this collection of data? After the data is being collected, the two parties would sit together and review that data, and according to that data, they would decide what is right, what is wrong, what ought to be done and what ought not to be done'. This is in this volume of debates. Anybody who wants to read it may do so.

I am talking of these things because some Congressmen said that 'the House accepted'. The House had a majority of Congressmen. The majority accepted. We never accepted the appointment of the tribunal. Even after it was appointed, when the question came before Parliament, we strongly protested, because we said 'there are reasons why you can even now repudiate this agreement, because peace has not been restored, tension has increased and they are attacking us in Kashmir'. All this is quotation.

'Supposing there was an agreement to refer the Kutch dispute to arbitration, it is of the essence of an arbitration that you must clearly keep the issues before it'. There should be no confusion about the issues, as there has been. Indifferently in that document, the two words 'demarca-

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

tion' and 'determination' of boundaries are repeatedly used. One does not know whether it is demarcation of the boundary or it is to be the determination of the territory, as to where any portion of this Rann of Kutch should go.

'Our Prime Minister has many times said that there was no question whether the Rann of Kutch belongs to us or not. There was only a boundary dispute'. When this dispute was being referred to the tribunal, it was said here that 'we have a cast-iron case' was it said by the Defence Minister or the External Affairs Minister?

SHRI NATH PAI : All of them.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : All of them said that they had a cast-iron case. This is what has happened to their cast-iron case!

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : That is what Mr. Wilson said.

SHRI NATH PAI : The whole lot.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : On that occasion as on this our friends have talked of international opinion.

16.15 Hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I said on that occasion that 'international opinion is affected and guided by its own interests, "and not by our interests."

Further I said :

"Wherever their own rights are concerned, they (the other nations) are prepared to risk world conflagration, they are prepared to risk nuclear war and they are prepared to risk the destruction of the world."

They are prepared to risk even the annihilation of humanity. If we are to guide our international policy or internal policy by world opinion, then I say we go wrong. We have to look to our interests, and not to world opinion.

On that occasion I had given the example of Gandhiji. When he started the Quit India Movement, many wise men among us said that international opinion

will be affected. Gandhiji said, "It does not matter what international opinion thinks about us. If right is with us, we must assert that right, and we must not care for international opinion, because, if we are right, international opinion will be in our favour some day or the other, sooner than later."

Then I said also :

"Whatever Agreements about Kutch might have been made, they have no value after Pakistan has attacked in Kashmir."

This award had not come before that war began. You had every opportunity to cancel the agreement that you had arrived at. When war is declared between two nations, no agreements exist in international law. All agreements are abrogated at that time. But what did our wise men say at that time. They said that Kutch was different from Kashmir. It was from the Congress Benches that it was said that Kutch was different from Kashmir. And what did I say about it? I said :

"Some Congressmen argued then that Kashmir question is different from the Kutch question. To this I said that the circumstances under which this agreement was made were quite different, radically different from the circumstances that exist today on account of the betrayal by Pakistan in Kashmir."

This word "betrayal" was used by our Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. At that time everybody said that it was betrayed. Then I asked if it was possible to sit round the table with Pakistan about the boundary of Kutch. I concluded like this.

I may be permitted to allow my friend to read for me. I hope the House will excuse me and you will allow it, because the light and my sight do not coincide with each other.

SHRI NATH PAI : I apologise to the House because I cannot introduce in my voice the authority and power and fire which our veteran Acharya can. So, with due apology, I will try to read it :

"I concluded my speech by saying that when we have clearly been shown that

their words cannot be trusted, when the Prime Minister has said that their words cannot be trusted, can we then sit with them round a negotiating table? It is sinful to carry out at this time of the year when we are fighting Pakistan with the skin of our teeth in Kashmir. I say it is time enough for Government to retrace its steps if it wants to be considered a powerful, good and honourable Government, a Government that does represent the people, not only with the vote of the people, but the will of the people. . . Go into the market place, go into the bazar, go into the kutcheries, you will find that people think that this is a wrong agreement and the people think it will be wrong at this time to talk with Pakistan."

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: I entirely agree with what Mr. Madhu Limaye said about international agreements. International agreements are made under certain conditions. If those conditions are not observed by those who sit in judgment, then those agreements are to be scrapped. At least one member of this tribunal, the representative from Yugoslavia has told us that so far as the boundary question is concerned, it is quite clear as to what are the considerations that have weighed with the majority. It is not the consideration of finding out the truth about the boundary. It is the consideration of bringing about peace between India and Pakistan. If peace can be brought about between India and Pakistan by giving 350 sq. miles of territory, I shall be the first man to grant it to them. But you will not get peace with Pakistan by granting this territory. Do not think that you are giving only 350 sq. miles; you are giving the best part of Kutch territory. Do not think that it is only one-tenth of that area; you are giving almost the whole of it. We are entitled to repudiate this award. I do not call it an award. It exceeds the terms of reference that were given to it. First of all we should not have made our terms vague. Vague even as they are, there is no place therein for political considerations or for considerations of peace between Pakistan and India. People are daydreaming when they think that it is easy to bring about peace between

India and Pakistan. Our friend Sheikh Abdulla dreams he is going to bring about peace between India and Pakistan, something which Mahatma Gandhi could not do, Jawaharlal could not do and something that the Tashkent agreement could not do. I say that the evil that people do lives after them and unfortunately it affects our country. Three major mistakes were made by Lal Bahadur Shastri. One was the Tashkent agreement; another was the setting up of the Kutch Tribunal and the third was the agreement to bring back the nationals of Ceylon to India. They were there for centuries; they were carrying on their work; they did not go of their own accord; they had gone as indentured labour. They were citizens of Ceylon. We wanted to bring them back as if America could still send the people of Irish origin back to Ireland. Will Ireland ever agree to it? It is something impossible and yet we do this. I am very sorry that in this Parliament there are descendants of our Prime Ministers and I have to say about them that they have betrayed the trust that was reposed in them. These are hard words but I cannot but say these words, because this is not a question of my friendship with this man or that man. It is a question of our country. If we go on like that, what will happen?

Gandhiji had non-violence as his creed. But on that account he did not say, "Yield to violence." He said, "Make your body so strong that if anybody wants to kick you, his leg may be broken but the body may not be broken." He wanted us to be men of iron, and not men who are afraid of shadows. If we are afraid of Pakistan, if we are afraid of China, if we are afraid of anybody we cannot do anything. We must take risks. A nation that does not take risks will go down in history.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose the no-confidence motion moved in this House. I was under the impression that logic was a very strong point with Mr. Madhu Limaye, but today I found that logic is not a strong point with Mr. Madhu Limaye at all. I say this because of two reasons. The major portion of his speech was based on the question of implementation of the award: if we are to implement the award, what procedure should be followed: whether the

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Constitution should be amended, what was the opinion expressed by the Supreme Court and so on. All these are things which are not germane to the discussion of the no-confidence motion. When we come to the question of implementing the award, how it can be implemented will be a matter of procedure which we shall discuss later on.

Mr. Madhu Limaye said something about this: that if you are not to amend the Constitution, then resign and let us go before the country. If we can resign, who can implement the award? The implementation part of the award will come later, and then at that time, we shall consider whether the Constitution should be amended or not. Therefore, from today, at least, I will remove that impression that logic was a very strong point with Mr. Madhu Limaye.

There have been a number of prothepts and there have been a number of fortune-tellers who say that if we accept the award, then the desire of Pakistan will not be satiated and Pakistan will again put forth claims for further territory. I think those who say this must have studied the *Panchang*. Today, that is not the point before the House. The point before the House is whether we should accept the award or should not accept it. On that basis, they have brought in this no-confidence motion.

Preposterous propositions have been laid before this House. On this side, we do not for a moment say that an award cannot be challenged. We say that an award can be challenged. I am talking of generality and I am not talking on a specific point pertaining to this award. We are prepared to say that any award of the International Court will be challenged, but under what conditions and on what grounds it should be challenged, is the question. It is not necessary for me to go through the different authorities which deal with the nature, acceptance and implementation of the award of the International tribunal. It can be challenged on the basis of excessive powers, powers assumed and not given to the tribunal. Mr. Limaye has dwelt on this point at length saying that it could be challenged on the ground that the tribunal has gone beyond and behind the agreement entered into between India and Pakistan. If any

tribunal goes beyond the compromise and terms of the agreement, certainly it can be challenged. But what is there in this award to show that the members of the tribunal have gone beyond the terms of agreement between India and Pakistan? There is not a word which can be proved or suggested that the tribunal has gone beyond the compromise terms of the agreement.

It can also be challenged, as the mover of the motion Prof. Madhok said, on the ground of corruption. Certainly these are general principles accepted by all countries. But the question is whether we can prove that there was corruption, whether we have an iota of evidence to show that the judges accepted the bribe. So long as that evidence is not there, how can we challenge the award on the ground of corruption?

It can also be challenged on the ground of essential error. What does it mean? I have gone through the award carefully. If at all this aspect is to be challenged, then there will be no grounds for us to stand and go before any tribunal of international repute. We have to read the award carefully to find out whether it has dealt with any essential errors.

It has been said in the press and by some members here also that that it should be rejected because the award is based on majority opinion. It is again a preposterous proposition. It has been accepted that an award does not lose its sanctity because it is based on majority opinion. In this context, I would like to quote what Simpson and Fox have said in their standard book on International Arbitration:

"It may today be stated, without fear of arousing controversy, that in the absence of express provisions to the contrary, an international tribunal reaches all its decisions by a simple majority. To require unanimity would involve the risk that the Tribunal would either be unable to reach any decision at all or would degenerate into a negotiating rather than a strictly judicial organ."

Therefore, it should not be rejected on the flimsy ground that the award is not based on the unanimous opinion of all the members of the tribunal.

We have got to take into consideration certain basic facts if we are to answer the question as to why the dispute between India and Pakistan on Kutch border was referred to the international tribunal. Much heat has been generated on this issue. Emotions are bound to be aroused, as some of my friends have said, "We will go before the people; the people are agitated." That is true. But the affairs of a great nation cannot be carried on and managed on mere sentiments and emotions. Therefore, we have got to take into consideration certain obligations, national and international.

Before I come to the obligations I would certainly share along with my friends the anxiety felt by the persons on the Kutch border. I quite appreciate, I quite sympathise their lot. But the question is, apart from the question of sympathy and apart from the question of sentiment and emotion, a great nation has to fulfil certain obligations.

How did this dispute between India and Pakistan on the question of Rann of Kutch arise? This dispute arose out of an Instrument of Accession. It is in fact based on the succession of a State. They ask, why is it that we have taken up this headache from the Maharao. I have here this book, *The Story of Integration of Indian States*. Shri Madhok said that this dispute arose out of partition. I beg to differ from him. The dispute between Kutch and Pakistan did not arise out of partition. This arose out of the succession of the State by virtue of an Instrument of Accession. I refer to page 286 of this book, *The Story of Integration of Indian States*.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Who is the author ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Shri V. P. Menon. I was saying that this dispute arose out of the accession of States. If a State has acceded then we have to accept the liabilities and responsibilities of that State which has acceded to the Indian Union. The result was that when we entered into the Instrument of Accession we had to accept the dispute. That is the origin of the dispute. It arose in 1948. In this connection, I would like to read a passage from

the speech of the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru made on 3rd March 1956. He said that the Government of Pakistan raised the issue of the boundary between Kutch and Sind being in dispute in 1948. He went on to say, I quote, "After a lapse of about five years Pakistan is again creating...". Even the Prime Minister had to say on the floor of this House how this dispute arose.

I would like to put forth three propositions for the consideration of this House. Firstly what sanctity, how much importance should be attached to the decision taken by this House when the agreement was entered into after the cessation of hostilities between Pakistan and India? That agreement was laid before the House and it was approved by a majority. Is it right to say that that decision was perverse and should not have been accepted. I quite concede the right of the Opposition to criticise but, at the same time, they must attach some sanctity to the decision taken by the highest tribunal of this country, namely, Parliament.

I would like, secondly, to place before the House as to how a dispute, a border dispute, between two nations could be resolved. These are the accepted methods by which a dispute between two nations could be resolved. One is by the negotiation. If you go through these documents you will find that we have been negotiating a settlement for a long time. On 28th February, 1965 the negotiations broke. The negotiations were carried on in order to solve the dispute between Pakistan and India at the Prime Minister's level, at the ministerial level, at the official level. When negotiations failed, then war started. The negotiations failed on 20-8-65. Before that, we had taken all possible care to resolve the dispute by negotiation. Could my friends suggest, could they argue in favour of total war, war to the finish, and say that we should not have entered into an agreement for the cessation of hostilities and an agreement for the purpose of referring the dispute to the tribunal? Let them say, let the leaders of the opposition declare their policy, that they are for war to the finish with Pakistan, or for that matter, any other country.

Thirdly, if war as a means of solving international disputes fails then there is a

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third method and that method is reference to the International Tribunal. Now, when the matter was referred to the international tribunal, under the conditions as they were prevailing then, that agreement was approved and sanctified by this House. Could we now say that it was wrong on our part and that we should not have referred the matter to the international tribunal. Now when the international tribunal has given the award, have we any check, have we any right to say that we shall not accept the award?

One more point and I am done. If there is any doubt as to the merit of the award of the tribunal, we have one remedy, we have one way open. If at all there is any doubt about the award, if at all there is any ambiguity in the award, we can go to that very tribunal and seek certain clarifications. That is the only way. Otherwise, there is no other way but to accept the award of the tribunal. With these words, I oppose the motion of no-confidence with all my strength.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the simple motion, expressing want of confidence in the Council of Ministers, for the reason that this government deserves to go for many of its acts of omission and commission. But I want to make it clear that the Mover of the Resolution, apart from indicting the government for its acts of omission and commission, also wants the country to take a particular course in the particular circumstances and I feel that it has nothing whatsoever to do with the motion of no-confidence. What we ought to do in the case of a particular award is entirely a different matter altogether, and on that I have absolutely no doubt as to what the country should do.

I have been hearing very learned disquisitions about international law, the niceties of international law, when an international arbitration award can be upset. All right. But may I say that in the agreement itself we have said:

"the decision of the tribunal referred to in (3) above shall be binding on both governments and"

—mark these words—

"shall not be questioned on any ground whatsoever."

You have given up your right to question that arbitration award on any ground whatsoever, be it extra jurisdiction, this thing or that thing.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): If the agreement is void *ab initio*, could it be binding on the parties?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I am not entering into a dispute with my hon. friend, but the fact is that it is the position. Why they entered into an agreement of that type, on that we can condemn them—that is an entirely different matter—but today the country cannot afford not to implement the award *in toto*. Therefore, as far as I am concerned, it is futile, it does not serve any purpose whatsoever just at this moment, to go into the details of this award itself. It is not for us to sit in judgment over the award itself having agreed that we shall implement it irrespective of other considerations. It is not necessary for us. It does not serve any purpose. No fruitful purpose is served. Later on some people, out of academic interest, may enter into research as to how exactly these people came to this conclusion and all that. But I am not concerned with that at present.

Another point which I want to urge is that when we do a thing, let us do it with grace. Having agreed to that, I will not be looking into other questions at all, whether the tribunal was correct here or there. I would not raise that question inside the country; first I shall implement that award and then all other questions will come, as far as I am concerned. That is the way in which I look at this. Therefore the question of implementation of the award is outside the scope because it is not something which has already been done. After all, you bring a motion of no-confidence against the Government for acts which it has done and not for acts which it has not yet done. Therefore I completely separate the whole thing and I support the No-confidence Motion for very many other valid reasons.

Take, for example, this agreement itself. Why should it not have been possible for

us to settle the disputes by bilateral talks? He referred to an agreement in 1960. Shri Swaran Singh and his counterpart there had agreed that they will collect material. Is it necessary to sit up for five long years to collect that material and once again to meet? After all, when disputes have arisen it is of the utmost importance that the greatest effort and speed are exhibited to resolve those disputes. But I find that unfortunately that determination is not there on the part of Government.

Then again, why was it necessary to enter into that? Other people have spoken about arbitration and all that. I am not going into that now. I agree with Shri Hiren Mukerjee on that. For example, there are other aspects of the question. I am able to sympathise with the position of Government, which it is in and which is entirely of their own making. Once a dispute has arisen and you have agreed either to enter into bilateral talks or to arbitration, obviously any wise man, any man with ordinary commonsense, will tell you that when you go there it is likely that some parts you will get and some parts you may not get. Even if you enter into bilateral talks it may be necessary to give and take. When this is the thing, what is the use of going on telling the people in the country day in and day out that our case is a cast iron case—you can say that it is a steel case instead of a cast iron case; what does it matter?—and on that basis go on raising the people's chauvinism on these questions? Because you raise the people's Chauvinism on these questions, when something happens you find yourself in an extremely difficult position and the country also begins to say that we have lost something.

I was rather amused to find Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi talking about and saying, we have won; we have gained 90 per cent. So, you have lost 10 per cent. After all, what does it matter; why go on talking all the time of our having got 90 per cent and Pakistan having got 10 per cent and all that? That is not the question to be looked at at all. All these questions arise fundamentally because of the particular outlook that the Government has been exhibiting throughout in these border disputes with other countries. It has always

been exhibiting a certain attitude and that attitude is whatever I say will be correct; nobody can dispute that; any international tribunal will find us to be correct; our case is absolutely correct. This kind of propaganda that is being done day in and day out unfortunately creates a situation when bilateral talks themselves will become difficult and, therefore, later on people are not conditioned to a situation where in the country's interest it becomes necessary to have an agreement in which you may have to give up a part of your claim.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Aksaichin and others.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Yes, I do maintain that. After all, you have to settle your border disputes with China by bilateral talks. I wish god speed to my friends and to my friend Mr. Madhok. Let them collect an army in this country and go to Aksaichin and win it back. But I know in the ultimate analysis, you have got to come to an agreement on the basis of settlement.

Apart from this Kutch affair.... *(Interruption)* I am not yielding; don't interrupt me. The other day, the Prime Minister, while speaking on the motion of thanks on the President's Address, said that the Opposition people are all cynics and she quoted from Oscar Wilde—she used the word 'cynic' in a particular sense—and she said, cynic is one who knows the price of many things but who does not understand the value of anything. As far as this Government's policies are concerned, its internal policies, its external policies, I feel totally guilty to the charge that she has made. We know the price of policies that the Government of India has been pursuing but we do not know the value and, I say, the Government knows the value of its policies but does not know the price. I shall tell you how.

22 years after our Independence, where do we find our country? We find the Government, year after year, begging from other countries. Without that begging, our country cannot live. There is more and more aid. This is the way in which this Government is going and its price we know. The price of it is loss of self-respect of this country. We do not know

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its value. Its value may be reserved to Shri Morarji Desai and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Let them hug that value. We do not want to know the value. We know what the policies of the Congress Government have led the country to. There are the teachers in the streets, the engineers in the streets... (*Interruption*) I am not yielding. Today, hundreds of thousands of people are going about begging for a morsel of food. There is unemployment increasing day after day, retrenchment increasing day after day, factory after factory, and the common people of this country know by their sweat and blood what the policies of this Congress Government have caused to them, unemployment, rising prices and all that. As far as the value is concerned, they know that the black-marketeers in this country have flourished. Of course, Shri Morarji Desai could not take much action against them. There was a time when Pandit Nehru, our late Prime Minister, said in 1946, before he became the Prime Minister that the moment he became the Prime Minister, he would hang the black-marketeers by the nearest lamp-post. 22 years have passed and I do not know why Pandit Nehru did not hang a single black-marketeer. Perhaps, he did not find the yarn or he did not find the *rasi* for that. If the workers were told, of course, the workers of Coimbatore would have supplied him enough *rasi* free of cost.

We know this has yielded about Rs. 41 crores of black money in the hands of the people. We also know that the policies of the Congress Government have led to the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few people. The Monopolies Commission's Report has said that 75 houses have amassed Rs. 36 crores of accounted money. How much unaccounted money they have, heaven alone knows. Therefore, the common people of this country and we know the price of the policies that the Congress Government has been pursuing. Its value we do not know. Of course, Shri Morarji Desai and Shrimati Indira Gandhi are valuing it. They know the value of the money in the hands of the big people because it is valuable for their class. We have to pay the price and we will continue to pay the price. That is the policy that the Congress Government has been pursuing.

As far as the peasants, the agricultural labourers, in this country, are concerned, 22 years of Congress rule has led to what. Instead of the peasants getting land, on the other hand, it is authoritatively pointed out that the evictions that have taken place during the last ten years have exceeded the total number of evictions that had taken place in hundred years of British rule.

Therefore, the peasants of this country know the price of the agrarian policies of the Congress, by losing their land. They have lost and they know the value of the agrarian policies of the Congress. They know what its value is. Therefore, we do not want to know. In that sense, we want to be cynics; we do not want to change our cynicism as far as the policies of the Congress Government are concerned.

Then there are many other things. She waxed eloquent about unity and all that. Very good. After all, here is the Congress Party with a tremendous amount of prestige... (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : Is ?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : It does not have that now; it was having a tremendous amount of prestige in 1947, the prestige of having been in the forefront of the struggle for Independence, and the people of this country entrusted this Party with power. If in twenty years, with that tremendous amount of confidence of the people and with the tremendous amount of prestige, you find in this country, when they have been in charge of the administration continuously for the last twenty years, this kind of position, this kind of fissiparous tendencies, is it not necessary at least to have a little introspection? Is there this introspection on their part? Who is responsible for this kind of thing? Do the Congress Party and the Congress Government not think that there is something fundamentally wrong with their approach to the whole problem as a result of which this country is going to dogs?

Take, for example, the language question. It is a very simple question. I am not going into the whole question at all; I am just taking only one aspect of it. Last time when the Language Bill was being discussed, Shrimati Indira Gandhi told us that, after all, some of the Opposi-

tion Parties wanted the Language Amendment Bill. Yes. But did we want any Resolution? We did not ask for it. On the other hand, I asked Mr. Chavan to at least postpone consideration of it in the House; I pleaded with him to postpone consideration of this particular Resolution at least; I said that the Bill could be passed, but let us at least postpone the consideration of the Resolution for three days; I suggested that we could sit together. But he said, 'no; we will not do that'. Why? Because, they are the Government, they have the authority and they have decided this. It is this haughtiness, it is this arrogance, that is responsible for the present state of affairs. After all you have to realise that the Congress Government does not represent the majority of the people of this country; they got only 36% of the votes of the people. Therefore, they should have a little more humility, a little more introspection. Let them at least have the sense of listening to the other people. Did they do that? No.

Then they go on preaching about the 3-language formula, saying that that is the panacea... I would like to tell the Hindi-speaking people that I am not against the Hindi language. But I would like to ask the Hindi-speaking people as to what is the position today. They talk of the 3-language formula. After all, the 3-language formula has been in vogue since 1956. And who has implemented it? In Madras, the people have been learning three languages from 1946. In Andhra, in Mysore, in Kerala, in Maharashtra, in Karnataka and in other places, the 3-language formula has been there for the last so many years. But who did not implement it? It is the Uttar Pradesh that did not implement it; it is Rajasthan that did not implement it; it is the Madhya Pradesh that did not implement it; it is Bihar that did not implement it. Therefore, before the Hindi-speaking people get the right to preach to the others, first of all, they should demonstrate by their own ~~words~~ what they preach. But they have not done this. Naturally, therefore... (Interruptions) it becomes necessary for them to establish their *bona fides* before the other people. Otherwise, the people of the other States think that these people are mounting the slogan only with a view to imposing their own language on others.

Therefore, I would plead with them, even now, that, in order to create a better situation, to create a calmer and a cool atmosphere, so that the problem can be thought of afresh, they may at least keep that Resolution under suspension for some time. Let them create a better atmosphere. Let us put our heads together and try to see how exactly a solution can be found.

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I am making this suggestion, but I know that questions of prestige will come and many other things will come in the way, and they will not accept it. In that case, for the consequences, let them not blame the other people. We are making suggestions after suggestions. If Government think that they are the only people who are the arbiters of the destiny of this country, then the people in the streets unfortunately think that they are going to be the arbiters and not the people in Government. That is the unfortunate thing.

I wanted to talk on many other questions. With regard to their constitutionalism...

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : The hon. Member has no faith in it.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : We know the tremendous faith that my hon. friends opposite have; we know the tremendous faith that the Congress Party has in the Constitution from the way in which it is working it in Bihar and other places. I do not want to go into that here. Here in the House Shri Y. B. Chavan will come forward and say that there should not be defections and defection is a very bad thing. But what does the Congress Party do in Bihar? There is a party of 38 members having 38 Ministers and the Congress Party is supporting it. Have they any sense of shame, whatsoever, leave alone any sense of propriety? They are prepared to do anything that suits their purpose.

Again, we are told that there is plenty of food, and 20 million tonnes more of food production. But whatever might be the total increase in food production, Kerala will not get anything more and the people of Kerala will have to suffer. If

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the Kerala Minister says 'After all, you are giving foreign exchange to individual people to buy goods from foreign countries; import is under your charge; you are authorising Mr. Birla to go and purchase machine, and you are releasing foreign exchange for him; in the same way release us some foreign exchange so that we may go and buy some food', then Government here ask 'Is India one or two?'. Birla can buy, other people can buy and for that purpose foreign exchange is released, but if a State Government want foreign exchange to go and buy food, then it becomes division of this country. I would like to point out that it is exactly this attitude of starving the people and preventing them from getting their legitimate dues and forcing something on them which they are not accustomed to, which is leading to fissiparous tendencies. Therefore, I want to point out that on every count this Government deserves to go.

On the question of foreign policy, this morning I read that for South Viet Nam on humanitarian grounds medicinal supplies were allowed. That was very good. But why not for North Viet Nam also? Then they would say that they are neutral, and they would add 'How can we allow that to North Viet Nam? After all, the American Government will come and put pressure on us'.

Therefore, I would submit that on every one of these counts, on the question of foreign policy, on the question of every one of its internal policies, its economic policies and its political policies, this Government deserves to go. Therefore, I support this motion of no-confidence.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been hearing with great respect what has been said here for the last few hours on this no-confidence motion, which has been obviously brought in connection with the award of the Kutch tribunal and the policies of Government in that connection. Many other things have been said as to why this Government should go, and why those who spoke against the Government had no confidence in this Government. I am not going to touch the other points

except this award because I shall have opportunities very soon when these things will again be hurled at me and I shall have to speak. I shall then be able to speak at greater length and with more confidence and also in an atmosphere where there would be no heat generated as it is the case today. This is a subject where heat is bound to be generated and there can be two opinions also—I would not dispute it. The only question is whether we have acted correctly in what we have done, whether the award has to be accepted or rejected. If heat is generated because there can be another opinion, I would not quarrel with these who abuse us. But I do not want to imitate them in replying to them in this matter, because I knew that they are doing this because of their dislike of this Government, which, of course, they have, and they are bound to have because they are not on this side, and do not seeing any immediate prospect of coming to this side. Therefore, it is bound to be there.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Do not be too sure.

AN. HON. MEMBER : Wishful thinking.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Wishful thinking is what is obviously indulged in by that side. But that is not an argument which ought to be brought in this particular matter.

I have no desire, therefore, to touch on the other points raised about the uselessness of this Government or the shamelessness of people on this side, because if people who do not know the meaning of the word 'shame' begin to say we are shameless, I do not bother about it. Nobody need. It is not because somebody gives a certificate that one believes in shame or not, that one possesses it or does not. It depends upon one's own conscience.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : You are so thick-skinned.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I know whose skin is as thick as that of the hippopotamus. Otherwise, they would not have carried on in the manner they do. What else can they see? They can see only what they have. How can they see something else which others have? Therefore, on that score, I have no quarrel. But I

do not want to take more time in these repartees because that is beside the issue. I want a very cool, calculated consideration of this problem. I agree it concerns the honour and integrity of this country. But whether the honour and integrity of the country have been preserved by this Government, or whether the arguments put forward today put them in danger, is a problem which requires to be considered very seriously.

I did not want to speak on this issue, but when I heard the various arguments, specially when I heard my hon. elder, Shri Kripalani, I thought I must also give a view which I hold, and that too as I have understood from the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. I do not claim a better understanding of Mahatma Gandhi than Kripalaniji. I have no right to do so.

AN HON. MEMBER : You dare not.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : No question of dare not. I can dare many things which others cannot. But that is not daring. Daring is not the greatest of qualities. I do not want to dare in a foolish manner. One may have courage; therefore, one does not jump from the fifth floor and commit suicide. That is not courage. My hon. friends opposite are welcome to that kind of courage. This Government is not interested in that kind of courage; nor is it interested in mere oratory or castigation of people whom it does not like or whom you do not like—I do not refer to you, Sir when I say 'you do not like'; you like everybody.

If we take this Kutch award, it starts first with the dispute, whether there was a dispute or no dispute.

It has been said that it was wrong to have said in 1959 or 1960 that there was a dispute, that it had to be settled, and that it might be settled by arbitration. It can be said, I do not say that it cannot be said, because we had no dispute in our mind, we said that the whole of the Rann of Kutch as demarcated belonged to us. But does that mean that Pakistan, accepted it. It is not as if this claim has been made by Pakistan only after independence. It was claimed before by Sindhi, and Pakistan has gone on disputing this ever since Pakistan was created, and if there is a

dispute, we cannot merely say that we do not consider it a dispute, and therefore there is no dispute. Therefore, there is a dispute, it has to be solved. How, is the question.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI : By silence.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I hope my hon. friend understands the value of silence at proper times.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI : Shri Swaran Singh does not.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It will save his energy.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI : He presented an aeroplane to Iraq the other day.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I think he did better than hon. Member's intervention. I do not think he did anything wrong.

Here, in the Award these facts have been given, from which we see that this is not a dispute which has arisen only today. Here, it is mentioned at page 130, if anybody wants to refer to it :

Next, in 1903, the Commissioner in Sind declared, in a matter concerning fishing, that *prima facie* the rights of the Sind authorities extend up to at least the centre line of the Rann'.

"The correspondence ending with the 1914 Resolution and the file of 1934 concerning the establishment of a Customs Preventive Line has also been mentioned; both of them confirm that at the relevant times a historically recognised and well-established boundary cannot be said to have existed. Between these dates several official reports made in the course of the 1926 incident indicate that the Sind officials then concerned did not regard the boundary as definitely fixed.

"Even later in time are the documents emanating from both Kutch and Sind in the years 1944-1946 and relating to an extradition case. They show that a dispute about the boundary still existed on the eve of Independence."

Therefore, the question of dispute cannot be disputed. It was there. Whether we

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should have agreed to solve it by arbitration is a problem which should be considered, and what are we doing.

We have a Constitution. In the Constitution, in the Directive Principles we have laid down in article 51 :

'The State shall endeavour....

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Is it on the advice of the Law Minister about the Constitution ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There is no question of any advice. I think I understand the Constitution better than the hon. member, because he has no use for the Constitution, he does not believe in a constitution, therefore he does not understand it.

'The State shall endeavour to—

"(d) encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration."

This has never been disputed in this House, and if we believe that we should not have any arbitration....

श्री मधु लिमये : वह जमीन और भूमि के बारे में है... (व्यवधान)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Let him have some patience.

श्री यश दत्त शर्मा : आपकी गलत बातें ही तो देख रहे हैं, मोरारजी भाई ।

MR. SPEAKER : Order order. I will not allow this. Whether you agree or not, you must hear. If he has said anything wrong, Mr. Madhok can give the facts. He has a right to speak again; he will speak tomorrow on your behalf. I shall appeal to Mr. Sheo Narain also not to provoke them.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I want to plead with my hon. friends not to accept everything that I say but only to hear what I have to say. Let them consider it and stick to their view if they want to. But it is no use stampeding the discussion.... (An Hon. Member : You are stampeding a decision). I am not stampeding any decision. We are taking decisions which we are entitled to. It is a right of the

Government. If it is wrong, the Opposition can castigate us and we shall take it if it is deserved. But let them also understand that if they are in the wrong, they must be prepared to admit it or at any rate concede us the right to tell them what we think about it. That is how things can be carried on here; and in no other manner can they be carried on. People get angry because they have no arguments and they are unable to reply to the arguments.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why are you angry ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am not angry at all. Even if you try to make me angry, I will not because then you will win if I get angry. Even in regard to Ladakh, then Prime Minister Jawaharlalji said that he would be prepared to refer the question to the International Court. Nobody objected then.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : We did.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : You might have done. Even in this matter, when it was discussed in 1965, several hon. Members in this House objected to the agreement and I do not say that they were not right.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI : You said that you had a iron-clad case at that time. What did the Prime Minister say in Raipur ? What did Shri Swaran Singh say in Chandigarh ? Where is that iron-clad case ? You must be wrong either then or now; you cannot be right on both the occasions.... (Interruptions.)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon. friend should have some manners; this is not the way to speak. If one side believes in its case and says that it is an iron-cast case, I do not know how you can find fault with it. We have presented our case to the Tribunal. The other side also says that their case was cast-iron case. Both sides presented their cases to the Tribunal and the Tribunal had come to certain conclusion. Nobody can say that our case was wrong or that we had no belief in it. To say that our case was not presented well is a grave injustice to those who presented our case.... (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER : May I appeal to the Deputy Prime Minister not to reply to the interruptions but to go on with his arguments. They can refer to these issues later on. If he replies to them now, it serves no useful purpose.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I agree that I should not speak about them but I do not agree that it serves no purpose. It serves a good purpose; it makes them silent afterwards. When arguments stop, they have got to stop. What else can they do ?

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : We can reply to your arguments. But this invective will not do. We listen to your arguments. We will reply to your arguments. But these invectives would not do.

श्री मधु लिमेय : वह पूछ रहे हैं कि क्या कश्मीर के हमले को भी आप वहाँ पर आर-बिद्रेशन के लिए भेजने को तैयार हैं ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am not. I can definitely say that in future we should decide not to go to any arbitration. And then no government can go to it. Let us do it. But that is not the question now. (Interruption.) The question today is that we have gone to arbitration. And we went to arbitration at the time when it was discussed in this hon. House, and the agreement was accepted by the House by 260 votes to 28. Therefore, it was not merely that the Government side only voted for it. There were also people from the Opposition who had voted for it. It was not that all of them voted against it. What is the sanctity of the decision of the House ? We all accept the decision; not that all do not accept the decision; that would not be right. The decision is binding on everybody, whether he likes it or does not like it; whether he opposes it or does not oppose it, and the decision of the House is binding on everybody. It is binding not only on this Government; it is also binding on the Opposition.

AN HON. MEMBER : We do not accept.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If it is not accepted, I am not going to dispute it. They can say what they like.

श्री मधु लिमेय : जो हम कहते हैं बिलकुल जिम्मेदारी से कहते हैं ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That is the height of irresponsibility in the House. That is all that I would say. Then, my hon. friend also says that they are the only *saputs* of this country, and on this side people are all *kaputs*. On that also I do not want to argue, because that is one opinion. And at any rate I am happy that there are some *saputs* according to him, and that is a good thing for India. I am not going to quarrel about it. But *kaputs* never call themselves *kaputs*. That never happens. It is only the other people who do that.

Now, in this matter, when we have gone to arbitration, it can be argued that we should not have gone to arbitration, that we need not have done, but it was done. What is the use of going behind it ? What is the use of saying that we should not have done it ?

Then, in the agreement there is a clause which is objected to, but that was also accepted. The clause is that the award is binding on both sides and that it will not be questioned on any ground whatsoever.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI : Even if it is an illegal award.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Whether it is illegal, absurd, perverse or anything.

AN HON. MEMBER : Even if it is beyond the point of reference.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If there is an arbitration, then in the arbitration there would have to be such a clause; otherwise, there cannot be any arbitration. I think this debate is justifying the inclusion of such a clause. I have done myself some arbitration work in several places in the past. And there was a clause in this arbitration also that the award will not be disputed on any account.

श्री मधु लिमेय : अगर एक्सैस जुरिस्टिक्शन, अधिकारों का अतिक्रमण हो जाय तो हम उस एवार्ड को ठुकरा सकते हैं । हमारे देश में भी ऐसे एवार्ड तोड़े जाते हैं ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am coming to the problem whether this is without jurisdiction or not. I am not trying to evade any issue. I am only trying to point out step by step how there is no escape for us but to accept this, and we have to accept it properly. That is the submission which I am putting before my hon. friends. They are free to accept my argument; they are free to reject it. But at any rate I must put forward the arguments as I see them. I cannot do it otherwise. With this clause, therefore, it is not possible to dispute this award and say that the award is perverse. There is no ground to prove that it is perverse. It is said here by some members that this is cession of territory. But this is not what the tribunal says. If they have said it, that is different. (*Interruptions*). I would request hon. members to bear with me. I am only quoting from the award. I am not even putting my interpretation to it. The award says. . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : आप किस का पढ़ रहे हैं एलिस वेबलर का पढ़ रहे हैं या चेयरमैन का पढ़ रहे हैं ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am giving the award, not the dissenting minute. Dissenting minute cannot be called award.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : That is also part of the award.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : No; it is not part of the award. It is only a dissenting minute. Award is the decision and the decision is the majority decision. It is not a unanimous decision. The argument that because it is not unanimous it is not binding is absolutely wrong, because no tribunal, unless it has been specified that it must be a unanimous decision, can be charged with not giving a unanimous award. If they give a majority award, it has the same effect as a unanimous award and is recognised in any court. If anybody has respect for courts, they will believe this. I have no doubt about it. Here there was no mention whatsoever that the award should be unanimous. It was only said that the award of the tribunal will be binding on both the Governments and we accepted it. Whether it is outside the jurisdiction should be seen now.

What was the tribunal asked to do? The tribunal was asked to fix the boundary. These are the words :

"In the event of no agreement between the Ministers of the two Governments on the determination of the border being reached within two months of the cease-fire, the two Governments shall, as contemplated in the joint communique of October 24, 1959, have recourse to the Tribunal referred to in (iii) below for determination of the border in the light of their respective claims and evidence produced before it and the decision of the Tribunal shall be final and binding on both parties."

Now to say that the two inlets were not a disputed territory or that boundary was not disputed is wrong. What was disputed was half of the Rann of Kutch which is totally wrong in our view, but in their view, they have gone on saying this since 1903. Therefore, that was also a dispute. What have they said? Have they ceded our territory? That is what we must see from the award itself. If that is so, certainly it would not be a boundary settlement, but it would be ceding of our territory. In para 3, of page 152 they have said :

"For the reasons now given, and with due regard to what is fair and reasonable to as to details, I conclude on the great issue before me that the boundary between India and Pakistan lies as follows. Reference is made here to the Award Map (Map C)."

So, they fixed the boundary in those areas. What is said on page 153 is an additional argument in detail. Even there, what is said is this :

"In my opinion, it would be inequitable to recognise these inlets as foreign territory. It would be conducive to friction and conflict. The paramount consideration of promoting peace and stability in this region compels the recognition and confirmation that this territory, which is wholly surrounded by Pakistan territory, also be regarded as such."

श्री मधु लिमैय : एक्सिस जूरिस्टिक्शन का सवाल है। बहुमत वाले निर्णय में क्या कहा गया है और बेबलर ने क्या कहा है ? कहा सीमा है, यह आप को बतलाना है, कहा सीमा होनी चाहिये, यह नहीं बतलाना है, इस लिये बेबलर की राय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Where the problem is the determination of the boundary the Tribunal has to say where the boundary should be. Then it is not ascertaining, it is determination. When it is determination it is for the Tribunal to determine where the boundary lies, and it is their prerogative that they have utilised. We might be unhappy. I do not say I am happy about it. I am certainly unhappy about it. I was very unhappy when Pakistan accepted it. But we have to accept it and we have accepted it. It is no use bringing in unhappiness about it now. Even though one may not like it and one may be unhappy about it, when the arbitration is finished and the award is given one has to accept it as the determination of a boundary, not as cession of territory. Therefore, in my view there is no question of this award dealing with any cession of territory and there is no question of any suitable constitutional amendment in the matter. There can be other views. I do not say there would not be any other view.

श्री जटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट की राय लेने के लिये तैयार होंगे ?

श्री मधु लिमैय : आप हमारी बात भी छोड़िये और अपनी बात छोड़ दीजिए। आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाइये।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I would go to the Supreme Court if I have any doubt. If I have no doubt why should I go to the Supreme Court ?

श्री मधु लिमैय : आप पाकिस्तान और भारत का झगड़ा ट्राइब्यूनल में ले जाते हैं, लेकिन हमारे मतभेदों पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट की राय लेने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं, आप का यही मतलब है न ?

SHRI M. L. SONDHY : Why don't you refer to Waldeck and Gugenheim who advised you in the matter of Dadra and Nagar Haveli ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If my hon. friends do not get into the habit of making us refer every time to the Supreme Court on every question I can very respectfully consider that question of reference to Supreme Court.

श्री मधु लिमैय : 'हरेक से' का क्या मतलब है ? बेरुवाड़ी का निर्णय आ चुका है।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There is no question of fear in this matter. The question is one of clarity and whether there is a doubt or not. There is no doubt in my mind in this matter. Therefore, there is no question of referring this matter to the Supreme Court.

Now, let us examine whether we are afraid of doing this. Whether we should remain alone and not bother about international opinion also should be considered. I can conceive of a matter where the matter is so serious and where we cannot agree to anything. . . .

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : This is not serious ?

श्री मधु लिमैय : बेरुवाड़ी का निर्णय है या नहीं ? मैं कोई नई बात नहीं कहता।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The matter is serious, no doubt, but I am also saying that we should consider whether the matter is such that we cannot accept and we are not bound to accept. Where the matter is such that we cannot accept and we are not bound to accept, then, certainly, even if the whole international world forces us to do anything, we should be prepared to be wiped out but not accept it. I quite agree with that.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : जब आप ने रिकर किया तब भी आप इतने ही स्थिर थे कि फैसला ठीक होगा आप के लिये, लेकिन गलत हुआ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : When one goes to a court one is sure of one's case. But when one loses the case one has to accept the judgment. It is no use saying, I was right, the judge is wrong. I may think that

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the judge may be wrong and I may be right, and yet the decision of the judge is right and not my thinking. That is the position one has to accept, otherwise one's faith in democracy is only hypocritical and not real. That is what one has to recognise in all such matters. If that is not recognised it will be a wrong thing. We are not living as outlaws. We do not want to live as outlaws. I do not think that is a respectable position for any country to take. We must consider international obligations and international laws in this matter. We must also have international conventions in this matter. It is no argument to say that the other side is one which does not accept arbitrations or decisions when they do not suit them and therefore we should also follow them. We cannot follow people who do not follow morality. We have to follow only people who follow morality. That would be an argument for not going in for arbitration with such parties. There I agree. But, after going into arbitration with them, it does not lie in our mouth to say that we will not accept the award when it is given and that we will defy the whole world. It is very easy to say that.

SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL : Are you prepared to say that in future you will not go in for arbitration in such cases ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am prepared to say that we should not go in for arbitration in such matters. I am prepared to say that.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Why not go to the Supreme Court ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Supreme Court is not meant for arbitration. This is not a matter for reference to the Supreme Court. We cannot be cowed down, either by the British or the Russians, or by the opposition. Let us understand that once and for all.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : You should not compare the opposition with foreigners like British and Russians. This comparison is very bad. He should not have made this comparison.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There is no comparison as such with foreigners. The comparison is to pressures, whether the pressures come from one side, or another side, or from within. I am not prepared

to surrender to pressures, even if it is from my own family, or from my friends, or from anybody.

AN HON. MEMBER : From your party ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am not prepared to surrender to pressure even from my own party. But it is not the same thing if one accepts the arguments of the other person. Then, it is not surrender; it is accepting the argument. When a compromise is made, it is not surrender. But, it must be a compromise done out of goodwill, and not done out of fear. I am not suggesting this out of fear. I do not believe when people say that we will not be able to defend ourselves. I do not believe it for a moment. We can defend ourselves there and anywhere else. We can defend ourselves completely; I have no doubt about it in my mind. Also, it is not for the party to sit in judgment over the decision given by the judge; it is not for the party to do it. There is also no question of any appellate tribunal in this matter. If there was an appellate tribunal, we could have gone to that tribunal; but there is no appellate tribunal. We have ourselves accepted this as final and honour demands that we accept this award and accept it without flinching. It has been the tradition and culture of this country, which is peculiar only to this country : कि प्राण जाये पर वचन ना जाही ।

and this government is going to stick to its word; nothing more.

श्री मधु लिमये : जनता को जो वचन दिया था उस का क्या हुआ ?

श्री य० द० शर्मा : एक इंच जमीन नहीं देंगे, क्या यह वचन भूल गये ?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not want to interrupt the Deputy Prime Minister but, unfortunately, he mentioned my name. I would have liked to know what argument of mine did not appeal to him, because I read out portions of what I have said on a previous occasion when this question was discussed. Was there anything wrong in that ? What is it about which he wants to differ from me, I could not understand.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I clarify ? I am not disputing the arguments

of my hon. friend. I am only saying that he may have said those things, even rightly but now that this award has come, to say that this should be disputed, that this should be thrown out, that we should stand alone as outlaws, this is what I do not accept and this is where I differ from him.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : But I have never used any word like 'outlaw'.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : You have not; but I am translating the meaning of what you have said.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Nath Pai.

SHRI J. H. PATEL : Before that. I want to seek a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot give him an opportunity now. He can do it later. If doubts are to be clarified, there are many hon. Members who have doubts.

SHRI J. H. PATEL : I will not take much time. Now that we have come to understand that the matter will not be referred to the Supreme Court and that the government is determined to accept the award, will they think in terms of a consensus at least on such awards which come under the jurisdiction of the Central Government? For instance, the Mahajan Commission Report. But they do not want a national consensus on such awards which are to be referred and which should be taken.... (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : We are discussing the international border between Pakistan and India and not the Mysore-Maharashtra border.

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Speaker, now that the Pakistani case has been so ably presented to this House, let me try to present India's case.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is very cheap.

SHRI NATH PAI : The basic issue, the real issue, the fundamental issue is being deliberately, systematically, designedly being clouded, camouflaged and confused by the Government. Totally irrelevant and highly tendentious considerations like the international image, our commitments and international law, are being imported into

this discussion. The only issue to be taken into consideration, though I am constrained to say that the spokesmen of some other parties fell into the trap of the Government by bringing in every other kind of consideration which, though very relevant and justifiable, ought not to have been mentioned today—the only issue with which this House is concerned at this moment is the incredible and callous failure of the ruling party to understand the significance of sovereignty of a free nation and its even less pardonable failure to defend the territorial integrity of this country.

The present award, which this Government should have absentmindedly wandered into accepting, and the fact that such an award should have been given against India only underline the failure of the defence and foreign policy of the ruling party. The present award is only one more instance of the way this party has mishandled the defence and foreign policies of this country. Let us, therefore, try to go to the essence of the debate today and not allow ourselves to be dragged into other considerations.

Image of India, our international commitments, international law—all these are being freely bandied about. Amateurs and pseudo experts on international law, even on military strategy, are being pressed into service. If we listen to what All India Radio and some of those so-called experts are telling us day in and day out, the conclusion would be irresistible that the best thing for India to do is, that the real interest of India is advanced, our prestige is boosted and our image gains in lustre and glory if we reward the aggressor with our own territory. This is the only conclusion one is driven to if we listen to the barrage of propaganda that the All India Radio and some others are every day pressing into service.

Let us now take one after another what is the issue. Shri Morarjibhai Desai tells us, "Once we went into arbitration, is it now fair for you at this late hour to challenge arbitration?" Who went into arbitration? We opposed it. It is totally wrong to tell this country that Parliament adopted it. It was this majority of the ruling party which adopted it. We opposed it tooth and nail. It is the guilty men who should apologise to the country. Shri

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Morarji bhai Desai stands up and tells us that we went into arbitration. It is like saying that I committed the folly, you pay the penalty.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : What is Parliament ?

SHRI NATH PAI : I will explain to you the meaning of Parliament. I was then too a Member of Parliament. I hope, Shri Patel will be saying this to his constituency with the bravado with which he is trying to say these things here.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Very bravely and by conviction.

श्री नाथ पाई : आप में हिम्मत नहीं है । मैं आप मिल कर आपकी कंस्टिट्यूंसी में चलोँगे । साथ मिल कर जाएँगे आपकी कंस्टिट्यूंसी में ।

I would like Shri Patel to refer to the debate of the Lok Sabha of the 18th August, 1965. I want to charge this Government, apart from the failure to defend the territorial integrity of this country, with deliberate indulgence in casuistry and dissimulation. I may tell you what I mean. Speaking in this House, on the 30th March, 1965, this is the thing I had to submit to the consideration of the House :

"Though the House, as usual, has not been taken into confidence and told the bitter truth, Pakistan has only in the recent past grabbed 18,000 sq. acres in Kutch. I hope that the Minister, that is, the Defence Minister, in his reply will be in a position to either say that this is wrong or what steps he proposes to take, to take back the territory."

I want the House to ponder over this fact. This is 30th March, 1965. Till 9th April, 1966, the House and the country, the people, were kept in the dark by this Government. Nothing was admitted, nothing was acknowledged and nothing was told. Then, we were told in a very casual manner that there has been an intrusion. The nation was alarmed that already the enemy was advancing and, again, casuistry was that there had been an intrusion—this was a thin edge of the enemy's aggres-

sion. But the then External Affairs Minister who is sitting here with another cap—I mean the turban is the same but the portfolio is different—the then Home Minister and the then Defence Minister told us that there has been an intrusion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House ought to have been told that this was the beginning of the aggression of Pakistan. But instead, continuously, we were told, when we raised the subject matter—I would like Shri Swaran Singh to listen to me very carefully—that there was an intrusion. I asked him these questions—this is on 26th April—as follows :

"Is it not a fact that in 1960, when Shri Swaran Singh signed an agreement with Lt. Gen. Sheikh, Mr. Sheikh gave a warning of Pakistan's claim of Rann of Kutch ?"

Shri Swaran Singh signed a document accepting that there was a dispute. . . .

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame !

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Morarji Desai says that the dispute has been there. With a little more care, a little more dedication to India's interests, the draft would have been totally different that there was disagreement regarding the alignment of the border. Instead, in a very casual manner, as if they are gifting away some ancestral property of their own which is uncultivable like some people playing a fraud on Vinobhaji. Once a gentleman told me that he has given 30 acres of land to Vinobhaji. I said "How nice !" Then, he said, "It is on the other side of the precipice."—poor Vinobhaji does not know it ! It was in this casual manner that Shri Swaran Singh accepted that there was a dispute.

Then, there was another question : If there was an acceptance of the dispute, what did you do between 1960 and 1965 either to resolve it by negotiation or, knowing Pakistan's intentions, to defend the country ? As the Chairman says, Pakistan's claim came to be recognised by the simple fact of your negligence or failure to guard the territory, to defend the territory and because Pakistan was exercising its sovereignty and authority. If this is not an example of the failure of this Government, what proof can we produce

to bring conviction against these guilty men here? Mr. Chavan has made an evil prophecy that the Congress will remain in power for 20 more years. God forbid. During the past 20 years, 51,000 sq. miles have been given to the aggressor and if we continue this arithmetic.... (*Interruption*). If we come to power, we will regain every inch of our territory. If this arithmetic is true, if this nation is destined to be misruled by this galaxy of bureau, then, at the rate of 2,500 miles a year, in another 20 years, 50,000 sq. miles will go.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me take point after point.... (*Interruption*). I did not interrupt you; I listened to you; I had tried to be very patient and I succeeded in it.

Now we are told again and again that there is the Resolution, there is the Resolve, and there is the commitment of the House. In the first place, let us see what the commitment was. The commitment of the House was not to reward the aggressor. I will read it out. I am shocked to see that not a single member from the ruling Party has recalled that Resolution. The Resolution regarding reference to arbitration was a Party Resolution, thrust down the throat of the House and the country by the ruling Party with its majority. But there is a far more important Resolution, which was unanimously adopted by Parliament. That Resolution stood in the name of Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath and my own name. Shastriji had the goodness of withdrawing his own motion and accepting our motion. What was that motion? It is this by which we stand even today. I will read it out to you because nobody thought it fit to recall it. It is this that was the unanimous commitment of Parliament, of the people and of the whole nation:

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the repeated and continuing attacks by the armed forces of Pakistan on the Kutch border, places on record its high appreciation of the valiant struggle of the police force as well as of men and officers of our Armed Forces while defending our frontiers and pays its respectful homage to the martyrs who have laid down their lives in defending the honour and integrity of our motherland, and with hope and faith

this House affirms the firm resolve of the Indian people to drive out the aggressor from the sacred soil of India."

It was this on which we were united. The commitment of Parliament was to this... (*Interruption*). You are the Deputy Prime Minister. There was a Prime Minister at that time. Of course, you were there...

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may please address the Chair.

SHRI NATH PAI: I did not want to ignore him.

Shastriji told us in Parliament, Shastriji, the late Prime Minister, who had many many qualities, for which he was held in high esteem by all of us....

AN HON. MEMBER: He was misled..

SHRI NATH PAI: Yes; he was misled by them.

Now I will tell you this. Time and again, Shastriji made this distinction between demarcation and determination. Shri Morarji Desai is completely forgetting that Parliament was never consulted when Mr. Azim Hussain signed this document with Mr. Arshad Hussain that there shall be a demarcation and determination. Our commitment was only limited to demarcation, and these are Mr. Shastri's words with regard to this:

यह तो मैं साफ कर चुका हूँ और कह चुका हूँ कि अपने देश की एक इंच भी भूमि हम किसी भी हानन में छोड़ने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, उसे अलग करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं और उस के लिए जो भी जरूरत होगी इसे करने में पीछे नहीं रहेंगे।

What is this about demarcation? This is again regarding Kanjar Kot. I would like now, about cessation and about demarcation and determination, the Deputy Prime Minister to reflect over these assurances regarding Kanjar Kot, Biar Bet and Chhad Bet. Chhad Bet has now been gifted away to Pakistan. Our stand is positive and clear that it forms a part and parcel of Kutch and we are not prepared to deviate

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from that stand. Just now, we were told that there is no giving away of territory. . . (Interruptions). I have been, for days and nights, going through the proceedings of this House to find out what we have said and what the then leaders of the Government have spoken. There is something which I would like to quote from the then Prime Minister. The then Prime Minister tells Parliament time and again that there is no question about where the border lies, it is well-defined. This was in April. Pakistan's claims also ignore the historical fact that even though the Kutch-Sind border is undemarcated, it is well-defined, it is well determined on maps, and it is well recognised, in fact. Now you are making this casuistry that there is no distinction between demarcation and determination. I can recall, Mr. Speaker, that this is an old habit. Today what is called an award is not an award.

It is a reward to the aggressor. But there was another casuistry. The then Prime Minister—and I hate to condemn him because we held him in such high regard and esteem and affection and there is nobody to defend him there—said in this Parliament that 'There is only a lull but there is no cease-fire'. But Mr. Wilson speaking in the House of Commons said, 'I do not know if this hon. House does not know the distinction between a lull and cease-fire; so far as we are concerned, India has accepted a cease-fire'. Again, the same jugglery of words was done with Parliament, and behind the back of Parliament cease-fire was accepted, but Parliament was told that there was a lull. The determination of the frontier was not in question, we were told; there was no territorial dispute, we were told. But were Government honest and fair to this Parliament and to this country? How many of their sins shall we go on condoning and forgiving?

Mr. Bhutto speaking in Karachi on the 15th April said 'The dispute is with regard to territory'. I shall now quote Mr. Bhutto. He said:

"A dispute has arisen not out of the boundary as being undemarcated but because the disputed territory is in the adverse possession of India".

Pakistan gave a clear warning that there was a dispute regarding a territory. Government told Parliament that they did not accept it and it was only demarcation.

But they signed the agreement and signed our honour along with it. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not today that I am saying that. I had said this even on the 20th April while speaking in this House that in allowing Pakistan to run away with these pieces of our territory, with these chunks of our territory which really every Indian believes and feels was something which was very vital for him, we were allowing her to run away with the prestige and honour of this country in the eyes of this world. But then we are told about India's image and the sanctity of an international award.

Let us see the mistake one after another that they have committed in the first place. I charge the Government—and can anybody repudiate this charge—that they are guilty of dissimulation of 'double-talk and perhaps, double-think'. They did not know what they were doing and what went wrong, and this happened even when a goodman like Shastriji was there. One of the misfortunes of this motherland has been that under pressure they have always yielded; under pressure they yielded to the division of this country; under pressure they yielded to go to the tribunal regarding Kutch; under pressure they signed what was won with the blood of our youngmen in Kashmir; under pressure they yielded to give away what was taken with so much valour by our soldiers in Kashmir. And this process continues again and again. Sometimes it is the American hand which twists the arm of India; sometimes it is the British arm and sometimes it is the Russian arm. But as Shri Madhu Limaye has said, whosoever arm it may be, so far as pressure is concerned, we must resist it. It is a pity that this Government's physiognomy proves that it is susceptible so easily to certain kinds of pressure, and there are men sitting here who will not mind the pressure if it comes from a certain quarter; but the people of India want to resist every kind of pressure from whatever quarter it may be.

Again, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri tells us, 'The totality of evidence leaves no basis

whatsoever for any dispute'. But Shri Swaran Singh tells us that there is a dispute. The Deputy Prime Minister eloquently tells us and with passion tells us that there was a dispute. But here was the Prime Minister saying that. Whom should the people take seriously? Whom should Parliament take seriously? Whom should this nation take seriously? Which of these three should the nation take seriously?

AN HON. MEMBER: The hon. Member who is speaking.

SHRI NATH PAI: Certainly, they will one day take me seriously, and it will be a great day in Indian history when they will take us seriously, and they are taking us seriously even now. So, let not my hon. friend be in the dark. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had told us that 'The totality of evidence leaves no basis whatsoever for any dispute regarding the border between Sind and Kutch'.

Now, let us see what happens if we take the kind of pusillanimous stand that the Government of India have thought it fit to take. Regarding the award, I shall presently answer Shri Morarji Desai.

18.00 Hrs.

I wanted to quote deliberately these books; the better books would have been *Bagehot* and *Guggenheim*. But I would not take the time of the House. I would like to submit in the first place that this award is *ab initio* vitiated by three considerations: this award is not based on the merits of the case; this award has no regard for the facts of the case; this award has no consideration for the justice of the case. This award is vitiated by considerations which were not within the terms of reference of the Tribunal, by extraneous considerations and by expediency. This award is vitiated by the fact that one member has completely disagreed with the other two. Shri Morarji Desai just now said that it does not matter; in a court, it is the majority judgment that counts. But this is an agreement. This is not a normal thing. What was the agreement? The award shall be signed by all the three members. Nowhere, in any part of it, is it said that it is not so. I want to agree

with the award. But which part of it? I want to agree with the award of Mr. Ales Bebler? Who says that that is not part of the award?

I was really surprised that the Deputy Prime Minister, who is very deft who is very alert, should allow himself to be so wrongly briefed. Mr. Bebler's dissenting minute is as much a part of the award as the majority's. Nowhere did we say, nowhere did the Tribunal say that the majority's is the award. Somebody may say that this is quibbling. It is not. I have gone through this very carefully. There is a serious point here, relating to the law of awards. Since Shri Desai is wanting it, let me give him a taste of it.

MR. SPEAKER: His time is limited.

SHRI NATH PAI: The Deputy Prime Minister talks about sanctity. Somebody went to the International Court regarding Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The International Court upheld the right of Portugal against India. What did you do? You rejected it. What happened then? You all know. What happened to the image of India? What happened to the commitment of India? What happened to the international image of India? Then we thought about what happened to the honour of India. We thought that the international tribunal's finding was wrong. Once they had the gumption and the courage to reject it, things turned in our favour.—Even Shri Sheo Narain is agreeing with me; under that cap there lies a good patriot at least.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I correct the hon. Member. That was not arbitration. We did not go there.

SHRI NATH PAI: This is an example of quibbling. If ever one wanted a classic example of quibbling, it is the one provided by no less a person than the Deputy Prime Minister just now.

I would now like to deal with two rather important considerations regarding this. If we are to be persuaded that India's image somehow gains, our image in the world gains if only we barter away our territory, the greater the territory we give to the aggressor, the more will be the luster that will be added to our image! If by accept-

[Shri Nath Pai]

ing one-tenth of the claim for territory of Pakistan our image in the world will gain, now much better will it be if we concede 3,500 square miles of the claim made by them? Don't they see the sheer ridiculous absurdity of what they say?

We are told about international opinion. International opinion is a fickle thing, it is a flippant thing. There is no such thing as a static international opinion. I do not defy international opinion. I want this country to abide by it.

We are told about our commitments. What is our commitment? Our commitment is to the unanimous Resolution passed by this House.

AN HON. MEMBER : No.

SHRI NATH PAI : Your commitment, my commitment and the commitment of everybody who is born as an Indian is an inalienable commitment, is an inescapable commitment, is an unavoidable commitment; we are born with this commitment and we die with it. It is not to bend our knees to international pressure; it is to defend the territory of India. This is the commitment in which we are all involved. Mr. Wilson's commitment is to defend the UK, Mr. Johnson's commitment is to defend the USA and Mr. Kosygin's commitment is to defend the USSR. How satisfactorily and how bravely they are all discharging their commitments? If only—what shall I call members of the Government?—If only they accept their basic commitment, not to bend down their knees before this kind of award, how good it would have been?

I hope I have dismissed very satisfactorily all these tendentious arguments advanced about our image. Shall I tell you how our image will grow? Let us take a defiant posture, a posture of firmness, of determination, of defiance. Let us show that we can defend this country. Let us show that any aggressor who transgresses our frontiers is punished,—and the so-called world opinion will be paying homage to this country. We saw an example of it concerning the *Time* which had been so inimical to this country, which had been so critical of this country,

almost hostile to this country, never missing an opportunity to ridicule us, to hold us to contempt. After the valour of the Indian army in our brief encounter with Pakistan, they had to say that when everything is said and done the world has to accept that India has arrived on the map of the world as a modern country. This is world opinion. It is not shaped by these pathetic demonstration of mendicants, "we are such nice gentlemen." We are going to improve our image in the world by this kind of posture which I am pleading for.

I want finally to plead even at this belated hour : let us ponder over this, let us not raise false issues, false slogans, false considerations, let us go to the very essence of this thing.

What does this Tribunal say at page 8? They say that there have been more aggressions from Sind into Kutch than from Kutch into Sind. And then Mr. Bebler tells us something which the old patriot in Mr. Desai should take into consideration. The Defence Minister should ponder over this basic issue. He says that history shows that there have been more incursions into Kutch from Sind than from Kutch into Sind. What does this mean? There was a warning for India to be ready to defend itself. But then, the tribunal's findings are proved wrong beyond measure in these words :

"If the behaviour of France and Germany in the past is compared, it was the latter who was the more aggressive, but no one draws from this fact any conclusion as to the territorial rights of those two neighbours over their respective borders."

This is what Mr. Bebler points out. The fact that Pakistan was committing aggression repeatedly, or before Pakistan Sind did so, does not prove that Pakistan has a better right than India. It only proves that Pakistan was successor to an aggressive tendency. So, Mr. Bebler says that if this is held true, half the territory of France would have to be gifted away to Germany. Thank God there are French patriots who will not succumb to such kind of casuistry and argument.

This territory belongs to every one of us, it belongs to the 51 crores of Indians, and above all, we are only trustees for the future generations of Indians to come. None of us has a right to gift away that territory, make a present of any territory of India. If this is your conception, I would submit to you: let the Government make a new precedent. The ultimate sovereigns in a democratic free country are the people. We are prepared to go to the people and seek their verdict, if the Government of India is so convinced. The United States Senate is required to ratify every treaty entered into by the President of the United States. Let us start a new precedent. At least where the sanctity,

honour and integrity of our territory is concerned, let Mr. Morarji Desai get up and say: "Yes, the territory belongs to the people of India. Let the people of India decide this issue."

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The hon. member was mentioning about the International Court. The hon. member forgets that the International Court upheld our case and did not allow passage for Portugal to Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

18.09 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on February 28, 1968/Phalgun 9, 1889 (Saka).