

Monday, November 21, 1960
Kartika 30, 1882(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume XLVII, 1960/1882 (*Saka*)

[November 14 to 25, 1960/Kartika 23 to Agrahayana 4, 1882 (Saka)]



TWELFTH SESSION, 1960/1882 (*Saka*)

(Vol. XLVII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Monday, November 21, 1960/Kartika
30, 1882 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of Helicopters

+
•260. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Defence be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have
finally selected any particular helicop-
ter for being manufactured in India;

(b) if so, what is the type selected;
and

(c) when, how and where the manu-
facture will be taken up?

The Deputy Minister of Defence
(Sardar Majithia): (a) So far, no
particular helicopter has finally been
selected for being manufactured in
India.

(b) and (c). Therefore, do not arise.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is
the present requirement of India in this
respect?

The Minister of Defence (Shri
Krishna Menon): The requirement in
terms of military equipment is not
placed before the House. But the re-
quirements of helicopter are helicop-
ters which will negotiate very consi-
derable heights.

1323 (Ai) LSD—1.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I
know whether the proposals have
been approved for collaboration with
some other countries for the manufac-
ture of this?

Shri Krishna Menon: No, Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know
whether any attempt has been made,
or is being made, to manufacture some
kind of helicopter in the Aircraft
Manufacturing Depot at Kanpur, and
whether a prototype was manufactur-
ed?

Shri Krishna Menon: No, Sir.

Dr. Vijaya Ananda: May I know
whether there is any scheme under
which a specified number of helicop-
ters are to be manufactured; if so,
what is the period and number?

Shri Krishna Menon: There is at
the present moment no scheme of
manufacture. There are always
schemes of development which, until
the development is completed, are not
published.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Recently
a Chinese helicopter intruded into our
area. May I know whether there is
any proposal to patrol our border re-
gion by helicopters and, if so, where-
from they are going to get supplies
of these helicopters?

Shri Krishna Menon: That does not
arise out of the question, Sir.

Shri Nath Pal: In view of the need
of our Defence Forces for helicopters
there were press reports that they
were negotiating, pending the manu-
facture of helicopters in this country,
to procure them from the Soviet
Union. Has any contract been signed
with the Soviet Union and, if so, when
are the deliveries expected?

Shri Krishna Menon: I informed the House some time ago that we have got one helicopter from the Soviet Union; we have got another from the United States. Further negotiations are going on, and when the Air Force is satisfied, whichever aircraft it is which negotiates the heights, further steps will be taken in the matter.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if the helicopter requirements of the Government are met in full or they are short of helicopters?

Shri Krishna Menon: We are short of helicopters.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How long will it take Government to get going with this factory for the manufacture of helicopters?

Shri Krishna Menon: I said just now that there are no definite plans for the manufacture of helicopters. But all types of aircraft are generally developed and experiments go on in the Aircraft Manufacturing Depot which, until it is developed, it is premature to publish.

Shri Nath Pai: Is there any substance in the report which appeared in the *London Times* last month that having taken into consideration the peculiarities that this kind of helicopter would be required to satisfy, the Indian Government had finally decided to place orders with the Soviet Union; and is there any substance in the report that the orders having been placed, they are not being fulfilled, because of Chinese interference?

Shri Krishna Menon: Not at all, Sir.

Shri Nath Pai: 'Not at all' means, which?

Mr. Speaker: Neither. I will apply "Not at all" to both.

Labour Laws

***261. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Labour Laws applicable to other public sector undertakings have since been made applicable to the three Steel Plants; and

(b) if not, the reason, for the same?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the various statements made by the Labour Minister of Orissa and the Labour Commissioner, Orissa that there is gross violation of labour laws in the Rourkela steel plant? I want to know whether the labour laws have been implemented in Rourkela or not.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am aware of the comments that appeared in the press. I also had an occasion to look at the report. Most of the things which are mentioned in that report have been rectified. There was one main point in which the labour officers of the Orissa Government insisted that each unit of the plant as it is getting ready should be separately registered under the Factories Act. There was some dispute on that. Action has since been taken to implement all the various things that were pointed out in that report.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether under the Industrial Disputes Act and Rules the Works Committees, Production Committees and Safety Committees are functioning in all these three steel plants; and, if not, why?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It should be remembered that production has started not long ago in these various steel plants. Even then, all the various departments of the steel plants have

not gone into production. Therefore, the normal set-up that is to be there when full production starts has not yet been actually enforced. But, by and large, all these various legislative measures, point out the necessity of certain requirements and they are being complied with.

Shri Palaniyandy: May I know whether it is a fact that there are more workers who have not been made permanent even today, and as a result of that there is discontent among the workers?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This is much too general an assertion, and I do not accept it.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether, after the steel factories have come into full production, it is the intention of the Government to remove this insulation of factories from the labour laws?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is no insulation of the factories from the labour laws. Therefore, the first part does not arise.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it is a fact that some controversy arose over the labour laws, concerning the industrial relations adopted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, and whether a new formula has been adopted to avoid the previous labour trouble?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am not aware of the controversy which the hon. Member is mentioning as having arisen between the Government and the project; there is no such conflict between the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the project authorities.

Shri Supakar: Even after the Government of Orissa pointed out the irregularity and violation of labour laws, it still continued. May I know what was the time when these violations were removed—like the employment of women beyond the prescribed hours? What was the time inter-

val between the time when it was pointed out and the time when the defects were rectified?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I could not give the time between the pointing out of the defects and the rectification thereof. But the project authorities have reported that most of the things have been rectified.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if the Government of Orissa formally wrote to the Union Steel Ministry about these things, or the Union Steel Ministry came to know of these things from press reports only?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, it is not customary for the State Government to write to the Central Government or the Ministry in charge of a particular project. It is essentially a matter between the project authorities and the State Government. If any of the points mentioned in the inspection reports are not accepted by the project authorities, the project authorities are under these very labour laws entitled to represent, or even to appeal against certain of the observations or points that might have been made.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was about the formation of the works committee, the production committee and the safety committee. I can understand that till the factory goes into production, the formation of the committee....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members cannot argue over the matter. What is the question?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The question is, whether the works committees are functioning in the three steel plants or not, and if not what is the reason?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would require separate notice for this specific point.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 is implemented in these three steel plants and may I also know if it is a fact that the Labour Ministry has drawn the attention of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel to violations of the law?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think that the Employees Provident Fund Act does apply to the employees, and I have no knowledge of any point that might have been referred to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel by the Labour Ministry.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether it is a fact that the authorities of the Rourkela Steel project did not accept all the points which were pointed out by the Labour Commissioner to the Government of India with regard to the violations of labour laws in the steel factory and, if so, what are the points of dispute between the project authorities and the State Government?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The project authorities are entitled to point out if they do not accept entirely the points that might be raised in an inspection report just as any other private sector plant is entitled to represent those points which have been thrown up and are not acceptable to the project authorities. I have already said that on one point particularly, namely, as to whether the project as a whole should be registered under the Factories Act or each department separately there was a difference of opinion, and I may also be permitted to inform the hon. House that works like the Tata Works are registered as one unit under the Factories Act and not as individual departments thereof. I would not be surprised if there was any difference of opinion about what was thrown up in the report as between the project authorities and the inspector concerned.

Air Space Violation by Chinese

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Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
*262. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Koratkar:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has rejected India's note on Air Space Violations;

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

(c) any further action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir; that is the case in regard to the protests made up to 16th September, which is the last letter of the Chinese Government.

(b) and (c). In this connection, attention is invited to White Paper No. IV laid by the Prime Minister or the Table of the House on the 14th November, 1960.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: As all our protests have been rather ignored so far, has the Government considered or is considering the taking of any stringent measures in this connection?

Shri Krishna Menon: Government have made a protest in regard to violations after that time which is seen in paragraph 3 of the latest letter from the Government which the Prime Minister laid on the Table of the House. In regard to violations by helicopter on the 18th September, we have received no reply to that so far.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know, apart from mere protests, whether any further action has been taken or not.

Shri Krishna Menon: I said we have not received a reply to these protests.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister has drawn the attention of the House to White Paper No. IV. In this Paper, the Government of India has urged on the Government of China to instruct their air people not to intrude into Indian airspace, to which the Chinese replied that this action of the Government of India was very unfriendly, and even after 18th September, when the Chinese helicopter flew into our area, the Chinese planes have violated air space in India near Nathu La and Jalap La about nine times. May I know what action do the Government propose to take regarding that, and if the Chinese do not reply, what will the Government do?

Shri Krishna Menon: That is what I said. I am not prepared either to accept or reject the particulars of that. In the letter from the External Affairs Ministry on the 24th October, in paragraph 3, these two violations are referred to, and as I said a little while ago, no reply has been received to these protests.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In this White Paper it is said that Indian planes do not go towards the Sikkim area, and recently the Chinese planes violated Nathu La and Jalap La air space about nine times. May I know whether we will go beyond what is written in this White Paper or allow them to violate our air space as many times as they want to?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): In regard to past protests the Chinese Government have factually denied this and suggested, I think somewhere, that if such planes do go there, they must belong to some other country. In fact, they have indicated the name of that country. There is the factual denial of that.

It is not very easy to identify these planes—these planes are not identifiable—in these heights, about 16,000 ft, at which they fly at night. It is undoubtedly open to us to shoot them down. We are perfectly entitled to do that and we may do that whenever we have a chance—I am not saying we should not—but at the present moment, we are trying to pursue this matter through diplomatic means, and trying to get trace of any plane and trying to get hold of it. There is no particular action that I can envisage. We try to pursue the plane and find out what it is and bring it down, which we are perfectly prepared to do whenever we can do it. But normally, you have only a fast glimpse at night, usually some light or other, which does not tell you what type of plane it is or whose it is except that it is a fast plane flying at that height.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know from the hon. Prime Minister the name of the country which the Chinese have indicated in their letter.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is all given in the White Paper.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In this White Paper it is written that His Excellency Chou En-lai told our Prime Minister that some American planes might be flying over that area. The American planes can only go either from Bangkok or from Pakistan. While flying from Bangkok or over any other eastern area, they will have to fly over Burma and the Indian territory or Bhutanese territory. May I know whether on any occasion the Government of India noticed those planes either in the Indian area—Assam or Bengal—or over South Bhutan area, or, whether the planes were visible only in the northern side of Sikkim, Bhutan or Uttar Pradesh and the Ladakh area?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What Prime Minister Chou En-lai said to me was more or less what the hon. Member has said, with a slight difference, namely, that these planes probably—he was not sure—come from Formosa or Taiwan or from Bangkok. These two places he mentioned, because, naturally, flying there, they must cross Burma somewhere or other, or they may even cross Chinese territory—the mainland of China—and some part or corner of Assam might be crossed. I do not think they have been noticed by us up there. Such particulars as we could give are, I believe, in the White Paper.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know how far the allegations made by the Chinese Government that Indian protects in relation to air space violations are rashly made, without ascertaining the facts,—whether correct or not,—are true? In view of the fact that from December, 1959 up till today, the Chinese score in air space violations is more than a century? May I also know whether our protests in each of these cases were rashly made, as alleged by China?

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member mean to say that any Government will be so rash? The other Government always accuse us.

Shri Hem Barua: My submission is.....

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of any submission. The hon. Member wants to know from this Government whether the Government has made rash allegations against the Chinese Government. If we make an accusation, the others will naturally say, "they are rash".

Shri Hem Barua: There is another thing also. They have said, "without ascertaining the facts". As I said, the number of our air space violations is more than half a century. Does this

allegation apply to each of these cases? This is an insult done to a nation.

Shri Nath Pal: The White Paper enumerates more than 100 cases of air space violations allegedly by China. At page 34, the Chinese Government, apart from refuting the charges of the Government of India, have challenged the Government of India to bring down their planes if they are found across the air space of India. What do the Government of India propose to do with regard to this challenge? This challenge is at page 34: "If you find our planes, please bring them down."

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What they have said is, "If you find not our planes, but any plane which is not yours, bring it down", the suggestion being they are not their planes; they are planes of other countries and they will be very happy if we brought them down. That was the suggestion made by them.

I have just dealt with that question. It is not a very easy matter. We will certainly do it where we can do it. But in the middle of the night, suddenly a light is seen for about 1 or 2 seconds and off it goes. It is a question of seconds. Either one has a vast armada in the skies as they have in Europe, all the time flying thousands of planes to check—that is not feasible—or else, one takes the chance. I might say that these reports are often about the same plane being seen at various places, so that it may be called six reports or just probably one seen here and there.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know how many instances of air space violation have been noticed since 15th September?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say offhand; the information is given up to the date of printing of the White Paper.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: This question has been addressed to the

Minister of Defence. The Prime Minister has just told us that it is very difficult to bring down planes flying at that height. That may be so, but are the Government satisfied from the defence point of view that we are in a position to intercept them—not to shoot them—by our planes if necessary?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is to say, we will try to do it. We may succeed sometimes; we may fail sometimes. We cannot guarantee it.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if there is no installation or radar at our frontiers by which we can detect planes much before we can see them?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think my colleague, the Defence Minister, will be prepared to say in public where we have our radar installations.

Shri Karni Singhji: As soon as the aircraft enter our territory, do we have a chain of radar stations, the first station warning the next station, so that retaliatory measures can be taken?

Shri Krishna Menon: I am not prepared to deny that there are such stations. But as the Prime Minister explained, it is not sufficient for us to spot the plane, but to get there, unless you have a whole fleet of planes in the air at that height, it is not possible.

Shri Karni Singhji: I was asking about radar stations. Suppose one plane enters our territory. The first radar station picks it up and the next station is warned, so that retaliatory measures may be taken. Is that done?

Shri Krishna Menon: I do not deny that it is not done.

Shri M. R. Krishna: It is said that some of the countries like Pakistan, in order to prevent their air space violation, keep some planes high up in the sky. May I know whether that practice is followed by our air force also?

Mr. Speaker: He says in Pakistan to prevent such incursions, some planes are always kept in the air. Is the practice followed there?

Shri Krishna Menon: I have no knowledge of what the Pakistan Government does.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the statement made by the Prime Minister in reply to Shri Nath Pai's question that these planes are seen in a flash and the same plane is seen at various places and the identity of planes is not established, may I know whether this only corroborates the suggestion that our protests are made without ascertaining actual facts?

Shri Vajpayee: Apart from sending protests to China, first a mild protest and then a strong protest, may I know what other steps Government propose to take to put an end to these air space violations?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There are no other steps one can take except to shoot them down.

Check on Speculative Tendencies

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Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri P. G. Deb:
 *263. { **Shri Rajendra Singh:**
Kumari M. Vedakumari:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Damani:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that measures to check speculative tendencies in the share markets are under consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) when they are likely to be introduced?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). Steps like calling for daily statements of transactions from operators,

warning operators with unduly large commitments and tightening of margin deposits have assisted in keeping in check speculative activities, as would be evident from the fairly stable prices in recent weeks. Government is continually watching the trends and suitable measures will be taken, as and when necessary.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether any attempts will be made to introduce suitable legislation, so that these unsocial tendencies may be brought under active control?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We have adequate legislative power to deal with them.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या यह सही है कि बम्बई और कलकत्ता, इन दोनों स्थानों पर अभी भी इस प्रकार का रोजगार उसी प्रकार चल रहा है जिस प्रकार कई वर्षों पहले चल रहा था, और क्या इस संबंध में कोई कार्रवाई करने की सिफारिश बम्बई या बंगाल की सरकार ने की है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : बम्बई और बंगाल की सरकारों से इसका कोई संबंध नहीं है। बम्बई और कलकत्ता के स्टॉक एक्सचेंजों से हमारा बिल्कुल सीधा सम्पर्क है और वह ऐसी हरकतों की देखभाल रखते हैं। सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट और दूसरी तरफ से हमें सब अधिकार प्राप्त हैं जिनसे हम इन बातों पर नियंत्रण करते हैं।

Shri Khimji: May I know whether any check is contemplated on the promoters in regard to transfer of shares?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As I said, all that will be considered necessary, will be done. But it will itself lead to some speculation if we indicate any specific steps.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is the growth-prospect of industries mainly with foreign col-

laboration which is responsible for this speculative tendency in this country, and if so, whether it is a fact that the prices of commodities like foodstuffs are affected because of this speculation and in case it is so, what steps Government have taken to re-organise it?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If at all, it is partially true; there are so many other complex factors that are involved in this. As for the steps, I think the steps that we have taken have borne fruit. The prices have gone down and are stable.

Shri Hem Barua: May I have an idea of the manifold factors that are responsible for the speculative tendencies besides the factor that I have mentioned?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Does the hon. Member want me to enter into a long argument over the factors leading to this?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: One reason why the prices of foodgrains fluctuate is the speculation on foodgrains. May I know whether Government would ban such things in the larger interests of the country?

Mr. Speaker: This deals with the share market. (Interruptions). Next question.

भारत में चीनी राष्ट्रजन

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*२६४. { श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री प्र० के० देव :
डा० सामन्तसिंहार :
श्री कोरटकर :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन मास में कितने चीनी राष्ट्र-जनों को भारत छोड़ने का आदेश दिया गया और उनमें से कितनों पर भारत-विरोधी गतिविधियों में भाग लेने का सन्देह किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) :
१२। जिन में से ११ भारत विरोधी गति-विधियों के कारण थे।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it a fact that most of these Chinese residents are residing in Calcutta and Kalimpong?

Shri G. B. Pant: There are quite a large number of the Chinese in Calcutta and also a fair number in Kalimpong.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it a fact that the Chinese Embassy has asked for the withdrawal of this order which has been served on a bank executive, a professor and two prominent businessmen that they have to leave the country within a period of time and that they have asked for exemption from this order?

Shri G. B. Pant: In some cases representations have been made by the Chinese Embassy or someone else on behalf of that Embassy.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या भारत सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि कलकत्ते में और दूसरी जगहों पर चीनी लोगों ने होटलों के नाम पर और दूसरी दुकानों के नाम पर ऐसे झूठे बना रखे हैं जहाँ प्रभारतीय कार्य हो रहे हैं, और यदि हाँ, तो भारत सरकार इस संबंध में क्या करने जा रही है ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : इस बात पर वहाँ की सरकार बराबर नजर रख रही है और जहाँ कोई जरूरत समझती है वहाँ कार्रवाई करती है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या ऐसे किसी केस का पता चला है जहाँ होटलों या दुकानों के नाम से ऐसी कार्रवाई की गयी हो ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : जो आदमी यहाँ से गये हैं शायद उनमें से कुछ का ताल्लुक ऐसी होटलों वगैरह से हो ।

Dr. Vijaya Ananda: Are there any restrictions imposed on the movement of Chinese nationals in India? Is it not necessary to keep them under observation?

Shri G. B. Pant: It is not necessary to impose restrictions in order to keep people under observation.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: What is the nature or character of the anti-Indian activities practised by the Chinese?

Shri G. B. Pant: I wonder if it would be in the public interest to state what those activities mean.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Are the Government aware that at the Nathulla and Jalapala passes leaflets have been distributed from the aeroplanes to the Chinese nationals and that they act according to these leaflets?

Shri G. B. Pant: It is not connected with the expulsion of these people.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Is it a fact that a large number of Chinese people have asked for Indian citizenship and, if so, what action is being taken?

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not think a very large number has applied but some have, and every case is judged on its merits.

Shri P. K. Deo: Out of these Chinese who took part in the anti-Indian activities, how many hold passports of the Chinese Republic and how many of KMT and how many are stateless persons?

Shri G. B. Pant: We cannot exactly say how many hold passports of the different types.

Mr. Speaker: He evidently wants to know how many out of these 11 hold passes of these types?

Shri G. B. Pant: Does he want to know how many hold passports of Peoples' Republic and KMT and how many are Stateless? I presume the bulk of them hold passes from the Chinese Republic.

श्री बजर्राज सिंह : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह समाचार आये हैं जिनमें कहा गया है कि उत्तरी सीमांत में कुछ चीनी नागरिकों द्वारा इस तरह के समाचार फैलाये जा रहे हैं

कि चीन में जो शासन है उससे वहां की जनता बहुत सन्तुष्ट है, और यहां पर बड़ी बदअमनी है ? यदि ऐसा है, तो सरकार ऐसे चीनी नागरिकों के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई करने की सोचती है ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : यहां पर खास बदअमनी है, यह बात तो सुनने में नहीं आयी, मगर यह बात सुनने में आयी है कि कुछ लोग वहां सीमा में यह कहते हैं कि चीनी हिस्से में जो लोग रहते हैं वह खुशहाल हैं, उनकी ज्यादा खातिरदारी होती है वहां की गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से, और यहां बारडर में बैसा नहीं है ।

Shri Assar: May I know whether some of the officials of the Bank of China have taken part in the anti-Indian activities and, if so, what action has been taken against them?

Shri G. B. Pant: If they have taken part then, perhaps, the State Government will have taken the necessary action too. The question is of a general character. It does not refer to any specific case.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know whether it is a fact that there are many Chinese nationals in Kalimpong who run tea shops as well as shoe shops and they have no work at all in those establishments and shops?

Shri G. B. Pant: Well, I cannot say. But some of the people who are keeping shops or otherwise residing in Kalimpong may have also other activities to occupy their time.

सेवा के छोटे नाम का प्रयोग

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*२६५. { श्री नरदेव स्नातक :
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार सेवा के छोटे नामों अर्थात् आई० सी० एस०, आई० एफ० एस०, आई० ए० एस०, आई०

पी० एस० का अपने उच्च अधिकारियों द्वारा अपने नामों के पीछे प्रयोग निषिद्ध करने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह प्रथा कब तक बन्द कर दी जायेगी ; और

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकारों को भी ऐसा ही सुझाव दिया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) :

(क) और (ख). जी हां । इस विषय में जारी किये गये अनुदेशों की एक प्रतिलिपि सभा-पटल पर रख दी है । [वेखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७२] ।

(ग) कथित अनुदेशों की प्रतिलिपि राज्य सरकारों को भेजी गई है । राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नियन्त्रित सेवाओं के संबंध में निर्णय उन सरकारों पर निर्भर है ।

श्री नरदेव स्नातक : क्या यह इस बात का घातक नहीं है कि कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारी आई० सी० एस०, आई० पी० एस० आदि की उपाधियां लगाकर अपने आपको हैबिन बार्न सरविस का मान कर दूसरे छोटे कर्मचारियों को घृणा की दृष्टि से देखते हैं ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : ये इस तरह से देखते हैं या नहीं यह तो मालूम नहीं, मगर अब आयन्दा के लिये यह सिलसिला बद किया जा रहा है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या भारत सरकार को इस बात का पता चला था कि जो लोग आई० सी० एस०, आई० पी० एस०, आई० ए० एस० इत्यादि हैं, ये इन पदों का दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं, अन्यथा क्या कारण है, कि भारत सरकार ने यह उचित समझा कि ये पद वे अपने नाम के साथ न लिख सकें ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : पे कमीशन ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि चूंकि और सरविसेज

में इस तरह से पद नहीं लिखा जाता, इसलिये इन सरविसेज में भी इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं मालूम देती। इसलिये इस सिफारिश के मुताबिक यह हिदायत दी गयी थी।

Mr. Speaker: In the other services they do not say engineers, doctors and so on.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन से ऐसे कारण थे कि पे कमीशन ने इसको बन्द कर देना उचित समझा। बहुत से अन्य देशों में इस प्रकार पद लिखे जाते हैं। क्या पे कमीशन के पास कोई ऐसा आधार था कि जिसके कारण उन्होंने यह उचित नहीं समझा कि यहां पर ये पद लिखे जायें।

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : और देशों में यह सिलसिला जारी है या नहीं यह तो मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन इस देश के लिये पे कमीशन ने यह समझा कि इससे कोई फायदा नहीं है।

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know whether Government have examined the arguments adduced by the Pay Commission with regard to this proposal? Is there any public inconvenience or protest from the public with regard to this, apart from the administrative side?

Shri G. B. Pant: I have not received any protest myself.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Would it not increase the work of the Secretariat a lot to find out where a letter has been sent if the designation is not there and thus lead to delays?

Shri G. B. Pant: I think the Secretariat work will be reduced to the extent to which the addition of these letters will be discontinued.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is not a fact that in a democracy there is no real joy unless there is comparison, and, therefore, these designations should be maintained?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bhakt Darshan.

Shri Hem Barua: He has not replied to my question.

Mr. Speaker: I would not allow him to reply.

Shri G. B. Pant: I would have liked to reply to him, but you did not allow me.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him again.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या अन्तिम निर्णय करने से पहले शासन ने इस बात पर भी विचार किया कि जिस विभाग के अधिष्ठाता के रूप में कोई आई० सी० एस० काम करते हैं वहां जितनी तेजी से काम होता है, उससे कम तेजी से उस विभाग में होता है जिसके अधिष्ठाता कोई आई० ए० एस० अफसर होते हैं, और उससे भी कम तेजी से काम वहां होता है जहां अन्य पद के अफसर होते हैं। क्या काम के दृष्टिकोण से इन पदों का लिखा जाना उचित नहीं था ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : मैं इस बात को सही नहीं समझता कि जहां एक आई० ए० एस० वाले काम करते हैं वहां वे दूसरे जोकि उस टाइटिल को नहीं रखते हैं उनसे ज्यादा काम होता है या जो आई० सी० एस० वाले होते हैं उनसे और ज्यादा होता है। यह तो आदमी पर मुश्किल है कि कितना काम कर सकता है और उन पर निर्भर है जोकि उसके नीचे काम करते हैं।

Shri Raghubir Sahai: Before taking any decision with regard to stopping the practice of putting these designations, were any reactions obtained from these services and, if so, what were they?

Shri G. B. Pant: It was not necessary to obtain their reactions because they were not going to suffer any penalty or to lose anything thereby. No representations have been received since either.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members evidently are under the impression that their 'MP' will also disappear.

श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ सरकार ने इन पदों को हटाने का निश्चय किया था तो क्या सरकार इस भेदभाव को मिटाने के लिये तनख्वाहों में भी कोई कमी करेगी ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : जी नहीं, ऐसा कोई इरादा नहीं है ।

Control of Chit Funds

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- *266. { **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2489 on the 9th September, 1960 and state whether any decision regarding regulation and control of Chit Funds in Delhi has been taken by now?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The matter is still under consideration.

श्री अ० सु० तारिक : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि इस मामले को तय करने में कितनी मुद्दत लगेगी क्योंकि पिछले सेशन में भी एक क्वेश्चन के जवाब में यही कहा गया था कि मामला अभी जेरगौर है ?

कहा मैं यह जान सकता हूँ
अस मामले को तय करने में
कितनी मुद्दत लगेगी क्योंकि पिछले सेशन में
भी एक क्वेश्चन के जवाब में यही कहा गया
था कि मामला अभी जेरगौर है ?
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था कि मामला अभी जेरगौर है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जल्दी से जल्दी कोशिश की जा रही है ।

श्री अ० सु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले सेशन और इस सेशन के दरमियान क्या वज्जारत मालियात के नोटिस में एसी शिकायतें आई हैं जिनमें यह कहा गया हो कि यह कम्पनियां गबन करती हैं या

इनका इंतजाम दुरुस्त नहीं है और अगर ऐसा है तो क्या उनसे तहकीकात की गई है ?

[मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ]
 पछले सेशन के दरमियान क्या वज्जारत मालियात के नोटिस में एसी शिकायतें आई हैं जिनमें यह कहा गया हो कि कम्पनियां गबन करती हैं या इनका इंतजाम दुरुस्त नहीं है और अगर ऐसा है तो क्या उनसे तहकीकात की गई है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अभी तक कोई ऐसी बड़ी शिकायत तो नहीं पहुंची है । अभी दिल्ली में २६ कम्पनियां हैं जोकि काम कर रही हैं और दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अभी एक ऐसा कानून बनाने का विचार कर रही है कि यह सारी जो शिकायतें हैं और यह हो सकता है कि वे बेईमानी और गबन की हों, तो उनको दूर किया जा सके । यह ममला बड़ा संगीन है और हर एक पहलू से इस पर विचार किया जायगा ।

Hindi Encyclopaedia

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- *267. { **Shri Bahadur Singh:**
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri Nardeo Snatak:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kashi Nagari Pracharini Sabha has prepared the first volume of the proposed Hindi encyclopaedia, for the Government of India;

(b) how much time will be taken to publish the other volumes of this encyclopaedia;

(c) whether any aid has been given by the Government of India to the Kashi Nagari Pracharini Sabha for this purpose;

(d) if so, the amount thereof; and

(e) whether there is any proposal for compilation of similar encyclopaedia in other regional languages?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Volume II of the Encyclopaedia is in the Press. The entire work is likely to be completed by the end of 1964.

(c) and (d). The expenditure on the preparation of the Encyclopaedia is to be met by the Government of India. A sum of Rs. 2.55 lakhs has so far been paid.

(e) The Ministry of Education have at present no proposal.

Shri Bahadur Singh: What are the special reasons for not giving any kind of aid to encourage the compilation of encyclopaedias of other regional languages?

Dr. Keskar: There is nothing which precludes aid from being given provided there are schemes. The present Hindi Encyclopaedia has been taken up because Hindi being accepted by the Constitution as the *lingua franca* of the country it was felt desirable that there should be such an encyclopaedia. Without Government help it would probably not have come forth.

Shri Bahadur Singh: Did any organisation of the regional languages ask the Government for aid for this purpose?

Dr. Keskar: I cannot say anything. As I said, nothing precludes from giving help for such encyclopaedias in the regional languages also.

Dr. Vijaya Ananda: Will the Hindi Encyclopaedia be priced within the reach of the common man or is there any scheme of publishing a cheaper edition?

Dr. Keskar: It will not be very high-priced. That much I can say.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या यह पहले खंड के तैयार होने में जो इतना समय लगा तो क्या उसका यह भी कारण हुआ कि सरकार से जो सहायता नागरी प्रचारणी सभा को

मिलनी चाहिये थी उसमें बहुत विलम्ब हुआ और यदि यह बात सही है तो क्या भविष्य में इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि काम में देरी सहायता पहुंचने की वजह से न हो ?

डा० केसकर : मैं नहीं जानता कि विलम्ब जो हुआ वह सरकार से सहायता न मिलने के कारण हुआ । माननीय सदस्य एक प्रसिद्ध लेखक हैं और वे जानते हैं कि इतने बड़े काम को हाथ में लेने पर आरम्भ में कुछ विलम्ब अनिवार्य है वैसे मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि आगे जो खंड प्रकाशित होंगे वे ज्यादा शीघ्रता से निकलेंगे ।

श्री नरदेव स्नातक : क्या माननीय मंत्री ने हिन्दी विश्व कोष के प्रथम खंड को देखा है और यदि देखा है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसकी शब्दावली सहल है या कठिन है ?

डा० केसकर : मुझे मालूम नहीं माननीय सदस्य की क्या राय है लेकिन एनसाक्लोपीडिया सब दृष्टिकोणों को ध्यान में रखते हुये तैयार की गई है । माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि गृह मंत्री श्री गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त उसके चेअरमैन हैं ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुये कि हिन्दुस्तान के विधान में वह १२ भाषायें जिनको कि शैड्यूल में रखा गया है और वे राष्ट्रीय भाषायें कहलाती हैं, क्या सरकार यह इरादा रखती है कि वह यदि स्वयं नहीं तो राज्य सरकारों को मदद देकर अन्य भाषाओं में भी इस तरह के विश्व कोष जल्दी तैयार करने का प्रयत्न करे ?

डा० केसकर : माननीय सदस्य जो कह रहे हैं वह बिल्कुल सही है लेकिन शायद वह नहीं जानते कि कई राज्य सरकारें इस मामले में सहायता दे रही हैं और कई भाषाओं में विश्व कोष को तैयार हो गये हैं और प्रकाशित हो रहे हैं । हम यह उचित ही समझेंगे कि सब

भाषाओं में इस प्रकार के विश्व कोष प्रकाशित हों।

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: May I know whether the Government is aware that the Sahitya Akademis in the different States are also encouraging publication of encyclopaedias in the regional languages? If so, has Government any scheme for extending any help to the Sahitya Akademis to encourage the publication of regional encyclopaedias and has the Sahitya Akademi of Orissa, asked for any help?

Dr. Keskar: There is no specific proposal for encouragement, but I can assure the hon. Member that such proposals will be encouraged when they come forth. It is not that a circular is sent to the Sahitya Akademis saying that they should do so. I think of their own most States are taking steps and in fact some of the more advanced languages have already done so. They have got very good encyclopaedias.

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): May I supplement that? Actually grants are being given. They have been given already.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जहाँ तक मुझे ज्ञात है इस विश्व कोष के तैयार किये जाने में लगभग ४, ५ वर्ष का समय लग गया और अभी यह कहा जा रहा है कि सन् १९६४ में यह कार्य पूरा हो जायेगा तो क्या इस कार्य को करने में शीघ्रता लाने का प्रयत्न किया जायगा ?

डा० केसकर : अवश्य प्रयत्न किया जायेगा ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस विश्व कोष के तैयार करने के लिये विभिन्न भाषाओं के हिंदी विशेषज्ञों को भी सम्मिलित किया गया है और भारत सरकार के शिक्षा मंत्रालय से क्या ऐसे कोई विशेषज्ञ हिन्दी जानने वाले इस विश्व कोष के तैयार करने के संबंध में रक्खे गये हैं और यदि हाँ तो वे कौन हैं ?

डा० केसकर : उसके लिये एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बिठा दी गई थी और उसके मेम्बरान यह हैं। उसके चेयरमैन हैं श्री हुमायून् कबिर और मेम्बरान हैं श्री इन्द्र विद्या वाचस्पति, श्री हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी, डा० डी० एस० कुठारी, श्री नील कंठ शास्त्री, श्री बाबू राम सक्सेना, श्री राज बली पांडे और श्री सिद्धेश्वर वर्मा। श्री अग्निहोत्री उसके सेक्रेटरी हैं।

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know whether there is any machinery in the Government to see that the technical terms that are incorporated in this Encyclopaedia and also the technical terms that are being published from time to time by Government do not vary largely and that there is some co-ordination and correspondence between these technical terms?

Dr. Keskar: This question is being kept in view in formulating not only this Encyclopaedia but rather the vocabulary of technical terms that the Government is preparing

Bank Accounts in Foreign Countries

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268. { **Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 471 on the 17th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether investigations regarding the alleged accounts of Shri S. P. Jain with Banks in foreign countries have been finalised;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the nature of action taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No Sir, investigations regarding the alleged dollar accounts of Shri S. P. Jain in U.S.A. are still continuing.

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

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: May I know whether we have issued any instructions to our Ambassador to make any special enquiry with regard to this particularly in the private banks in America?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We are making every effort to find out the facts, But, as the House is aware, there are obvious difficulties in getting information from foreign banks. On our part, we are doing our best.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: Is the matter limited to foreign banks? There are private banks also in foreign countries. May I know whether any effort has been made to make enquiries with private bankers? There was some kind of a rumour that probably in America with bankers like Lizard Brothers or Lazarus Brothers Mr. Jain has account. I want to know whether the Government has made any attempt to ascertain this.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think the hon. Member will appreciate that it would not be proper to indicate the specific nature of the enquiries that we are making. I can assure him and the House that we are making all efforts to find out the facts.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether the Government has any idea of how many of our nationals or businessmen have got dollar accounts in foreign countries and whether enquiry in respect of them is made or not?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think I gave the information that we are detecting 100 cases a month and trying to get information. As for the exact number of accounts maintained, it is difficult for us to say because we do not know

रोम ओलिम्पिक खेलों में भारतीय टीम

श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री नरदेव स्नातक :

श्री गोरे :
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
*२६६. श्री प्र० के० देव :
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र मायूर :
श्री अजीत सिंह सरहदी :
श्री रामी रेड्डी :
श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती :
श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण :
श्री अरविन्द घोषाल :
श्री न० म० देव :
श्री त० ब० विठ्ठल राव :
श्री अ० क० गोपालन :
श्री हेम बरूआ :
श्री तंगामणि :
पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ६ सितम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११२२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रोम में हुई विश्व ओलिम्पिक खेलों में भाग लेने के लिये भेजी गई भारतीय टीम ने वहां से लोट कर भारत सरकार को कोई रिपोर्ट दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति टेबल पर रखी जायेगी ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि ओलिम्पिक खेलों में इस बार भारत की टीम का खेल बहुत सन्तोषजनक नहीं रहा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में इसमें सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). अखिल भारतीय खेल-कूद परिषद् (आल इंडिया कौंसिल आफ स्पोर्ट्स) ने एक समिति नियुक्त की है जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेलों में विशेषतया पिछले ओलิมपिक खेलों के बारे में भारतीय टीमों के काम की समीक्षा करेगी और रिपोर्ट देगी। जब इस समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जायेगी तभी विभिन्न टीमों का खेल कैसा रहा इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय हो सकेगा और भविष्य में सुधार के लिये क्या किया जा सकता इसका भी निर्णय तभी हो सकेगा।

Some hon. Members: In English also.

Dr. Kesar: (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The All India Council of Sports had appointed a Committee to review and report upon the participation of Indian contingents in International Meets, with special reference to the last Olympic Games. When the report of this Committee is received, it will be possible to judge question of performance of the various teams at the Olympic Games and decide upon the nature of steps that can be taken for further improvements in future.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर से यह जान कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि अभी तक उन्हें यह पता नहीं है कि रोम ओलम्पिक्स में हमारे खिलाड़ियों ने किस प्रकार से अपना पार्ट भरा किया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट के पास इस तरह की शिकायतें आई हैं कि खिलाड़ियों के चुनाव में तक्षपात और शिथिलता बरती गई है और इस तरह के और लांछन भी लगाय गए और क्या गवर्नमेंट आग के लिये ऐसे कड़े

कदम उठायेगी कि भारत के माथे पर-ऐसा कलंक ने लग सके।

डा० केसकर : शायद माननीय सदस्य यह नहीं जानते हैं कि खिलाड़ी चुनने का काम न सरकार करती है, न आल इंडिया कौंसिल आफ स्पोर्ट्स करती है। विभिन्न खेलों की एसोसियेशन्स ही ये सिलेक्शन्स कर सकती हैं और करती हैं और वे सब इंडिपेंडेंट बाडीज हैं—न वे नीम-सरकारी हैं और न सरकारी। उनके काम में गवर्नमेंट हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकती है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : सारे देश की जनता को सब से बड़ा आघात इस बात से पहुंचा कि हाकी के खेल में हम असफल हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब पहले ओलम्पिक्स में यह मालूम पड़ गया था कि इस में अब कड़ा मुक़ाबिला होने वाला है, तो क्या इन चार वर्षों में कोई विशेष तैयारियाँ की गई और क्या कम से कम आगे के लिये तैयारियाँ की जायेंगी, जिससे भारत अपना गौरवपूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त कर सके।

डा० केसकर : जितना खेद माननीय सदस्य को हुआ, उतना मुझे भी हुआ। सवाल यह है कि इस विषय में सीधे सरकारी एक्शन से कोई सुधार एकदम नहीं हो सकता है। सरकार तो यही कर सकती है कि इंडियन हाकी एसोसियेशन, भिन्न भिन्न हाकी के क्लब्स और राज्य सरकारें जो काम कर रही हैं, उस में वह सहायता पहुंचाये और उनको उत्तेजना दे। सरकार के हुक्म से, या सीधे कुछ कार्यवाही करने से खेल में सुधार होने की आशा नहीं हो सकती।

Dr. Vijaya Ananda: May I know whether the Council of Sports intend having some good coaches so that our boys do not cut sorry figures as they have done in the Olympics?

Dr. Kesar: Suggestions for improvement will be made on receipt of the report of this Committee to the various Associations including the Indian

Olympic Association which was fully and entirely responsible for sending the teams to the Rome Olympics.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether it is a fact that officials other than members of the Indian Olympic contingent were almost a half of the contingent and why swimming, boxing athletes and another footballer could not be sent instead of the officials?

Dr. Keskar: By officials, is it meant officials of the Government or officials of the Associations?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Officials of the Association who were non-playing members.

Dr. Keskar: I have not got that information with me.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: The scope of the committee constituted by the Indian Sports Council would be very much limited. Is there any proposal under consideration by the Government of India to have a high-powered committee to probe into the reasons and also to make overall recommendations in respect of sending teams to the World Olympics later?

Dr. Keskar: I do not know what the hon. Member means by high-power committee. I do not think that it will be possible or desirable that sports should be taken over practically by Government and run. I think various associations of various sports have been conventionally carrying on this work and it is our policy not to interfere too much in their internal working. Neither is it possible for Government to do so. The only possibility is that the Government can encourage them by suggestions and by other kind of help which it proposes to do after receipt of this report.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is the Government aware that.....

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): I only want to say this and prevent questions for the simple reason that

I cannot imagine Parliament discussing the question of form of various players, because they are known specially to men who are connected with sports. I have been connected with them. I cannot imagine a debate like this taking place in the House of Commons. Even when the Body line controversy was at its height, it was not discussed in the House of Commons.

Mr. Speaker: Next question; Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Shri Ansar Harvani: May I know whether the manager of the wrestling team....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shall we have all the games played here? Dr. Vijaya Ananda. He is an expert in the line.

Dr. Vijaya Ananda: May I know whether the Government is prepared to have a small Committee from this House and the Upper House to go into the question of improvement of sports?

Dr. Keskar: In this committee which has been appointed and to which reference has been made, two Members are there. Shri Jaipal Singh is the Chairman of the Committee. The other member, I do not remember. The committee has got two Members of Parliament. I am quite sure that the proposals of this committee will be constructive. We will take up the question with the various associations informally if not formally, and some steps will be taken.

Dr. Vijaya Ananda: Can they not enlarge the committee?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tariq:

श्री प्र० सु० तारिक : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि ओलम्पिक टीम में जो हमारी पहलवानों की टीम गई थी उसका मैनेजर एक ऐसा आदमी था जो पहलवानी के दांव

पेच से बिल्कुल नावाकफ़ या और बिल्कुल कुछ नहीं जानता या ?

[कहा मैं जान सकता हूँ कि ओल्हेक
 तिम मैं जो हमारी पोलोनो की तिम
 लगी तभी उसका मिल्हेजो एक ऐसा आदमी
 तहा जो पोलोनो के दाँत पीच से बालक
 नावाकफ़ तहा ओर बालक कच्चे नहीं
 जानता तहा -]

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): That is not a fact, Sir.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Refinery in Gujarat

- *270. { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
 Shri Morarka:
 Shri Subiman Ghose:
 Shri Vidya Charan Shakla:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Sarju Pandey:
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarkadi:
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
 Shri Achar:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri Braj Raj Singh:
 Shri P. R. Patel:
 Shri A. M. Gandhi:

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

(a) whether Government have considered again the question of setting up a refinery in the Cambay region;

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at; and

(c) what will be the capacity of the proposed new refinery?

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

(b) and (c). To establish a refinery with a capacity of about 1 to 1.5 million tons per annum, if possible.

Financial aid to Commander Nanavati

*271. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any intention to give further financial aid to Commander Nanavati to defend him in the Supreme Court; and

(b) the extent of such aid?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Loss in Excise Duties

- *272. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
 Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to a news appearing in the 'Blitz News Magazine' dated September 24, 1960, to the effect that owing to the failure of the Bombay Port Trust authorities to check the 'load line' of incoming and outgoing oil tankers, the Government of India have been losing crores of rupees in excise duties since 1955;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into this matter; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c). The duty being collected, on the actual quantity discharged from or loaded into the tanker, the question of loss of revenue owing to the alleged failure of the Bombay Port Trust to check the 'load line' does not arise.

Steel Plants

- *273. {
 Shri Goray:
 Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
 Shri P. G. Deb:
 Shri S. A. Mehdi:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri Radha Raman:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri Supakar:
 Shri Rajendra Singh:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 Shri Morarka:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:
 Shri Ramji Varma:
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
 Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
 Shri Wodeyar:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Achar:
 Shri Assar:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Kalika Singh:
 Kumari M. Vedakumari:
 Shrimati Renuka Ray:
 Shri Damani:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri P. R. Patel:
 Shri M. M. Gandhi:
 Shri Kadiyan:

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

(a) what steps Government have taken to maintain the plant level production in the steel plants of Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur by stepping up the supply of iron ore and coke; and

(b) what are the results?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). I lay a statement on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

In a statement which I made on the 7th September, 1960 I stated the position about production of pig iron and steel in Rourkela and Bhilai. I am glad to inform the House that as a result of various steps taken by Government, the supplies of coal have

been steadily improving since then. Mechanised operation of Iron Ore mines has commenced in Rajhara and Barsua for the Bhilai and Rourkela steel works. It will take some months for full production to be reached. Until this is reached, iron ore will be obtained manually from Rajhara for Bhilai and from market mines for Rourkela to supplement supplies from the mechanised mines. It has been agreed that the necessary railway transport for the movement of raw materials to all the steel plants will be provided. Accordingly, the third coke oven battery in Bhilai and the second coke oven battery in Durgapur were lighted on the 12th October 1960 and the corresponding blast furnaces will be commissioned towards the end of December 1960.

In Rourkela, supplies for coal can no longer be regarded as the limiting factor. The main plate mill and the pipe plant are in operation but the continuous strip mill will go into production only early in 1961. Experience in other countries shows that it takes longer to pick up production on such a mill than in ordinary sheet mills. Because of this, it is proposed to determine the date of commissioning of the third blast furnace after watching for some weeks the pace at which the rolling programme gathers momentum. However, as the furnace is ready and as no difficulty is foreseen in maintaining supplies of raw materials, it can be commissioned whenever required.

Oil Drilling Machinery

- *274. {
 Shri W. Rior:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether the Rumanian Government had submitted the prototype of oil drilling machinery for India; and

(b) so, whether Government have already placed orders?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Two

new types of Rumanian 4-LD Rigs for Cambay have been purchased and purchase of one more of the same type offered is under negotiation.

Non-Student Youth Clubs

***275. Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to encourage non-student youth clubs throughout the country through financial assistance has been finalised;

(b) the money sanctioned and allotted so far for this purpose; and

(c) which of the States have responded to this scheme?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sanctioning of grants to institutions is under consideration; total provision for the scheme is Rs. 45,000 for the current year; and

(c) Bihar, Gujrat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, and the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Manipur.

Archaeological Excavations

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

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the policy followed by Government in the disposal of archaeological specimens obtained by excavations carried out by the Department of Archaeology?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The antiquities are not dispersed until the detailed report on the excavation is published. After the publication of the report sets of antiquities are prepared and kept in reserve collection for distribution to the site museum, if there is any, and to other museums in India and abroad, either as exchange of antiquities or as a free gift.

Coal Shortage

***277. Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present coal shortage is due to irregular wagon supply;

(b) if so, since when this irregularity was noticed by the Government;

(c) what action was taken by the Government when the irregularity was noticed; and

(d) whether it is a fact that there is no co-ordination in this matter between the Ministries of Railways and Steel, Mines and Fuel?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Railways generally have a busy season from November to June when due to the increase in the demands for general goods traffic, the transport availability for movement of coal becomes limited. This is followed by a slack season between July and October when the overall transport position becomes easy. But even when the wagon availability becomes somewhat difficult during the busy season of the Railways, an effort is made to meet the minimum requirements of essential consumers. On the whole, the overall transport position during this year cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory. At present, the average daily loading in the Bengal and Bihar coalfields stand at 4800 wagons. Loading on Sundays has also been introduced in the Bengal and Bihar coalfields for the optimum utilisation of wagons and for stepping up supplies to various consumers. As a result, all essential requirements are being more or less adequately met, though the difficulty in regard to lower priorities cannot be said to have been completely overcome.

(d) No. In fact both the Ministries are acting in close co-operation so as to ensure, on the one hand, adequate availability of wagons and, on the other, their maximum utilisation for the transport of coal.

Rare Diamond in Panna Mine

- *278. { Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri R. S. Tiwari:
 Shri N. M. Deb:

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

(a) whether a rare diamond has been found in a mine in Panna District in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what is the quality and in what quantity this diamond is extracted from the mines of Panna; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to start diamond industry in the country as a result thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A few good quality gem diamonds were recovered from Mahuadola and Baram Ki Khuiya mines in Panna District during the period August, 1960 to October, 1960. A statement is laid on the table of the House giving the weight and estimated value of the diamonds recovered. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 73.]

(c) Some of the diamond bearing areas in Madhya Pradesh are already being prospected by the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, a Government of India undertaking, with a view to exploit the deposits in a scientific manner.

Air Accident Near Moga

- *279. { Shri Ramji Verma:
 Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Indian Air Force plane caught fire over Moga on or about the 18th September, 1960;

(b) whether it is a fact that another I.A.F. aircraft, a Vampire jet, also

crashed near Hakimpet Military Airport on the 19th September, 1960;

(c) if so, how many persons died in these accidents;

(d) the causes of these accidents;

(e) have Government taken any steps to check such accidents; and

(f) if so, what are they?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) One aircraft crashed two miles from Moga on 20th September 1960 but it did not catch fire in the air.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Two pilots.

(d) to (f). The causes are being investigated by Courts of Inquiry appointed for the purpose. Their report will be carefully considered and necessary action taken thereon.

Cost of Production of Pig Iron and Steel

- *280. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Morarka:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Damani:
 Pandit D. N. Tiwari:

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

(a) whether it has been found possible to work out the cost of production of pig iron and steel in the three Steel Plants of Hindustan Steel Limited;

(b) if so, what is the cost for the three plants separately; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the specific reasons why the cost of production has not been known till now?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The three steel projects are still in early stages of production. In

none of these steel works, have all the departments been, even commissioned. A realistic assessment of cost of production can be made only after the plants have been full production for sometime.

Estimates of Public Sector Projects

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

(a) the names of projects in the public sector the estimates of which have gone up;

(b) the reasons for the increase in the estimates; and

(c) the effect of this increase on the foreign exchange requirements?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Oil Refining

*282. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) what offers Government have received from private sector for augmenting oil refining capacity of the country;

(b) the Governments reaction to the same;

(c) whether Government have reassessed requirements of oil at the end of 1965; and

(d) if so, the conclusions arrived at?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) An offer has been made by Burmah-Shell Refineries Ltd.

(b) This will be formulated after receipt of the clarifications asked for from the Company.

(c) Yes.

(d) Tentatively about 13 million tons refinery capacity may be required by 1966.

Coal Supply to Steel Plants

*283. **Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal that is being supplied to the Steel Plants at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur contains more percentage of ash; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to improve the quality of the coal?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As a long-term measure, it is proposed to wash all coking coals used in the steel plants. There were three washeries. Two more have been recently installed. Three others are in various stages of construction.

In addition, with a view to encouraging collieries to improve the quality of coal supplied to steel plants, a proposal is under consideration under which collieries will be paid certain specified amounts over and above the controlled price for each grade, depending on the extent to which the ash content is lower than the maximum prescribed for a particular grade.

अंगहीन सैनिक

*२८४. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि युद्ध में अंगहीन हुए भारतीय सैनिकों के कल्याण के लिये सरकार ने क्या योजनाएँ बनाई हैं ?

प्रति रक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

नौकरी दिलाने में सहायता :

१. भूतपूर्व सैनिकों और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा छांटी किए गए नौकरी-पेशा लोगों को काम दिलाने में, काम दिलाऊ

संस्थाओं द्वारा चुनाव में, नाकारा हुए भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को उच्चतम प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। सरकारी नौकरियों के लिए उन्हें भी आयु सीमा सम्बन्धी वही सहूलतें प्राप्त हैं जो दूसरे भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को प्राप्त हैं।

हाल ही में एक पथप्रदशक काम दिलाऊ संस्था बम्बई में खोली गई है जो अंगहीनों को, भूतपूर्व सैनिक अंगहीनों समेत उन के योग्य काम दिलाती है और व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण भी देती है।

सशस्त्र सेनाओं से क्षयरोग के कारण सेवा निवृत्त भूतपूर्व सैनिक, पुनः स्वस्थ होने पर प्रतिरक्षा संस्थाओं में असैनिक नियुक्तियों के लिये प्राथमिकता के आधार पर दोबारा नौकरी के अधिकारी हो जाते हैं, और उन्हें काम दिलाऊ संस्थाओं के पास नहीं जाना पड़ता।

प्रशिक्षण सुविधायें :

२. भूतपूर्व नाकारा सैनिकों के लिये किरकी के नाकारा भारतीय सैनिकों के लिये क्वीन मेरी तकनीकी स्कूल में और वयस्क अर्धों के लिए जन्स्टन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र देहरादून में निशुल्क प्रशिक्षण की सुविधायें प्राप्य हैं।

चिकित्सा सुविधायें :

३. क्षय रोग के कारण नाकारा हो कर सेवानिवृत्ति हुए भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए औषध के क्षय केन्द्र में निशुल्क चिकित्सा होती है।

अगर नियोग्यता के कारण हुई हो या सेवा के कारण बड़ी हो, तो नाकारा हुए सेवीवर्ग को कृत्रिम अंग केन्द्र निशुल्क कृत्रिम अंग प्राप्य करता है। अन्यथा अफसरों को छोड़ कर दूसरे सेवीवर्ग को ५० प्रतिशत मूल्य पर कृत्रिम अंग दिये जाते

हैं। केन्द्र कृत्रिम अंगों के प्रयोग का प्रशिक्षण भी देता है।

नियोग्यता सेवा निवृत्त वेतन और प्रेब्युटी :

४. सैनिक सेवा के कारण हुई नियोग्यता या नियोग्यता वृद्धि के कारण सेवा निवृत्ति सेवीवर्ग, २० प्रतिशत या इस से अधिक निर्धारित नियोग्यता पर, नियोग्यता सेवा निवृत्ति वेतन के अधिकारी हैं, जिसमें सेवा का हिस्सा भी और नियोग्यता का हिस्सा भी शामिल है। असोम नियोग्यता में एक स्याई सहकारी भत्ता भी देय है।

आर्थिक सहायता :

५. नाकारा भूतपूर्व सैनिक दातव्य निधियों से अनुदान भी ले सकते हैं, कि वह अपना स्वतन्त्र तौर पर कोई व्यवसाय चला सकें, जैसे कि इन्स्टन निधि जो हर एक अंग्रे को अधिक से अधिक ५०० रुपये तक आर्थिक सहायता दे सकता है, और सर विकटर ससून निधि जो नाकारा भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को अधिक से अधिक ५०० रुपये तक दे सकता है कई विभिन्न स्टेट पोस्टवार रिस्क्यूशन फंडों से भी सहायता दो जा सकती है।

Geological Survey of India

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

(a) the important achievements of Geological Survey of India during the last three years;

(b) the benefit to India from the aforesaid achievements;

(c) how many drilling power rigs are possessed by the Department and how many more are to be acquired in the near future; and

(d) whether some of them are most modern ones?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b).

A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 74].

(c) The Geological Survey of India possesses 26 drills at present and 49 more drills are proposed to be acquired in the near future.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Screening of Students Going Abroad

*286. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to set up a committee comprising of representatives of Ministry of Education, University Grants Commission and Universities for screening students desirous of going abroad for studies?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The matter is still under consideration.

Smokeless Coal

*287. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government has approached the Central Government for the permission to establish a factory at Bandel for manufacturing smokeless coal for consumption as a domestic fuel; and

(b) if so, what is the total estimated outlay and whether any financial help has been assured?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Estimates of Durgapur Steel Plant

*288. { Shri Indarjit Gupta:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 335 on the 11th August, 1960 and state:

(a) the quantum of increase in the revised estimates of Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) what is the present cost of estimates;

(c) the revised estimates in the various sections of the Plant and how much they have increased from 1958; and

(d) to what is the increase due?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). The revised estimate of cost of the Durgapur Steel Plant is still under consideration of Hindustan Steel Limited.

Advisory Committee for Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*289. **Shri Halder:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 861 on the 29th August, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made in setting up an Advisory Committee for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) the names and qualifications of the members of the Committee?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). It has been decided that the Advisory Committee will have the Home Minister as Chairman and the following six members:

(1) The Chief Commissioner, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

(2) The Member of Parliament representing these Islands.

(3) A representative of the Port Blair Municipal Board.

(4) A representative of the Nicobar group of Islands.

(5) A representative of the North and Middle Andamans.

(6) A representative of the South Andaman Island excluding the Municipal area.

The non-official members will be chosen from amongst the permanent residents of the Islands. The selection of names is being finalised in consultation with the Chief Commissioner.

Geological Survey of Kerala

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

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Central Government to carry out a thorough Geological Survey of Kerala; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government in this connection?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No proposal as such has been received from the Government of Kerala in this respect.

(b) Does not arise.

One Ton Trucks

*291. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Defence have manufactured the one ton trucks in collaboration with the Nissan Motor Company of Japan;

(b) what is the number already produced; and

(c) what percentage of the components are still imported for this truck?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 230 Numbers.

(c) Parts or components equal in value to 70 per cent. of the total cost of the Truck ex-works have been imported. This quantum of imported parts or components will decrease progressively.

Coal Allotment to Kerala

*292. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Easwara Iyer:

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

(a) what is the quota of Steam-coal allotted for industries in Kerala during the current year;

(b) whether the supplies have been regularly maintained;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints from Industrialists in Kerala regarding the non-receipt of the allotments; and

(d) what action has been taken on these complaints?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) There is no separate quota for steam coal. The total quota of all sizes of coal as fixed for industries under the control of the State Government is 64 wagons per month.

(b) Yes, to the extent possible within the transport availability.

(c) Yes, from two consumers.

(d) Action has been taken to step up supplies to these consumers.

Bhilai Steel Plant

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of spare parts for the Bhilai Steel Plant as quoted by the Soviet Government are going up continuously; and

(b) what were the conditions attached to the original agreement regarding supply of spares?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). It is not correct that the prices of spare parts as quoted by the Soviet Government are going up. The original agreement concluded on the 2nd April, 1956 was for the supply of the main plant and equipment and included about 4,000 tons of spare parts valued at Rs. 2.1 crores. The prices of spare parts included in the original contract which had a large proportion of heavy equipment and machinery are not comparable with the later contracts for spares. The later contracts are for lighter but more expensive items, e.g. electrical and control equipment.

Development of Land Mortgage Banks

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

(a) the extent to which Land Mortgage Banks have developed in the country during the last decade; and

(b) what special efforts are being made to develop such Banks and enable them to expand their activities?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) A statement giving the relevant particulars is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 75].

(b) Contribution by the State Governments to the share capital of the Central Land Mortgage Banks, subscription by the Reserve Bank to the ordinary and rural debentures floated by them, and recognition of debentures guaranteed by State Governments as eligible security for the purpose of accommodation from the Reserve Bank are among the important measures undertaken to help in the development of these banks.

Chola and other Temples

***295. Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the French Administration before the *de facto* transfer of their territories to the Indian Union were granting some amounts for the conservatiin and maintenance of Chola and other temples of historical and archæological interest in the erst-while French possessions;

(b) whether such grants are being continued since the *de facto* transfer of these said territories; and

(c) the steps taken for the maintenance of the Chola temple in Mathagadipattu as well as temples of Thiruvandarkoil, Thirubhuvanai and the protection of the site of Arakinedu Excavations?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). The information is being collected. The monuments are not under the care of the Union Department of Archæology.

Merger of Indo-Commercial Bank

***296. { Shri Tangamani:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Scheduled Bank namely Indo-Commercial Bank has been merged with Punjab National Bank;

(b) if so, what are terms of merger;

(c) what steps have been taken for suitably protecting the interests of the depositors; and

(d) what are the reasons which necessitated the merger?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No. A scheme for the amalgamation of the Indo-Commercial Bank with the Punjab National Bank has, however, been prepared by the Reserve Bank of India in accordance with the provisions of Section 45 of the Banking Companies Act and has been forwarded to the two banks for their comments, if any.

(b) and (c). A copy of the scheme as it has been issued to the two banks is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 76]. According to the arrangements which are being envisaged in the draft scheme, the depositors will be able to realise in the immediate future an amount equal to the readily exchangeable value of the assets and will be paid thereafter such further amounts as may be realised by the transferee institution.

(d) The scheme has been framed by the Reserve Bank of India in the interests of the depositors of the Indo-Commercial Bank generally.

Transport of Crude Oil

- *297. { Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Achar:
Shri Osman Ali Khan:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

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

(a) whether any policy decision has been taken by Government to solve the difficulty of transport of crude oil and petroleum products to long distances in the country and whether any project involving expenditure of Rs. 40 crores has been approved by it to lay extensive pipeline for transporting crude oil to oil refineries; and

(b) if so, what are the details and when the work on the project will commence?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) In regard to the transport of Petroleum Products, the programme of laying pipelines is being considered and may take some time before decisions are taken after techno-economic studies.

The crude oil found in the oilfields in Assam will be transported by a 720-mile long pipeline to Nunmati in Assam and further to Barauni in Bihar. The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 41.48 crores while the order of magnitude estimates, the first cost estimates and the revised

cost estimates were of the order of Rs. 56 crores, Rs. 54 crores and Rs. 44.6 crores respectively. The decision to transport crude oil from Assam by pipeline was reached after considering the comparative economics of other available means of transport in that area.

(b) The crude oil pipeline will be 720 miles long. The first leg of the pipeline from Nahorkatiya to Nunmati will be 260 miles and of 16" diameter. The second leg of the pipeline from Nunmati to Barauni will be 460 miles and of 14" diameter. To facilitate the transport of crude oil by this pipeline, there will be 8 pumping stations enroute. The work on this project has already commenced.

Trade Agreement with Nepal

- *298. { Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Agadi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new trade agreement has been signed between India and Nepal; and

(b) If so, what are the advantages to India from this new arrangement?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir. A new Treaty of Trade and Transit between the Governments of India and Nepal has been signed.

(b) The earlier Treaty expired on the 31st October, 1960. The new Treaty which has come into effect from the 1st November, 1960 enables each country to follow its policies in

respect of external trade, tariffs and foreign exchange. At the same time, it seeks to maintain and develop the close economic co-operation already existing between the two countries to their common benefit.

Equipment for Road Building

- *299. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri R. S. Tiwari:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of experts in road building visited Soviet Union and other countries to decide on the equipment to be purchased for road building;

(b) if so, their recommendations; and

(c) the mode of purchases to be made in view of the foreign exchange shortage?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. Two delegations were sent—one to U.S.S.R. and the other to Japan.

(b) Some equipment have been purchased.

(c) Payment will be made in rupees in respect of items purchased in the U.S.S.R. The foreign exchange requirement for purchase in Japan would be met from the Yen credit.

Payment to Palai Bank Depositors

- *300. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to pay the depositors of Palai Bank;

(b) the number of depositors paid; and

(c) the total amount paid so far?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). As final orders for the winding up of the Palai Central Bank have not so far been passed by the Kerala High Court, the question of taking any steps to pay the depositors of the bank does not arise at this stage.

तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये ब्रिटेन से ऋण

३१*. श्री नरदेव स्नातक : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए ब्रिटेन से ऋण लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना ऋण लिया गया है और उस पर दिये जाने वाले ब्याज की दर क्या है ; और

(ग) यह ऋण किन-किन कार्यों में प्रयोग होगा ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

(क) से (ग) जी, हां। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के लिए प्रारम्भिक सहायता के रूप में ब्रिटेन ने ३ करोड़ पाँड के और कर्ज देने की मंजूरी दी है। यह रकम आयोजना को अमल में लाने के लिए ब्रिटेन से मंगाये जाने वाले पूंजीगत सामान (कैपिटल गुड्स) पर खर्च की जायेगी। दुर्गापुर का इस्पात कारखाना बढ़ाने पर लगभग २ करोड़ पाँड के बराबर की जो विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होगी, उसके लिए और भी कर्ज लेने के सम्बन्ध में ब्रिटेन की सरकार से अभी और बातचीत की जायेगी। ब्याज की दर और कर्ज की दूसरी शर्तों का तय होना अभी बाकी है।

All India Investment Centre

- *302. { Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Halder:
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1276 on the 9th September, 1960 and state whether the composition of the Governing Body for the All India Investment Centre has since been finalised?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Yes, Sir.

The members of the Governing Body of the Indian Investment Centre are:

1. Shri G. L. Mehta (Chairman).
2. Shri A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.
3. Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai.
4. Mr. George D. Woods.
5. Mr. W. G. Pullen.
6. Shri S. Ranganathan.
7. Shri K. R. K. Menon.
8. Shri G. L. Bansal.
9. Shri P. C. Bhattacharyya.
10. Dr. B. K. Madan.

Science Clubs in Secondary Schools

- *303. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what is the precise nature of work performed by science clubs established in some of the secondary schools;

(b) whether their working has been reviewed;

(c) if so, with what result; and

(d) the number of science clubs functioning and the programme in this respect?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a)

Activities calculated to develop scientific talent and aptitude amongst the students;

(b) Yes, of about two thirds of them.

(c) A large majority of them are developing well and will be able to help in creating interest in Science.

(d) 345. The number is proposed to be increased substantially during the Third Plan.

Sample Census in Delhi

- *304. { Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sample census has been carried out in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the purpose of such a sample census; and

(c) what are the results and experiences of such census?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No.

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

National Engineering Organisation

*305. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1653 on the 29th August, 1960, and state at what stage is the proposal to set up a National Engineering Organisation?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The Council of the Institution of Engineers (India) has since recommended to the General Body certain amendments to the Constitution and bye-laws of the Institution. Further discussions with the Institution will be held after these amendments have been examined in detail.

हेलीकोप्टरों की खरीद

- *३०६. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
 श्री बहसुर सिंह :
 श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मल्होत्रा :
 श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
 श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :
 श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह :
 श्री राजेश्वर पटेल :
 श्री मुरारका :
 श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :
 श्री पद्म देव :
 श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया :
 डा० राम सुभग सिंह :
 श्री अजीत सिंह सरहदी :
 श्री अरविन्द घोषाल :
 श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :
 श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण :
 श्री प्र० के० देव :
 श्री राम सहाय तिवारी :
 श्री आसुर :
 श्रीमती मन्जीवा ग्रहणद :
 श्री जीवनचन्द्रन :
 श्री प्र० गं० देव :
 श्री सं० अ० मेहदी :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री १ सितम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६८५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हेलीकोप्टर और परिवहन विमान खरीदने के लिए रूस के साथ जो बातचीत चल रही थी उसमें और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) :
 बाईर रोड्ड डिप्लेयमेंट बोर्ड ने एक हेलीकोप्टर खरीदा है। कुछ और हेलीकोप्टर खरीदने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

Oil Survey in Cambay

- *307. { श्री T. B. Vittal Rao:
 श्री Bishwanath Roy:
 श्री Supakar:
 श्री Raghunath Singh:
 श्री Mohan Swarup:
 श्री Viswanatha Reddy:
 श्री Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 90 on the 3rd August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the tests conducted at the 8th well in Cambay region have since been completed;

(b) how many more wells are being sunk; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred so far in this region?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Three.

(c) The actual expenditure has not yet been worked out.

Fire in Survey of India Office, Dehra Dun

- { श्री S. C. Saman :
 श्री Subodh Hansda:
 *308. { श्री S. M. Banerjee:
 श्री Bhakt Darshan:
 श्री Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether enquiry into the fires which took place in Survey of India Office, Dehra Dun has since been concluded;

(b) if so, the result of enquiry; and

(c) the action taken against those responsible?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Enquiry made by the Ad hoc Committee is over, but the Policy enquiry is still continuing.

(b) The Ad hoc Committee recommended some measures for improving stores organisation and buildings and for prevention of fires in future. These are being implemented by stages.

(c) Eight employees of the Stores organisation (1 Class II Officer, 2 Class III Officers and 5 Class IV staff) have been placed under suspension by the Surveyor General, pending completion

of the investigation into the causes of the fires.

Renuka Ray Committee Report

- *309. { Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Shri Halder:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 869 on the 29th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the findings of the Renuka Ray Committee on the working of the Central Social Welfare Board; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and

(b). The recommendations in question are still under consideration.

Lubricating Oil Plant

- *310. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Khilaji:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

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

(a) whether a decision has been taken regarding the request of Burmah-Shell Oil Company Ltd., for putting up a lubricating plant near Bombay; and

(b) if not, which difficulties are preventing an early decision on the matter?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). This request is included in a proposal to expand the refinery. Government's views will be formulated after receipt of the clarifications asked for from the company.

UNESCO East-West Project

*311. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Royal India, Pakistan and Ceylon Society organised meetings in London from the 27th to 29th September, 1960 for discussion of the UNESCO East-West Project;

(b) whether India was represented in the meeting and if so, who represented India and for what purpose; and

(c) the aims and objects of the Society?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Dr. N. S. Junankar, Education Adviser to the High Commissioner in London was invited by the Society to speak on India's contribution to Unesco's Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values.

(c) The aims and objects of the Society, which is a non-governmental organisation, are to promote the appreciation of arts, music and literature of Asia, particularly that of India, Pakistan and Ceylon, in the countries of the West.

Iron Ore Deposits in Mysore

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mysore Geological Department has discovered extensive deposits of iron ore estimated to be of the order of three crore tons near the Kodachadri in the Chickmagalur District of Mysore State;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to excavate the iron ore; and

(c) whether Government have decided as to how to excavate either by Government or by private agency?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes; Kodachadri is in Shimoga District.

(b) Investigations are still being carried on in the area by the State Government to assess the reserves as well as their quality.

(c) After the investigations are completed, the State Government propose to take up exploitation of deposits in the public sector.

भारतीय वायु सेना की दुर्घटना

*३१४. { श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
डा० राम सुभग सिंह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २४ अक्टूबर, १९६० को पालम हवाई अड्डे से उड़ने के तुरन्त बाद भारतीय वायु सेना के एक विमान को आग लग गई और वह गिर गया जिसके फलस्वरूप विमान चालक की मृत्यु हो गई ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ।

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) :

(क) जी नहीं। जहाज में उड़ान लेते समय आग लग गई थी। विमान चालक जलते जहाज से साफ कूद गया था, और खलसी हो गया था। उसकी हालत में सन्तोषजनक सुधार हो रहा है।

(ख) एक जांच समिति द्वारा दुर्घटना के कारण की जांच हो रही है।

Circle Superintendents in Department of Archaeology

*315. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of the 4 major circles of Department of Archaeology and Museums two circles namely

Madras and Aurangabad are without superintendents for the past two years;

(b) if so, when it will be rectified;

(c) whether facilities for training about museums are provided now; and

(d) if so, the nature of training?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The *ad hoc* course organized by this Ministry lasts about six months and consists of lectures, tutorials, seminars, demonstration, practical training and visits to archaeological sites and museums. The course provided by the School of Archaeology also covers museology.

Barauni Refinery

{ Shri D. C. Sharma:
*316. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
{ Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 110 on the 3rd August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the detailed project report of oil refinery at Barauni has since been received; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Payment to Laxmi Bank Depositors

*317. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to pay the depositors of Laxmi Bank;

(b) the number of depositors paid; and

(c) the total amount paid so far?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). No payment has so far been made to the depositors. The Court Liquidator is at present taking steps to realise the assets of the bank and to comply with the statutory requirements to enable him to make the preferential payments to the depositors.

Bank Deposit Insurance Scheme

- *318. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Damani:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Osman Ali Khan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for bank deposit insurance has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the important features of such a scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The question of formulating a scheme of insurance of bank deposits is under the consideration of the Reserve Bank of India.

Distribution of Petroleum Products

- *319. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1645 on the 29th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have received details of first phase plan for distribution of petroleum products from Indian Oil Company; and

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(b) if so, the main recommendations therein?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The first phase of the working Plan of the Indian Oil Company Limited which covers the period ending 31st March, 1962 has been received on 14-11-1960 and is under scrutiny for approval of Government. The scheme in the main, provides for (i) Construction of adequate bulk storage installations at the main ports and storage depots and retail dispensation points, at various places in the economic supply areas; (ii) details of organizational set-up for handling distribution and marketing of deficit petroleum products being imported from U.S.S.R. and the products of Nunmati Refinery likely to come on stream early in 1962; (iii) a programme of imports from U.S.S.R.; (iv) a programme of distribution of sales; and (v) details of capital outlay.

उत्तर भारत के विश्वविद्यालयों में दक्षिण भारत की भाषायें

*३२०. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री १४ अप्रैल, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २१२२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर भारत के विश्वविद्यालयों में दक्षिण भारत की भाषायें सिखाने का प्रबन्ध करने के बारे में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केस-कर): बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय ने योजना को विश्वविद्यालय में कार्यान्वित करने के लिए प्राध्यापकों की नियुक्ति के लिए दो व्यक्तियों को चुना है (एक तमिल में और एक तेलगू में)। बम्बई और सागर विश्व-विद्यालयों की योजनायें स्वीकृति के एक वर्ष के अन्दर कार्यान्वित न करने के कारण फिल-हाल व्यपगत (लेप्स्ड) हो गई हैं।

Amalgamation of Collieries

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

(a) whether the legislation for compulsory amalgamation of small collieries has since been finalised for being introduced during the current session of Parliament; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Government have been considering this question for some time and have now reached the conclusion that the present is not the opportune time to introduce this legislation as the process of compulsory amalgamation may cause physical hold-ups, which would be to the detriment of the scale and tempo of the production effort needed during the next Plan period.

Foreign Assistance for Oil Exploration

***322.** { Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 111 on the 3rd August, 1960 and state:

(a) how far negotiations with foreign interests regarding exploration and exploitation of oil in our country have progressed; and

(b) with what results?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The proposals received from the various oil companies are under consideration.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

Import of Steel

***323.** Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount out of Development Loan Fund has been made available for import of steel during the next two years;

(b) if so, how much;

(c) whether it is a fact that no amount has been made available out of Development Loan Fund for the import of tin plates in the above period; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). The United States Government have expressed their willingness to make available a new loan under the Development Loan Fund Programme, for the import of steel during 1961-62. The quantities and categories of steel to be imported under this Loan are still under consideration. It is proposed to import some quantities of tinplates also.

Effect of Rise in Gold Price in U.K.

***324.** { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the money market of India was in any way affected by the rise of price of gold in U.K., in the last weeks of October, 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): No, Sir.

Municipal Scavengers in Orissa

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

(a) whether any assistance has been given to Orissa during 1960-61 for providing amenities to the Municipal scavengers; and

(b) if so, how much?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No, as far as the provisions for welfare of Backward Classes are concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

Disposal of Pension Cases

403. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the provisions given to Unstarred Question No. 1284 on the 21st March, 1960 and state:

(a) the latest position with regard to alteration of rules regarding expeditious disposal of pension cases; and

(b) the present position regarding the arrears?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Necessary orders amending various pension rules which will minimise delay in the disposal of pension cases have since been issued, on the 22nd April, 1960. The procedure for processing pension cases has also been further simplified as a result of orders issued on the 25th March, 1960.

(b) A Statement of pension cases which were two years old on the 1st February, 1959, was placed on the Table of the House during the last session. At present no further information regarding pension cases in arrears is being collected. The effect of recent simplification of the pension rules and procedures can be gauged only after passage of some time.

Ladakh Frontier

404. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state how many soldiers or officers were killed or injured during the last three months on the Ladakh frontier of India either in encounter with Chinese soldiers or by bullets from Chinese soldiers or police?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): No one belonging to our Army or Police has been killed or injured on the Ladakh border by Chinese action in the last three months.

Accidents in Durgapur Steel Plant

405. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of major accidents that took place at Durgapur ever since the plant started;

(b) the number of persons involved in such incidents;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the causes of the accidents; and

(d) what precautions have been taken for the future?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Hindustan Steel have reported that the total number of major accidents that took place at Durgapur since the inception of the plant was 198 involving 205 persons.

(c) Yes, Sir. Enquiries are made in every case of major accident.

(d) Recommendations of Enquiry Officers are followed up, to prevent future accidents. Safety rules have also been prescribed. A Safety Officer has been appointed to implement the safety measures.

Protected Monuments in Hoshiarpur

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

(a) the total amount allotted for the maintenance and special repairs of each of the protected monuments in Hoshiarpur district (Punjab) for the year 1959-60; and

(b) whether the amount allotted in the year 1958-59 for the above purpose has been fully spent?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) As no protected monument exists in the Hoshiarpur district, so no amount was allotted for its maintenance.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Aid to Punjab

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

(a) whether any Central aid was given to the Government of Punjab during 1959-60 for non-Plan schemes;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) for what purpose?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Primary Education in Madhya Pradesh

408. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the development of primary education during 1959-60; and

(b) the amount earmarked to be given during 1960-61?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) A sum of Rs. 84,85,654 was sanctioned to the Government of Madhya Pradesh during 1959-60 for all schemes, both in the Central and State sectors, under Elementary Education, which includes Pre-Primary, Primary, Middle, and Basic Education and Teachers Training Programme. Details are given below:

Rs.

Central Assistance on State Educational Development Schemes under Elementary Education	65,03,000
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Central Assistance on Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

Expansion of girls education and training of women teachers at the elementary stage	4,77,654
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Expansion of Teachers Training Programme	15,00,000
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Pilot Project for the improvement of science teaching at the elementary stage	5,000
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(b) A sum of Rs. 190.51 lakhs has been allocated for the year 1960-61 for all schemes included in the General Education sector. This includes a sum of Rs. 5.27 lakhs earmarked as loan to the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Exchange of Scholars between India and China

409. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Indian Scholars sent to China since the scheme for Exchange of Scholars between India and China came into existence; and

(b) the names of those who have come back?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Sarvaswari V. P. Dutt, Ram Manohar Sinha, S. Seshadri, Krishan Das, Alfred Benson Santram, V. S. Rao, Kumari Latika Lahiri, Kumari Reena Devi Chatterjea and Smt. Gargi Dutt.

(b) Sarvaswari V. P. Dutt, Ram Manohar Sinha, S. Seshadri, Kumari Latika Lahiri and Smt. Gargi Dutt

Finished Steel

410. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing;

(a) the production of finished steel in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement during the same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason if any, for the shortfall in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 1,022,768 tons.

(b)

	Capacity	Production
(in million tons)		
First Plant Target for Main Producers	1.55	1.28
First Plan achievement	1.30	1.27
Financial allocation for Government of India	Rs. 15 crores	
Amount actually spent	Rs. 6.54 crores	

(c) For the Second Plan a capacity target of 4.68 million tons and a production target of 4.3 million tons of finished steel were envisaged.

The expansion of the two steel works in the private sector, viz., the Tata Iron & Steel Co. and the Indian Iron & Steel Co., is complete and the capacity target of 2.3 million tons achieved. Production however, owing to teething troubles, is yet to reach rated capacity. In the case of Mysore, orders for expansion have been placed only now. In the three steel works in the public sector, construction and erection are in the final stages of completion.

The revised financial allocation made in 1958 for the three steel works in the public sector was Rs. 495 crores. This was based on the 1956 estimates of costs for the three steel plants and their ancillaries (Rs. 559 crores) and took into account the expenditure incurred during the First Plan period, the expenditure likely to be incurred in the Second Plan period and also some internal resources. The expenditure during the Second Plan period is likely to be Rs. 580 crores, of which Rs. 501 crores have been spent till the end of 1959-60.

(d) The target capacity for ingot steel will be achieved within the Plan period, and all the units of the three

steel works, except two finishing mills—the cold rolling mill at Rourkela and the wheel, tyre and axle plant of Durgapur, will be ready by the end of the Second Plan. Production in these works, as in the works in the private sector, is likely to take time before target capacities are reached.

Ferro-Manganese

411. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of ferro-manganese in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason for the shortfall if any, in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) About 20,000 tons.

(b) No specific target was fixed. There were two units producing ferro-manganese intermittently.

(c) Taking a view of the capacity which was likely to be installed, out of schemes already licensed, a target of 160,000 tons was shown as capacity to be installed by 1960-61. An investment of Rs. 9.5 crores was visualised. As the plants, except one in Mysore, are all in the private sector figures of actual expenditure are not available but about Rs. 7 crores is said to have been invested by the industry so far. Judging by the progress of the schemes, a capacity of about 145,000 tons will have been installed by March 1961.

(d) The internal demand for ferro-manganese will only be about 60,000 tons. Installation of additional capacity for exports is related to the investor's judgement of the international market.

High Schools in Tripura

412. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of seats in the Umakanta Academy High School Boarding House and the Khowai High School Boarding House in Tripura;

(b) whether non-Tribal students are eligible for accommodation in those boarding houses;

(c) whether any seats are reserved for Tribal and non-Tribal students; and

(d) if so, the numbers thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):

(a) (i) Umakanta Academy High School Boarding House 55

(ii) Khowai Govt. High School Boarding House 53

(b) No, Sir.

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

Tulsibati Girls' Hostel, Agartala

413. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of girl students at present residing in Tulsibati Girls' Hostel, Agartala, Tripura;

(b) the number of Tribal girl students, if any, among the boarders; and

(c) whether any seats are reserved for Tribal girl students; and

(d) if so, the number reserved for them?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) 16.

(b) 7.

(c) No, Sir, but preference is given to Tribal girls.

(d) Does not arise.

Settlement of Tribals of Mohanbhog

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

(a) whether Government have found out lands for the settlement of Tribals of Mohanbhog area of Sonamura Sub-Division, Tripura, who have been asked by the Tripura Administration to quit the lands under their occupation for generations;

(b) if so, the locality of the proposed land and the quality of the same; and

(c) what other amenities would be made available for them apart from allotment of land?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes. Land has been found for seventeen families and steps are being taken to find land for the remaining intending families.

(b) Each of the 17 families has been given 6.40 acres of Tilla land 0.40 acre of Lunga land in Mouja, South Krishnapur, Radhanagar Tehsil in Belonia Sub-division.

(c) Each family will be given a grant of Rs. 500.

Engineering Students in Delhi Polytechnic

415. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2243 on the 6th September, 1960 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the students who have passed their degree courses are still unemployed;

(b) if so, the number of those who have got jobs; and

(c) the number of those who are still unemployed; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to procure suitable jobs for them?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). 79 out of the 95 students who passed their degree courses in Electrical, Mechanical, Civil and Chemical Engineering in 1960 from Delhi Polytechnic are known to have secured employment. Of the remaining 16, 11 are under training with or without stipend. The Professor of Training and Placement at Delhi Polytechnic is in touch with private employers/employment exchanges to assist the passed students in securing employment.

Land in Alipur

416. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government propose to derequisition the plots acquired by the department concerned in Alipur near Calcutta?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The Ministry of Defence hold under requisition certain land in New Alipur, Calcutta. It cannot be indicated at present whether any portion of the land can be de-requisitioned.

विश्वविद्यालयों में तैरने के तालाब

४१७. श्री राम शरण: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने विश्वविद्यालयों और डिग्री कालेजों को तैरने के तालाब बनाने के लिए अनुदान दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) एक तैरने का तालाब बनाने के लिए अधिकतम कितनी राशि का अनुदान दिया गया है ; और

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिए १९५६-६० और १९६०-६१ में अब तक कितना धन दिया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) ६५, यह संख्या योजना के आरम्भकाल अर्थात् १९५३-५४ से अब तक की है।

(ख) ३०,००० रु०।

(ग) कुछ भी नहीं। इस समय के दौरान में किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय और डिग्री कालेज को कोई अनुदान नहीं दिया गया।

Overall Survey of Spiti Valley

418. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab State Government have requested the Central Government for conducting an overall survey of the Spiti Valley;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to do it; and

(c) when it will be completed?

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

(b) It has not yet been planned, as Survey parties are engaged on other priority works connected with the Second Five Year Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

Stock of Pig Iron and Steel

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

(a) the quantity of stock of pig iron and steel billets lying in the Rourkela Steel Plant upto 31st October, 1960; and

(b) the reasons for accumulation thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Hindustan Steel have reported that the quantity of pig iron in stock on the 31st October, 1960 was about 4000 tons. Rourkela does not produce billets.

(b) The level of stocks is considered to be reasonable.

Pig Iron allotted to Madhya Pradesh

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

(a) the total quantity of pig iron allotted to Madhya Pradesh during 1959-60; and

(b) the quantity actually supplied during the above period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Quantity of pig iron indented—about 8,450 tons.

(b) Quantity of pig iron supplied—about 4,700 tons.

Iron Sheets Supply to Punjab

421. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of iron sheets by Punjab Government during 1959-60; and

(b) the extent to which the demand was met and the arrangements made by Government to provide more iron sheets to Punjab for various development projects?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The information is furnished below:—

	Tons
(i) Quantity of iron sheets demanded	85,371
(ii) Quantity of iron sheets allotted	40,419
(iii) Quantity of iron sheets supplied	15,265

Equitable distribution is made of the available material to meet the increasing demands of the States.

Geological Survey of Punjab

422. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the regions in Punjab which were surveyed in 1959-60 by the Geological Survey of India; and

(b) with what results?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The Geological Survey of India carried out systematic mapping of Dharamsala-Mandi area in the Kangra district, Punjab. Occurrences of superior quality of China clay and soft friable quartzites suitable for the white ware and glass manufacture in Gurgaon district, Punjab, were investigated and an area of 50 sq. miles was examined in detail. A new clay zone 8—12 feet wide, traceable on the surface for a distance of 100 yds. has been traced near Alipur.

The reported occurrences of copper ore at Ghatasher, Mothoka, Teejanwali and Kharla hills near Narnaul in the Mahendragarh district, Punjab were examined in a preliminary way. Detailed work near Teejanwali by trenching and pitting has also been carried out.

Detailed geohydrological investigations in the areas covered by exploratory drilling in Ambala and Hoshiarpur districts were done. Groundwater investigation for water supply of the proposed Cantonment at Chandigarh was carried out.

Investigation in connection with the Bhakra Nangal Project was continued. Investigations of the Beas Dam project and Beas Sutlej link project were carried out. Investigations of the hill sides stability between Koparlahar and Kangra on Pathankot-Jogindernagar Section of North West Railway were carried out.

Ex-Servicemen's Colonies in Punjab

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

(a) the number of colonies established so far in Punjab for the ex-servicemen of Punjab; and

(b) the number of colony-inmates?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) Three.

(b) 475.

Archaeological Excavations in U.P.

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

(a) whether any archaeological excavation was carried out in U.P. during 1959-60; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No archaeological excavation was carried out in U.P. by the Union Department of Archaeology during 1959-60.

(b) Does not arise.

Revision of the Lists of Scheduled Castes

425. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 161 on the 3rd August, 1960 and state the further progress made regarding the revision of lists of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): There has been no change in the position stated in reply to the Question referred to.

Archaeological Excavations at Gurdaspur

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

(a) whether Central Archaeological Department propose to take up ex-

cavation work at places of historical importance at Gurdaspur; and

(b) if so, when this work is likely to commence?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) At present there is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Red Fort, Delhi

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

(a) whether the repairs to the Red Fort have been carried out recently;

(b) if so, whether the work has been completed;

(c) whether repairs have been done departmentally or through contractors;

(d) whether work was suspended in between; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Repairs to some of the monuments in Red Fort have been completed and others are in progress.

(c) Departmentally.

(d) and (e). Work remained suspended on some monuments when either the material was not available or drawings had to be revised.

Jallianwala Bagh Memorial

428. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 175 on the 3rd August, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the work connected with the Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The work has virtually been completed and finishing touches are at present being given.

Teachers' Training under T.C.M.

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

(a) the number of persons selected for post-graduate studies in the U.S.A. under the Technical Co-operation Mission Teachers' Training Programme during 1960 so far;

(b) whether these persons are helped financially by the Government of India as well; and

(c) to what extent?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Sixty.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Suicide at Qutab Minar

**130. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Ila Palchaudhuri:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a youngman named Krishan Lal leapt to death from the top of Qutab Minar on the 25th September, 1960 due to unemployment;

(b) whether the next of kin of the deceased have been informed;

(c) number of persons who committed suicide by jumping from Qutab Minar since the 1st August, 1960; and

(d) action taken to prevent such cases?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) On the 25th September, 1960, a youngman committed suicide by jumping from the Qutab

Minar. The words 'Krishan Lal' were tattooed in Urdu on his right arm. A note was recovered from his person written in Hindi stating that he could not find employment. The name 'Krishan Lal' was written on the note in English.

(b) Despite repeated attempts the police have not been able to establish the identity of the deceased or find out his address.

(c) One.

(d) As a precautionary measure, no visitor is allowed to go up to the Qutab Minar unless he is accompanied by at last two persons. A watchman and a Police Constable are posted at the entrance to the Minar to ensure that this is observed. The entrance to the Minar is closed to all visitors between sun set and sun-arise.

Girls' Education in Punjab

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

(a) the amount sought for by the Punjab Government for the education of girls in the State for 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) the nature of the schemes for which the State Government sought Central aid and those sanctioned and the amounts given for each scheme;

(c) the amount spent in 1959-60;

(d) whether any new schemes have been formulated for expansion of girls' education since Durgabai Deshmukh Committee Report was published; and

(e) how far these schemes have been sanctioned for Punjab?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) The amount sought for by the Punjab Government under the Scheme of Expansion of Girls' Edu-

cation and Training of Women Teachers at the elementary stage is:

1959-60	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
1960-61	Rs. 3.00 lakhs

(b) The sub-scheme of construction of quarters for women teachers in rural areas has been proposed and the amounts indicated in (a) have been approved.

(c) Rs. 2.99 lakhs.

(d) Yes, Sir, a new sub-scheme of provision of hostel facilities in middle and secondary schools for girls has been approved under the scheme for Expansion of Girls' Education and Training of Women Teachers.

(e) Applications from five institutions have been invited and received from the State Government. These are under examination at present.

Press for Children's Book Trust

432. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 203 on the 8th August, 1960 and state the progress made so far in the installation of the Press by the Children's Book Trust?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): A unit of offset press has been received by the Children's Book Trust and is awaiting erection. It can only be installed after the building for the press is completed. The lease deed for the plot of land allotted by the Government has been signed and the sanction for the five storied building is being obtained. The Trust has submitted the architect's plan of the building of the press to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for approval.

Refinery at Noonmati

433. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No.

208 on the 8th August, 1960 and state the the up-to-date progress made in setting up a refinery at Noonmati (Gauhati)?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): A statement is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 77.]

Holiday Homes in Hill Stations

434. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 213 on the 8th August, 1960 and state the progress made so far in formulating a scheme for construction of holiday homes in hill stations for defence workers and Jawans?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): The matter is still under consideration with particular reference to the recommendations made by the Second Pay Commission in this regard.

गांजा और अफीम का तस्क़र-व्यापार

४३५. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन मास में गांजा और अफीम के तस्क़र व्यापार के कितने मामले पकड़े गये और इस सम्बन्ध में कितने लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :
१ जुलाई से ३० सितम्बर १९६० तक के तीन महीनों में चोरी छिपे गांजा और अफीम लाने के मामलों और हिरासत में लिये गये आदमियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

पकड़े गये	हिरासत में
मामलों की	लिये गये
संख्या	आदमियों
	की संख्या

गांजा	२४	२६
अफीम	२०८	२३६

Defence Establishments

436. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) what further progress has been made in the matter of granting permanency to industrial and non-industrial civilian employees in defence establishments;

(b) whether 40 per cent. permanency has since been completed in all the establishments including Air Force;

(c) if not, the reason for this delay; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to expedite it?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Orders have been issued that in formations, and other offices, (excluding workshops and industrial establishments) which are of a permanent character, 80 p.c. of the temporary posts of various grades which are required for work of a permanent nature and which have been in existence for 3 years continuously on 1st April, 1959 may be converted into permanent ones.

(b) Earlier orders in regard to conversion of temporary posts to permanent ones have been implemented including the air force. The percentage varies according to the nature of the establishment and service.

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

Manufacture of Trucks

437. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the difficulty in getting the requisite raw materials for the manufacture of trucks has since been overcome; and

(b) if not, what steps are being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) To some extent, yes. Procurement of steel sheets, however, continues to be difficult.

(b) A close liaison with the Iron & Steel Controller is being maintained to improve the position.

Import of Steel

**438. { Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri P. G. Deb:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 77 on the 3rd August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether import of steel is being made through private parties; and

(b) if so, whether a statement indicating their names, experiences in the trade and the year of establishment would be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Import Licences for steel are issued to established importers for import of Tool and Alloy Steel, Industrial Scrap, Wire and Box Strappings and to hundreds of actual users for categories in short supply. Full particulars of import licences issued are available in the priced publication entitled "Weekly Bulletin of Import and Export Trade Control" published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, Calcutta.

As regards a statement indicating the names, experience in the Trade and year of establishment, of parties to whom licences have been issued, it is considered that the value of utility of the information sought to be elicited will not be commensurate with the time and labour involved.

Central Government Employees' Strike

{ Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Subiman Ghose:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total number of Central Government employees:

- (a) still under suspension;
- (b) dismissed from service;
- (c) discharged;
- (d) convicted in courts of law;
- (e) still in prison;
- (f) still under trial as on 1st November, 1960; and
- (g) the number of cases of break in service in connection with the recent strike?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) 1564.

- (b) 379 (includes cases of removal from service also).
- (c) 191.
- (d) 1558 (Out of this sentences were remitted in the case of 994 persons).
- (e) Eight.
- (f) 416.
- (g) Information is being collected.

Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare

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

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1648 on the 29th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the Report of the sub-committee appointed by the Central

Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare for preparing a scheme to put an end to the practice of carrying night soil in baskets or buckets as head loads;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement them?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No.

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

International Bureau of Education

441. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has decided to join the International Bureau of Education, an Inter-Governmental Institution concerned with research and information on educational matters;

(b) if so, full details of the proposal; and

(c) the reasons which persuaded Government to join the Bureau?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The International Bureau of Education is an inter-governmental institution and has a working agreement with Unesco. It organizes an International Conference on Public Education every year and since 1947 this Conference has been convened jointly with Unesco.

The Bureau acts as a clearing-house for all information concerning public and private education. It brings out a quarterly bulletin containing a survey of educational developments throughout the world and an extensive bibliographical review of new publications. It also publishes an annual educational survey entitled "The International Yearbook of Education". The annual contribution for membership of the

Bureau is 10,000 Swiss Francs equivalent to about Rs. 11,000.

(c) While the Government of India has been participating in the annual International Conferences on Public Education, it could not avail of the other valuable services provided by the Bureau without becoming its regular member. It has, therefore, been decided to become a member of the Bureau and to utilize its services in such matters as (i) seeking solutions to specific educational problems; (ii) being kept informed of educational developments in other countries with a view to avoiding unsuccessful and often costly endeavours; and (iii) dissemination of information about educational programmes in India.

It is considered that such an exchange of ideas and information on educational problems would be beneficial for educational developments in India.

उत्तरी सीमांत क्षेत्र में नये जिले

४४२. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २१ मार्च, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६८३ और २४ अगस्त, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७११ के उत्तरों के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तरी सीमान्त क्षेत्र में गहन प्रशासन और विकास के लिये बनाये गये नये जिलों में से प्रत्येक का क्षेत्रफल और जन संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनके विकास कार्यक्रम को नया प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये कौन-कौन सी योजनाएँ स्वीकृत हुई हैं और उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये प्रत्येक जिले के लिये कितनी वित्तीय सहायता मंजूर की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) :

(क) से (ग) तक. छ: विवरण पत्र पटल पर रखे जाते हैं। [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७८]।

लोक सहायक सेना

४४३. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री १ सितम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६७१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोक सहायक सेना के पुनर्गठन के प्रश्न के बारे में, जिस पर विचार किया जा रहा था, इस बीच अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया है गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पुनर्गठन योजना पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) पुनर्गठन की इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के उद्देश्य से क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) :

(क) जी हां। पुनर्गठित लोक सहायक सेना को चलाने के लिये आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं।

(ख) पुनर्गठित योजना की रूप-रेखा प्रस्तुत करने वाला एक विवरण पटल पर रखा जाता है [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७६]।

(ग) योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये निर्देश जारी कर दिये गये हैं। जो प्रशिक्षण शिविर जारी हैं या शीघ्र ही लगाये जाने वाले हैं, उनमें कोई तबदीली नहीं की जायेगी। पुनर्गठित योजना के अधीन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र जनवरी १९६१ से लगाये जाने की आशा है।"

Public Schools

444. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Public Schools have been on the increase during the last few years;

(b) if so, the increase registered in 1959 and 1960; and

(c) the total number of students at present in Public Schools?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Not in so far as Public Schools which are Members of the Indian Public Schools Conference are concerned.

(b) Only one School was registered as a full member and one as Associate Member during this period.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 80.]

Diamond Find at Maniyarsyun (Garhwal)

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a woman has found diamonds at Maniyarsyun in Garhwal district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to make further searches to find out the actual quantity of diamonds?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Government have no information.

(b) Does not arise, as the possibility of the occurrence of diamond in the rock formation so far known in this area is remote.

Eastern Zonal Council

**446. { Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri Halder:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the time and venue of the next meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council has been decided by now;

(b) whether the agenda of the meeting has been fixed; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa has requested to place in the agenda of the next meeting the question of boundary adjustment between Orissa and Bihar?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Not yet.

(b) Suggestions for inclusion of certain items in the agenda have been received but the agenda has not been finalised so far.

(c) No.

Primary School Teachers in Orissa

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

(a) whether the Government of India had offered any assistance to the Orissa Government during the Second Five Year Plan period for increasing the emoluments of the low-paid primary school teachers in that State;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance offered;

(c) whether the State Government availed themselves of this assistance; and

(d) the existing monthly remuneration of the primary school teachers in the different States of India State-wise?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Central assistance was offered at 50 per cent of the additional expenditure involved. The following grants were actually sanctioned:

Year	Central grant sanctioned
1956-57	Rs. 3,99,000
1957-58	Rs. 5,63,500

Information regarding the grant from 1958-59 onwards is not available, because since that year the Central Grant is released as lumpsum advance for groups of schemes rather than on individual schemes. The scheme for the improvement of salary scales of primary school teachers forms part of the Elementary Education group.

(c) Yes. Exact data is not available.

(d) The existing scales of pay together with the Dearness Allowance admissible to primary school teachers in different States are given in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 81.]

Import of Steel and Iron on Barter Basis

448. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by different Government organisations and importers regarding quality and deliveries of iron and steel imported through barter deals in 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far;

(b) what action has been taken to reduce such complaints; and

(c) what is the present stock of imported steel unutilised in the country?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The information sought to be obtained regarding the number of complaints received by different Government organisations and importers is not available. Appropriate action is invariably taken depending on the nature of the complaint.

(c) The stocks as on 31-10-1960 are as follows:

(i) Barter imports	92,075 tons
(ii) Commercial imports	939 tons
(iii) Subsidy imports	6,469 tons
TOTAL	99,283 tons

Release Orders for the above quantities are under issue.

Training of the Handicapped in Orissa

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

(a) whether any amount has been given to the Government of Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan period so far for education, training and employment of the handicapped in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the amount given year-wise?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 7,267 has been paid to the Orissa Government for implementation of the Scheme "Provincialisation of All-Orissa Deaf and Dumb School" during 1956-58. Information for the remaining years of the Second Plan is not available as according to the revised procedure grants are being sanctioned for four groups of schemes, viz. Elementary Education, Secondary Education, University Education, and 'Other Educational Schemes'.

Deposits in Foreign Banks

**450. { Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of manipulation of invoices of imports in order to deposit surplus amounts in foreign Banks have come to the notice of the Government during the 2nd Plan period;

(b) the break up of the amounts in each case; and

(c) the action taken against those persons who were caught?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Manipulation of invoices of imports in order to deposit surplus amounts in foreign banks is done by over invoicing imports usually in collusion with the foreign suppliers, to enable transfer abroad of a larger amount of foreign exchange than what the actual value of the goods imported would warrant. 21 such cases have come to the notice of the Government but only in six cases there is evidence to establish that the manipulation of invoices was done in order to deposit surplus amounts in foreign banks.

(b) and (c). Out of the above six cases, three are under investigation. The break-up of the amounts involved in each of the remaining three cases and the action taken thereon is indicated below:

Amount	Action taken
Reg. (b)	Reg. (c)
1. £3000 to £4000.	Matter was referred by the Custom House to the Enforcement Directorate who are taking necessary action.
2. £25000.	Out of the six consignments, five were confiscated absolutely under the Sea Customs Act; personal penalty of Rs. 1,39,000/- and Rs. 69,500/- was imposed on the persons concerned, and the matter was also referred to Enforcement Directorate. The sixth consignment has not yet been adjudicated. The Directorate of Enforcement are taking necessary action in the matter.
3. Rs.17,085.	Fine of Rs. 6,000/ was imposed in lieu of confiscation and a personal penalty of Rs. 16,000/- was also imposed on the party.

Education of Children of Government Employees

451. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several employees of the Central Government have complained that they find it difficult to get accommodation for their children in schools and colleges after their transfer from one place to another;

(b) whether it is a fact that this difficulty has been experienced by those employees who have been transferred for a period of eight to ten months in a year; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to ameliorate the conditions of these employees and providing suitable opportunities for the education of their children?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The question of establishing an adequate number of educational institutions with common syllabi, teaching through the medium of Hindi/English, in selected places, where there is a concentration of Government of India employees, is under consideration at present. In the meanwhile, the State Governments were approached to make the necessary facilities available to children of Central Govt. employees who were transferred and their response is encouraging.

Higher Education Stage

Government of India have requested the State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories that Universities and colleges in their States may be moved to provide educational facilities to the children of transferred Central Government employees by either making suitable reservation of seats in educational institutions or by raising the enrolment upto a certain limit, if necessary.

Science Museum in Delhi**452. Shri Subodh Hansda:**

SIR: K. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a science museum in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether this has been set up;

(c) what kind of exhibits will be put up in this museum; and

(d) whether all exhibits as proposed have been put up in this museum?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Details will have to be worked out after the proposal is finally accepted by Government.

Inspector General of Police

453. Shri Pahadia: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any States in India, the Inspectors General of Police of which start with less basic pay than the maximum of the pay of the Collector's grade;

(b) if so, the names of the States; and

(c) whether there are any special reasons for paying less to these Inspectors General of Police?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Mysore.

(c) The scale has been fixed on the recommendation of the State Government.

Foreign Assets of Indian Princes

454. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 609 on the 20th August, 1960 and state:

(a) out of those princes holding assets in foreign countries who were

asked, how many have, and how many have not, declared their foreign holdings; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) All the Rulers who were addressed have sent in their replies.

(b) Does not arise.

Research on Synthetic Oil

455. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposed to install regional laboratories to further research on synthetic oil in the oil belts of India;

(b) if so, how many such pilot plant investigations have been carried on and at what places they have been installed; and

(c) what are the results of the investigations?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No.

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

Repayment of West German Loan

**456. { Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not been able to pay the loan given by the West German Government on the promised date;

(b) what are the reasons of this non-payment; and

(c) whether the non-payment of the loan on scheduled date, has affected India's credit with the West German Government?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). No, Sir. As part of their assistance for India's

development programme, the West German Government have agreed to an arrangement under which a portion of the loan falling due for repayment upto the 31st December, 1961, on account of the Rourkela Steel Plant will be extended for a further period. Under this arrangement, out of a sum of Rs. 16.73 crores due for repayment by 31st March, 1961, a sum of Rs. 5.58 crores will be repaid on the due date. The repayment of a further sum of Rs. 5.58 crores will be extended by 4 years with an option for a further extension of 4 years i.e. a total deferment of 8 years. The balance i.e. Rs. 5.57 crores will also be deferred initially for a period of 4 years with an option of an extension for a further period of 8 years, thus allowing a total extension of 12 years. Similarly, out of a sum of Rs. 22.85 crores due for repayment during April-December 1961, a sum of Rs. 2.29 crores would be repaid on the due date. The period of repayment for half of the balance viz. Rs. 10.28 crores is expected to be extended by 8 years and for the other half by 12 years.

(c) Does not arise.

Tripura Territorial Council

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

(a) whether any step is being taken to amend the rules regarding the election of the standing committee and the finance committee of the Tripura Territorial Council; and

(b) if so, when such rules are expected to be placed before Parliament?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Draft amendments to these rules along with certain other amendments to the Territorial Councils Rules, 1957, were published in the Gazette of India on the 20th August, 1960 and in the Gazette of the Union Territory of Tripura on 26th August 1960 for inviting objections and suggestions.

(b) Objections and suggestions received are under consideration. The rules, as finally amended, will be placed before Parliament in accordance with sub-section (3) of Section 54 of the Territorial Councils Act, 1956.

Relief Work at Damchara

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards the news item under the heading Dam Charar Chitthi which appeared in Tripura Katha, Agartala Weekly paper, on the 28th August, 1960, regarding the arrears of payment of wages for the First Relief work done at Damchara;

(b) if so, whether the payment has so far been made to workers who were famine-stricken;

(c) whether any investigation has been made into the allegation; and

(d) if so, what were the findings?

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

(b) to (d). The allegation that payment was not made to the labourers is not correct. Actual wages at scheduled rates were paid to all workers employed on Test (not First) Relief works at the end of each working day.

Aid to Mahila Samity, Tripura

459. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any sum has been provided to Mahila Samity, Tripura during 1959-60;

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) the type of work carried out by this Samity?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, by the Central Social Welfare Board.

(b) Rs. 4,000.

(c) The Samity organises publicity among the parents to send their wards to the nursery class conducted by the Education Department in the premises of the Mahila Samity.

The Samity has opened Weaving and Embroidery classes for displaced women from East Pakistan.

The Samity holds annual exhibitions of the products made by its members and participates in the exhibitions organised by the Administration in collaboration with Tripura Territorial Council.

Aid to Tripura Adibasi Mahila Samity

460. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any sum has been provided or is proposed to be provided to Tripura Adibasi Mahila Samity, Agartala;

(b) if so, the amount thereof;

(c) whether the Adibasi Mahila Samity is a Government sponsored organisation; and

(d) if not, under what consideration such samities are provided with money to carry out Tribal Welfare Works?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (d). The information required is being collected from the Tripura Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

461. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2206 on the 6th September, 1960 and state:

(a) the number of posts in class I and class II which were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes in the years 1958 and 1959; and

(b) the number of posts which were treated as unreserved and were filled in by persons not belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60?

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

(a)

Year	S.C.	S.T.	S.C./S.T.
1958	333	139	258
1959	330	122	330

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

Repairs at Sanchi Stupa

462. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the ancient monuments including Sanchi stupa, which have been extensively repaired during the last five years and costs separately and the nature of repairs;

(b) the precautions taken to prevent irreparable damage to such monuments; and

(c) whether cement structures have been substituted to replace worn out stone structures in Sanchi and whether the same do not mar the beauty of the architecture?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on Table of the House.

Military Conference in England

463. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether General K. S. Thimayya, Chief of the Indian Army Staff attended the military conference held in England in the first week of September 1960 under the president-

ship of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff of U.K., Field Marshal Sir Francis Festing;

(b) whether tactical applications of weapons, organisation and equipment were discussed at the Conference;

(c) whether General Thimayya attended the Farnborough Air Show; and

(d) if so, whether he purchased or placed orders for purchase of aircrafts?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. General Thimayya attended an Exercise arranged by the Chief of Imperial General Staff from the 7th to the 9th September, 1960.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the nature of the discussions held at the Exercise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Smuggling of Gold on Gujarat Coast

464. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 963 on the 21st March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether smuggling of gold on the coast of Gujarat is on the increase; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) As far as the Government are aware the answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Questionnaire regarding Census Authority

**465. { Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government has been allowed to add any specific

question which concerns that State in the general questionnaire of the Census authority; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Burglar Alarm System

466. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Burglar Alarm System has been invented by a scientist in Madras; and

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the system?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) A firm in Madras claims to have invented a Burglar Alarm System.

(b) No.

Utilisation of Japanese Credit

467. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what part of the 18,000 million yen credit which India got from Japan in 1958 has so far been utilised; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in utilizing this credit?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The entire credit of 18,000 million yen (Rs. 23.81 crores) has been firmly allocated to various development projects in the public and private sectors. The total value of loan agreements already signed and loan applications now pending with the Export Import Bank of Japan is Rs. 16.5 crores, details of which are given in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 82]. The balance of Rs. 7.31 crores is also fully covered by approvals already given for purchase of equipment required for power projects, ports, Broadcasting, industrial projects etc.

Initially there was some delay in utilizing the credit on account of certain procedural difficulties which were subsequently overcome. It is expected that loan applications for the full amount of the credit would be sent to the Japanese authorities in the very near future.

लाहौल-स्पिति जिल में बहुप्रयोजनीय खण्ड

४६८. श्री हेमराज : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पंजाब सरकार से इस बारे में कोई प्रार्थना प्राप्त हुई है कि लाहौल-स्पिति जिले में एक बहुप्रयोजनीय खण्ड खोला जाये ; और

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

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्ता) :

(क) और (ख). पंजाब सरकार का तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान में दो सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों को (एक लाहौल घाटी में और दूसरा स्पिति घाटी में) प्रयोजनीय आदिम जाति विकास खण्डों में बदलने का प्रस्ताव है। केन्द्रीय सरकार इस प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन करती है।

Allowances to Defence Personnel

469. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether some allowances are given to Naval officers who are posted on the ships as distinguished from those posted on the shore; and

(b) if not, whether it is proposed to do so, on the analogy of army people who are posted in the border areas?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). Hard lying money is admissible at rates ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 2.75 per diem to Naval officers who actually live and sleep, in difficult conditions, on board certain types of Naval ships and crafts when such

ships etc. are employed mainly on sea service, i.e. continuous service involving lengthy periods in the open sea or voyages between distant ports.

A survey bounty, payable annually, is admissible to Naval officers employed on survey duties, subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions, including a minimum period of 75 days out at sea.

An expatriation allowance ranging from Rs. 50 per mensem to Rs. 250 per mensem, is admissible to Naval officers serving afloat beyond a defined ocean area around India.

The question of granting additional allowance to Naval officers in general, who serve afloat, is under examination by Government.

Branches of L.I.C.

470. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of full-fledged branches and organising offices opened by the L.I.C. for their business both in and outside the country during the year 1960 upto 31st October, 1960 with their places of location;

(b) the criteria for opening either a branch or an organising office; and

(c) the total number of branch and organising offices as on the 31st October, 1960 (Zone-wise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a): Branch Offices—In India: Nil. Outside India: Nil.

Sub-Offices upgraded to Branch level:

In India: 26.

New Delhi (2), Gurgaon, Alwar, Kotah, Batinda, Abohar, Itarsi, Azamgarh, Nowgong, Agartala, Chapra, Monghyr, T. Nagar, Madhya, Khammameth, Dindigul, Nagercoil, Vizianagaram, Hubli, Palanpur,

Godhra, Wardha, Ahmednagar, Surendranagar, Bulsar.

Outside India: Nil.

Sub-offices:

In India: 36

Shahdara, Mehauli, Delhi Cantt., Tilaknagar, Sirohi, Phagwara, Moga, Nangal, Batala, Pathankote, Taran-Taran, Kanpur City, Lalitpur, Sultanpur, Indore City, Jeypore, Golaghat, Nalbar, Tirupati, Kavali, Tiruvannamalai, Gobichettipalayam, Tellicherry, Nandyal, Irinjalakuda, Alwaye, Changanacherry, Chikamagalpur, Vile-parle, Andheri, Pen, Yeotmal, Malegaon, Amreli, Latur, Khamgaon.

Outside India: Nil

Development Centres:

In India: 36

Churu, Bhilwara, Nawalgarh, S. Madhopur, Nagpur, Chittorgarh, Sangrur, Panipat, Bhiwani, Jagraon, Fatehpur, Bahraich, Raebareli, Lakhimpur-Kheri, Nainital, Hathras, Shajapur, Morena, Ambikapur, Rewa, Beilia, Ghatal, Jharsuguda, Daltongunge, Madhubani, Forbesgunj, Kishorganj, Begusarai, Aurangabad, Pollachi, Ottapalam, Malappuram, Karimnagar, Mahboobnagar, Parvathipuram, Bhir.

Outside India: Nil

(b). The criteria for opening these offices are new-business potential, availability of trained man-power, office and residential accommodation, and the volume of business to be serviced.

Zone	Branches	Sub-Offices	Development Centres
Northern	40	13	10
Central	47	22	11
Eastern	60	28	8
Southern	64	33	6
Western	54	19	1
TOTAL	265	115	36

N.B.:—There are two types of organising office viz., Snb-office and Development Centre.

L. I. C. Business

471. **Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries where the L.I.C. is carrying on its Life Insurance business; and

(b) the total amount of foreign business (in rupees) to the credit of the L.I.C. since the appointed day?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Life Insurance Corporation is now transacting business in the following foreign countries:—

1. Kenya
2. Uganda
3. Tanganyika Territory
4. Zanzibar
5. Federation of Malaya
6. Colony of Singapore
7. Mauritius
8. Aden
9. Hongkong, and
10. Fiji.

(b) Rs. 28.60 crores up to 15th October, 1960, from these countries.

Grants to States

472. **Shri Kadiyan:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total amount of grants sanctioned by the Centre to the State Governments in the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether this amount has been fully utilised by the States;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent large-scale lapsing of grants from the Centre?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The information is given in parts II and III of Annexure VIII to the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget of the Central Government for 1960-61 which was laid before Parliament.

(b) Grants to States fall into two categories, conditional and unconditional. The latter merge in the State revenue and no question of their utilisation arises. In the case of conditional grants, they are mostly related to the actual expenditure and are, therefore, finally adjusted on the basis of their utilisation by the State Government.

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

Foreigners in Andaman Island

473 Shri Wodeyar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether some non-Indian Nationals have been externed from Andaman Island; and

(b) if so, the reason for the same?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Students in U.K. Universities

474. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Universities and other educational institutes in the U.K. have complained to the Government of India that they receive a large number of applications from Indian students who later on do not turn up for studies;

(b) if so, what is the total number of such students;

(c) what action Government propose to take to stop this practice;

(d) whether Government have enquired into the difficulties of those students for not joining the Universities and educational institutes; and

(e) if so, what they are?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 138, during 1959.

(c) Universities have been requested to tighten up their scrutiny of applications of private students for admission abroad.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Bauxite deposits in Orissa

475. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that occurrence of bauxite deposits has been recorded by the Geological Survey of India in Koraput district of Orissa;

(b) if so, what are the prospects of mining them; and

(c) what is the total estimate of these reserves?

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

(b) The prospects of mining this bauxite are not bright on account of its poor quality and the availability of better grade of bauxite in neighbouring areas.

(c) The reserves of bauxite in the northern portion of the Panchapat Mali, Koraput district have been estimated at about 14000 tons.

Majilis Itehadul-Muslimin

476. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav. Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission has recognised the "Majilis Itehadul-Musalmin" as

a political party for the consideration of allotting a separate symbol at the next general elections; and

(b) whether they have recognised it as a State Political Party or as an All India Political body?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Committee to review the Progress of Prohibition

477. { Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2640 on the 27th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Central Committee on Prohibition has completed its deliberations;

(b) what are the findings of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has made any suggestions; and

(d) if so, what are they?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Dattar): (a) to (d). The Central Prohibition Committee held its first Meeting in New Delhi on 12th and 13th November, 1960. The Committee made the following recommendations:—

I. The State Governments|Union Territories Administrations may be urged to take the following measures as a minimum programme:—

(a) discontinuance of advertisements and public inducements relating to drinking. At first, persuasive methods could be tried and, if necessary later on, legislation could be undertaken;

(b) stoppage of drinking in hotels, clubs, restaurants (except in a licensed separate side room), hostels and cinema bars.

II. (a) progressive reduction of the strength of country liquor and quantities supplied to liquor shops;

(b) closing of shops in and near specified industrial and other development project areas;

(c) removal of shops to places away from main streets and living quarters in towns and villages;

(d) taking active steps to encourage and promote the prevention of cheap and healthy soft drinks;

(e) assisting voluntary agencies in organising recreation centres;

(f) including prohibition as an item of constructive work in C.D. Blocks and Social Welfare Extension Projects, Social Education Programme, Public Relations and other Welfare activities;

(g) educative propaganda may be carried out in a systematic and planned way. The services of voluntary welfare organisations and social workers might be enlisted. The influence of womenfolk might be utilised, through women clubs, women welfare organisations to wean away those habituated to drinking.

III. The fraudulent use of tinctures|medicinal|toilet|and other spirituous preparations, particularly in dry areas may be checked through the enforcement of Drugs Act and necessary Excise Acts and Regulations.

IV. It was the general view that a ten mile dry belt may be provided in the adjoining dry areas of other States.

V. The State Governments|Union Territories' Administrations be requested to send their detailed reports regarding the position of illicit distillation, especially in dry areas and suggestions to check it. These would be considered in the next meeting of the Central Prohibition Committee.

जम्मू व काश्मीर में सैनिक जवान

४७८. श्री खुशवक्त राय: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जम्मू व काश्मीर में नियुक्त कितने सैनिक जवानों को उनके परिवारों के रहने के लिये क्वार्टर दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) कितने जवानों ने अपने परिवारों को अपने साथ रखा हुआ है ; और

(ग) कितने जवानों को परिवार भत्ता मिलता है और उसकी राशि कितनी है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया):

(क) तथा (ख). सरकार के विचार में इस प्रकार की सूचना प्रकट करना लोक हित में नहीं है ।

(ग) चाहे जम्मू काश्मीर में हों, चाहे कहीं और, सैनिक सेवीवर्ग को किसी प्रकार का कोई परिवार भत्ता स्वीकार्य नहीं है ।

जम्मू व काश्मीर में सैनिक अफसर

४७९. श्री खुशवक्त राय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जम्मू व काश्मीर में नियुक्त कितने सैनिक अफसरों को उनके परिवारों के रहने के लिये क्वार्टर दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) कितने अफसर अपने परिवारों को अपने साथ रखते हैं और कितनों के परिवार आस-पास के कस्बों में रहते हैं ; और

(ग) कितने अफसरों को परिवार भत्ता मिलता है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया):

(क) तथा (ख). सरकार के विचार में इस प्रकार की सूचना प्रकट करना लोक हित में नहीं है ।

(ग) चाहे जम्मू काश्मीर में हों, चाहे कहीं और, अफसरों को किसी प्रकार का परिवार भत्ता स्वीकार्य नहीं है ।

Agricultural Colony for S.C. and S.T. in Mysore State

480. { Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Agricultural Colony for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been constructed on a hillock near Kamalapuram village, Taluka Hospet, District Bellary, Mysore State under the centrally-sponsored scheme during 1958-59 or 1959-60;

(b) the amount of grant sanctioned by Government for this Colony;

(c) the number of quarters constructed and how many of them are existing;

(d) whether any additional amount was spent on reconstruction of the damaged quarters;

(e) whether these quarters were ever occupied by Agricultural Labourers or Agriculturists; and

(f) if so, the number of families occupying them?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (f). The information has been called for from the Government of Mysore and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received.

'Chenna Basavanayaka'

481. { Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Agadi:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2535 on the 9th September, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Executive Board of the Sahitya Akademi have considered the recommendation of the Kannada Advisory Board in regard to translation of the book 'Chenna

Basavanayaka' into all Indian languages;

(b) if so, the details of their decision in this regard;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that agitation against the translation of this novel is going on through out Karnatak; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to take the opinions of the Government of Mysore or of the Universities situated in the State in this regard before translating the controversial book into other Indian languages?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A few representations have been received from certain quarters in Mysore State.

(d) No, Sir.

Aquisition of Lands in Nasik

482. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 449 on the 21st February, 1958 and state:

(a) what is the further progress made in the payment of compensation for the lands acquired in Nasik District for Military purposes between the years 1951 and 1955;

(b) whether any more land has been acquired in the years 1955 to 1960;

(c) whether there is a demand by the agriculturists to pay 80 per cent. 'on account' payment instead of 50 per cent.; and

(d) what is the reaction of the Government?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 83].

(b) Yes, Sir. Only about 13 acres more.

(c) and (d). As far as Government are aware, only one person made such a demand and he has been paid accordingly. It may be mentioned that the rules as amended in September 1957 already provide that the competent authority may, at his discretion, make, to all eligible claimants 'on account' payment upto 80 per cent. of the amount which in his opinion, is likely to be assessed as compensation.

Foreign Debt

483. Shri Tyagi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of debt India owes to the foreign countries up to date; and

(b) the amount that will fall due for repayment from year to year during the next ten years?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The total outstanding debt (amount drawn less that repaid) of the Government of India as on the 1st October, 1960, to foreign countries including the debt to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, is approximately Rs. 670.80 crores. This is exclusive of the amount of Rs. 93.18 crores representing foreign debt on account of Public Sector non-Government organisation and Private sector agencies, as well as Rs. 60.71 crores due to the International Monetary Fund for the repurchase of rupees. It is also exclusive of the deferred payment liabilities in the Public and Private Sectors.

(b) In respect of the said amount of Rs. 670.80 crores, the repayment liability for the years 1961-62 to

1970-71 is estimated to be of the following order :

Year	Amount
	(Rs. crores)
1961-62	27.14
1962-63	36.89
1963-64	50.06
1964-65	30.90
1965-66	34.11
1966-67	39.00
1967-68	39.10
1968-69	37.73
1969-70	39.57
1970-71	31.89
TOTAL	366.39

Central Co-ordinating Committee for Backward Classes

484. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Achar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1140 on the 6th September, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the members of the Central Co-ordinating Committee for proper working of Welfare Schemes for Backward Classes have been nominated; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The names of the representatives to be nominated to the Committee have since been received from the Ministries concerned and the Planning Commission. The details are being finalised.

University Campus of Delhi

485. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2150 on the 6th September, 1960 and state:

(a) the details of the recommendations of the Committee constituted to enquire into the problem of law and order for the university campus of Delhi; and

(b) the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Committee are still under consideration of the authorities of the University of Delhi.

UNESCO

486. { **Shri Mohan Swarup:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the UNESCO's Social Centre on the social implications of industrialisation which is at present situated in Calcutta is being shifted;

(b) what are the reasons which prompted to shift this centre from an industrially advanced city to less advanced city; and

(c) what are the financial obligations of the Government of India towards this Centre?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 84.]

(c) An annual contribution of Rs. 1.66 lakhs towards the recurring costs of the Centre.

मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्र

४८७. श्री अमर सिंह शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में तहसीलवार आदिवासियों के लिये कितने छात्रावास हैं और प्रत्येक आदिवासी छात्रावास में कितने छात्र हैं ;

(ख) आदिवासियों के छात्रावासों में रहने वाले प्रत्येक आदिवासी छात्र पर केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारें प्रति मास कितना खर्च कर रही हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह खर्च समान रूप से किया जाता है या अन्यथा ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) :
(क) से (ग) तः सूचना भारत सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसके अतिरिक्त प्रश्न योजनाओं के निष्पादन सम्बन्धी प्रशासकीय व्यौरे से सम्बन्धित है, जो कि केवल मात्र राज्य सरकारों का विषय है।

मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासी

४८८. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के किन-किन जिलों में आदिवासी छात्रावासों को सीधे केन्द्र से वित्तीय सहायता मिल रही है।

(ख) किन-किन जिलों में ये छात्रावास राज्य सरकार चला रही है ; और

(ग) ये विभिन्न प्रगालियां अपनाने के क्या विशेष कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) :
(क) मध्य प्रदेश में किसी आदिवासी छात्रावास को सीधे केन्द्र से कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं मिलती है।

(ख) भारत सरकार के पास सूचना प्राप्य नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में ऐतिहासिक स्मारक

४८९. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के कौन-कौन से ऐतिहासिक स्मारक इस समय केन्द्रीय पुरातत्व विभाग के संरक्षण में हैं ; और

(ख) भारत सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में माण्डू, दुर्ग और बग गुफा की देख-भाल के लिये १९५९-६० में कितनी राशि व्यय की?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : (क) चूंकि ऐसे स्मारकों की सूची में तीन सौ से भी ज्यादा स्मारक आते हैं, यह सूची पुरातत्व विभाग में देखी जा सकती है।

(ख) (१) माण्डू किला ३९,४३१.७७ रु०

(२) बाग गुफा ७,०४५.९१ रु०

विभाजन ऋण

४९०. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत को पाकिस्तान से विभाजन ऋण के रूप में कितनी धनराशि लेनी है ; और

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तान उपरोक्त राशि का व्याज सहित भुगतान करेगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :
(क) अभी तक यह तय नहीं हुआ कि पाकिस्तान को बटवारे का कितना कर्ज भारत को देना है। २३ नवम्बर से २६ नवम्बर, १९६० तक नयी दिल्ली में होने वाले भारत और पाकिस्तान के वित्त-मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में जिन माली मामलों में और आगे बातचीत होने वाली है उनमें से यह भी एक है।

(ख) जी हां।

झाबुआ में लौह अयस्क की खानें

४६१. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में झाबुआ की लौह अयस्क की खानों से कच्चा लोहा कौनसी कम्पनी निकालती है; और

(ख) उपरोक्त कम्पनी के मालिक सरकार को कितना वार्षिक या ठेके का धन देत हैं ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुआ जिले में कुछ निम्न श्रेणी के कच्चे लोहे के निक्षेप हैं, परन्तु कोई भी पार्टी किसी भी खान को चला नहीं रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में लौह अयस्क

४६२. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत २ या ३ वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुआ और धार जिलों में लौह अयस्क का पता लगाने के लिये कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया था; और

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

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Coal Supply to Punjab

493. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is short supply of coal for major Government works in the Punjab State

and some of the works are held up; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to ease the situation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) There has been a general shortage of slack coal for brick burning purposes and it is possible that some of the Government works in the Punjab may have been affected on this account.

(b) For the purpose of rail movement, brick burning coal has almost the lowest priority compared to coal for other categories of consumers. However, special arrangements have been made to rush supplies to Government works by allotment of block rakes.

Coal Production

494. { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) what is the production of coal in public sector from 1st January, 1960 to 31st October, 1960;

(b) what are the main reasons for the shortfall, if any, in the target of production;

(c) whether any steps are being contemplated to step up production; and

(d) whether any change in the administrative set-up of the National Coal Development Corporation is envisaged?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 4.7 million tons by the National Coal Development Corporation and 2.0 million tons by the Singareni Collieries Company, making a total of 6.7 million tons.

(b) and (c). There was no significant shortfall in the production from the Singareni Collieries Company. The output from the mines of the

National Coal Development Corporation was, however, below the target set for this period. This is because of the inherent difficulties in developing new mines in virgin areas. The production in October from these mines has risen to 0.56 million tons, which works out to an annual rate of 6.72 million tons, and this improvement is expected to be maintained. All arrangements on ground would have been established by the National Coal Development Corporation by the end of March 1961 for a production commensurate with their Second Plan target of 13.5 million tons. It should be possible to attain the full targeted rate of output well within the first year of the Third Plan.

(d) The question of reorganising the National Coal Development Corporation to enable them to cope with the target of additional production that will be allotted to them during the Third Plan is under Government's consideration, and a final decision is expected to be taken in the near future.

Soft Coke in Delhi

495. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of soft coke in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for supply of soft coke?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. But the usual steps have been taken to maintain adequate stocks with dealers.

Smuggling of Indian Coins

496. Dr. Samantsinh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a well organised team that carries on regular

smuggling of Indian coins through Nepal and Ceylon;

(b) if so, since how long this is being carried on and how many cases have been detected during 1960; and

(c) what is the total amount involved, number of persons with their nationalities and the number of persons prosecuted so far?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) As far as Government are aware, the answer is in the negative.

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

Rourkela Steel Plant

497. Dr. Samantsinh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the cause of cracks at the top of the first blast furnace of the Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) when was this detected, the total loss, anticipated cost and time of repair; and

(c) who is responsible for this breakage and what action has been taken against him?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No cracks have appeared at the top of the first blast furnace of the Rourkela Steel Plant.

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

Vijnan Mandirs

498. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 330 on the 11th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the question of adding a cultural wing to the Vijnan Mandirs has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the amount of money to be involved in such addition?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes. The Assessment Committee has recommended against the addition of a cultural wing to Vijnan Mandirs. The Ministry has accepted this recommendation and the proposal has been dropped.

(b) Does not arise.

Violation of Air-space

499. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Chinese plane intruded into Sikkim on the 29th October, 1960; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Geological Survey of Pawagadh and Junagadh

501. Shri M. M. Gandhi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether geological survey was conducted of Pawagadh area of Panch Mahals District and Junagadh area of Junagadh District of Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir. The Pavagadh Hills of Panch Mahals district were examined by the Geological Survey of India in 1958 to study the association of the acid and basic volcanic rocks. The investigation of Girnar Hills in Junagadh area was undertaken in 1958 to study alkaline rock types and associated basalts.

(b) The acid and basic flows are considered to be independent flows in Pavagadh Hills. The work in Girnar is continuing.

Next Draw of Prize Bonds

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the next draw for prize bonds is fixed on 1st December, 1960;

(b) if so, in how many places; and

(c) how are the denominational series to be allocated for various centres at which draw will be held?

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

(b) At nine places viz., Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi, Madras, Bangalore, Nagpur, Patna, Lucknow and Hyderabad.

(c) The allocation of series for the draw at each centre is, as far as possible, made with reference to the bonds sold in the areas near about that centre. The series allotted to each centre for the second Prize Bonds draw are given below:

Name of the centre	Series allotted	
	Rs. 100/- denomina- tion	Rs. 5/- denomina- tion
(1)	(2)	(3)
Bombay	E, H and V	AC, AH, and AQ
Calcutta	J, M and Q	AD, AJ and AR
New Delhi	A and C	AA and AG
Madras	B, D and L	AL, AP and AT
Bangalore	K and U	AM and AN
Nagpur	F	AF
Hyderabad	G	AE
Lucknow	..	AK
Patna	..	AB

जिला आगरा में बटेश्वर के मन्दिर

५०३. श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिला आगरा में ४०० वर्ष पुराने बटेश्वर के मन्दिर अब गिरने लगे हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन मन्दिरों को केन्द्रीय पुरातत्व विभाग के नियन्त्रण में लाने का है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : (क) और (ख) अधीक्षक, पुरातत्व, आगरा मण्डल जल्दी ही इन मंदिरों का मुलाहजा करने जा रहे हैं। मुलाहजे के बाद कोई मंदिर संरक्षण के योग्य समझा गया तो उसे रक्षित घोषित कर दिया जायेगा।

Trench Accident at Rourkela

504. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to lay a statement on the Table regarding the Trench accident at Rourkela on 1st November, 1960?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): At about 12.15 P.M. on the 1st November, 1960, a trench that was being dug near the Hot Mill Road in the Rourkela Steel Plant caved in burying three unskilled workers of the Contractor. Two of the workers died on the spot while the third has been admitted in the Hospital with injuries. A detailed report on the accident is awaited.

12 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

EXPLOSION IN BOMBAY

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of adjournment motions on the following:

"Immediate need to discuss the explosion on 18th November, 1960

1323 (Ai) LS—5.

in Bombay resulting in death of 11 people....

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Fourteen now.

Mr. Speaker: "...including 3 children and serious injuries to 38 people. It is further reported that more people who were admitted in the hospital have died."

There are three adjournment motions on this. Normally I do not admit this, but when there was a similar case relating to some accident in Calcutta, questions were put in the House and hon. Shri K. C. Reddy, I think, said that he would appoint a committee or ask the investigator to go and make enquiries. Let me ascertain from the hon. Minister what the situation is.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): In the case of the Calcutta accident we were told that inspection by the eastern circle was not done frequently as was expected. I would like the hon. Minister to state whether in respect of the Bombay circle in this case there has been any complaint about lack of inspection.

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): From the information that we have at our disposal we learn that the accident occurred in a bangle shop where they had stored plastic materials, selenium powder, cadmium sulphate and some drums supposed to have contained acetone, lot of aluminium foil for packing purposes, glass bangles and acetate sheets and some ordinary paper materials. It is understood that the godown was not licensed by the Bombay Corporation, as it should normally have been, for storing inflammable materials. None of the materials is covered by the Petroleum Act or the rules made thereunder including the Cinematograph films Rules, and as such the Department of Explosives is not concerned with the licensing of this godown. The Bombay Corporation is

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

concerned with the control of these premises. Enquiries by the local authorities are in progress. A detailed report is expected in a day or two. According to reports, not verified, 17 died and over 50 were injured.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Recently certain explosions took place at Firozabad which happens to be the centre of the glass bangle industry. I want to know whether this shop, which is reported to be a glass bangle shop was owned by some body from Firozabad, and if so the man who owned that shop.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as the Central Government is concerned, we are responsible only for the working of the Indian Explosives Act of 1884 and the Petroleum Act of 1934.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is not aware of those details.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: These details, of course, I am not aware of.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): In the case of such accidents, how is it that we have always to table adjournment motions and get statements? When a serious accident takes place anywhere, is it not possible for the Minister to make a statement *suo motu*?

Mr. Speaker: I am really sorry that there is always an attempt on the part of some Members to vest this House with jurisdiction over matters over which this House has no jurisdiction. We forget very often that there are other representative institutions in this country. It is a federal structure, not a unitary Government. Therefore, whatever might be the temptation, and however serious an accident might be, I am not going to allow enlargement of the jurisdiction of this House and make hon. Members responsible for things for which they are not, under the Constitution, responsible at all.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): May I ask for some information?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow. They can ask for information about what happens in Los Angeles. I do not give my consent to this adjournment motion.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Can I seek some information from the hon. Home Minister?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister has definitely stated that this does not come under the Explosives Act.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How does he know it?

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Without making a proper enquiry.

Mr. Speaker: To the extent they have made enquiries, this does not come under the Explosives Act. It is bangle manufacture for which the licence ought to have been taken from the Corporation. I do not know why the Corporation did not give the licence. Hon. Members who are in the Corporation will put that question and elicit the answer.

OVERTURNING OF DREDGER IN THE HOOGHLY

Mr. Speaker: I will proceed to the next adjournment motion:

"Immediate need to discuss the Dredger disaster in the Hooghly river on Friday the 18th November, 1960 resulting in loss of lives of nearly 18 people including foreigners."

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I would like to remind hon. Members that after they table the adjournment motion, if, in addition to what they have stated there, they want a clarification on any particular point, they may ask for it. At this stage I am not going to allow

them to discuss this matter, and state anything more.

Shri Chaudhuri may ask a question if he wants an answer with respect to any particular matter.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Some of us were privileged to be on board this dredger in 1959 and we know that this was a very sturdy dredger. Not only was it at anchor....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I am asking a question, but in order to make the question intelligible, I have to say something.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): The fact is that this dredger did not belong either to the Central Government or the Calcutta Port Trust. It belonged to a Dutch firm who are under contract to clear one of the things which are interrupting the passage in the Hoogly. It was not a dredger worked by machinery at all. It was tied on both sides, but unfortunately, the spring tide which arose at the time was much higher than was anticipated. I do not think even the Dutch firm anticipated it, because it went up as much as 19½ ft., which is unusual; and a rope having cut aside from the star-board side, the dredger turned over and is now lying on the star-board side. The result was that 12 Dutchmen—because it was a Dutch firm which was doing this dredging for the Calcutta Port Trust—died and also six Indians. One of them was Ceylonese really, not Indian. Out of this, only three bodies have been recovered so far. That is the report I have had from the Port Trust. As soon as this happened, we telephoned the Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust, and this is the information we have received. They were in the fifth stage of the dredging operations, and this is no doubt unfortunate, but an enquiry is being made by the Port Nautical Advi-

ser, and then we will get fuller details which I will place before the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): In recent times the Port Commissioners have had quite a number of accidents, and this particular dredger was in operation in co-operation with the personnel of the Port Commissioners. I would like to know whether this dredger had got its certificate of sailability, and whether Government now proposes to set up a commission of enquiry under the Indian Shipping Act in which there is provision for it.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am aware of what she is pointing out, but as I have said, our Nautical Adviser is going into it, and if we find that a committee is necessary, we shall do what we think is right.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the tare weight, that is, the weight of the ship was 1300 tons, and the weight of the ship with all the goods in it was about 2200 tons. I want to know whether this overloading was also one of the reasons, because, according to the report that appeared in the *Anand Bazar Patrika*, the work was going on for all the twenty-four hours of the day. May I know whether arrangements were made to save the lives? Were there no arrangements actually in that particular ship?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As I explained, the dredger overturned quickly, and they had not anticipated it. Naturally, everything was done, but the accident was so sudden that it was impossible to do anything.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether prior warning about the coming of the bore was given to all the persons concerned who were working on the Lower Hooghly, because tidal bores are quite common at this time? May I know whether prior meteorological warnings were given?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am aware of all that the hon. Member says, but at

[Dr. P. Subbarayan].

the same time, I would like to point out that I have given all the information that is in my possession at the present moment.

Mr. Speaker: The matter is under investigation.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Actually, the question that I wanted to ask has been partly covered by Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri's question. As you know, Sir, warnings are usually given when a bore comes; also, usually, all the connecting wires are examined...

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is giving information.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: I want to know whether the connecting wires were examined.

Mr. Speaker: The matter is under investigation. The hon. Minister has placed before the House all the information that he now possesses. After investigation is made, he will try to keep the House informed.

I do not see any reason to give my consent to this adjournment motion.

REPORTED ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA IN BORDER DISTRICTS

Mr. Speaker: There is a third adjournment motion which reads thus:

"The situation of insecurity and subversion emerging out of the fact, as reported in *The Statesman*, dated 21st November, 1960, that 'the Communists have stepped up their propaganda in the newly-created northern border districts ... The propaganda being conducted through speeches, hand-written and printed literature and at secret meetings tends to justify the Chinese territorial claims on Indian soil'."

Has the hon. Minister anything to say regarding this kind of propaganda on the border?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I make a submission on this, before the Prime Minister makes a statement? The whole of this northern border is honeycombed with secret societies and anti-social and treasonable elements, and there are agents of Chinese expansionism that persist in the perversity, calculated perversity, I would say, that in the matter of this dispute, it is India and not China that is in the wrong; and Kalimpong, that was described by Peking once as the command centre of the rebellion in Tibet has, of late, become the spy centre for a particular country. There, all kinds of dyeing and cleaning shops, eating-houses etc. are springing up like mushrooms, not ostensibly for business purposes, because they worked as centres of espionage. At the same time, posters and subversive literature are circulated in this area and in the adjoining sensitive areas. There has been a systematic campaign against India in this particular area. If you visit Darjeeling and go to a tea estate there, in the houses of a certain community, you will find only three pictures, the pictures of Durga, the picture of Kali and the picture of Mao Tse Tung. This is the atmosphere that we are having in the northern areas.

In spite of the statement that the hon. Prime Minister made with pointed reference to this during his reply to the foreign affairs debate in August in this House and in the other House, Government have left these areas open for such infiltration. And we are afraid that a national tragedy might occur out of this negligence or because of this negligence on the part of Government.

Therefore, I want this motion to be admitted as an adjournment motion, and there must be discussion on it.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As the hon. Member has said, I myself, drew the attention of the

House in August last, to certain attempts being made by persons, presumed to be members of the Communist Party, in doing propaganda in these border areas.

So far as this particular motion is concerned, it refers more particularly to the newly-created northern border districts. The hon. Member, however, has spoken chiefly about Kalimpong and other places.

Shri Hem Barua: I said, particularly Kalimpong.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Maybe, I am not sure. So far as I know, there is no district in Kalimpong newly created. In fact, it never struck me that it might apply to Kalimpong at all. Of course, we are aware of Kalimpong, and the West Bengal Government are constantly in touch with the situation, and they take such steps as they consider necessary. This particular motion refers rather to the areas in Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh etc.

It is a fact that this kind of propaganda has continued to take place there. After I made that statement in August here, there was much objection raised in a particular press connected with the Communist Party, to my having made that statement here; it said that it was not justified. The fact is that probably this kind of thing has continued, though on a somewhat less public scale; previously, it was rather public, then it became, I cannot call it exactly secret, but still it has toned down somewhat, and more of it was in small meetings; and the propaganda was of the type mentioned by the hon. Member, mostly in regard to frontier troubles with China, that China was right, that our Government of India was wrong, that China wanted a settlement, but we do not want a settlement and so on and so forth, and that a basic proposition is that whatever the facts etc. may be, a socialist country; that is, a socialist country like China cannot possibly commit aggression at all; that

is a basic assumption with which probably most hon. Members here will not agree. However, this kind of thing has continued.

Mr. Speaker: Does it mean that whatever they take is their own property?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No. They are so virtuous that they can never commit sin; it means that; it means that virtue is inherent in them.

Shri Vajpayee: They only liberate, they do not commit aggression.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think this matter has come very well before the notice of the State Governments concerned. They are quite aware of this; they are taking action, wherever they think necessary. If any further action is necessary, they or the Government of India will certainly take it. They have taken some action in regard to individuals or others.

But I should like to point out that while all this is happening there, to say that it is creating a situation of insecurity or subversion in the border is not correct. It is being done by odd individuals making speeches or having private talks or distributing some paper etc. That certainly, I admit. But there is no question of insecurity in our border areas, or of subversion being noticeable in those areas.

I do not know what profit it will do to have a discussion in an adjournment motion on this question.

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow, we are having the foreign affairs debate . . .

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central) rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have heard the hon. Member who has tabled the adjournment motion.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The name of the Communist Party has been

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

brought in by way of an adjournment motion.....

Mr. Speaker: It is there in the adjournment motion.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I do not wish to associate the Prime Minister with the practice of Communist-baiting wherever a chance offers itself. I do want to say, since the party's activities have been mentioned, that on the last occasion, in this House, I had asked the Prime Minister to specify concretely the instances where it has come to his notice that members of the Communist Party are taking part in subversive propaganda in the border. It is very necessary for us also, as members of the Communist Party, who among us, if any, are conducting the kind of propaganda which is sometimes being alleged against us.

An. Hon. Member: Oh! you do not know?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: On that occasion, I did not get a concrete reply, and today I am told that perhaps the methods of these allegedly communist people have changed, and they are behaving privately, and not in as public a manner as before.

Now, all these are allegations in the air. I want to put it as quietly and as mildly as possible: we are functioning here and we are here to answer whatever charges are made against us. If the charges are made against us in the courts of law of our country—it is open to anybody to do so—we can defend ourselves, if that becomes necessary. But by way of adjournment motions, by way of answers to the kind of discussion which is started by certain Members of this House in this part of the House to go on making reflections on the Communist Party, when we have made our position very clear that we ourselves want to know who among us, if any, are conducting treasonable propaganda in private or in public in

these border areas, does not appear to be proper. So I do not see why this kind of proceeding should persist. Hence I would beg of you to exercise your discretion in this matter and see that unnecessarily and gratuitously the waters are not muddied by references which help nobody at all.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): May I ask Shri H. N. Mukerjee whether the Communist Party has any members or workers in these areas and whether any inquiry has been made by the Party itself as to the sort of activities they are conducting there?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I may tell you, as the hon. Minister has put this question in the House to me, actually the Secretary of our Party, as far as I know—I have got a copy of the letter—has written to the Prime Minister so that we can get some assistance from the Prime Minister in finding it out. Because as far as we are concerned, we do not know of anybody in our ranks who is conducting subversive propaganda. If there are any, the Home Minister with his *danda* is there to do whatever he can against us.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): Recently the Communist Party has put forward a demand that an autonomous State should be created in Northern Bengal. My esteemed friend, Shri H.N. Mukerjee, also went there and he advocated it.

Mr. Speaker: What State? A separate autonomous northern State?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes. My hon. friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, also went there and addressed several meetings and there he has advocated it. I would like to know from him what sort of autonomy he wants to be given to Northern Bengal, whether it is going to be of the Chinese or Russian type.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: There is no question—I never advocated it—of the separation of certain areas of West Bengal or the Gurkhas, Nepalese-speaking people who form about 80 per cent of the population there. There is no question of the separation of that area from West Bengal. But there is a long-standing demand on the part of the Gurkhas of that region that there should be inside the State of West Bengal a kind of regional autonomous arrangement (*Interruptions*). In view of recent happenings in Assam and the talk about amendment of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, the Gurkhas today are very keen—they are naturally—to have in their area an autonomous arrangement. Congress Members of Parliament, including Shri Manen, speaking about it in this House have supported this idea of regional autonomy for the Gurkhas but always inside the State of West Bengal. Because a particular paper, which I shall not name, absolutely falsely says that there has been propaganda about the separation of this area from West Bengal, my hon. friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, who is supposed to be well-informed, puts this question. This is the demand of the people of that area supported by the Congress Party, the Communist Party and also the PSP.... (*Interruptions*). This is a demand to be examined in the present context of our country.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether Government intend to introduce any measure to put a curb on such activities in the entire northern area?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is the main point (*Interruptions*).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member opposite reminded me that he had previously also asked me to give particulars. That is true. I had hesitated to give a list of names and other things. Normally it is not done. But I have here two or three, not from the list, but they happen to here, and I shall read them out. Apart from this, I should like to point out that I am not used to baiting the Com-

munist Party or any other Party. What I said was that even the Communist Party, as is well-known, is at the present moment pulling in different directions. The Communist Party of Bengal—I speak naturally subject to correction—is pulling in one direction, opposed to the general wishes expressed by the all-India Party. So also I think the Communist Party of Punjab, microscopic as it is, is pulling in a different direction again. I am just mentioning one or two names rather reluctantly. But I do not want this to be treated as a kind of precedent for the future.

“At the District Executive Committee meeting of the CPI held on October 8 at Darjeeling, S.N. Mazumdar, MLA, of the Communist Party urged CPI workers to conduct propaganda on the Sino-Indian border issue on the lines that China would never attack India and any propaganda to the contrary was designed to bring the CPI into disrepute that China had granted regional autonomy to the minority communities and she was manning her borders to meet likely aggression by America through Indian territory; and that China would help India in the event of an attack on India by Pakistan”.

“At a secret meeting of CPI workers held at Garhwal on April 18, 1960, Krishna Bhatt, endorsed the claim of China over certain parts of India and said that there were two villages near Joshimath in Chamoli District, namely, Chanyee and Thanyee, which clearly indicated that these areas were under Chinese occupation at one time”.

“At a secret meeting of the Party held at Simla on 14th September 1960, Kameshwar Pandit, Secretary of the Himachal Pradesh Council said that India should give concessions to the Chinese in Ladakh by acknowledging their suzerainty over the disputed area

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

through which the Chinese had constructed a road, while on the eastern border, China should withdraw her claim to the territory situated across the MacMahon line in India".

I have casually mentioned two or three cases, but this is the nature of the cases through which information reaches us in considerable numbers from time to time. It is because of that that I made the statement I had previously made.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): May I know what is the source of the information? . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members will kindly bear with me. We are having a discussion on foreign affairs tomorrow and if hon. Members get a chance, they may say what they like with a view to strengthen the defences in the northern border.

Shri Tangamani: It was contradicted in the newspapers.

Mr. Speaker: I have already admitted the motion. It comes up for discussion tomorrow.

So far as this matter is concerned, enough has been said. Shri H. N. Mukerjee raised a point and appealed to me. If any allegation is made against any member of the Communist Party or any other Party working in this House as a member, I would hesitate and would even call him before I read it out in the House. But the adjournment motion refers to Communists—the 'Communists have stepped up propaganda' and so on.

Shri Tangamani: By Congressmen.

Mr. Speaker: It is not Congressmen. If a Congressmen behaves in a like manner and says that part of the territory which has been occupied by the Chinese belongs to the Chinese, certainly it is open to him to move an

adjournment motion here to seek clarification. Then the hon. Minister would also say whether those meetings have been held or not. There is no good interrupting me like this. It is a serious matter.

So far as India is concerned, by no label can any man escape if he does anything contrary to the interests of India. And I am here to allow reasonable discussion of all these matters. I am interested in safeguarding, along with hon. Members of this House, the interests of this country. It is not a question of a label. Whoever he might be, including Member of this House, if serious allegations are made and he has no explanation to offer, I will certainly allow this House to go into the matter, if the interests of India require it.

So far as this matter is concerned, it is clear that there are certain activities going on. The Government also are aware of it. They have taken note of it. The only point is whether I must allow an adjournment motion on that. To say that merely because Communists are referred to, I ought not to allow it or bring it up is not right. No Party will be allowed to do anything which is subversive. When serious allegations are made, depending upon newspaper reports and also supported by the statement of the hon. the Prime Minister, here, I would certainly have allowed this adjournment motion but for the fact that this matter is coming up in some form or other tomorrow. I am not allowing it now for the reason that it comes up tomorrow.

Shri Hem Barua: Are you going to allow a foreign affairs debate tomorrow?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

12:30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATISTICAL INFORMATION re:
PREVENTIVE DETENTION ACT

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of 'Statistical information regarding the working of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, during the period 31st December 1959 to 30th September 1960'. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2446/60].

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sir, may I request that, before we begin the discussion on the Preventive Detention Bill, the Home Minister may be pleased to gather some more up-to-date information and lay it also on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: He will note it.

STATEMENT re: FINANCE MINISTER'S
VISIT ABROAD

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Statement on my recent visit to the U.K. and the U.S.A. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2447/60].

Statement Re: Flood Situation

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement on the flood situation in the country and the flood control programme. [Placed in Library: See No: LT-2448/60]:

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Sir, there was a notice of an adjournment motion in connection with which you were pleased to direct the Minister to make a statement on this. I would like to know whether this statement includes the damages which were caused in Madras as a result of the

cyclone which visited Madras city yesterday. May I know whether this is an up-to-date statement or a statement which does not include the havoc which was caused by the cyclone in Madras city yesterday?

Mr. Speaker: Does the statement include a reference to the damage caused by a cyclone yesterday at Madras? How old is this statement?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: It includes also Madras.

Mr. Speaker: The newspapers report that even yesterday some severe damage has been caused by a cyclone in Madras. Does this statement include that also?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: It does not include that, Sir.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL
FINANCE CORPORATION

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1960 along with the Statement showing the Assets and Liabilities and Profit and Loss Account of the Corporation under subsection (3) of Section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2449/60].

12:31½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FIFTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

12-32 hrs.

MAHENDRA PARTAB SINGH ESTATES (REPEAL) BILL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to move that the Bill to repeal the Mahendra Pratap Singh Estates Act, 1923 and to provide for matters incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

Sir, you are aware that in 1958, an hon. Member, Shri Patei, had brought forward a Private Member's Bill in this very respect which was wider in nature.

12-33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

When the matter was taken up for consideration, the Prime Minister intervened and expressed his support to the object of the Bill; but pointed out that there were certain constitutional difficulties for the acceptance of the Bill in the form in which it had been brought forward. That was the reason why, after some discussion, the matter was postponed.

Last session a statement was made that, in view of certain fairly serious difficulties in connection with Shri Patel's Bill, Government considered it proper to bring forward their own Bill; and this Bill has now been placed before the House for its consideration.

The points are very brief. As you are aware, an honourable member of this House, Raja Mahendra Pratap, was held by the British Government in 1915 to have been guilty of seditious or disloyal acts. On account of that circumstance, according to their notions, they attached his property in the first instance. Then, they were not satisfied with the mere attachment of the property; and in 1923, before the Central Legislative Assembly a Bill was brought forward for the purpose of forfeiting his property altogether. That Bill was passed by

the Central Legislature, according to which all the property that he had—it consisted of different types of property including a zamindari—was confiscated. It had also been provided therein that it would be open to the then Government of India to grant any property to Raja Mahendra Pratap's son. Accordingly, the Bill was passed in 1923; and next year, on 7-9-24, the then Government of India granted the property to Raja Mahendra Pratap's son, Raja Prem Pratap Singh. By the *Sanad* certain conditions were laid down, to which I shall make a very brief reference subsequently.

But, since then, as per the terms of this *Sanad*, Raja Prem Pratap Singh, son of Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh, had been in possession of this property till he died in 1947. Thereupon the property devolved on Raja Prem Pratap Singh's son, Raja Amrit Pratap Singh, who is now living. The property had been taken possession of for some time, during his minority, by the U.P. Court of Wards. Subsequently, they relinquished their superintendence over the property.

In the meantime, in the U.P. Legislature an Act was passed for the abolition of zamindaris. In Raja Mahendra Pratap's original property there was a large zamindari also. That zamindari came to be abolished; and according to the terms laid down in the U.P. Zamindari Abolition Act, the estate was taken over. Certain moneys, by way of compensation, were given to the Court of Wards on behalf of the grandson of Raja Mahendra Pratap, namely, Raja Amrit Pratap Singh.

Some other property also came to be sold for the purpose of the repayment of certain debts of the estate. Barring this, the property remained with the Court of Wards. But subsequently, they relinquished their superintendence; and the property has remained with Raja Mahendra Pratap

Singh as the natural guardian of the grandson, Raja Amrit Pratap Singh.

At present the estate consists of different kinds of properties. There are certain houses, there are lands, bonds and also a number of other classes of property.

Naturally, after Independence the question arose—and Shri Patel brought forward a Bill for the purpose of repealing this Act completely. So, far as the repeal is concerned, Government were in favour. But, Shri Patel, in the course of his Bill, in clause 4 had laid down certain further provisions to constitutionality as also the constitutional propriety of which had to be considered. He wanted the estate that had now devolved on Raja Amrit Pratap Singh ought to be divested from him and revested in Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh. Therefore, the whole question had to be considered by Government. They also consulted the State Government and had also the highest legal advice so far as the constitutionality of the proposal was concerned. After taking every advice, Government came to the conclusion that it was open to Parliament to repeal the Act altogether. Government and the Parliament have powers to repeal this obnoxious Act of 1923 and, therefore, this Bill had been brought forward. Meanwhile this 1923 Act had exhausted itself when, as per the terms of the Act, the property was taken from Raja Mahendra Pratap and annexed to the Government of India. It empowered the Government of India to grant the property to the only son of Raja Mahendra Pratap and that was also done: there was a *Sanad* to this effect and you will see that the *Sanad* also exhausted itself. In that *Sanad* a number of clauses have been laid down. The first clause or the preamble has become entirely out of date and anomalous. no independent Government in India can call upon Raja Mahendra Pratap to be loyal to the British Government. There are two more clauses with which we are not directly concerned here but which have a bearing on the

question as to whether the *Sanad* should or should not be completely repealed. There were certain re-atives of the family to whom maintenance had to be given. So far as those clauses are concerned, they will have to remain because the beneficiaries under the terms of the *Sanad* are entitled to certain advantages by way of maintenance or provisions, etc. Those provisions are innocuous and perhaps they are necessary. But there are two further provisions which are completely objectionable and we have provided in respect of one provision that it should be cancelled and the other should be modified. There is what may be called a vindictive provision in the *Sanad* that no maintenance should be given by the grantee—then the son and now the grandson of Raja Mahendra Pratap—to Raja Mahendra Pratap. That is a highly objectionable condition and we have said that it ought to be repealed. The British Government were intent upon seeing to it that he did not get even any indirect benefit and for that purpose a further condition was laid down that no part of the property should be alienated either by the grantee or his heirs to Raja Mahendra Pratap. That is a hard and unconscionable condition and we have said that this condition should not be there any more. By clause 2 we have stated that Mahendra Pratap Estates Act of 1923 is hereby repealed. That is complete. In clause 3 we say:

“On and from the commencement of this Act, all conditions and provisions attached to the *Sanad* granted to Prem Partap Singh.

- (a) prohibiting his heirs to render assistance or support to Mahendra Pratap Singh either pecuniarily or otherwise in any manner whatsoever, or
- (b) in so far as they prohibit his heirs to alienate any property referred to in the *Sanad* to Mahendra Pratap Singh without the sanction of the Government,

shall cease to have an effect.”

[Shri Datar]

So, the *Sanad* will now be bereft of these highly objectionable clauses to which I have already made a reference. My hon. friend Shri Patel brought forward an amendment. Some other hon. Members have also brought forward certain amendments. The sponsors of these amendments desire that the property now in possession of the grandson of Raja Mahendra Pratap should be divested and it should be re-vested in him. However much we may desire this thing to happen and however sympathetic we may be to this proposition, a new position has arisen after the inauguration of the Constitution. I would not go into the details over all these points but I will generally point out that there is no provision in the Constitution whereby the property of one citizen of India can be taken from him and vested in another. As the House is aware, there is a provision that under certain circumstances, in public interest, it is open to the Government to compulsorily acquire the property of a person after the grant of compensation. There are a number of provisions and I need not refer to them but I may point out that the Acts, etc. which were in force prior to the commencement of the Constitution were validated and saved by article 13 of our Constitution. The 1923 Act has completely exhausted itself: the property was taken away from him and given by a *Sanad* to his then living son. I would request the hon. Members to consider the difficulties that arise in accepting their amendments. Certain Fundamental Rights have been given to the citizens of India under article 19, etc. These rights can be curtailed under certain circumstances, provided certain property has to be compulsorily acquired in public interest by the Government of India or by the State Government. There also, it would not be open for the Government to acquire property compulsorily unless compensation is paid. So, these questions were very carefully and anxiously considered by the legal advisers of the Government

of India and they came to the conclusion that in our Constitution, there is no such provision according to which one citizen can be deprived of his property and it can straightaway be vested in some other person.

Now, such a procedure is not known to the Constitution of India. Therefore, as I have stated, however sympathetic we might be towards the objects that underlie the present amendments or the former Clause 4 of Shri Patel's Bill the difficulties are more or less insurmountable.

The hon. Law Minister points out to me that most of the important pieces or categories of property have already been not there. The zamindari attached to this house has already been taken possession of by the Government of Uttar Pradesh as the result of their Act which was passed by way of agrarian reforms. Therefore whatever property remains the question is whether at present we, the Parliament, by an Act of legislature can transfer this property from one person to another by depriving the grandson of Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh of the property that he has and can we by an enactment give the property to Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh. This is a very sure but an important question, and, as I have stated, we are governed by a written Constitution. Under the Constitution certain fundamental rights have been given to the citizens of India, and these rights have to be protected except where certain provisions have been laid down in respect of compulsory acquisition of property.

Therefore, a question arises as to whether such a property can at all be taken possession of from Raja Amrit Pratap Singh and by an Act of legislature given to Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh. This is the main difficulty, and perhaps a very great difficulty that posed itself before the Government of India. We had to accept the highest legal advice in this respect,

and therefore we could not bring forward or we could not incorporate in the short Bill that we are presenting to the Parliament any provisions for the purpose of such a divesting and consequent vesting. That point may kindly be understood by the hon. Members who have brought forward the amendments.

The last point that I have before me is a letter addressed to the hon. Home Minister by Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh. What he says in that letter is, it is true that in the preamble of the *Sanad* as also in some of the terms or conditions attached to the grant of such property certain expressions have been used which according to the British Government might have been proper but which are completely obnoxious now; and, under the circumstances, it was a suggestion placed before the Government of India that the *Sanad* itself might be completely repealed.

So far as the repeal of the *Sanad* is concerned, may I point out that if we accept the *Sanad* as it is, if we accept the basis on which the *Sanad* was given, then it laid down certain conditions. So far as those conditions are concerned, we are ignoring the obnoxious conditions altogether. We have done so all along, and therefore there is no question of maintaining any loyalty by Raja Mahendra Pratap's grantees under this *Sanad* so far as his property is concerned.

Therefore, if at all that *Sanad* has to be completely abrogated, a question arises whether we can do it. There are two points which the House will kindly take into consideration. One is, as I have stated, the *Sanad* has already exhausted itself when the property was granted to Raja Mahendra Pratap's sons. So far as the conditions are concerned, the obnoxious conditions that were laid down there have been provided against in one of the clauses of our Bill.

There are other conditions to which I have already made a reference. They provide for maintenance etc. to

certain other members. Therefore, I would assure Raja Mahendra Pratap that whatever might have been stated in the *Sanad* it has no reference to the present conditions at all. In fact, when the British Government itself was liquidated, naturally, whatever they did, so far as the laying down of such obnoxious conditions against the citizens of India was concerned, they have no value at all; and I would point out to my hon. friends that so far as those expressions are concerned they do not govern the policy of the present Government of India which is a Government on behalf of the people of India. Therefore, Sir, as the Prime Minister pointed out, the purpose of the Bill, namely, the repeal of an obnoxious Act and the removal of it from the statute-book is a point on which all the hon. Members and the Government of India are agreed.

Regarding the next question, as I have stated, as to whether in addition to the repeal something more can be done, we have done whatever was permissible under the Constitution so far as the striking down of certain obnoxious conditions was concerned. I believe, this is the utmost to which the Government of India can go. There is no question of any compulsory acquisition of the property, nor can the Constitution allow, as I have stated, the transfer of property from one citizen to another by any enactment. That can be allowed only by way of compulsory acquisition under certain circumstances in public interest and by way of compensation.

So you will find that the law as it is regarding compulsory acquisition and also compensation etc. cannot apply to the facts of this case. Under the circumstances, this is the utmost that we can do so far as the repeal of the obnoxious conditions and the consequential action that has to be taken on repeal are concerned.

I am confident, Sir, that the House will agree with the difficulties in our way caused by the constitutional structure by which we are governed. On account of these difficulties—not

[Shri Datar]

on account of any reluctance on our part—it is not possible for the Government to move further than the extent to which we have done. Therefore, Sir, I hope that the provisions of this short Bill will commend themselves to the approval of this hon. House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to repeal the Mahendra Pratap Singh Estates Act, 1923 and to provide for matters incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

Now, I have already got about six names. I find there are other hon. Members rising in their seats—at least there are six more. So far the indications are that there will be at least 12 hon. Members who would like to participate in this debate. The time allowed for this Bill is only one hour half of which has already been taken away.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): This is an important Bill.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Ten minutes for each hon. Member:

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even if I give ten minutes to each I will require two more hours. Then there are certain amendments also.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): Five minutes for each hon. Member is enough.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): May I, Sir, plead for a little extension of the time? This is a fit occasion when the nation and the Parliament will acknowledge its deep debt of gratitude to great patriot of India. Even if it is in support of the Bill, I suppose, Sir, we owe it to the nation to devote a little more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the suggestion?

13 hrs.

Shri A. K. Sen: Any time which suits the occasion.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I move:

“That the time allotted by the House on the 16th November, 1960 (Vide Fifty-sixth Report of Business Advisory Committee) for consideration and passing of the Mahendra Partab Singh Estates (Repeal) Bill, 1960 be increased from 1 hour to 2½ hours.”

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then it means two more hours from now.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That the time allotted by the House on the 16th November, 1960 (Vide Fifty-sixth Report of Business Advisory Committee) for consideration and passing of the Mahendra Partab Singh Estates (Repeal) Bill, 1960 be increased from 1 hour to 2½ hours.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, the time is extended. But again, I will have to impose the time-limit. I think ten minutes for each Member will be enough.

Shri Khadilkar: 15 minutes may be allowed for each Member.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then Shri Khadilkar himself would complain if he does not get an opportunity. That is my difficulty. There are many hon. Members who wish to express themselves. So, normally, it will be ten minutes for each, and in exceptional cases, it might be extended by a minute or two. But I request that hon. Members will themselves see that they should finish within ten minutes.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I had at one time the idea that when this Bill comes forward we should all be in a position to give it a unanimous and enthusiastic welcome. I recall what the Prime Minister said on an earlier occasion when my hon.

friend Shri P. R. Patel, speaking from this side of the House, had brought forward a Bill for the restoration to Raja Mahendra Pratap of his rightful properties. After that, I had a feeling that when Government had considered this position and brought up a Bill on its own, then we would all support it enthusiastically and unanimously. But I fear that the Bill as it stands, unamended, is such that I find it very difficult to offer it my support. I would certainly like this Bill to go through, but with the amendment as moved by my hon. friend Shri Naushir Bharucha which, I think, covers the lacuna to which my hon. friend the Minister tried to make some laboured reference a little while ago.

I must say that I regret that Government has behaved so gracelessly in regard to this matter, and if you will permit me, I would like to point out here that even the Statement of Objects and Reasons does not have one word to say in the spirit of what the Law Minister suggested a little while ago. It does not have one word to say about Raja Mahendra Pratap himself. In this House we have had many an occasion to differ from what Raja Mahendra Pratap has said from time to time and occasionally—I do not mind saying—we have found some of his ideas to be rather strange and impractical, but, all the same, there is no getting away from the fact that Raja Mahendra Pratap is part of the history of our country. When I saw him in this House, it was not as if I was meeting him for the first time. I had met him in the records of India, and I met him again in the flesh. I do hope that we in this House at long last should register our appreciation of the great work which Raja Mahendra Pratap and his colleagues tried to do once upon a time in conditions of almost unimaginable difficulty. So, I say Government has behaved so gracelessly in regard to this matter because it took Government 13 years to make up its mind and, even then, after having been goaded by a private Member's attempted Bill to bring forward this legislation to rectify at least

partly the wrong which had been done by the British Government to Raja Mahendra Pratap for having had the effrontery to challenge that Government in spite of all its might, in those days when the national movement was very weak.

I notice also—it has come only lately to my notice—that there is the successor to Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi, who used to get a footling little pension which had been stopped, and he is running from pillar to post in an attempt to find out some kind of appreciation from the Government of the country in regard to the memory of the heroic Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi. I do not want to labour that point, but I do feel that Government has behaved very gracelessly in regard to this matter and that is why I do not like the legal conundrums which were put up by the Minister. I do not like law degenerating into logomachy in the hands of those who swear by our Constitution whose spirit is clear for all to see and who resort to the Constitution in order to refuse the concept which is natural according to justice, equity and good conscience and humanity and all the virtues that you can think of.

You do not restore the properties to Raja Mahendra Pratap because you have discovered some footling, little, legal hurdle which according to your interpretation of the Constitution, you cannot surmount. Here is the amendment of my hon. friend Shri Naushir Bharucha which says that the *Sanad* should go altogether. The *Sanad* itself is so obnoxious. I am using an adjective which was repeatedly employed by my hon. friend Shri Datar—that it should go, and Shri Naushir Bharucha being a good lawyer himself has made a provision that if on account of the *Sanad* itself being abrogated some citizen of India discovers that his property rights have also been violated, which it should not be under the Constitution, then, he has a remedy. If it so happens that by means of the abrogation of the *Sanad*, which surely Parliament

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in its legislative power can bring about, if, as a result of that, some citizen of India discovers that certain property rights have been infringed, then there is the provision in this very legislation itself that he has his remedy in the appropriate court of law which will consider his reasons and which will give him some kind of compensation if that is found to be necessary. If therefore, there is in the legislation which Parliament now adopts some provision which makes sure that there would be no expropriation of anybody's property, and if there happens to be incidentally some compulsory acquisition of property, then there would be a provision for the payment of legitimate compensation according to the adjudication by a competent tribunal, then, surely, I can say that the legal objections held up repeatedly before the House by the Minister can be overridden. That is why I say that we owe it to the country, we owe it to the national movement for freedom, we owe it to the memory of generations of our fighters for independence. To do something about this matter as quickly as we can and we should do it not in a graceless manner, not in a half-hearted manner and not in a manner which does not really put Raja Mahendra Pratap in the position where he was before the British Government passed its infamous order. We are under duty bound, so to speak, to do something which would be in conscience and in all propriety due to Raja Mahendra Pratap and not only to him but to the memory of the generations of fighters for our freedom.

Therefore, I say that this Bill should be amended and it can easily be amended on the lines of what Shri Naushir Bharucha has suggested. If there is some legal lacuna, surely there are legal brains good enough to find out ways and means of plugging the loopholes, and I am sure it should be kept in mind all the time by this House that we should not do things in this kind of half-hearted fashion but

that we should go the whole hog, because we can; there is nothing really hindering our doing so and we should register our appreciation of the great work which has been done by Raja Mahendra Pratap and his many colleagues whom we forget.

I know that from time to time political sufferers go from door to door asking for doles of little sums of money at a time when some of their old colleagues who could not even perhaps undo their shoe-strings are now in positions of authority and power. That sort of thing is happening. Let us forget all about that. Let us undo the wrong which was done to Raja Mahendra Pratap and symbolically speaking do something which would mean performing our responsibility and our patriotic obligations.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): I am glad that the Government has come with a Bill, but it is a half-hearted Bill. If we pass this Bill, Raja Mahendra Pratap will be a beggar on the street, because the properties will be with his grandson and if his grandson will be pleased to maintain him, he may do so or he may throw Raja Mahendra Pratap out and make him a beggar. What for? For his loyalty to the country and for the fight he displayed for the independence of the country! For that act, the British had the power to confiscate his property and to give it to somebody who then showed loyalty to the Britishers. To us, it was disloyalty to our Motherland. For this disloyalty to the Motherland, the property taken away from Raja Mahendra Pratap was given to his son and then inherited by his grandson. Are we going to perpetuate it? Are we going to perpetuate the misdeeds of the Britishers?

By passing this Bill, we put a seal on the misdeeds of the Britishers. The Britishers had the authority to take away his property, but our present Government has not got the authority—according to the advice

given by the legal advisers to restore that property back to Raja Mahendra Pratap. The mighty Government has not got that power according to the Home Minister. This august House, which is the supreme body of the country, cannot do anything in the matter according to him. This is too much for this august House. This supreme body can do anything. The Home Minister says, the property has been given and under the Constitution we cannot take it back without paying compensation. If compensation is to be paid, this Government must pay it, because Raja Mahendra Pratap has served the country in his own way. He has been out of the country for about 31 years fighting for the independence of this country. So, if the Government pays any compensation, there is nothing wrong.

13.13 hrs.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

The second argument put forward is, the property can be taken back if it is for public interest. I say that to take back this property is in the interest of the public, because the fight for independence was the fight for the people. In fighting that fight, the properties were confiscated and so, if we return the property, it is in public interest. That should be done. I think the Home Minister and the Law Minister should put their heads together, be above the legal advisers and do something in the matter. The country desires that something should be done in this matter.

The whole argument put forward is that we cannot cancel the Sanad. A grant that is given by the Government can be cancelled by the Government. There were so many grants with the zamindars and we cancelled them. We passed legislation and took the properties. Under the tenancy law, we take away land from the land-owners and give it over to the tenant. If the tenant is not willing, the Government takes it and gives it to anybody. If that power is with the

Government, can that power not be used in this case? I fail to understand this.

Who can cancel the Sanad? It is the donor of the Sanad that can cancel the Sanad. Let us consider the Sanad as it is. Under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, the power to cancel the Sanad is with the Central Government and not with the State Government. It comes under the residuary powers. If this Government cancels the Sanad, naturally the property reverts back to the Government. The Britishers confiscated the whole property. By a grant, the Government under certain conditions gave the property to the son of Raja Mahendra Pratap. Let us consider the conditions. The first condition is:

"That the said Prem Pratap Singh and his heirs will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George the fifth, his heirs and successors according to law."

According to this, he should be loyal to the Britishers and their heirs and for this pious act, the Sanad has been granted to him. Should we go on with this condition? Should we allow this to continue for this simple act of the son, who had been disloyal to his father? For this act, we are paying a premium to his son and his heir by continuing the property.

We must find out some way. I would not say anything more, but I would request the Law Minister who is very expert in law, to be above his advisers and find out some way. Otherwise, the blot will be there. I was told a story. One man was deprived of his mango tree. After sometime, another man came and said, "You were deprived of your mango tree. I will return the mango tree to you". But that mango tree was barren, not bearing fruits. I would say the Bill before the House is a barren Bill. It does not bear any fruits. It repeals the old Act and

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nothing else. I do not understand why the Government should repeal the law.

Mr. Speaker: Would he not get back all his rights?

Shri P. R. Patel: Under the present Bill, he does not get.

Mr. Speaker: Raja Mahendra Pratap was deprived of his property by an Act and the property was conferred upon his son subject to certain conditions that he ought not to alienate it in favour of Raja Mahendra Pratap nor given him maintenance. It is as good as Raja Mahendra Pratap having gone out of existence. Then his son would have succeeded and there is no question of doing anything more to Raja Mahendra Pratap. By repealing this Act, the original Raja Mahendra Pratap's property will vest in him. Is it not so?

Shri P. R. Patel: It does not say so. That is the difficulty. If you repeal the law...

Shri Datar: I had explained the position when I made the opening speech. If necessary, I will explain the position again.

Mr. Speaker: If the original Act is repealed, what will it mean?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Nothing.

Mr. Speaker: Then will it not relate back?

Shri Datar: There is no question of relating back because immediately the property was taken over and thereafter the Act exhausted itself. Then, subsequently, under one of the provisions of the Act.

Mr. Speaker: By whom?

Shri Datar: By the British. They took the property from him. That was the main purpose of that Act.

Mr. Speaker: Was it not given to his grandson?

Shri Datar: Yes, Sir. There was another section in the said Act according to which it was open to the British Government to grant the property by a Sanad to Raja Mahendra Pratap's son. That also has been done.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The Act has exhausted itself.

Mr. Speaker: Then, whatever has happened depriving Raja Mahendra Pratap shall remain void. The object of this Bill is to repeal the original Act, which took away the property from Raja Mahendra Pratap.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): But, subsequent to that, the estate has been abolished. If I am given two minutes, I will explain the whole position. The legal position simply is this. There was the Raja Mahendra Pratap's estate in the then United Provinces. He was more or less a zamindar or jagirdar, whatever it is. Then he was deprived of his property for a treasonable act according to the then British Government, and his heirs were recognized as estate holders, jagirdars or zamindars. Thereafter, after independence, the State of Uttar Pradesh abolished all zamindari. As a result, only certain farmlands will remain with the heirs of Raja Mahendra Pratap, he now having become estate holders as grantee's heir. Now, so far as the question of divesting is concerned, our Constitution comes in the way. According to the interpretation by the Supreme Court of the provisions of the Constitution in two or three cases, there cannot be a divesting of an estate and then vesting it on another individual. That would be discrimination. That is to say, while there can be a divesting for police purposes, or for the purpose of State, or for the purpose of abolishing under article 31—you are, Sir, quite familiar with all the subsequent amendments; so far as compensation is concerned, it can be given by way of bonds or in some

such matter; in some States money is also given—there cannot be any divesting and vesting it in another person, which would be discriminatory *per se*. Therefore, when Shri Patel was talking about it, I was trying. . .

Mr. Speaker: Now we will assume that the Estates Abolition Act had not been passed. Then Raja Mahendra Pratap would have been entitled to the farmlands plus compensation. Is it not so?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Does this Bill not have the effect of restoring to Raja Mahendra Pratap all his estates?

Shri Datar: No, Sir. That is the difficulty.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Because, in the meanwhile, our Constitution has come into force. Now his son or grandson has been vested with the property. If you now divest it from that person in favour of another person, that would be clear discrimination according to the recent decisions of the Supreme Court. Government can give some pension or something like that, with which we are not concerned at present in this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know. I am not a practising lawyer and, therefore, I am not able to follow it. But I am really surprised to hear it. If an Act has been passed depriving one person of a kind of property and allowing his successor to take it, then if the Act is repealed, my feeling is that the status quo will be restored.

Shri Datar: That could have been done before the Constitution came into force. Now it cannot be done. Under the Constitution, if some property has to be acquired, it has to be for a public purpose and after paying compensation.

Mr. Speaker: I do not treat the other person as having become owner. In view of this Bill, it shall be treated that Raja Mahendra Pratap continues to hold his property. Is it not open to us to say so?

Shri Datar: Article 13, sub-clauses (1) and (2), says:

“(1) All laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Part, shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void.

(2) The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void.”

When the Constitution was adopted, this provision was made according to which whatever laws were in existence they became valid except when they contravened the provisions of the Constitution. There are also certain fundamental rights in this Part of the Constitution itself according to which any person, by whatever methods he may have become the owner of the property,—in this case the grantee and after him the grantee's son became the owner of the property by the Sanad granted in furtherance of the 1924 Act—became the absolute owners.

Mr. Speaker: Have we not the right to modify, amend or repeal the previous laws? So far as the fundamental rights are concerned, all laws which contain provisions contrary to the fundamental rights, which we have given later on, will become unconstitutional. There were no fundamental rights at the time these Acts were passed and, therefore, those Acts may contravene some of the fundamental rights which are guaranteed under the Constitution in this chapter. Therefore, it was stated all laws which contravene the fundamental rights shall be void. But it does not mean that the other laws, permanent laws. . . .

Shri Datar: May I make it clear that when the Constitution came into

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force, Raja Mahendra Pratap's grandson, that is, the son of the grantee, became the fullest owner of this property. By whatever law it may be, he became the fullest owner of the property and his properties, as a private citizen, have become final under article 19. Now the short question is whether those rights can be divested.

Mr. Speaker: Leave alone Raja Mahendra Pratap. Before the Constitution was adopted, certain laws had been passed and certain rights have accrued to some people. Is it not open to us to abrogate those laws and rights?

Shri Datar: Provided they contravene the provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: Otherwise, you cannot abrogate those laws at all?

Shri Datar: No, Sir, unless they are hit by the provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: Take the Criminal Procedure Code. It need not affect any of the Fundamental Rights. This House has always got the right to modify any of the Acts passed by this House.

Shri Datar: Provided those provisions are contrary. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am not talking of the fundamental rights here.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Here we are concerned only with articles 13, 19 and 31 of Chapter III, dealing with fundamental rights.

Shri Datar: The position has completely changed after the coming into force of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: If your property has been given to him, how does it become a fundamental right?

Shri Datar: It might not have been, but it becomes now by the inauguration of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: Leave the property of Raja Mahendra Pratap alone. Suppose a thief or a dacoit before 1950 got possession of some property and left it to his son, who normally inherits it. Now can this Constitution be treated to have guaranteed to the son of the thief the absolute ownership of the property notwithstanding the fact that the property had been stolen from some other person?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: With great respect, I may submit that it is not possible to give him back the estate so long as we have Chapter III.

Mr. Speaker: That seems to me to be immoral.

Shri Datar: We are acting within the terms of the Constitution, within the limits of the Constitution.

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): The hon. Minister said that he cannot restore the property and give it to his grandson. The State of Jammu and Kashmir was taken away from the Maharajah who had purchased it and it was given to the people of Kashmir.

Mr. Speaker: What is the object of this Bill?

Shri Datar: I had explained the position earlier. I will do it again now. Formerly, Shri Patel had brought forward a Private Member's Bill to repeal the Act of 1923. He further wanted that the property now in the possession of Raja Mahendra Pratap's grandson should be divested from him and re-vested in Raja Mahendra Pratap. The objection was with regard to clause 4 of his Bill. That question was considered in all its aspects, namely, whether Parliament was competent, whether under the limitations laid down by the Constitution it was open to us, short of acquisition of the property—whether we can do so is an entirely

different matter—to directly transfer the property from Raja Mahendra Pratap's grandson to Raja Mahendra Pratap himself. That was the short question that we had to consider.

The question was considered at the highest legal level. The whole point was put before the authorities and they came to the conclusion that just as we are governed by the great fundamental rights given by the Constitution we are also governed by the limits placed upon certain Acts of Parliament. The Parliament also, with due deference to the Parliament, is governed by the Constitution and it is not like any other Parliament or the House of Commons. Therefore here we cannot directly take away the property and give it to him.

Mr. Speaker: What then is the benefit?

An Hon. Member: No benefit.

Shri Datar: The benefit, as I have stated, is that we repeal the Act altogether.

Mr. Speaker: What is the benefit so far as Raja Mahendra Pratap is concerned?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Clause 5 of the *Sanad* says that the heirs should not help him.

Mr. Speaker: What is the benefit then except to tell him that we have not treated you as a person who is a patriot?

Shri Datar: We have taken away two condition from the *Sanad*.

Mr. Speaker: What is the material benefit?

Shri Datar: The material benefit is that he can have direct allowance from within the estate whatever it is now.

Mr. Speaker: If he gives.

Shri Datar: Now the question if he gives' does not arise.

An Hon. Member: Why not?

Shri Datar: I may point out that even when Raja Mahendra Pratap's grandson was a ward of the Court of Wards, in fact Raja Mahendra Pratap was recognised as the natural guardian. Now the Courts of Wards has withdrawn its superintendence and he is the natural guardian even now, if I remember right.

Mr. Speaker: He continues to be a minor?

Shri Datar: He is 20 years of age. Until he completes 21 years he is a minor under the Court of Wards Act. Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh is the natural guardian. The natural relationship between the grandson and the grandfather may also be taken into account. Therefore what we have done is that in the first instance we have gone to the limit of repealing the Act.....

Mr. Speaker: And removing the stigma.

Shri Datar: Yes, and removing the stigma. Secondly, we have made it possible for the Raja Sahib to be maintained out of the estate whatever it remains now.

Mr. Speaker: There is no prevention.

Shri Datar: No. That is all that we can do.

Mr. Speaker: Now it will be open to the grandson to give him and the Government will not say, "You ought not to give?"

Shri Datar: Government would not insist on the fulfilment of those conditions. I have already made that quite clear.

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): With the passing of this Bill, does he automatically become the guardian or has he to go to the court?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question. Shri Patel may continue his speech. What is the object of labouring on this point with so many speeches unless you want to thank Raja Mahendra Pratap for all the trouble that he has undertaken.

Shri P. R. Patel: It is not so. The point that has been put forward by the hon. Home Minister is that he is the natural guardian. But after two or three months the boy will be completing 21 years and then it would be his discretion. He may dispose of the property and make Raja Mahendra Pratap a beggar.

Mr. Speaker: There is no good in arguing this matter. In the end when the boy attains the age of 21 he ceases to be guardian. Parliament cannot make him the guardian of an adult *sui juris*. If the Constitution stands in the way of restoring this property to him once again, there is no good in pursuing this matter. So long as the Britishers, that is, the previous Government were here, it was not open to him even to give a pie to his grandfather directly or indirectly. Now that ban has been removed. That is all that can be done. Now it is a question of his endearing himself to the grandson and the grandson taking care of his grandfather. That is all that this House can give. I am not prepared to allow further discussion unless the hon. Member is prepared to show that this House can do something more. Otherwise, it will only be taking away the time of this House.

Shri P. R. Patel: The last condition of the *Sanad* at page 5.....

Mr. Speaker: What is it that he is driving at?

Shri P. R. Patel: It is that the British Government had the right to cancel the *Sanad* if some of the conditions were broken. So the right was with the Government. It says:

"And it is hereby declared that if the said Prem Pratap Singh or any of his heirs is proved to the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council to have broken or to have failed to observe any of the conditions hereinbefore contained on his or their part to be observed and performed, then and in any such case it shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council to forfeit all the said properties hereby granted unto the said Prem Pratap Singh and his heirs or the share of the person who has broken or failed to observe.....".

and so on. So my submission is that the authority to cancel the *Sanad* and to take back the properties at any time remained with the Government.

Mr. Speaker: On breach of the conditions. Here such a condition has not been broken.

Shri P. R. Patel: Here the condition has been broken because the man was disloyal.

Mr. Speaker: I am talking of the grandson. He should break any of those conditions.

Shri P. R. Patel: The first condition is:

"That the said Prem Pratap Singh and his heirs will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George the fifth, his heirs and successors according to law."

It is His Majesty King George the Fifth and not the Government of India.

Mr. Speaker: Even here all contracts and all executive orders are supposed to be done in the name of the President. The Queen or the King means the Government for the time being. There is no purpose, I am afraid, to discuss it further. The hon. Member has said enough. Shri

Bharucha, may speak if he has anything more to say. He must first of all satisfy this House that we can interfere more than what the Government has proposed. If it is possible to give something more, the House is very much inclined to do so. Without a single dissenting voice it will give. Therefore if the hon. Member is able to satisfy the Government and this House that legally we are not incompetent, I will allow him to proceed further. Otherwise I will close this discussion and go to the next item.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, very briefly the Constitutional objection pointed out by the Government is this. They say that we can only proceed in this Bill to the extent of repealing the 1923 Act and certain conditions of the *Sanad* and beyond that we can not go because the Constitution prevents us from doing so.

Mr. Speaker: He agrees to that.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Yes. Now what the Constitution says is that the State can acquire the property of another person for a public purpose. In the first place, I am not quite sure that rendering such service to the cause of the nation as Raja Mahendra Pratap has done and rewarding him for it is not a public purpose. I am not sure of that. But supposing for a moment that that is not a public purpose, still I submit something can be done and on what lines, I shall presently indicate.

The Government's objection is that after the Constitution was passed in 1950, it is not open to the Parliament to divest anybody of his property which he has acquired by the law for the time being prevailing, however immoral or unpleasant the fact of his acquisition may be. With that we are not concerned. The hon. Minister has said that by the Constitution the property in the estate so far as the present incumbent is concerned has been finalised. Therefore I have suggested an amendment to the Bill.

First, it is necessary, not merely to declare the Act of 1923 as repealed but also to declare the *Sanad* as repealed. Secondly, it will be necessary to declare that this repeal will have retrospective effect from the 7th day of September, 1924, that is, the day on which the *Sanad* was issued. Thirdly, it will be necessary to confirm acts and things which have already been done so far under the *Sanad*. That should be done. Fourthly, the confirmation should extend only to things which do not relate to ownership of the estate specified in the Schedule annexed to the Act. Fifthly, it will be necessary in my opinion to make a provision that any person who feels aggrieved under the provisions of this Act may apply to a court of appropriate jurisdiction and such court may award him compensation on certain basis.

As the Bill stands, as you Sir, have rightly pointed out, what is the material benefit that Raja Mahendra Pratap is going to get? Absolutely none, because one clause says that the 1923 Act is repealed. Whether you repeal it or not, the Act has exhausted itself the moment the forfeiture of the estate was complete and the property was handed over by a *sanad* to the son of Raja Mahendra Pratap.

Secondly, if you do not repeal, the *sanad*, which I dare say, you have full power to do, if you simply cancel some of the items in the *sanad*, it really means that the *sanad* continues to stand. If it continues to stand, what you have done is that you have thrown Raja Mahendra Pratap on the mercy of his grandson. If he chooses, he can give some maintenance. What I have done is this. I propose to move an amendment that from the commencement of this Act, the *sanad* shall be void and cease to have any effect. This section shall have retrospective effect from 7th September, 1924: Provided that all acts and things done under or by virtue of the *Sanad* up to the commencement of this Act shall be confirmed, except transfer of right, title and interest in the ownership of

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the estate specified in the Schedule annexed to the Mahendra Pratap Singh Estates Act, 1923 to Prem Partab Singh, his heirs or any other person. The idea is this. Even after passing the Bill in the form which I am suggesting, Raja Mahendra Pratap will have to go to a court of law and file a declaratory suit that a certain estate by virtue of this Bill now belongs to him. He cannot get automatically the estate again. This Bill will enable him only to go to a court to have it declared that this estate now belongs to him by virtue of this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: How can the court do it?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I shall explain. The court will look into the Bill and see that the Act is repealed, the Act has exhausted, the *sanad* is repealed with retrospective effect. The court is bound by what we say. The court is bound by the fact that the *sanad* is repealed with retrospective effect from 7th September, 1924.

Mr. Speaker: Would not the court say that under article 13, the property has vested and this House has no right to repeal the *sanad* with retrospective effect?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: We are repealing the *sanad* to the extent of transfer of right of ownership; all other acts done so far have been confirmed.

Mr. Speaker: That means, the property vests in the grandson.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It continues to vest in the grandson. We are saying by this amendment that all acts and things done are confirmed except transfer of right in property.

Mr. Speaker: Retrospectively?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Under the *sanad*, whatever was done, we are obliged to ratify, because they are things of the past, except one thing, namely, transfer of right, title and interest in the estate, to Prem Partab, his son.

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what the Minister has been saying.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The point is this.

Mr. Speaker: Let him understand the point. I put the same question to the hon. Minister. He says that rightly or wrongly (An Hon. Member: Wrongly) the Government had the right to take it away and pass the law. They were wrongly in possession of the whole country. That is another matter. Because they were sovereign and in charge of the Government, they removed him and gave it to some other and gave a conditional *sanad*. What he said is, by repealing this, Raja Mahendra Pratap would not get it back because there is an inherent difficulty that from the date of the Constitution, if property is vested in somebody, you have no right to re-vest it in some other. Therefore....

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Therefore, I am circumventing it by saying transfer to Prem Partab Singh. Prem Partab Singh died in 1947 before the Constitution came into force.

Mr. Speaker: It is now vested in his grandson.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That question comes later. So far as Prem Partab Singh is concerned, he died in 1947 before the Constitution came into force. If we say that the *sanad* is void to the extent of that, the grant to Prem Partab Singh stands cancelled. Amar Singh inherited from Prem Partab Singh. The court will have to consider whether the inheritance is correct or not in the sense....

Mr. Speaker: Why do you leave it to the court?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Because there is no other way.

Mr. Speaker: If the courts can by interpretation take away property of the grandson, we can more explicitly here and now decide that the grandson shall not have the property, it shall vest in so and so. The objection is this. After all, the courts do not make the law. We make the law. Even the law makers are not competent to make a law, in view of the Constitutional provision, taking away the property of one even for a public purpose. This is not a public purpose. You cannot deprive a person of his property. When we ourselves are not able to do it when we have the Bill before us, how can the judiciary interpret?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: We cannot interpret.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member agree with me that we are not able to do a particular thing under the law or Constitution? Can the court give a right which we are not able to give?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It is not that.

Mr. Speaker: There is no more use in going on like this. The hon. Member wants to clothe the judiciary with a power which the legislature has not got. How can it happen?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I point out, the legislature cannot do what the courts can do because the courts can interpret in a particular way.

Mr. Speaker: They interpret what the legislature does.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: This will indirectly achieve the purpose which we have in mind. It is not necessary that in a legislation we must say that such and such will be divested and

such and such will be re-vested. It is not that.

Mr. Speaker: If the courts should say that notwithstanding this, it does not revest in Raja Mahendra Pratap, won't we be stultifying ourselves—500 Members, in spite of legal opinion, passing some legislation which will be knocked on the head? We ought not to pass a legislation which is futile. We are responsible Members, representing the country as a whole. If the hon. Member is able to satisfy our friends here that the interpretation of the law is wrong, that is another matter. You must convince the House.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: What I am explaining to the House is this.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says that the interpretation of the Minister is wrong and his interpretation is right.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: My submission is, you can achieve the particular purpose indirectly which you cannot do so directly.

Mr. Speaker: They definitely say, directly or indirectly, it cannot be done. Does the hon. Member say that though directly you cannot do it, indirectly you can? He wants to convince that we may pass the amendment with retrospective effect that the *sanad* is cancelled, leaving it to the courts to confer such rights upon Raja Mahendra Pratap though we in all our wisdom are unable to do it?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It is not that. In fact, we can provide indirectly for a thing to do done.

Mr. Speaker: I will put his amendment to the vote of the House.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: My submission is this. Supposing this Bill is amended according to my amendment, it can only be challenged on one ground that it is an oppressive legislation and there is no provision made for compensation. Provision is made

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

for compensation also, but the compensation is limited to a particular amount, the idea being that the court will decide whether any compensation is due, and if so, what amount.

Mr. Speaker: Is this one of the objects for which property could be acquired that way, paying compensation?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: This compensation is not under article 31. This compensation is to prevent the party from taking any defence that the Act is otherwise oppressive. My submission is that if Raja Mahendra Pratap is left with the Bill as it stands, he has got nothing except to fold his hands before his grandson and ask for some mercy. That is not the state to which we want to reduce him. If we pass the Bill as amended, he will have the right to go before the court with a declaratory suit that now that Parliament has repealed the Act, and repealed the *sanad* to a certain extent and Parliament has prevented alienation of ownership to the son by Act and if the son does not have ownership under this Bill and when he died in 1947 before the Constitution came into force, the grandson cannot have any right of inheritance to the property which the son, in law, did not have. I submit that this is the only way that the matter could be remedied. At any rate, it is a much better way which would enable him to go to court than this Bill which may not help him much in a court.

Mr. Speaker: I will put the question to the vote of the House.

Shri Khadilkar: I wish to make a submission.

Mr. Speaker: The point is simple.

Shri Khadilkar: It is an important matter.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Three hours have been allotted for this, instead of one.

Mr. Speaker: The point is this. There is an amount of goodwill on the part of the House and every Member and the Ministers that, if possible, the property should be restored to Raja Mahendra Pratap, and every avenue has been explored for the purpose of revesting the property in him. After coming here, I asked the hon. Minister to repeat the arguments that he had already advanced when I was not here, and I tried to satisfy myself. All hon. Members have heard him. They say that the previous Government was competent to pass such a legislation, but under the existing law the property cannot be revested in somebody, it will be discrimination. You cannot also acquire this property as it is not for a public purpose. Therefore, they cannot compel the grandson to give up the property and vest it in the grandfather. I further asked what avail this Bill was in the circumstances. The hon. Minister replied that there was a condition that not a pie shall be given by the grandson to the grandfather, and that if any breach took place the *Sanad* could be revoked. All that he says is that by removing that ban, it is open to the grandson, on account of his affection for his grandfather, to maintain the grandfather. Beyond that this House is not competent to do anything.

If any hon. Member says that we can do something more, I will allow not two hours, but as much time as necessary. We shall see that all possible steps are taken to secure for Raja Mahendra Pratap the possession and enjoyment of this property. If any hon. Member gets up, let him argue the question of law first.

Shri Khadilkar: When extension of time was moved by the hon. Law Minister,...

Mr. Speaker: I am not sticking to two or three hours.

Shri Khadilkar: ... he said this gave an opportunity to this House to express our sense of gratitude to the

revolutionaries in general. Raja Mahendra Pratap is a representative of revolutionaries in this country. He is not alone. He has not come before the House just for a little remuneration or grant. There are so many people in Maharashtra, Bengal, Punjab and U.P. and other States. Their relations are there, and Government has not done anything for them. They have come forward with a grudging legislation of this type. So, I want to say....

Mr. Speaker: Let us go on for two hours. Shri Khadilkar can make his speech.

Shri Khadilkar: I welcome the measure though it is very grudging for one reason. Because Raja Mahendra Pratap was elected by the people for his past services and brought to the notice of the House, Government has come forward with this legislation. While doing so, they ought to have considered the whole question of revolutionaries who are still alive, or their dependants who are in difficult pecuniary conditions. What have you done for them so far? This is a moral issue, it is not just a constitutional or a legal issue.

When Government came to power after freedom, they were ready to compromise with time servers, but neglected those who fought the Britishers, the great revolutionaries, I mean, who fought against time. I do not agree with them, many of them had taken to a different path altogether. Still, it was the duty of the Government to recognise their services in the cause of freedom and see that they were looked after properly in their life time, that their dependants did not go on the streets.

For instance, in Maharashtra I can tell you there is Shri P. M. Bapat, a great revolutionary of the early twentieth century. There is also Shri V. D. Savarkar. I do not agree with him at all; his politics is absolutely at cross purposes with all the progressive politics in the country. But

his property stands confiscated by the old British regime of Bombay. The Maharashtra Government will say: what can we do? Are you going to allow whatever sacredness is attached to property rights to come in the way when the question of old revolutionaries is concerned, when compensation in some way or other is to be paid to them, when their rights have to be restored back to them?

I am surprised that you bring forward a Bill which has no tangible effect. Why do you not repeal the sanad? Have we no right to repeal the sanad which is so abnoxious as the hon. Deputy Minister himself admitted? He is not doing anything about it.

What Shri Bharucha is trying to do is to remove it, but he is also putting Raja Mahendra Pratap at the mercy of his grandson after the passing of the Bill. He is perhaps asking him to go to a court of law where some remedy might be open to him.

I am not at all satisfied with this. I say this because we must recognise the services of the revolutionaries who fought for this country, to free it from the foreigners. They came together from different provinces. It does not matter if they fought with violent methods. They did help bring about our freedom near. That fact must be recognised by this House. Unfortunately, after 13 years of freedom, we are not prepared to do anything for them in a tangible way.

I know of many revolutionaries and their dependants. I do not know what has happened to the near relations of Bhagat Singh, but his colleague Raj Guru was hanged. What have we done to his near relations? He came from a poor family. This is only one instance. There are many people in U.P., Punjab and Bengal like that. Are we not going to recognise their services? Leave aside their politics—they might be now in the Communist Party or the Hindu Maha Sabha, I am not concerned with that.

[Shri Khadilkar]

We are a democracy, and therefore it can be done. We are not a dictatorship like the Soviet Union where most of the immediate colleagues of Stalin were done to death; and a man like Trotsky, who was the man of the age, an outstanding figure in the political and social philosophy of the world, was hacked to death in a foreign country because of dictatorship and a certain ideology. We claim to be a democracy. Let us act as democrats and recognise our debt of gratitude to all the old revolutionaries who are still alive in the country.

I thought this Bill would be a representative measure in a way because Raja Mahendra Pratap represents the old revolutionaries. I do not think he has come here just for a little pittance of a monthly allowance. That was not the main question. I am sorry to say the Home Ministry has taken a wrong view of the whole thing. The Bill that was brought forward by a private Member was an attempt to focus attention on this problem as to what we have done as a free country, after achieving freedom, functioning under a new constitution, and as a democracy, to recognise their services.

The State Governments say they cannot do anything. At the local level, these revolutionaries are so neglected. Sometimes when we meet an old revolutionary we consider him a sort of crank, a misfit in society, a person who can be kept in a zoo for historical purposes. Is this the way of dealing with them? I would appeal to the Home Minister to look at the problem from a more generous point of view, and announce here and now that something will be done for them.

We have got historical records of old revolutionaries. The Maharashtra Government has published two volumes. If you go through that record, particularly the Sedition Committee's Report, you will find glorious examples of sacrifice, supreme sacrifice by people. They might have been misguided, they might not have been in

the main stream of the national struggle, that is admitted, but even then let us recognise their sacrifice and show that we are not going to let them down that they will not die just neglected, that their relations will not die on the streets in the worst pecuniary conditions. This Parliament should remove whatever hurdles there may be. There are several families of revolutionaries in many States including Maharashtra. Their recognition is essential. Therefore, I say the Law Minister rightly stated, while asking for extension of time, that this was an occasion to express our gratitude for those acts of courage and supreme sacrifice of those who fought against the British Empire, the British power in this country.

We did not recognise their merit in time, we have come to recognise them later. Early in the twentieth century, when Savarkar wrote about "the war of independence", we never recognised that the 1857 movement was a war of independence, but Panditji in his Autobiography has said that in the old days he was impressed by him as many others were inspired by him. Now we do recognise that 1857 uprising was the earliest attempt of revolutionary character. Now, we recognise the services of such people after such a long time. So, when there are men of such type, who are too near our times, we should not sit on judgment on the acts of such revolutionaries. That would not be correct. Let time pass, and all the acts of those who helped in our struggle and their statues will be determined.

Therefore, I would once again appeal to the Home Minister that instead of bringing forward this legislation, he must do something more concrete; this measure does not remove the *Sanad*, does not confer any benefit, does not show that recognition that ought to have been shown, namely that in this country, those who have died or suffered for the cause of freedom will be recognised, will be looked after,

and whatever wrong acts have been perpetrated against them by the Britishers will be done away with. I do not want to mention the constitutional hurdles; the constitutional hurdles must be brushed aside, because this is a supreme duty that we owe to such people.

14 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ansar Harvani. Does the Home Minister want to speak.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): I do not want to deprive any hon. Member from speaking.

Mr. Speaker: Two more hours have been allotted for this Bill. He can speak afterwards also.

Shri G. B. Pant: I want to make only a few remarks, and if hon. Members want to continue the discussion even after I have spoken, I do not want to come in their way. They may do as they please.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Why not take the Bill to a Select Committee?

Shri G. B. Pant: If, after hearing me, the hon. Member thinks that it is necessary, I shall be prepared to consider that too.

We all admire the indomitable courage of Raja Mahendra Partab, and we cherish a feeling of gratitude for all that he has done. He was a pioneer in a way in this struggle for Independence.

I, perhaps, am the oldest Member here, who has been acquainted with Raja Mahendra Partab for a longer time than anyone else. We have been known to each other for nearly fifty years. Long before he went to Germany and from there to Afghanistan, we had worked together, at least for some time, myself not as a revolutionary—I do not claim that sacred title for myself—but rather in some other constructive field connected with education in the Banaras Hindu

University. But we are here to consider the matter in a constitutional way.

We would have been happy if it had been open to us to divest Amrit Partab Singh, his grandson, of his property and to vest it in Raja Mahendra Partab. But, as you may be remembering, a statement was made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to the effect that according to the best legal advice, it was not open to us to do so, and it was on that account that the Bill that had been introduced by a private Member could not be proceeded with, and we explored all possible avenues in order to bring forward a suitable measure. We have consulted the foremost jurists or advocates and also the Attorney-General of the State, because we wanted to find out if we could do what had been suggested by hon. Members, but we did not find it possible to take that step.

Now, I shall state in a few words how the difficulty arises. At the time the Constitution was passed, Raja Mahendra Pratab's son was the owner of the property that belonged to Raja Mahendra Pratap previously.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: He died in 1947.

Shri G. B. Pant: If he died in 1947, then his grandson was the owner at that time.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That makes a difference.

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not think it makes any difference whatsoever, whether it be the son or the grandson. They are the descendants of Raja Mahendra Partab, and their rights are not in any way affected by the grandson taking the place of the son of Raja Mahendra Partab. Does Shri Naushir Bharucha mean that if the son had been in possession of this property, then the position would have been different today?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: No, I do not mean that.

Shri G. B. Pant: Then, that interjection was hardly very relevant.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I do not think the hon. Minister has studied my amendment.

Shri G. B. Pant: I was submitting that the grandson was the owner of the property, at the time the Constitution was passed. Under article 19(1)(f), every one has the right to hold the property that he possesses, and article 13(2) lays it down that:

"The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void."

I may also point out that the word 'law' as defined in this article includes any Ordinance, order, bye-law, rule, regulation, notification, custom or usage having in the territory of India the force of law. So, the word 'law' here also is very comprehensive; it refers not only to law but also to any rule, order, bye-law etc. At the time the Constitution was passed and came into force, the grandson was the rightful owner of the property. It is unfortunate, and we all, in fact, feel that it is very wrong, according to our views, that Raja Mahendra Partab's property should have been confiscated or that it should have been conferred on his son. But, according to the law of the time, it was open to the then Government to do so, and the then legislature to pass such a law. And they did that. Now, according to that law and that *sanad*, the son, and after him, the grandson, became the proprietor and the owner of this property. We cannot divest any person of his property in order to vest that property on some other person by virtue of any provision in the Constitution. It is not open to us to do so. So whatever we may do, we

cannot achieve the purpose which Shri Naushir Bharucha has in mind and which I share with him. If it were open to me to do so, I would be happy to do it.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): Change the Constitution.

Shri G. B. Pant: That means, for the present you postpone the Bill—till the Constitution is changed. But according to the present Constitution, as it exists, it is not open to us to do so. Every lawyer here will except that this is an elementary matter. If you look at the Constitution, you cannot take such a step today. In order to see that Raja Mahendra Partab was not unnecessarily prejudiced in any way, I examined the *sanad*. The *sanad* was not mentioned by the private Member in his Bill. I looked into the *sanad* and found that there were two provisions there which would work to his advantage. Without interfering with the *sanad* in a manner which would be repugnant to the law, I by virtue of the Bill that I have placed before the House suggested that these clauses should be deleted from the *sanad*: But we cannot divest any person of his property, nor can we confer proprietary rights or any other rights like that on another person by divesting a person, who is the lawful owner, of that property.

Today many people in our country hold properties which were given to them by the British Government after the Mutiny, because of the services rendered in the course of the Mutiny. They are lawful owners of those properties and they enjoy them. We would not like to punish the sons or grandsons for that.

Shri Khadilkar made a very emotional speech. So far as the sentiment underlying that speech is concerned, we all share it. But so far as the present Bill goes, his speech really makes the position even more vulnerable, because if there are many cases like this, you cannot by virtue

of article 14 undertake discriminatory legislation with regard to every one of them. That rather makes this Bill even more vulnerable than it would otherwise be. Sometimes in our zeal, we often spoil even good cases, but there was no question of spoiling here because the case was weak by itself.

So I submit that it is not because we do not share the desire which other Members share, but it is because the law does not permit us to do anything else that we have gone to the maximum extent we can after consulting the best legal opinion in the country in putting forward this Bill before this House.

Shri C. K. Nair: The form in which the Bill has been introduced does not do much credit to our Law Ministry. I do not think it is beyond our power to find a way out. Therefore, it will be better to refer the Bill to a Select Committee where we may examine the pros and cons. It is a fundamental thing especially because of the great sacrifices made by a few thousands of people, if not lakhs. I think they have not been given a fair deal by our Government. This is unfortunate. Even in Delhi, we know that some of these people are really almost at the point of begging. But we are not in a position to give them a heartening word as to how we will be able to help them. It is a very important piece of law. It does not concern Raja Mahendra Pratap alone; it concerns so many other people also.

After all, this House is noted for its legal wisdom and we have produced a wonderful Constitution in such a short time. We still want to stick to the provisions of the Constitution. No doubt, it is to our credit that we want to do so, but...

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may be enthusiastic, but no Member can cast aspersions on the Constitution.

Shri C. K. Nair: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: What else is the meaning of this exuberance of feeling?

Shri C. K. Nair: Things should not be hurried or rushed through.

Mr. Speaker: Why does he say 'wonderful Constitution'?

Shri C. K. Nair: Our wisdom could be used for further investigation. That is what I beg to submit.

Mr. Speaker: It is a good Constitution. Hon. Members should not, directly or indirectly, cast any aspersions on the Constitution. We are all bound by the Constitution. We have taken the oath of allegiance to the Constitution.

Shri C. K. Nair: We are wedded to that approach because we still want to uphold the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Member's language does not indicate that.

Shri C. K. Nair: We know that Nairs are famous for circumventing the law themselves. Therefore, let us find some way out.

Mr. Speaker: Mere sentiment is not good.

Shri Ansar Harvani: After the speech of the hon. Home Minister, I have not much to add. He has clarified the position as far as the legal point is concerned. But I would only make an appeal to him, that in future the Government of India, constituted as it is, should be more considerate to those fighters of freedom many of whom are starving today. Unfortunately, in no other country have the revolutionaries and fighters for freedom been neglected more than they have been here. Unfortunately, in no other country have the former British stooges been looked after better than in this country. When we can have a lot of money to pay privy purses to these Princes who fought against the struggle for freedom in 1857, if we can have lot of money to pay privy purposes and allowances to those people who helped the British Government when India was engaged in a life and death struggle, I cannot understand why the Government cannot set apart some money to give help to those people who fought for the freedom of the country. With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Accepting the position that the grandson cannot be divested of the property vested in him and accepting the position that we have to obey the Constitution which protects the private properties of people, I have a humble suggestion to make. Are Government prepared to acquire the property? Whatever the Constitution may be, we feel that nothing is being done to our great patriots. Something must be done to House. That is the feeling in the House. If this is so, I would submit that Government can acquire all the property belonging to Amrit Pratab Singh.

The only objection taken was with regard to the legal aspect. Of course, Shri Naushir Bharucha was not conceding it. He was taking it for granted that public purpose would not come under this—he did not concede that it was not a public purpose. To this, it was said we could not acquire it. I would submit that it is a public purpose, because a great wrong was done by the British Government and we are trying to do something to remedy that injustice and do something for that great patriot. It is a national purpose and a public purpose. It is not just enough to say that we have sympathy. We have to do something with regard to the estate.

Mr. Speaker: There is no estate.

Shri Achar: If there is no estate, whatever property is there. I am told there are some houses at least. I would not go into details.

As many hon. Members have suggested, I do not think there will be any harm if the Bill is referred to a Select Committee. But apart from that, I would only suggest to Government to consider if they cannot acquire the property or estate or whatever it may be. There is some immoveable property also. It can certainly be acquired. I say it is a public purpose, to do something for a great patriot to whom a great injustice

has been done. Can we not acquire the property for that public purpose?

Granting for the sake of argument that it is not a public purpose, can we not define what 'public purpose' is in the Bill itself? Certainly, it will not go against the Constitution. We are entitled to define what is public purpose. In that definition, we can say that 'public purpose' includes this contingency also. I have got the greatest admiration for our friend Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh. I am not dilating on this point. I am only concentrating on the legal aspect. If the Government has any mind it can acquire property. If there is no definition of 'public purpose', I feel there is no difficulty; public purpose can be defined and the property acquired and given to Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिंसा) :

जनाब स्पीकर साहब, इस हाउस में इस मामले में तकरीबन युनेनिमटी है, जिस में गवर्नमेंट खुद भी शामिल है—और मेरे ख्याल में होम मिनिस्टर साहब और मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट साहब भी इस बात के उतने ही स्वाहिशमन्द हैं—कि राजा महेंद्र प्रताप के साथ जो इन्साफ हो सके, वह किया जाये। मुझे इस में कोई डाउट नहीं है। हाउस में यह फीलिंग है कि इस एक्ट के मन्सूख होने पर भी उन को किसी किस्म का कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचता है जावे वाला ने भी यह सवाल होम मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछा था। सारे पार्लिमेंट बमै गवर्नमेंट के इस बात की स्वाहिशमन्द है कि उनके लिए जो भी किया जा सकता है, वह किया जाये। यहां पर एक कानूनी मसला उठाया गया है। होम मिनिस्टर साहब, मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट और एंटी जेनरल की राय के मुकाबले में मैं अपनी राय को बक्कत नहीं देता हूं। लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि डाइवैस्ट करने के लिए ला में, हिन्दू ला में बहुत से प्राविजन्ज हैं। मैं ने उन को इस प्वायंट आफ व्यू से देखा नहीं

है, इस लिए मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ कि जो राय वे रखते हैं, वह गलत है लेकिन मैं श्रद्धा से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस पार्लियामेंट के हाथ और गवर्नमेंट के हाथ इतने बन्धे हुए हैं कि ऐसे मामले में वे कुछ नहीं कर सकते ? मुझे खुशी है कि मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले दोस्त ने इस तरफ़ तवज्जह दिलाई है कि गवर्नमेंट को यह अस्तिप्यार है कि वह कोई भी जायदाद एक्वायर कर ले बशर्तकि उस में पब्लिक परपज हो । जहाँ तक पब्लिक परपज को डिफ़ाइन करने का ताल्लुक है, अकेली गवर्नमेंट इस बात का फैसला करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है कि पब्लिक परपज क्या है और किसी भी कोर्ट, हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में यह मामला नहीं उठाया जा सकता है । गवर्नमेंट जिस को भी पब्लिक परपज करार दे दे, उस को कोई क्वेश्चियन नहीं कर सकता है, या ला है । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह पब्लिक परपज नहीं है कि एक ऐसे शरूत को रीकम्पेन्स किया जाय, जिस ने अपनी सारी उम्र कोम की खिदमत गुजारी, जिस ने इतने मसयव झेले उस जमाने में, जब कोई जानता नहीं था कि पट्रियाटिजन क्या होती है, जिस को इस वजह से देन-बदल किया गया और देश भर में जिस की इतनी इज्जत है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह पब्लिक परपज है कि मेरी जायदाद छीन कर ए या बी को दे दी जाये । जब मैं सख्ता बांध बना, तो कुछ आदमी वहाँ से आउस्ट हुए । उन को जायदाद देने के लिए हमारे जिले में हमारी जायदादें एक्वायर कर ली गईं क्या यह पब्लिक परपज है ? अगर है, तो क्या यह पब्लिक परपज नहीं है कि एक ऐसे शरूत को रीकम्पेन्स किया जाये, जो अब तक मुल्क की खिदमत करता रहा और आखिरी उम्र में हमारे लिए दर्शन की चीज बन गया है ? अगर यह पब्लिक परपज नहीं है, तो फिर पब्लिक परपज क्या है ? क्या किसी ला ने पब्लिक परपज

को डिफ़ाइन किया है ? क्या लेंड एक्वीजीशन एक्ट ने उस को डिफ़ाइन किया है ? जिस को गवर्नमेंट ने कहा, वही पब्लिक परपज है । कोई कोर्ट उस को क्वेश्चियन नहीं कर सकती है । अगर गवर्नमेंट किसी चीज को एक्वायर कर के किसी को देना चाहे, तो वह ऐसा कर सकती है ।

इस के अलावा एक सवाल यह है कि क्या यही एक जायदाद है, जिस से उनको रीकम्पेन्स किया जा सकता है । पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने हमारे जिले में सात हजार एकड़ जमीन पोलिटिकल सफरज को दी । किस कायदे से दी ? हमारे यहाँ पोलिटिकल सफरज को देने का कोई कानून नहीं है । गवर्नमेंट ने दरखास्तें इनवाइट कीं कि जिन लोगों की १८५७ के गद्दर में जायदादें जब्त की गई थीं, उनको रीकम्पेन्स दिया जायगा । इसके लिये नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया गया । हमारे जिले में लोगों ने दरखास्तें दीं और गवर्नमेंट ने उनके साथ इन्साफ़ किया । क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कह सकती है कि कौन सी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने पोलिटिकल सफरज के साथ इन्साफ़ करने की कोशिश नहीं की । अगर राजा साहब के पोते की जायदाद इनको नहीं दी जा सकती है, तो गवर्नमेंट के पास बहुतेरी और जायदातें हैं, मूवेबल भी और इम्मूवबल प्रापर्टी भी । अगर गवर्नमेंट वाकई यह समझती है कि वह पोलिटिकल सिफर है और उनको इतनी तकलीफ़ हुई है, और जैसा कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया है, उन्होंने देश में एक पायनीयरिंग वर्क किया है, तो क्या उनकी मदद करने का कोई और तरीका नहीं है ? अगर वह चाहे, तो इस बिल के जरिये ही उनको रीकम्पेन्स किया जा सकता है । क्या यह जरूरी है कि उसी जायदाद से उनको रीकम्पेन्स किया जाय ? अगर गवर्नमेंट उनकी भविष्य की इकनालेज करना चाहती है और उनको इस हालत में नहीं रखना चाहती है कि वे अपने पोते की मरसी पर रहें, तो कई

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंव]

तरीकों से उनकी मदद की जा सकती है। मैं जानता हूँ कि दुनिया में पोते क्या करते हैं। अगर एक शस्त्र पेट में है और जायदाद का बटवारा हो गया, तो वह भी बड़ा होने पर जायदाद डाइवैस्ट करा लेता है। डाइवैस्ट कराने के लिए एक ही नहीं, बीसियों तरीके हैं। दफा १३ में यह दर्ज है। लेकिन उस से पहले आप प्रिम्बल को देखिए, जिस में लिखा है कि यह गवर्नमेंट हर तरह का जस्टिस, सोशल जस्टिस, पोलिटिकल जस्टिस करेगी और कांस्टीच्यूशन तभी सैटिसफाइड होगा, जब हम हर तरह से जस्टिस कर सकेंगे। यह प्रिम्बल में लिखा है, जो कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर की सारी नेशन को सब से बड़ी देन है। जहां सवाल जस्टिस का है, तो गवर्नमेंट हो, या कोर्ट हो, वह किसी भी तरीके से कार्यवाही कर के मदद कर सकती है। यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि वही पार्टिकुलर जायदाद दी जाये। अगर यह गवर्नमेंट और पार्लिमेंट जस्टिस करना चाहती है, तो इसी बिल में कर सकती है। उन को इतनी जायदाद दी जा सकती है कि जो उन की सारी जिन्दगी चले। उस से आगे देने की जरूरत नहीं है। फिलवाके हम को किसी न किसी तरह से उन की सर्विस को रेकमनाइज करना चाहिए। अगर इस बिल के जरिये कुछ हो सके, तो कर दिया जाये और अगर न हो सके, तो यह पार्लिमेंट एक सोवियरेन अथारिटी है, इस गवर्नमेंट और इस पार्लिमेंट के हाथ इतने लम्बे चौड़े हैं कि उन के साथ इन्साफ कर सकते हैं। इन्सफ का तह तक जा है कि किसी न किसी तरह से उनकी सर्विसिज को रेकमनाइज किया जाये।

हमारे यहां हिमाचल प्रदेश का बिल आया था, जिस में अक्बल से आखिर तक सारे कानून पर पानी फेर दिया गया था। इस हाउस में यह सवाल उठाया गया कि जो इर्रिगैरिटीज हुई हैं, उन को दुरुस्त करने

के लिए जो नया एक्ट लाया जा रहा है, क्या वह जायज है। फिर भी हम ने वह एक्ट पास किया। हम जानते हैं कि यह सावियरेन बाडी है। हमारा मकसद इन्साफ करना है। लीगल हो, या इल्लीगल इन्साफ करने के लिए इस गवर्नमेंट और पार्लियामेंट को कार्यवाही करने का पूरा अख्तियार है। मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहबान और गवर्नमेंट की खिदमत में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि कंट्री की सोल बड़ी सैटिसफाइड होगी, अगर वे इस सिलसिले में उन की मदद करने की कोशिश करेंगे। देश में एक शस्त्र भी उन के काम को क्रिटि-साइज नहीं करेगा, क्योंकि यह इन्साफ के खिलाफ जाना नहीं होगा।

जहां तक कांस्टीच्यूशन का सवाल है, वह तो गवर्नमेंट से भी बड़ी चीज है। हम उस के खिलाफ नहीं जाना चाहते हैं। अगर कांस्टीच्यूशन कहता है कि हम को डाइवैस्ट नहीं करना चाहिए, तो हम को हरगिज नहीं करना चाहिए, चाहे कुछ भी हो, चाहे आसमान गिर पड़े। ताहम मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कांस्टीच्यूशन से कोई चीज नहीं हो सकती है, तो क्या उस के लिए कोई रेमेडी नहीं है। क्या इन्साफ हर एक चीज से बड़ा नहीं है। अगर गवर्नमेंट यह समझती है कि यह एक फ़िट केस है, जिस में कुछ न कुछ किया जाना चाहिए, तो गवर्नमेंट और पार्लिमेंट को किसी और तरह से इस मामले को देख कर उन को प्राप-रली रीकम्पेन्स करना चाहिए और देश के सामने एक मिसाल कायम करनी चाहिए।

यह कहना कि और साहबान के साथ हम ने इन्साफ नहीं किया है, मुझे अपील नहीं करता है। जो केस गवर्नमेंट के सामने आया है, उस को तो वह इस तरह डील करती है और अगर कोई और मामला आया, तो वह कहेगी कि हम ने राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप के

साथ इन्साफ नहीं किया है, इस लिए इस में भी कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। उस वक्त यह एक मिसाल बन जायेगा। यह कोई क्लील नहीं है कि हम ने औरों के साथ इन्साफ नहीं किया। इस लिए इस में कुछ नहीं कर सकते। गवर्नमेंट औरों के साथ इन्साफ करे। किस ने रोका है ? हर एक आदमी कहेगा कि जिस ने देश के लिए कुर्बानी की है और जो इस वक्त इमदाद का मुस्तहक है, उस को जरूर मदद मिलनी चाहिये क्या हम अपने बुजुर्गों को याद नहीं करते हैं ? क्या हम उन के दिन नहीं मनाते हैं ? क्या हम उन को भूल जाते हैं ? यह दुरुस्त है कि आज वह जिन्दा हैं। अगर वह मर गए होते, तो देश में उन की बहुत इज्जत होती। इन का कुसूर यही है कि वह जिन्दा हैं और बड़े हो गए हैं। जिस शस्स ने किसी बात की परवाह न करते हुए देश के लिए इतनी कुर्बानी की और देश में ऐसी स्पिरिट पैदा की, उस के बारे में यह कहना कि कांस्टीच्यूशन बीच में आता है, दुरुस्त नहीं है। क्या चीज है कांस्टीच्यूशन ? जो काम उन्होंने किए, वे बहुत आला दर्ज के थे और उन को रेकगनाइज कर के हम को अपनी शुक्रगुजारी दिखानी चाहिए। अगर हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, तो हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब के अल्फाज में वह प्रैटिच्यूड नहीं होगा, इनप्रैटिच्यूड होगा। अगर हम अपना प्रैटिच्यूड जाहिर करना चाहते हैं तो अगर इस बिल से नहीं हो सकता है, तो किसी और तरीके से उन को रीकम्पेन्स किया जाये।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabaddwip): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will not go into the ramifications of law in this case. There are brilliant brains which have gone into this and seen what Parliament can do; but there is the human side of it which I will certainly put to you.

After all law is able to circumvent many of its own actions and we

have very great law brains; I do not know if they cannot find some way of doing something for Raja Mahendra Pratap by this Bill. This Bill leaves him cold; it does nothing for him. It does not repeal the *sanad*. He has to pray for his subsistence to his grandson. By this do you honour the work that he has done, the sacrifice that he has undergone? Not only that, I would bring to the notice of the House that when the revolutionaries, or those who took part in the freedom movement, die, we build halls for them; we put up monuments for them; we hold meetings for them. But while they are alive we never look after them. How is it that we cannot do something? If Government cannot compensate him from his property, they should be able to give him some sort of means of livelihood, that he during his lifetime should never be dependent on anybody. He should have the full co-operation from the Government to do this.

About other revolutionaries also, I would put this point to the Government. Not only do we not take care of them as long as they are living; their families are not taken care of. They go from door to door begging for doles. In the Andamans the little plaque that gives their names the cellular jail is not full; there are a few, but there are many other names which could be added to it. Even that little consideration we have not been able to how them yet!

Government has done many things. It has deprived the 560 ruling princes of their ruling rights. You have taken away jagirs from the jagirdars. Government has got the power to do many things. I do not know how it cannot take unto itself the power to do something for revolutionaries like Raja Mahendra Pratap who have written their names in letters of fire on the sky of India. I hope it will be written in letters of gold in the Parliament's debates for the future

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

generations to see, what the Parliament thought of doing for the revolutionaries, which I hope will be something concrete.

Dr. Samantsinhar (Bhubaneshwar): Sir, the sanad contains six conditions and the provisions are if Prem Pratap Singh or any of his heirs did not observe any of the conditions the sanad would be deemed to have become void. Condition 3 reads as follows:

"That he or his heirs shall maintain and provide for the expenses of the marriage of his sister Bakvti Bai in a manner befitting her position."

You know Bakvti Bai is not yet married. That means the provision made in the sanad was not honoured and Bakvti Bai is still unmarried. No money was provided and arrangement made for her marriage. This is one of the conditions which has not been fulfilled. I hope the hon. Home Minister has looked into this matter.

श्री० रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक में जो स्टेटमेंट आफ आब्जैक्ट्स एंड रीजंस दिए हुए हैं, उनको देखने से यह पता चलता है कि इस विधेयक का यह उद्देश्य नहीं है कि हम राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप को इस लायक बना सकें कि वह पोते या परपोते से पैसे ले सकें, इमदाद उनको वे दे सकें उनकी मेनटेनेन्स लिये। इस बिल का मंशा यह है और यह चीज आब्जैक्ट्स एंड रीजंस में भी दर्ज है कि जिस नुक्तेनिगाह को सामने रखते हुए, जिस ध्येय को सामने रखते हुए, वह एकट जब बना था उसको आज की बदली हुई परिस्थितियों में हमारे कानूनों में नहीं रहना चाहिये, वैसा ग़दा कानून न रहना चाहिये। जो कारण तब मौजूद थे वे आज के ज़माने के लिये सही नहीं है जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि १९५० में पहले अगर यह कानून बनता तो हम बना सकते थे और यह चीज कांस्टिट्यूशन के लागू होने से पहले ही हो

सकती थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि १९४७ के बाद से, जब हम अज़ाद हुए, इस कानून का हमारे कानूनों में शामिल रहना हमारे देश के लिये बहुत बुरी बात थी और इसको हटाना चाहिये था उसी रोज़ जिस रोज़ हम अज़ाद हुए। अगर उस को तब हम रिपील नहीं कर सके तो इसमें कसूर हमारी सरकार का है न कि उसका जिस के ऊपर इसका असर पड़ता है। हम हर कानून में यह कहते हैं कि अगर कोई गलती रह जाए किसी महकमे के अफसर से और बुरी इंटेंशन न रखते हुए वह एकट करे तो उसका ज़ुर्माना वह नहीं भुगतता उसकी सज़ा वह नहीं भुगतता है, उसी तरह से मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारी एक गलती थी जिसमें सरकार भी शामिल है और संसद् के वे सदस्य भी शामिल हैं जो १९४७ के बाद से, जो चाहे प्राविजन न पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य रहें हों या कांस्टिट्यूटेंट असैम्बली (लैजिस्लेटिव) के सदस्य रहें हों। वे सभी कुछ न कुछ हद तक कसूरवार हैं। उस कसूर की जो सज़ा है वह हमें राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप को भुगतने पर मजबूर नहीं करना चाहिये जिन्होंने इस देश के लिए आम तौर पर उस वक्त ऐसा शानदार काम किया जब कि जो रजवाड़े थे, ज़मीनदार थे, अंग्रेज़ों से इतने ज्यादा डरते थे। राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप के लिए अंग्रेज़ों का राज्य कोई माने नहीं रखता था बमुकाबिल हम जैसे गरीब आदमियों के। उस वक्त जो उन्होंने काम किया उसके लिए उन्हें सज़ा भुगतने के लिए मजबूर नहीं किया जा सकता। कसूर अगर हमारा है कसूर अगर लीगल फ़्रिजियोलोजी कम है जैसा कि पन्त जी ने कहा है, तो उसकी सज़ा राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप, देश भक्त को दी जाए, यह ठीक नहीं होगा। उसका मुआवज़ा—अगर आप मुआवज़ा कहना चाहते हैं—उनको मिलना चाहिये।

मैं पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवंत जी के साथ उनकी इस राय से सहमत हूँ कि यह

एक पब्लिक परपज है और इसमें जो कसूर है वह हमारी सरकार का है, लोक सभा का है, पहली और दूसरी लोक सभा का है, उसके सदस्यों का है कि उन्होंने इस कानून को हटवाया नहीं। जहां तक राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप के कामों का सम्बन्ध है मैं पन्त जी के साथ मोलहों अने सहमत हूँ कि उनके ढर्रे के आदमी, उनके मुकबले के आदमी हमारे देश में बहुत कम हुये हैं।

मुझे मालूम है कि हिन्दुस्तान के देश भक्तों की कोई इमादाद नहीं की गई है और न ही उनके परिवारों की आज कोई की जा रही है। सरदार भगत सिंह के भतीजे, जब उनको कोई तकलीफ हुई और उसके इलाज के लिए उनको पैसे की जरूरत पड़ी तो पैसा उनको प्राइम मिनिस्टर फंड में से दिया गया और वह अपना इलाज करवा सके। उनके बाप भी जेल गए देश की खातिर और कई साल उन्होंने अपनी जिनदगी के जेल में काटे अगर उन के प्राइम मिनिस्टर रिलीफ फंड में से पैसा दे कर मदद न की गई होती तो शायद वह आज जिंदा न रहते। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि देश के कानूनों में, देश के तरीके राज में यह कमी है कि उनकी मदद नहीं की जा सकती है। वैसे तो हम मानते हैं कि हर देशवासी को हम तालीम देंगे, आगे चलकर जब हमारे में शक्ति होगी, हर बूढ़े आदमी को हम पेंशन देंगे, और हर बीमार का मुफ्त इलाज करेंगे। लेकिन आज हमारा देश इतना शक्तिशाली नहीं है कि हर उस आदमी को हम तालीम दे सकें जो वह पाना चाहता है, उसको फ्री एजुकेशन दे सकें या दूसरी सहायितयें मुहैया कर सकें बावजूद इस बात के कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में एक डायरेक्टिव यह भी है कि कम से कम कुछ सालों के लिए सरकार फ्री तालीम देगी, हम उसको पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं। इसी तरह से मुफ्त इलाज की और पेंशन की बात को हम अभी तक पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार

जो ये नेक काम है, जो कि वह हर निवासी के लिये करना चाहती है, इनकी शुरुआत वह देश भक्तों से करे। इस देश के अन्दर कोई ऐसा बूढ़ा देशभक्त न रहे जो कि पचास साल की उम्र में अपने बच्चों की तरफ मदद के लिए मुंह ताकता रहे। मुझे मालूम है सैकड़ों लोगों की मिसालें, जिन की सेवा शुश्रूषा कि उनके बच्चों को करनी चाहिये, लेकिन वे करते नहीं हैं। ये जो बूढ़े, देश भक्त हैं, इनकी आज बहुत बुरी हालत है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पचास साल से ऊपर के सारे बूढ़े देश-भक्तों के बारे में सरकार यह फैसला करे कि उनको पेंशन दी जाएगी और वह पेंशन उनको तब तक मिलती रहेगी जब तक कि वे जिन्दा रहेंगे। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये जैसा कि आज कल हमारी सरकार कर देती है कि पांच सौ रुपया एड हाक ग्रांट के तौर पर उनको दे दिया गया या एक साल के लिये मदद दे दी या दो साल के लिये दे दी। आज वे बेचारे गरीब पिस रहे हैं। मुझे मालूम है कि जो देशभक्त हमारे साथ जेल गये थे, उन में से बहुत से आज अन्धे हैं, लेकिन उन के लिये आज कोई रोजगार नहीं, उन के लिये गुजारे का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं, और वह एक तरह से दूसरों के रहम पर हैं। इसलिये जैसा मैं ने कहा, हम उन की पेंशन क इन्तजाम करें। सारे देशभक्तों के लिये जो कि देश की आजादी की खातिर जेल में गये और जो भी पचास साल के ऊपर हो गये, हम उन के लिये पेंशन का इन्तजाम करें। इस के अलावा उन के बच्चों की तालीम का इन्तजाम करें और जो बीमार हो उन के इलाज का भी सरकारी तौर पर इन्तजाम हो न कि इस के लिये हमें प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स फंड या चीफ मिनिस्टर्स फंड या पोलिटिकल रिलीफ फंड की शरण लेनी पड़े। सरकार के पास इस के लिये अलाहदा पैसा हो।

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, I shall be extremely brief. The debate has brought out certain truths which need to be taken note of, parti-

[Shri Nath Pail]

cularly, by the Government. I am sorry that inspite of the appeal by the Home Minister it is necessary to submit these remarks for his consideration. He had hinted that after he had spoken the debate would not be necessary to be continued further. The unanimity with which the House has reacted to the Bill has underlined a certain failure on the part of the Government itself. It has failed to honour those due to whose sacrifice we owe our Independence. I am not going to expatiate on it because if we go on talking it would make it cheap and it is too sacred for us to make it look cheap in that way. But it remains that this Government and the State Governments which the Congress Party controls failed miserably in doing honour to those whose sacrifice, I beg to repeat, has been principally responsible for giving us our Independence. There has of course been unanimity regarding paying homage and placing on record the gratitude of this House with regard to these people. But we are told that we are confronted with legal difficulties. I would like to say this that the country which does not know how to reward and honour patriotism may again find itself in a position where patriotism may prove a liability as it was once.

Since he gives an assurance that he shares the sentiments of the House, I would like to make one point. It should not be beyond the competence of people here, inspite of the very weighty juridical opinion, to find a way out. It is no use adducing more evidence because we can go on quarrelling. I see before me three eminent lawyers sitting who say that we cannot do anything beyond what has been incorporated into this Bill. The Law Minister feels very proud of the fact that he was a revolutionary when he was young. May I point out to him that all the revolutionaries were not lucky enough to end as Law Ministers and the lot of many remains rather miserable? So, it should not be beyond our competence to find a way out. There is a certain

difficulty but the difficulty is not the result of lack of unanimous opinion or willingness on the part of the Home Minister or the Government as a whole.

I propose a simple remedy which has already been suggested. It is for the Government of any country to decide what is public good. This definition or decision of the Government has always been, according to the interpretation available to us, accepted by even the Supreme Court. What is in the public interest is a matter for the Government to decide. We can bring this particular provision within the purview of this definition. Today it cannot be done. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I make this very practical suggestion that the House be pleased to refer the Bill to a Select Committee so that we can suitably amend the Bill that has come.

I should like to say in conclusion that it was the initiative of a private Member that brought the matter to the notice of the Government. There are no party differences on this issue and the Government knows the unanimity of opinion. Even you, Sir, summed up the situation saying: this is what we would like to do but these are the legal barriers. I, therefore, propose that the Bill may be referred to a Select Committee so that we may evolve a formula which may be doing justice not only to Raja Mahendra Pratap but others also. We may find a way of dealing with those innumerable cases which are carrying for justice throughout the country. Raja Mahendra Pratap, as somebody said, is only a symbol. This Bill has provided this House and perhaps the country an opportunity of repaying the debt which we need to pay as quickly as possible. Sir, I, therefore, move that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

श्री छ० मू० तारिक : जनाब स्पीकर साहब,
मैं बजारत दाखिला को इस बिल को इस
ऐबान में लाने के लिये मुबारकबाद देता हूँ,

इस लिहाज से नहीं कि इस बिल में वह तमाम खूबियां मौजूद हैं जिन के कि हम स्वाहिशमन्द थे, लेकिन इस लिये कि एक कदम उठाया गया है, इस मकसद के लिये कि हमारा मुल्क उन मुजाहिदों को उन वतनपरस्तों एजाज बख्शों जिन्होंने इस मुल्क की आजादी के लिये अपनी जवानी को, अपनी औलादों को, अपनी खुशियों और अपने मुस्तकबिल को खतरे में डाला ।

वजीर दाखिला ने अभी हमें बतलाया कि उन्हें कुछ दिक्कतें हैं, कानूनी दिक्कतें हैं, आईनी दिक्कतें हैं । कांस्टीट्यूशन का चर्चा किया गया । यकीनन इस मुल्क में सब से बड़ी चीज है, इस मुल्क का आईन, हमारा कांस्टीट्यूशन, और यह ऐवान । लेकिन वजीर दाखिला से बेहतर यह किस को मालूम है कि अगर इस मुल्क में राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप जैसे मुहिब्बेवतन न होते तो न यह ऐवान होता और न आयर्डन होता । यह ऐवान और हमारा आईन मरहूने मिश्रत है उन मुजाहिदों का जिन में से बहुत से गुजर चुके हैं, लेकिन जो भी जिन्दा हैं यकीनन हमें उन का ऐतराफ करना चाहिये । हमारे सामने मिसालें हैं ऐसे बहुत से लोगों की, चाहे वे जागीरदार हों, वे नवाबजादे हों, या वे राजाजादे हों, जिन के हक को हम ने आजादी के बाद कबूल किया हम ने बरतानिया शाहंशाहियत के दिये हुए एजाज और जागीरों को कि उन की प्राइवेट प्रापर्टी के हक में दी गई, कबूल किया है आज भी हम करोड़ों रुपये उन के जेबखर्च के लिये, उन की जायदादों की हिफाजत के लिये, उन की जानों की हिफाजत के लिये देते हैं । आज भी हमारे सामने हुजर मीर उस्मान अली खां, यारे वफादार बरतानिया फर्जन्दे आलिया सिप्रे सल्लतन इंग्लिशिया, मौजूद हैं । उन्हें हम लाखों रुपये पेंशन देते हैं । उन की हिफाजत के लिये । इस तरह से और भी बहुत से लोग हैं । दूसरी तरफ ऐसे लोग हैं जिन को बरतानिया शाहंशाहियत ने,

बरतानिय हुकूमत ने महुज इसलिये मुसीबत में डाला कि वे इस मुल्क की आजादी चाहते थे, वे मुहिब्बे वतन थे, वे वतनपरस्त थे । हमारा फर्ज है कि हम उन वतनपरस्तों को एजाज बख्शें, हम उन्हें अपनी तरफ से खुश व खुरम रखें, हम यह न देख पायें कि वे आजादी के मुजाहिद आज किसी के मरहूने मिश्रत हो, चाहे वे उन की औलाद ही क्यों न हों । आज राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप को उन के पोते के रहम व करम पर डाल दिया जाता है । वजीर दाखिला श्री पन्त के नोटिस में ऐसे वाक्यात रोज नजर आते हैं कि बेटा बाप को धक्के मार कर निकाल देता है अदालतों में ऐसे केसेज भरे पड़े हैं । चाहे मां बेटी हों, भाई भाई हों, ऐसे मामलात में जिन में पैसे का सवाल हो, किसी क लिहाज नहीं करते ।

मैं हुकमत की तवज्जह इस तरफ भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो अल्फाज पोलिटिकल सफरस के हैं उन को तारीख से मिटा देना चाहिये । हम पोलिटिकल सफरस नहीं हैं, हम पोलिटिकल फाइटर्स हैं । हमारे मुल्क में आज हमारी हुकमत के अन्दर कोई पोलिटिकल सफर नहीं होना चाहिये, यह मैं वजीर दाखिला से गुजारिश करता हूँ । आज अगर हम राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप को उन की जमीन वापस नहीं दिला सकते तो उन की तमाम उम्मे के लिये एक ऐसी पेंशन मुकरर की जानी चाहिये जिस से वह किसी के मरहूने मिश्रत न रहें, वह किसी के मोहतात न रहें, हालांकि मैं यह चाहता था कि उन की सारी जायदाद उन को वापस दी जाती ।

इस के अलावा मैं वजीर दाखिला से यह भी उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वह इस मुल्क के पोलिटिकल फाइटर्स के लिये, जो कि उम्मे-रसीदाह हो चुके हैं, जो इस काबिल नहीं हैं कि खुद अपने लिये कुछ कमा सकें, या अपनी औलाद के लिये कमा सकें उनके लिये एक फंड कायम किया जाय । हुकमत फौरेन एक ऐसे फंड का इन्तजाम करे जिस से

[श्री अ० मु० तारि]

हम उन लोगों की खातिर कीमत करें। हम किसी का भी दूसरों का मरहून मित्र न होने दें बल्कि खुद इस मुल्क की हकूमत उन की जामिन हो।

मैं इन चन्द अल्फाज के साथ वजीर दाखिला से तबक्को रखता हूँ कि वह राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप की तमाम उम्र के लिये और दूसरे पोलिटिकल फाइटर्स के लिये किसी फंड का ऐलान कर दें।

[شہی اے - ایم - طارق - جناب

اسپیکر صاحب - میں وزارت داخلہ کو اس بل کو اس ایوان میں لانے کے لئے مبارکباد دیتا ہوں - اس لحاظ سے نہیں کہ اس بل میں وہ تمام خوبیاں موجود ہیں جن کے کہ ہم خواہشمند تھے - لیکن اس لئے کہ ایک قدم اُٹھایا گیا ہے - اس مقصد کے لئے کہ عمارت ملک ان وجوہات کو - ان علین پرستوں کو اعزاز بخشیں جنہوں نے اس ملک کی آزادی کے لئے اپنی جوانی کو - اپنی اولادوں کو - اپنی خوشیوں کو اور اپنے مستقبل کو خطرہ میں ڈالا -

وزیر داخلہ نے ابھی ہمیں بتلایا کہ انہیں کچھ دیقئیں ہیں - قانونی دیقئیں ہیں - اُنہنی دیقئیں ہیں - کانستیتوشن کا چرچہ کیا کیا - یقیناً اس ملک میں سب سے بڑی چیز ہے اس ملک کا اُنہن - ہمارا کانستیتوشن اور یہ ایوان - لیکن وزیر داخلہ سے بہتر یہ کس کو معلوم ہے ؟ اگر اس

ملک میں راجا مہندر پرنپ جیسے مصعبہ وطن نہ ہوتے تو نہ یہ ایوان ہوتا اور نہ یہ اُنہیں ہوتا۔ یہ ایوان اور ہمارا اُنہیں مرحرن مدت ہے ان مصاعذوں کا جن میں ے بہت سے کزر چکے ہیں۔ لیکن جو ابھی زندہ ہیں یقیناً ہمیں ان کا احترام کرنا چاہئے۔ ہمارے سامنے مثالیں ہیں ایسے بہت سے لوگوں کی۔ چاہے وہ جاگیردار ہوں۔ وے نوا بڑاے ہوں یا وے راجازادے ہوں۔ جن کے حق کو ہم نے آزادی کے بعد قبول کیا۔ ہم نے برطانیہ شائشاہیت کے دئے ہوئے اعزاز کو اور جاگیروں کو ہے جو کہ ان کی پرائیویٹ پراپرٹی کے حق میں دی گئیں قبول کیا۔ آج بھی ہم کروڑوں روپے ان کے جھب خرچ کے لئے۔ ان کی جائیدادوں کی حفاظت کے لئے۔ ان کی جانوں کی حفاظت کے لئے دیتے ہیں۔ آج بھی ہمارے سامنے حضور مہر اُسمان علی خاں۔ یار وفادار برطانیہ۔ فرزند عالیہ سپر سلطانیہ انگلشیہ۔ موجود ہیں۔ انہیں ہم لاکھوں روپے پینشن دیتے ہیں۔ ان کی حفاظت کے لئے۔ اس طرح کے اور بھی بہت سے لوگ ہیں۔ دوسری طرف ایسے لوگ ہیں جن کو برطانیہ شائشاہیت نے۔ برطانیہ حکومت نے محض اس لئے مصیبت میں ڈالا کہ وے اس ملک کی آزادی چاہتے تھے۔ وے مصعب وطن تے

وے وطن پرست تھے - ہمارا نعرہ ہے کہ ہم ان وطن پرستوں کو اعزاز بخشیں - ہم انہیں اپنی طرف سے خوش و خرم رکھیں - ہم یہ نہ دیکھ پائیں کہ وے آزادی کے مجاہد آج کسی کے مرہون ملت ہوں - چاہے وے ان کی اولاد ہی کیوں نہ ہوں - آج راجہ مہیندر پرتاپ کو ان کے پوتے کے رحم و کرم پر قائل دیا جاتا ہے - وزیر داخلہ شری پلٹ کے نوٹس میں ایسے واقعات روز نظر آتے ہیں کہ بیٹا باپ کو دھکے مار کر نکال دیتا ہے - عدالتوں میں ایسے کیسیز بھرے پڑے ہیں - چاہے ماں بیٹی ہوں - بھائی بھائی ہوں - ایسے معاملات ہیں جن میں پیسے کا سوال ہو - کسی کا نصاب نہیں کرتے -

میں حکومت کی توجہ اس طرف بھی دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ جو الفاظ پولیٹیکل سفرس کے ہیں ان کو تاریخ سے مٹا دینا چاہئے - ہم پولیٹیکل سفرس نہیں ہیں ہم پولیٹیکل فائرس ہیں - ہمارے ملک میں آج ہماری حکومت کے اندر کوئی پولیٹیکل سفر نہیں ہونا چاہئے - یہ میں وزیر داخلہ سے گزارش کرتا ہوں - آج اگر ہم راجا مہیندر پرتاپ کو ان کی زمین واپس نہیں دلا سکتے تو ان کی تمام عمر کے لئے ایک ایسی پبلشن مقرر کی جانی چاہئے جس سے وہ کسی کے مرہون ملت نہ رہیں - وہ

کسی کے محتاج نہ رہیں - حالانکہ میں یہ چاہتا تھا کہ ان کی ساری جائداد ان کو واپس دی جاتی -

اس کے علاوہ میں وزیر داخلہ سے یہ بھی امید رکھتا ہوں کہ وہ اس ملٹ کے پولیٹیکل فائرس کے لئے - جو کہ عمر رسیدہ ہو چکے ہیں - جو اس قابل نہیں ہیں کہ خود اپنے لئے کچھ کما سکیں یا اولاد کے لئے کچھ کما سکیں - ان کے لئے ایک فنڈ قائم کیا جائے - حکومت فوراً ایک ایسے فنڈ کا انتظام کرے جس سے ہم ان لوگوں کی خاطر قہمت کریں - ہم کسی کو بھی دوسروں کا مرہون ملت نہ ہونے دیں بلکہ خود اس ملک کی حکومت ان کی ذمہ داری ہو -

میں ان چند الفاظ کے ساتھ وزیر داخلہ سے توقع رکھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ راجہ مہیندر پرتاپ کی تمام عمر کے لئے اور دوسرے پوہ تہیل نامی لئے کسی فنڈ کا اعلان کریں [

Shri B. C. Kamble (Kopergaon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall be very brief. I would like to point out this, that upon the coming into force of the Constitution this Sanad became void. The reason is this. One of the conditions in the Sanad reads like this:

"That the said Prem Pratap Singh and his heirs will be faith-

[Shri B. C. Kamble]

ful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George the fifth, his heirs and successors according to law."

Sir, the moment our Constitution came into force every citizen became loyal to the Constitution and not to King George the V or to his heirs or his successors. Because of this very first condition this whole Sanad became void by virtue of coming into force of our Constitution. Therefore, the effect would be that the whole property, whatever was vested in the property—the assets—will revert to the Union Government and the whole property will vest in the Union Government. If it is the contention of the Government that the grandson of Raja Mahendra Pratap has inherited anything, my submission is that he has wrongly inherited it because on that particular date with the coming into force of our Constitution the Sanad has become void. I submit, therefore, that there will be absolutely nothing wrong in making provision in this Bill for either acquiring property or vesting the property in Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh.

Besides this, I would like to point out, though I am not very sure about it, that there is an article in the Constitution dealing with titles. It is on page 10 of the Constitution—article 18. Sub-clause (4) of article 18 reads like this:

"No person holding any office of profit or trust under the State shall, without the consent of the President, accept any present, emolument, or office of any kind from or under any foreign State."

Assuming, therefore, that this is to be treated as a present or emolument or an office as given by His Majesty King George the fifth or his successor, even then, unless there is the consent given by the President the Sanad will not be valid. Therefore, I submit that

this House is quite competent to make necessary provisions for vesting the property in Raja Mahendra Pratap.

Finally, in one sentence I will conclude by saying that this is a very sad spectacle, namely, that the House is unanimous, so to say, or willing to give the necessary benefits to Raja Mahendra Pratap but the House feels helpless. This is not a good spectacle. If we have any intention we can express that intention by making the necessary provisions. As many hon. friends have suggested, we can define "public purpose". We can say: "Notwithstanding anything contained in previous decisions on record or otherwise provided, for the purpose of this Act the term 'public purpose' shall mean so and so". I think we can provide that. That is the only thing, Sir, that I wanted to submit.

Shri G. B. Pant: Sir, we are concerned with the legal point, and that I have already explained. So far as other matters go, we have all our sympathies with those who have worked, laboured and suffered for the cause of the country. But so far as this particular case is concerned, the law and the Constitution have to be observed irrespective of our own wishes or desires.

Many have suffered. In fact, in this case, luckily, it is the grandson who is holding the property and Raja Mahendra Pratap is the manager. At least he has some sort of contact at present with the property. But, unfortunately, there have been many cases where properties were confiscated from those people who were beheaded and given to those who had sided with the British Government in the struggle that was carried on for independence from 1857 onwards.

The bigger question was, I think, always before this House. It was even discussed here previously, about political sufferers and certain decisions were taken then. In fact, when

I came here I suggested that we must do something for them—I am not referring to Raja Mahendra Pratap's case or the cases of other people to whom Shri Nath Pai or others may have referred—and I got a special amount reserved for giving some sort of assistance to political sufferers. Recently I also requested the Government; and it has been accepted by the Cabinet that stipends will be given to the sons and grandsons of those who have suffered for the cause of the country in order to enable them to continue their education not only in schools but also in colleges and universities. So, so far as the larger question is concerned we are all agreed. After all, we happen to belong to the same fraternity of political workers who had the privilege of working at one time for a common goal. So we all have a common mind on the subject. But here we have to observe the constitution, we have to respect it, and we cannot allow ourselves to be carried away by our emotion when the Constitution clearly forbids a course of action. We have got the best of advice and we ourselves are satisfied that according to the advice that we have received the step that we have taken is the best and the most that can be taken under the Constitution.

So, Sir, I would submit that the Bill may be accepted as it is.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to repeal the Mahendra Partab Singh Estates Act, 1923 and to provide for matters incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Is it necessary to pursue any of the amendments? I shall put all the clauses of the Bill together. The question is:

"Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Datar: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The motion is:

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल तो पास होने जा ही रहा है, लेकिन इस सदन में जो भावना व्यक्त की गयी है उस के सम्बन्ध में क्या इस स्टेज पर गृह-मंत्री महोदय से कुछ आश्वासन प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। अगर कानून और विधान के द्वारा हम चाहते हुए भी राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप की सहायता नहीं कर सकते, तो कम से कम उस भावना का आदर करते हुए जिसे गृह-मंत्री महोदय ने व्यक्त किया है उन लोगों के बारे में जिन्होंने देश की आजादी के लिये कुर्बानियाँ की हैं, और इस में कोई दो मत नहीं हो सकते कि राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप उन में बहुत ही आगे बढ़े हुए हैं, क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा तरीका निकालेगी कि इन कानूनी दिक्कतों के बावजूद राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप को इस वृद्धोवस्था में कोई सहायता की जा सके। अगर हम ऐसा कर सकें तो हम न केवल इस सदन का मान करेंगे बल्कि सारे देश का मान करेंगे। मैं चाहूँगा कि गृह मंत्री महोदय अन्तिम रूप में इस सुझाव के ऊपर अपने विचार प्रकट कर दें।

15 hrs.

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : मैं यहाँ समझता कि राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप इस को अपना सम्मान समझेंगे कि हम कोई ऐसा व्यवहार उन के साथ करें जो कि उन के समान ऊँचे स्तर के आदमी के साथ हमें करना चाहिये उस के अनुकूल वह न हो।

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.01 hrs.

MOTION RE: ANNUAL REPORT
OF INDIAN REFINERIES LIMITED

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Indian Refineries Limited for the period from the 22nd August, 1958 to the 31st March, 1959, laid on the Table of the House on the 11th March, 1960."

I rise to speak on this motion and initiate this discussion with very mixed feelings. In one way I am glad that this motion on the pioneering attempt in our nascent oil industry is being made by me. But, at the same time, you will find that the report for the period from the 22nd August, 1958 to the 31st March, 1959 has been signed among others by my hon. friend,—as for so many other hon. Members,—the late Shri Feroze Gandhi. The fact that he is one of those who have signed the report has a very tragic significance for me as for so many other hon. Members. I do not know what he would have made of the Indian Refineries and what great contributions he would have made to work this project. It is unfortunate that he was cut off in the prime of his life and it is unfortunate that he did not live to see the full fruition of his efforts. It is also tragic that he could not live to give his drive and energy to this very noble venture, that our country has undertaken.

While initiating this discussion, it is very difficult for me to forget him. He was a prince among men and a king among parliamentarians. If he had been born in America he would have been a great business executive; if he had been born in United Kingdom he would have been by this time a member of the Cabinet. But he chose to serve his country in many ways and brought to bear on it his sense of patriotism, his sense of

business efficiency and his vision for the future of this country. Therefore, while speaking on this report, I wish to pay my homage to this great patriot, this great parliamentarian and this great gentleman who was entrusted with a task which is full of untold possibilities for the good of India.

15.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

This is a venture of its own kind. While our country has done pioneering work in so many other fields, I think the work in this field is one of the most commendable that has been done. When I think of the oil map of the world, I feel that this oil business is a kind of imperialism. Our country has always been against imperialism, and though we have liquidated political imperialism, it has not yet been possible for us to liquidate this kind of economic imperialism. When I survey the world, I find that there are so many giant cartels and so many mammoth companies and so many big concerns exploiting the resources in oil of other countries. What profits they made is not possible for me to say. I cannot go into the economies of oil exploitation, but I can say that with the question of economics is also bound up the question of peace.

These oil companies are on the one hand making use of the helplessness of certain under-developed countries of the world and on the other hand they are, indirectly if not directly, trying to fan in some ways the flame of war. It is because this is an age of energy and this kind of energy is required not only for our daily use but also for the big machine of war that this world is bringing into being.

I think it was a very happy idea of the Government to have refineries of its own. It is true we have foreign refineries in this country, and they would have liked to expand their

capacity and to add to their business. They have money and the technical knowhow and all those things. But our Government which has sometimes taken very bold decisions took the bold decision of having these refineries in the public sector. I think this is a very momentous decision, a decision of a far-reaching nature, a decision which will bring us rich harvests of many kinds in the days to come.

The Burmah-Shell was there; the Standard Vacuum was there; the Caltex was there. They have already their refineries in Bombay and Visakhapatnam. But it is good that we have been able to set up parallel refineries in the public sector, and I visualise the day when the work of oil refining will be in the hands of the public sector and when we will be able to do away with the foreign companies by giving them very good compensation as is provided in our Constitution. I am not generally in the habit of paying compliments, and I do not think any compliments will be paid to anybody. Still, I think the Minister of Mines and Oil deserves some compliment for bringing this into being. There are some uncharitable newspapers which have called him the Minister of War instead of Minister of Oil. I am very happy he has been called Minister of War, because he has been waging a war on behalf of the public sector and in the free India of today there cannot be a more righteous and more deserving war than this war.

I now come to some of the points I find in this report, which is the first of its kind. I have no doubt that as time passes, the report will gain in volume, interest and accumulation of details. But even as it is, it gives enough material. I will take up the Board of Directors first. I would very respectfully submit that the Board of Directors should be constituted in such a way that there are three types of men in that. Firstly, there are public men. Shri Feroze Gandhi and Shri Bhagvati constitute

the element of public men. Then, there should be persons who have business experience of this kind. We have IAS and ICS people and though they are very able, I believe this business management is not always to their taste; it is not always in keeping with their aptitudes and is not always warranted by their experience. There should be some persons who can bring to bear on the deliberations of the Board the economic aspect. I think there should be some technical men also. After all, the work of exploiting and refining oil is a very technical matter. You may say you will keep the technical men in the background and get their experience from behind. No; I think in free India, technical men should have a better deal and they should be entrusted with this kind of work, so that our refineries have all those elements to direct their efforts which are needed.

I am very happy that we are going to have two refineries, one in Assam and the other in Bihar. I am very happy that the refinery in Assam will be functioning by the end of next year. 1961 will see the fruition of the efforts that we have been making. I am also happy to find that the refinery in Bihar will be functioning by the end of 1963. All these are very good signs. But I would request the Minister not to remain content with these two refineries.

I think Gujarat needs a refinery and Gujarat should be given its chance. After all, we have discovered oil at Cambay and other places. As we have considered the claims of Assam and Bihar, similarly we should give due weight to the claims of Gujarat. I have been reading in the papers that South India also wants a refinery. If possible, South India should also have a refinery.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): Punjab also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not speak for my State; you will speak for my State. I hope you will be sportsman

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

enough to do that. Therefore, we should try to expand this refinery business as much as possible.

The agreements that we have arrived at with the Rumanian Government and with the U.S.S.R. are good as far as they go. They are charging us 2½ per cent interest. I do not know what rate of interest is charged by others who lend us money; I think they charge us a much higher rate of interest. I am also happy to find that the Rumanians are going to take upon themselves the training of persons in the art or science of erection, maintenance and operation of these refineries. From the report, I find that already about 50 engineering graduates and diploma-holders have been sent to Rumania. I also learn—I speak subject to correction—that most of them have come back and have started work.

But I do not find any mention of the training programme which the the Soviet Union is going to undertake for the purpose of these refineries. Perhaps that may be there and that may come into being afterwards. There may be a kind of appendage to the agreement which we have already signed with the USSR. But my feeling is, so far as the training programme under the Soviet agreement is concerned, it is not very clear. It is said:

"The Soviet organisation is also to assist in bringing it to the rated capacity, and depute to India for such purposes Soviet specialists, train specialists, and skilled workers in the USSR and associate them in the design of the Oil Refinery."

But I do not know if any steps have been taken to have this thing materialise.

I would not be too much of an optimist if I say that we should try to be self-sufficient so far as supply of technicians in this country is con-

cerned. Our own people should master the technique of erection, supervision and all that, so that we have not to depend all the time upon other countries. In so many ways, we are trying to acquire the necessary know-how and I hope the Minister of Mines and Oil will be able to tell the House some day that we have been able to provide the requisite training to our men in our own country. Training is very essential for things of this kind.

I find a great deal of money has been spent on travelling expenses and establishment. I do not know what the implications of that are. For instance I find that the establishment is going to cost us about Rs. 88 lakhs and the travelling allowances have also cost us about Rs. 88,000. I would say that the travelling allowances and the establishment charges should not have taken such a big slice of the money that has been invested on it.

Then, I have been reading some very unseemly controversies in the press. For instance we have established two refineries in the States of Assam and Bihar. I have been reading in the press, and I speak subject to correction that the citizens of these two States want that every employee of these refineries should be a national of that State. That, I think, is provincialism carried to a very excessive degree. I hope I am wrong, but I have read it in the papers and nobody seems to have the courage to contradict it. I would suggest that the Minister should make these concerns all-India concerns which should reflect the character of the whole of the country, after giving due weight to the States in which they are situated. These refineries should give us the impression of the unity and oneness of India and they should not give us the impression that they are provincial concerns, managed by provincial people and meant mostly for the benefit of the States in which they are situated.

I feel that these oil refineries are going to do us a lot of good. We are going to save about Rs. 40 crores of foreign exchange when the refineries go into full production. Also, in future the adjustment of prices, royalties and so on will be done at our suggestion. I also think that these refineries will give a fillip to road transport and will reduce the pressure on the railways. But I would say that if we want to have up to date refineries we should establish pipelines from the east to west. I think the conveyance of oil by pipelines will be much more economical than by railways or roadways. I think that such a scheme is inherent in the nature of business that we have undertaken of setting up these refineries.

I will now say a few words about the workers. The township is still in the making in Assam. The township in Bihar is yet a paper scheme. I hope when the townships are established something will be done for the workers also. Here I find from a book which gives an idea of the refineries of various countries how many amenities they give to the workers. There are regular wages, vacation pay, holiday pay, pay for days of rest, housing allowance, benefit of welfare, thrift plan, death benefit, educational expenses, medical and hospital expenses, sickness and accident benefits and recreation and other benefits. I hope the workers in our refineries will also have a similar deal and that the story of the Hindustan Steel, as reported in the press, will not be repeated. I read in the papers that the Hindustan Steel has contravened the provisions of many labour laws in many respects and the reply of the Minister, I respectfully submit, was very evasive. I would say that a proper and generous deal should be given to the workers.

I want to conclude with a quotation from the *Guardian*, of London or *Manchester*, I do not know.

An hon. Member: *Manchester Guardian*.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It used to be called *Manchester Guardian*; now it is only *Guardian*, I am sorry to say.

15.25 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]

That correspondent says that the oil business in our country has fought three battles and has been successful in all these three battles. In the first place, the oil companies used to think that the price of oil cannot be touched but we were able to get reduction in the price of oil. At the same time, it used to be stated that we must stick to getting oil from some of the well-known countries of the world, but we bought Russian oil below the Gulf prices and we brought down the prices. Thirdly, we are now becoming bulk suppliers of oil from bulk buyers. This is how the correspondent of *Guardian* has put it. These are the three small battles and the fourth battle will come when we think of having all these refineries in the public sector.

If there is a case for the nationalisation of any industry, I think there is the strongest urge to nationalise the oil industry in my country and also to nationalise the refineries. Perhaps it may not be possible for us to nationalise the oil industry just now and it may take some time. It is bound to come but it will take some time. I hope the day will not be far off when we shall be able to have all this oil refining business in the public sector. With these words, I commend this Report for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Indian Refineries Limited for the period from the 22nd August, 1958 to the 31st March, 1959, laid on the Table of the House on the 11th March, 1960."

Now, Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad):
I have got to move my amendment.

Mr. Chairman: The amendment is:

"the Government should nationalise the various oil companies operating in India;

the Government should attempt to reduce the selling rates of different types of oils sold to the consumers."

I think both of them are out of order, because they go beyond the scope of the original motion.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is not the point. As a matter of fact, if, according to the motion, we were only to discuss the report on the refineries, there will be no purpose in discussing this motion.

Mr. Chairman: Whatever that may be, the amendment given notice of by the hon. Member is beyond the scope of the motion and, therefore, disallowed.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What is the motion? The motion is for discussing the oil policy of the Government of India.

Mr. Chairman: I can see what the motion is. As it stands, this amendment is out of order.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I can understand that part (a) of my amendment which says that the Government should nationalise the various oil companies operating in India might be declared as out of order. But what about part (b) which says that the Government should attempt to reduce the selling rates of different types of oils sold to the consumers?

Mr. Chairman: By this motion we are only taking note of the report of the Indian Refineries Limited. There is no question of the prices being reduced or the rate being lowered or

anything of that kind being done. I am, therefore, definitely of the opinion that the amendment is out of order.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Shall I be permitted to speak at least?

Mr. Chairman: Let him finish.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I on this occasion, Sir, pay my humble tribute and respect to the memory of Shri Feroze Gandhi who, as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Indian Refineries Limited, brought to the institution the benefits of his inspiring leadership and dynamism of his personality? He was a man of deep vision. He possessed great insight and abilities of organisation. We, with the Indian Refineries Limited, deeply mourn this loss.

Oil is going to decide the destiny of this country and Shri Malaviya who presides over the Department of Oil is surely going to be India's man of destiny. But then there is the conflict of mind so far as the administration of oil in the private or the public sector is concerned. There are today operating in this country four refineries and all these four refineries are organised, managed and administered by foreign oil interests. In between them they refine crude oil to the extent of 5.5 million tons. Except the refinery at Digboi, the other three refineries have to depend entirely on their own sources of supply. This has brought one thing to prominence and that is that these foreign oil interests control not only the market but also the prices of crude oil. Often it is found that the prices of crude oil that they charge do not reflect the price of crude oil obtaining in the Gulf area. Because they enjoy a monopoly of refining oil, the Government have to approach them from time to time for the reduction in the price of crude oil commensurate with the Gulf price. This, I would rather say, is an obnoxious tendency and this reflects the tendency on the part of these foreign oil companies to control the entire oil

business in this country. This is a sad commentary on the state of things that the foreign refineries even refused to refine Russian crude oil. Even the biggest refinery at Bombay with a refining capacity of 2.6 million tons refused to do it. That is why I say this is a sad commentary on the state of affairs in this country. These monopolists control our market and our business so much so that ultimately the Government had to reverse the decision of importing crude oil from Soviet Russia. This exposes one thing.

Another thing, which is very important, is that when we came to a decision to import crude oil from Soviet Russia immediately, on the heels of it I would rather say, these foreign companies, particularly, the Burmah-Shell offered a reduction in the price of crude oil to the extent of 7½ per cent and Stanvac and Caltex followed suit by a reduction to the tune of 5 per cent. This exposes our helplessness.

Another factor comes to my mind and that is that when the IOC wanted to dispose of the Russian diesel oil to the Bombay Electricity Supply and Transport Undertaking, Stanvac came into the picture and offered lower tenders. This is because Stanvac and Caltex enjoy what is called a protective duty and our Government have tried their best because of the circumstances obtaining today in the world market to see that these protective duties are not at all warranted. But may I say that the Government have so far failed to bring these foreign companies to a reasonable frame of mind vis-a-vis the prices operating in the world market. This means a drain on our foreign exchange and the pity of the piece is that Stanvac has of late entered into an agreement with Pakistan without any protective duty whatsoever.

The destiny of India is going to be decided by the prospects of oil in this country because oil moves the wheels
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of civilisation as much as it moves the wheels of war. When some newspaper described Shri Malaviya as the Minister of War, possibly that newspaper had that idea in its mind. Whatever that might be, we want the Government to adopt a basic oil policy unfettered by extraneous considerations and circumstances. We must not allow the history of the Middle East to be repeated and re-enacted on the soil of India. That would be a bad day for us. In order to achieve this I would say that the foreign oil interests in this country must be made to conform to the national needs and aspirations and the mind of the country.

We have rather launched a venture of industrial expansion and because of this leap forward that we have visualised through these ambitious Five-Year Plans we should see that our interests, particularly in the avenue of oil, are safeguarded and are not allowed to be frittered away according to the whims of these foreign oil companies operating in this country.

The Planning Commission has come out with a computation and according to the computation of the Planning Commission by 1966 India's oil requirement would be to the tune of 14 million tons. Out of this it is expected that 6 to 7 million tons would be provided by the oil fields in Naharkatiya. The hon. Minister in his statement said that it is 12 million tons, but the Planning Commission's statement is 14 million tons, I suppose.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The Planning Commission's estimates, as I remember, is much less than 12 million tons. It is perhaps ten million tons.

Shri Hem Barua: When I read the hon. Minister's statement that it is 12 million tons by the end of the Third Plan and came to know that it is 14 million tons according to the Planning Commission I also had a conflict in my mind. Then I thought it better

[Shri Hem Barua]

to go by the Planning Commission's computation rather than by Shri Malaviya's. Possibly he was making a statement in a public place and it is difficult for one little head to carry so many things.

About the other oil fields in the country, they are expected to produce 2 to 2.5 million tons. It is only the residue of this computation that we shall have to import from abroad. I would say that all possible sources of oil must be tapped in order to make this country self-sufficient. I congratulate the hon. Minister for trying to do this in a very serious way. In that case alone when we have to import crude oil from abroad the rate is expected to be cheaper than the rate that is charged by the foreign oil companies at present. This would substantially save our foreign exchange also.

About the residual oil requirement I would say that our import policy must not depend so much on the import of refined products from foreign countries because that would mean a heavy drainage on our foreign exchange. I would say it must be the residual crude oil that is to be imported. In order to put this into effect there must be an expansion of the capacities of the refineries that are visualised in the public sector. The Government have visualised, for instance, two refineries. One refinery, the Gauhati refinery, will be on stream by December, 1961. They have visualised another refinery at Barauni. But I would say that they should visualise two more refineries at least—one at Gujarat in order to refine the crude oil that will be made available from the field at Cambay and another a coastal refinery, I would rather say at Cochin, so that our imported crude oil if we have to import for our Plans might be refined in the new refinery. It must be borne in mind that several other items like high speed diesel oil, furnace oil, kerosene, gasoline, and bitumen are not to be imported and

foreign exchange spent on that because these things come out in the process of refining crude oil.

Crude oil has been discovered in Cambay. I came to know—my information may be wrong—that there is a proposal to refine the crude oil at present available in Cambay in the refinery at Bombay managed by foreign oil interests. If that is so, I would say that that would again come within the ambit of their influence. This also shows the lack of foresight on the part of the Government, if I may say so. I understand that Burmah Shell have approached the Government again with a proposal to expand its present refinery from 2.6 million tons to 3.9 million tons. This is an obnoxious tendency, because in that case, the oil market is controlled more and more by these oil companies. Rather than their influence getting decreased, their influence gets increased.

What about oil in this country? I would say that private ownership, after investing Rs. 100 crores, possibly controls 80 per cent. of the oil market in this country and in the face of that, Government does not have sufficient or effective or adequate machinery for distribution of this oil. On the success of the public sector ventures depends the destiny of India. Because, the private sector has powerful allies all over the world. It is a very sad thing to note that a very eminent economist like Prof. Galbraith has described our socialism as post-box socialism. I would say that they have got all over the world powerful allies monopolists, who would like to undermine our efforts.

About the Gauhati refinery, this would be on stream by December, 1961. This is going to be a baby refinery with a refining capacity of 0.75 million tons. A second refinery is to be at Barauni. Both of them would work with the crude oil available at Naharkatiya fields. May I know what was

the purpose or what was the consideration in having one single refinery bifurcated into two? For instance, the refinery at Nunmati, Gauhati, is supposed to be an economic unit, if a small refinery could be an economic unit, a bigger refinery would also be an economic unit for all intents and purposes. As far as I remember, it was an expert committee which recommended a refinery originally either at Gauhati or Barauni or Calcutta. This committee said that the refinery would be economically feasible in any of these places. Therefore, I do not understand the decision of the Government. The two refineries would work the crude oil from the same field. This would increase the capital cost. Government have taken a lot of time in deciding the sites. That has also involved expenditure. At the same time, it is understood that Government is still of a divided mind so far as Barauni refinery is concerned. Barauni site was selected with expert advice from Indian and Russian sources. About the Gauhati refinery, I heard that the original estimate that was made with the help of Rumanian experts was made without details, without selection of site, without ancillary facilities that may be made available to the refinery by the State. Therefore, that estimate of Rs. 10.5 crores is not a final estimate. Therefore, I would request the Government to make a fresh estimate of the expenditure likely to be involved in this refinery so that this refinery might serve as a model for other refineries.

Shri D. C. Sharma referred to the employment policy of the refineries. I would say that the employment policy that was pursued by the Gauhati refinery initially was haphazard and slipshod. I am very sorry to say that it is this policy that had a part in the disturbances in Assam. It is quite legitimate for the sons of the soil to demand a share in the working of the refinery. It is quite legitimate for the sons of the soil in Bihar and Assam to have a share there, especially the sons of the soil in Assam because they belong to a backward agricultu-

ral State. The refinery is going to constitute the nucleus of industrial revolution there. I want to make one thing clear. So far as West Bengal is concerned, there is legislation to find proper opportunities of employment to the sons of the soil both in the private and public sectors. In Assam, no legislation is on the anvil like that. But, the demand of the people there is opportunities for the sons of the soil. By sons of the soil, they understand not like the people in West Bengal, people who are indigenous to the soil, but their idea is more comprehensive. They mean by this those people who have permanent interests in the State.

I must congratulate the Minister, and especially, Shri Feroze Gandhi, for, he understood the implications of this demand. In the light of this understanding, he tried to put the record straight. I only hope and trust that Shri K. D. Malaviya, with his broad vision and wide outlook, would follow the same steps.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Is there any time-limit?

Mr. Chairman: I think he will take 7 minutes.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Baloda Bazar): Mr. Chairman, the first annual report of the Indian Refineries gives a very interesting picture. I am happy that the refinery is going on right direction. I would join with the rest of the Members of this House in demanding that at least two more refineries should be set up in our country during the Third Plan period. One of them is already contemplated. But, in my opinion, the installed capacity of the refinery is much too insufficient to cope with the oil potential of the region, and the Ministry must give very serious consideration to expanding the capacity of the proposed Cambay refinery. It goes without saying that these two refineries must be established in the public sector. There is no question of any private refineries coming into India any more.

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

The Minister is credited with having said that he would prefer to import refined products rather than import crude oil and refine it here, and the argument used by him is that our pattern of consumption of petroleum products is such that if we import crude oil and refine it here, it will increase the imbalance of various petroleum products that we already have. I fail to understand why it is not possible with suitable technical adjustments in the refineries themselves to alter the kind of products that we can get out of them. I am not a technician. But, I suppose that with suitable alterations in the design of the refinery, it is possible to have more diesel oil than petrol, or it is possible to have more kerosene oil than ordinary petrol. After all, we are not going to depend on the imports of refined petroleum products. Sooner or later, as we see, we are going to be self-sufficient in the production of crude oil in our country. I fail to understand how after that, the Minister is going to remove the imbalance because our crude oil production from our own oil fields is going to be the same as we might import. As a matter of fact, if the Minister's stand is taken to its logical conclusion, it means that to remove the imbalance in the production of petroleum products, he will go on importing refined petroleum products from abroad even though we might be self-sufficient in the production of crude oil because if we process our own crude oil it might increase the imbalance. So, it is better that we plan our own refineries in such a manner that the crude oil that is imported is refined into suitable petroleum products to suit our demands.

The other most important consideration regarding the establishment of two more oil refineries is the element of time. The country knows well that the oil find in Naharkatiya was firmly established in 1953, and a potential of 2.5 million tons of crude oil has been established till today, a potential which we have not been able to exploit because we do not have refineries

of our own. This has cost us at least Rs. 170 crores in foreign exchange, because this much of crude oil we have had to import from abroad. As the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is doing a splendid job, I suppose within five or six years we will have enough crude oil of our own to refine. I do not want the country to be faced with the prospect of having to wait for four or five years again to have enough refining capacity to refine that oil.

The important point is that if these two refineries are established in the public sector, they can, to begin with, refine the imported crude oil; later, we can stop the import of crude oil and switch on to our own production as soon as it is established. The loss of time which we had to face in the case of the Naharkatiya oil will not be there if we have the two refineries ready by the end of the Third Plan.

Shri Mahanty: The first report of the Indian Oil Refineries presents no picture whatsoever, encouraging or discouraging, except the picture of the model of the Gauhati refinery and the picture of the hon. Minister. It has no further significance except reporting that the Noonmati refinery will go into production towards the end of 1961 and the Barauni refinery by the end of 1963.

A pertinent question arises in this context. In their last annual report, the Ministry of Oil had given us an assurance that the Noonmati refinery would go into production by March, 1961. I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to page 35 of the Report of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, I said March, 1961. I own that still.

Shri Mahanty: So, somebody must explain now why there is going to be a delay of about eight months in commissioning this plant. One is apt to remember here the adage "once bitten, twice shy" in the context of the delay that has taken place in our steel projects. Time being short, I will not

further dilate on it except to state that I am prepared to enter into a bet with the hon. Minister that this refinery will not go into production by the end of 1961.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): It would be illegal.

Shri Mahanty: It would be legal because it is made on the floor of the House.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: And in the absence of the Finance Minister.

Shri Mahanty: That is because his report also conveys only this dismal picture.

The agreement with the Government of Rumania was entered into on 20th October, 1958. Thereafter, we had to take long six months to decide on the site. With all humility, I ask the Government: if in matters of such great moment like the production of oil they take six long months to find out a site, how can we expect that the entire structure will be ready by the end of 1961? We find from the report that only Rs. 1 crore out of the Authorised capital has been issued. Out of Rs. 10 crores, or whatever is the estimated cost, we do not know how much has been invested. We only learn that some spadework has been going on. I have got my own premonitions that we might not be able to complete this project by the end of 1961.

Another question also comes to my mind in this context. Why are preliminaries not taken up before we decide upon such projects? I venture to think that the attitude of opening a pan shop has come to bear upon the production of oil in this country. That should not be the attitude. People glibly talk of production of oil. Oil has got four important aspects. The first is exploration. Petrol is virtually an elusive pimpernel. By the time you reach the site, the oil has moved further away. Tons and tons of money are necessary if we are going to survey our four lakh square miles of oil deposits in the country. The second

aspect is the production of crude. The third, of course, is refining, and the fourth is distribution. I venture to submit in this context that the various organisations that we have got in the sector of oil lack co-ordination to be able to produce satisfactory results.

The pundits of the Planning Commission have allotted the fantastic sum of Rs. 175 crores, and they expect that this country would be self-sufficient in oil production, but any knowledgeable person knows that in countries like Columbia, America, Sumatra and elsewhere, millions and millions of dollars have been spent merely in locating these oil deposits, and the percentage of dry wells is so great that it will belie the optimism of the most robust amongst us.

We have an arrangement with Oil India to lay pipelines to Barauni and Noonmati. The hon. Minister would possibly assure the House that by the time the oil refinery in Noonmati is complete, Oil India would be in a position to lay all the pipelines to Noonmati so that the crude is transported, because if the pipelines are not ready and the plant is erected of course there will be nothing to refine except our own hopelessness.

I shall conclude by paying my wholehearted compliment to the hon. Minister for the dashing manner in which he is trying to solve one of the basic problems of Indian economy, namely oil.

Shri Khadiolkar (Ahmednagar): As the time at my disposal is very short, I will be brief and just try to stick to my points. On this occasion, I cannot but remember my friend, the late Feroze Gandhi. Because of his association, I have given some thought to this oil business, and I must express my gratitude to him.

Now, we are entering the oil business, and there is an illusion that exploring for oil will lead us to prosperity very soon. I want to warn the hon. Members as well as the hon. Minister about the dangers and pitfalls

[Shri Khadilkar]

in this business. I will refer to some points on which I hope the hon. Minister will throw some light.

The first question is this. We are planning for two refineries, but so far we have not decided anything about the price of crude. I say this because in international publications, it is given that the price of crude per barrel is about 25 cents. And the so-called international selling price is 1 dollar and 85 cents. So far as our agreement is concerned,—India Oil L.d. is, of course, a part of the Burmah Oil Co. and ourselves—nothing has been decided; it has been kept vague, whether the determining factor for the crude oil that will be utilised here will be on the basis of cost of production or the price of similar crude oil imported here, or the international oil price. This point is very important, because Burmah Oil Company is taking oil from the Naharkotiya field and the adjoining field as well.

16 hrs.

We are also entering the field of distribution. So far Assam gets supplies from the Digboi refinery. What are we going to do as regards distribution? Is there any planning in this regard? For, it is a question of getting tank wagons. Today, tank wagons, I understand, are being controlled by a committee where the foreign oil interests dominate; and even in respect of the foreign oil that has been imported, difficulties are placed, as regards tank wagons, by this committee, so far as I know. Assam will be supplied by the Digboi refinery. From that centre, part of Bengal, North Bihar and U.P. are being supplied. So, the question of transportation with a tenuous railway link with Assam is a very important bottle-neck. Unless we clear it off, it is no use thinking in terms of oil. This is another aspect to which the hon. Minister must give some thought.

In this connection, I would like to point out that we have imported some kerosene as well as high-speed diesel

oil. But I feel, and Government also know it, and the Minister also will have to say something on this matter, that there is no installation, and there is no arrangement so far as distribution is concerned. And we are supposed also to distribute these products in a particular way; otherwise, we shall have to pay high charges for tankering. What arrangements for storage and distribution have Government made and what arrangements are they going to make in future?

My next point is this. Some hon. Member just now asked when the oil refinery will be complete. So far as the Rumanian plant is concerned, I have nothing to say against it. They have helped us. But I learn that there is some difficulty, which is there not only in this but in our chemical industry also. The Russians have copied the Western designs. I would like to know what type of refinery we are ultimately going to get? If they supply one of the copied patents, then the international patent law will be violated. I want to know whether the case is any truth in this, and whether the final design would produce the definite quality that is required in the circumstances or not. That aspect also must be fully clarified.

Now, I come to the selection of sites.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Khadilkar: I shall just mention the points. I am not going to deliver a speech. So far as the plant near Gauhati is concerned, Government have selected one site. But so far as the site in Bihar is concerned, still, a controversy is going on. There were committees for selection, but I do not know whether they have made any final selection, without any objection as regards site. I personally feel that there are demands from Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and everywhere. Everybody wants a refinery in his own State. They consider refinery as something which would add to their prestige and prosperity. But that is not possible, because there are also other

factors to be considered. It was because of local pressure that you had accepted a refinery in Assam, which was not necessary, in my view, if we were to apply our minds scientifically.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I hope Shri Barua is not here to listen to this.

Shri Khadilkar: When we speak here, we speak for India. If I am going to be over-patriotic as regards my own region, I am not going to help planning in this country, nor am I going to help you also in your effort.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: My hon. friend has to convince Shri Barua.

Shri Khadilkar: I am saying that this kind of thing is not good. The unfortunate part is that you always yield to local patriotic pressures. You must stop doing that henceforth. That is the only point.

Then, there is the question of pipelines, because all your schedule depends upon that, about 250 miles for the Noonmati refinery from Naharkotiya and about 720 miles for the Bihar refinery. Here also, you have a contract for laying these pipes, with a foreign concern. I do not know whether Rourkela will be able to supply those pipes during this period. My humble submission is that there is likely to be a gap either way; either the refinery will be ready, but the pipe-lines will not be ready, or the pipe-lines will be ready, but because of the patents and other things, difficulties may arise, and the refinery may take a long time. I do not know what will happen. Some clarification is called for on this point also.

We just now heard about the amendment to the original motion. It is not for me to say anything about it. But nationalisation is very difficult, because we have entered into a contract for 25 years, and considering how these foreign concerns have now capitalised their assets, it would be difficult for us even to take over Digboi. That is what we shall find if we go into the capital structure of all these companies.

Leaving this aside, I now want to ask a question regarding the products of the refinery. I am told that furnace oil is being sold outside the country at a lesser price than even crude oil. What is this kind of thing happening? Can you not control this? These contracts were made with these two refineries in Bombay. I learn that they have entered into contracts with Pakistan now with different conditions; certain most objectionable conditions that were imposed on us have been removed in the agreements with Pakistan. So, I would appeal to the hon. Minister to clarify this point also here and now.

So far as motor spirit is concerned, we have a surplus of it. We are short of kerosene, high-speed diesel and other things, but motor spirit will be definitely a surplus product. Would the hon. Minister give a thought to entering into a barter agreement with Pakistan in respect of this product? We are trying to get some sulphur gas from them. Can we not supply motor spirit to them in exchange? That would be economical from the point of view of planning.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Khadilkar: I cannot exhaust all the points, but I am not going to make a speech; I shall just mention one or two more points.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is there anybody to listen to the hon. Member? It is most unfortunate that such an important thing is being discussed here, but there is no quorum in the House. It is most unfortunate that people are not either interested in oil or they have not got the charm for oil.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: That shows the confidence that hon. Members have in the hon. Minister.

Shri Khadilkar: I wanted to refer to many important aspects, but I shall just mention one aspect of the matter. Undertaking the planning for refineries and the discovery of new oil fields are very good things. But mere discovery

[Shri Khadilkar]

of oil by itself means nothing. It is a good thing that we have got oil fields for the supply of raw materials, but that by itself has no meaning. Therefore, instead of getting over-enthusiastic about it, I would appeal to the hon. Minister that he must give some thought to the question of planning from a long-term point of view in order to avoid the contingencies to which I have referred; by having installations and by otherwise creating an atmosphere for a parallel distribution system for oil in this land, for, then alone will he be able in some way to impress on the oil monopolists who are operating in this country that we mean business. Here, I might remind the hon. Minister that according to the contracts entered into with them, the distribution of whatever they produce is their concern, and Government cannot interfere therein, if I have understood it aright. This also is an aspect which the hon. Minister must clarify.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak after the points that Shri Khadilkar made in the speech that he did not make.

With regard to the Report, it is certainly a very attractive-looking Report, and the photograph of the Minister that is there also adds to the beauty of it, no doubt. At the same time, I feel that the Report does not go far enough, nor does it give sufficient details as to why there is this very slow progress in the development of oil refineries and the Indian Refineries Limited.

As my hon. friend, Shri Mahanty mentioned, one of the most important aspects that strikes one on reading the Report and on having read the earlier speeches, statements and reports that we get from the Minister and from the Ministry—and this point does strike one very forcibly—is that it is very important today that there should be much more integration between the

various arms that exist in the Oil Ministry. For instance, we have the Indian Refineries Limited, then we have the Oil India Limited and then there is the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, all these carrying out their various tasks with a certain specific object in view. But by and large, as was quite apparent from the speeches that were made also, all these issues are linked up. They all have one common goal. Therefore, it is certainly necessary that there should be much closer integration so that the work would be more centralised and also when these things come up for discussion here we are in a position to have a more comprehensive picture before us of the general oil position in the country.

For instance, when we take up the question of the refineries and their progress, immediately the issues that come up in one's mind are those relating to storage and distribution. Time and again, we find during discussions in this House, and in news items appearing in the Press the question of distribution and storage coming up like King Charles' head, whenever there happens to be a certain crisis in our progress towards fulfilling the oil plan that we have before us. Therefore, I would appeal to the Minister to give serious thought to it. Today when we are on the eve of the Third Five Year Plan, with all the experience that we have behind us and the experience that he has had from his visits to various countries and the consultation with the foreign experts and foreign consultants who come here, it should be possible to evolve this integration so that apart from other things we in Parliament are also in a position from time to time to have a very comprehensive picture of the position of the refineries, exploration, distribution, storage etc., and we are able to have a more complete discussion. Otherwise, what happens is that we have such unfortunate happenings as the ruling out of Shri Braj Raj Singh's amendment, because that

is an aspect that certainly merits discussion and it would be valuable if we could take up such a discussion and have the issues thrashed out.

With regard to the question of an oil refinery in the south, this has also time and again been taken up in the House. We see, as the requirements of the country are increasing and as we are progressing with our Plan, how important this issue is becoming so that we have a more balanced proportion and are in a better position so far as storage and distribution are concerned. So I would request the Minister to give this matter serious consideration and not look at it purely as a demand being put forward on parochial considerations. Of course one did hear for five minutes a very poetic dissertation on the question of sons of the soil by Shri Hem Barua. I do not know why he forgot the daughters also. But this question of the sons of the soil is there, but I would not like to go into that now. I would appeal to hon. Members to see that where these major public sector concerns come up such as steel, oil and so on, we should have a really patriotic, national approach towards it. It is not just a question of the baby being nursed by one particular State or one area or another. After all, it is the country as a whole that these public sector industries are going to benefit. They benefit all of us.

Therefore, the issue really is whether the plan of having technicians trained is going on apace, whether our resources as far as technicians are concerned are being tapped systematically and whether those technicians are being given the conditions of work and the opportunities of training required so as to enable them to do their very best. If that is done, if they are helped in this manner, then certainly I feel that we will be able to progress very rapidly in our various public sector concerns. I also feel that if the integration of the various arms is effected, the parochial approach will

fade away and a more overall all-India approach will become more and more the pattern of the day.

Lastly, in the Limited time allotted to me, I would say one thing. We have had all sorts of new nomenclatures given to the Minister. One moment he is an Oil King; at another time he is made a Minister of War prancing round in a Don Quixotic way with silver white teeth; at another time we are told that he is a Man of Destiny—that is what Shri Hem Barua called him. We keep on having these various nomenclatures bestowed on him, but to me he is plain Shri K. D. Malaviya, Minister of Oil. I would not like to be a profit, nor would I like to have anything that I may say thrown back in my face.

Therefore, I would appeal to him to take into consideration all the suggestions that have been made to him in all seriousness and help to give more clarification on this question—the difficulty of crude oil prices, the difficulty of storage that has been facing us and the policy Government have in mind with regard to increasing the number of refineries in the public sector. It is only after we see in actual practice what our achievements are that we will finally be able to decide whether he is a King, a Minister or a Man of Destiny or all the three rolled into one.

श्री कृष्ण राज सिंह : सभापति महोदय, सर्व प्रथम मैं श्री फिरोज गांधी को जिन्होंने ने बड़े परिश्रम, लगन और साहस के साथ इस काम को शुरू किया था, अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि जो काम उन्होंने शुरू किया था उसे आगे अचूकी तरह से बढ़ाया जायेगा ।

यहां पर बहुत सी बातें कही जा चुकी हैं । मुझे दुख है कि इस मोशन के अन्तर्गत मेरा संशोधन स्वीकृत नहीं हो सका । नियमावली के अन्तर्गत मेरा संशोधन मले ही स्वीकृत न हो सका हो लेकिन सरकार के सामने यह

[श्री ब्रज राज सिंह]

एक मुख्य प्रश्न अवश्य है कि तेल के सम्बन्ध में वह क्या नीति अपनाने जा रही है। १९५६ के औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव के होते हुए भी जो कुछ चल रहा है, ऐसा लगता है कि वह सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। यद्यपि बार बार तेल मंत्री महोदय घोषणा करते हैं कि १९५६ के औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव के अन्तर्गत तेल पब्लिक सैक्टर में आता है लेकिन फिर भी हम देखते हैं कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर बढ़ रहा है और इस वक्त भी जो प्राइवेट सैक्टर का आधिपत्य है हिन्दुस्तान के तेल पर वह भविष्य के लिये बहुत खतरनाक सिद्ध हो सकता है। इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं दो एक बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। कुछ भी करार हुआ हो, कोई भी एग्रीमेंट हुआ हो सरकार को कोई न कोई ऐसा कदम उठाना चाहिये, कोई न कोई ऐसा तरीका निकालना चाहिये जिस से हम तेल पर अपना पूरा कब्जा पा सकें। मुझे कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि तेल ने दुनिया की राजनीतिक में क्या महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा अदा किया है। हम सिर्फ यह चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में भी कहीं मुसद्दक की घटना न दोहराई जाये, या जो कुछ क्वैत के शेख के साथ हो रहा है, वसा न हो इस लिये ऐसी तेल नीति को हमें निर्धारित करना चाहिये जिस से कि निश्चित रूप से तेल पर से विदेशी आधिपत्य को खत्म कर के हिन्दुस्तान के सारे तेल को हम पब्लिक सैक्टर में ले सकें। जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है, हिन्दुस्तान के लिए एक खतरा सना रहेगा। भले ही मेरा संशोधन थोड़ा न हुआ हो लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें कि हम कितने सालों के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान के सारे तेल को, चाहे उस का वितरण हो या उस की जांच पड़ताल हो या कुछ और हो, अपने कब्जे में लेने जा रहे हैं। जहां तक कीमतों का सवाल है, हम देखते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने अगस्त, १९६० में एक कमेटी मुक़र्रर की है, उस कमेटी को यह तय करना है :

"to examine the principles and elements according to which the selling prices of various petroleum products in India should be determined after 1st April, 1961."

मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस कमेटी ने अब तक क्या कार्य किया है और यह कमेटी किस दिशा में कार्य कर रही है ? चूंकि यह कमेटी मुक़र्रर की हुई है इसलिये मैं इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि हम अगले काफी सालों तक तेल की कीमतों के सम्बन्ध में, जो कि विदेशी कम्पनी दे रही हैं, कोई फैसला नहीं कर सकते हैं

श्री के० वे० मा०बीर : किस कमेटी का जिक्र है ?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Government of India set up a committee to examine the principles and elements according to which the selling prices of various petroleum products in India should be determined after 1st April, 1961.

श्री के० वे० मा०बीर : दामले कमेटी।

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : उस कमेटी का नाम मुझे नहीं मालूम है। यह कमेटी अपना कार्य कर रही है तो यह किस दिशा में कर रही है, उस के क्या टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस हैं, यह बतलाने की कृपा की जाये और आप यह निश्चय कीजिये कि १-४-६१ के बाद हम उन को मजबूर कर सकेंगे कि जो तेल कम्पनियां हिन्दुस्तान में हैं वे अपनी शर्तों के मुताबिक तेल नहीं देंगी, बल्कि हमारी शर्तों के मुताबिक देंगी और वे यह नहीं कह सकेंगी कि जो तेल और कहीं से आ रहा है, चाहे वह रूस से आ रहा हो या कहीं और से, उस को साफ नहीं करेंगी। यह हिन्दुस्तान है, जिस मूलक की आबादी ४३ करोड़ हो चुकी है, जिस का और दूसरे मूलकों में भी नाम है, उस के लिये एक अचम्भे की चीज है कि कोई विदेशी कम्पनी इस तरह से तय करे और कहे कि जो तेल किसी दूसरे

देश से चला आ रहा है, उस को साफ नहीं करेंगी। इस संदर्भ में एक क्रान्तिकारी कदम क्यूबा को सरकार उठा सकती है तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह का कोई काम नहीं होना चाहिये जिस में विदेशी तेल कम्पनियां ऐसा आधिपत्य जमा लें जिस से हमारी स्वाधीनता कम होती हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई विदेशी कम्पनी अगर किसी ऐग्रीमेंट की वजह से, अगर कोई करार पहले हो चुका है, उस की वजह से यह कहना आरम्भ करे कि जो दूसरे मुल्कों से तेल आ रहा है और सस्ता आ रहा है वह उसे साफ नहीं करेगी, तो यह हमारे स्वाभिमान पर ही चोट नहीं है बल्कि यह हमारे लिये अपमान की बात है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब यह कमेटी बनी हुई है तो इस कमेटी के अन्तर्गत हमारे मंत्री महोदय यह देखने की कोशिश करें कि जो तेल कम्पनियां यहां काम करती हैं उन की कीमतों को इस तरह से निर्धारित किया जाय कि उन का आधिपत्य तो यहां पर कम हो और ही हिन्दुस्तान के जो उपभोक्ता हैं उन को भी कुछ फायदा हो सके।

मैं समझता हूँ कि मुझे यहां उद्घरण देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान से इन विदेशी कम्पनियों ने कितना मुनाफा कमाया है। अगर उन के पिछले दो तीन सालों के आंकड़ों 5 लिया जाये तो पता चल जायेगा कि जो मुनाफा उन्होंने ने कमाया है उतना किसी भी अन्य कम्पनी ने, नहीं कमाया है और जितना उन का खर्च है वह भी किसी और का नहीं है। प्राइवेट सैक्टर के आदमी इतनी बड़ी बड़ी तनख्वाहें दे सकते हैं जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है, और एक तरहसे इस प्रकार हमारे मुल्क में भ्रष्टाचार फैलने की कोशिश की जाती है। आज जिस तरह से कुर्त के शोख के यहां किया जाता है, उस तरह हम अपने मुल्क में नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि यह निश्चय किया जाय कि इस कमेटी के जरिये हमें यह अधिकार हो सकता है या नहीं कि हम उन कम्पनियों के तेल की कम से कम कीमत कर सकें और यह देखें कि

हम उन के मुनाफे कितना कम कर सकते हैं।

हमें अपने तेल का विकास करना है जो कि नहीं हो रहा है जब तक यह रिफाइनरीज इस तरह से हमारे यहां काम करती हैं। मुझे अफसोस है कि यहां पर सिर्फ इस तरह काम करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में ३० करोड़ रुपया रक्खा गया है, लेकिन तीन सालों के अन्दर ६ लाख रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं खर्च किये गये हैं। पता नहीं गले दो सालों में २४ करोड़ रुपये कैसे खर्च होंगे। अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो रुपया रक्खा गया है, उसे कैसे खर्च किया जा सकेगा। बताया जाता है कि जितना रुपया रक्खा जा रहा है तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में उसे से कहीं ज्यादा की जरूरत है। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि काम को गतिशील बनाया जाय, अधिक तेजी से काम किया जाय। अगर हम गति नहीं लायेंगे तो हम चाहें जो करें, उस से कोई काम बनने वाला नहीं है। काम तभी बनेगा जब हम अपने अन्दर अधिक गतिशीलता लायेंगे। अपनी गति को बढ़ा कर अगर हम उस उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर सकते हैं तो जरूर करें जिस में तेल कम्पनी वाले अपना अपना आधिकार स्थापित कर के हमारा शोषण कर सकें और न ही वे हिन्दुस्तान को सरकार को अपमानित करने की कोई कोशिश कर सकें।

Shri K. D. Maiaviya: Sir, on this occasion, when the first report of the Indian Refineries Limited is being considered by the House, it is appropriate that we are all reminded of the leader of the Indian Refineries Limited who is no more amongst us. How we all wish it had not happened and Shri Feroze Gandhi had been present here amongst us when this first report is being considered by the House. I associate myself wholeheartedly and fully with all that has been said by

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

the Mover of this motion, my hon. friend, Shri D. C. Sharma.

I would now like to consider certain relevant issues raised in connection with the consideration of this report. (Interruption). Incidentally, I must pay this compliment of being partially relevant to the issues to my friend opposite, Shri Mahanty although he was most caustic and, in a way, most uninformed in his criticism. He said that progress of the work of refinery is not satisfactory; and that, looking to the figures of expenditure it is most improbable that the refinery—the Nunmati refinery—could go on stream in 1961 December. He also takes me to task for having committed myself to March 1961 as the period beginning of this refinery.

According to arrangements made then and the experience that we had accumulated by that time, and the sequence of programme that was laid down, it was our belief that the estimates of programme would be stuck to and that the refinery would go on stream in March, 1961. Subsequently, we found that there were unavoidable delays. Those unavoidable delays cannot be traced to negligence on the part of certain officials or the Ministry as a whole; but they are unavoidable delays which are inherent in such a gigantic task which is undertaken in its newness. Nevertheless, I would briefly recapitulate.....

Shri Mahanty: May I make myself clear? The delay is 9 months.....

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Nine months is no delay when we have to take into consideration the various aspects. We did not possess the knowhow of this work; we have not got the consultants; we have not got the machinery here; and there are a lot of difficulties in the selection of sites....

Shri Mahanty: May I ask a question?

Shri K. D. Malaviya:...many problems that have to be faced because of

the peculiar passions roused in connection with the projects, provincialism and all that. Sometimes it becomes inevitable that we have to depart from our original estimates.

Now, I would like the House to note the progress that has been made up-to-date in connection with the Nunmati Refinery. Eighty-two per cent. of the civil engineering work relating to the kerosene refining plant has been completed; 78 per cent. of the civil engineering work for the installation and foundation for crude distillation unit and gas oil neutralisation units has been completed. This consists of foundation, superstructure for columns, heaters, coolers, condensers etc. The total concreting work to be done within the refinery amounts to 38,000 cubic metres out of which 11,300 cubic metres have so far been done, representing 29 per cent. of the total concreting work. 47 per cent. of the work relating to coke production and coke, mechanised transport system unit had been completed which includes columns, condensers, etc. 60 per cent. of the foundation work for the gasoline sweetening unit has also been completed. Site preparation for the power house has been completed. 86 per cent. of the work connected with the pressure stations including line net work had been completed. Civil engineering works are also in progress in other units such as main loading rack, power plant, steam lines, process water pump house, etc. In respect of civil engineering works outside the refinery, 55 per cent. of the work for the approach road to Brahamaputra has been completed; 65 per cent. of the work for the first stage water supply scheme including the water treatment plant has been completed; 65 per cent. of work of the sewage disposal plant for the temporary colony had been completed and 60 per cent. of the work in construction of the temporary housing colony has been completed. In respect of the mechanical engineering works, 28 per cent. of fabrication for steel work in plant had been completed. 23 per cent. of

the pre-assembly erection work in super-structure and 8 per cent of the pre-assembly erection work in plant has been completed. With regard to the electrical engineering works of the proposed six transformer sub-stations, five have been completed in all respects and connected to the 11 KV feeder line of the State Electricity Board. These transformers are now supplying power to the structural workshop, construction site, etc. Building and other structures for three other transformer stations have been completed. Up-to-date 34 Rumanian experts have already arrived at Gauhati to supervise and advise in construction and erection works of the refinery. For taking up the responsibility of running the refinery from our own side when the Rumanian experts or most of them have left, 48 trainees were sent to Rumania in June-July, 1959 and most of them have returned and are now in position at the construction site. I presume, Sir, this is not a bad picture. I am not prepared to indulge in any sort of betting with my hon. friend, Shri Mahanty. But I want to assure him that we have shifted our time-table from March 1961 to December 1961, with a full sense of responsibility. We have also taken into consideration all aspects of the co-ordinating part of the work. The pipe-lines will come in time; they will deliver to us crude oil and the storage tanks would have been installed and presumably the work in connection with the distribution of petroleum products that would be produced from the refinery also would have been completed by that time. I believe that our programme will be adhered to and we shall start producing petroleum products from the Nunmati refinery in time. That is mostly the facts that I have to report to the House in connection with the first report.

With regard to Barauni, the agreement between the two parties the Government of India and the Soviet Government had been contracted and all arrangements for training of technicians and specialised instructors to

come from that country to our country to impart training to our own specialists if we make a request to them have been agreed upon. A contract to train a number of Indians had also been entered into and most of the technicians who have to proceed to the Soviet Union had also been selected. As the House is aware the site for the Barauni refinery has also been selected.

In this connection, certain doubts were raised and criticism levelled against the Government with regard to the selection of site for this refinery. Some exaggerated reports appeared in the Press. The fact of the matter is this. Some experts differed on the steps that should be taken to guard against certain aspects relating to foundations in that area. After long consideration, certain steps were proposed. In the very nature of things, some views had to be accepted and others, rejected. Those views which were rejected perhaps became known and gave cause to such a controversy. The site for the Barauni refinery has now been properly selected and all steps have been taken and the foundations questions also have been agreed upon. We expect a detailed project report any time next month from the USSR. On its arrival we shall start the construction programme. We have systematically worked out the programme and we hope that a part of it will be ready in 1962 and the whole of it, by the end of 1963. We cannot, at this stage, specifically lay down the various proposals that are likely to be started in 1962 but looking to the progress that we are making in the Barauni refinery, we hope that by 1963 the Barauni refinery will start production to its full capacity.

Something was said about the cost estimates of Gauhati refinery. It is a fact that originally the cost estimate was higher than at the time the balance sheet was prepared. At the time the balance sheet was prepared the Indian Refineries had worked out the cost estimates at about Rs. 20 crores. Subsequently after discussions with the Rumanian experts a sub-committee of the board of directors

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

considered them. The total cost now envisaged is Rs. 18.03 crores. It has been reduced to this from Rs. 20.75 crores and this is being examined to see what further reductions can be effected in this. But this estimate compares very favourably with the Caltex refinery at Vizakhapatnam whose total cost was Rs. 14.13 crores. Looking to the distance from the sea port and the higher cost of transportation in Assam after examination it has been found out that the two estimates are very favourably comparable to each other. I want to assure the House that the money that has been allotted for the two refineries will be utilised within the period and the programme will go according to our plans.

I will now, Sir, very briefly deal with certain other aspects that have been raised in connection with the consideration of the first report of the Indian Refineries although they are not very much within the purview of this routine consideration of the report. Nevertheless, as the points have been raised, I would like very briefly to touch some of those points although the time available to me this afternoon and the occasion is not quite appropriate for a comprehensive dealing of those points.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan has drawn our attention to the fact that there ought to be closer integration between the various aspects of the programme undertaken by the Government in the oil industry—for instance, the exploration which is undertaken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, the refineries which is being undertaken by the Indian Refineries Limited, the production of crude oil which is being undertaken in collaboration with the Assam Oil Company by the Oil India Limited and the newly created Indian Oil Company which is responsible for the distribution of oil products. Time has come when Government ought to give some consideration to the examination of such a co-ordination of activities so far as it is consistent with the

best interests of all the programmes taken separately. Government are giving their consideration as to how best we could co-ordinate all the activities to give it more efficiency and economy. It could either be integrated at the top or in the middle. There are, however, difficulties in its integration in a total way. But I do not see how our present programme is being hampered because of any supposed lack of collaboration or integration.

Doubts were raised and it was said that the distribution mechanism of the Government of India which is being created in the Indian Oil Company has not yet achieved any level of efficiency or standard. It was asked, how we are going to distribute the oil that we will produce from Nunmati? I want to assure the House that we are very actively considering this question, and the very purpose of creating this Indian Oil Company sufficiently long before it will be called upon to distribute the oil products produced by the public sector refinery is that we should examine the entire aspect of the question. Further we will see how best we can co-ordinate with the existing private oil distributing companies, and how far we have to create our own facilities for distribution. Further it will also be examined how far we will co-ordinate distribution or rail system with a chain of pipeline which has to be created in the whole of the country. All these questions are very much under consideration of the Government, and we hope that by the time Nunmati refinery products will be available for consumption we will have made sufficient arrangements so that the products produced will not lie idle and will be used mostly by the efforts of the public sector company known as the Indian Oil Company.

I do not wish to refer, in this connection, to the controversy that was recently raised when some of the petroleum products arrived from U.S.S.R.

This is part of the game and, as I said sometime back, we should be prepared for it. If there is competition between ourselves in the public sector and the private sector, well, we have got to face that competition. If it is a rate war we have got to face it. On that, Sir, I can say, even though the public sector Indian Oil Company is only six months old, we shall try our best to acquit well and within the few months that are still available to us we hope we shall come up to a certain standard by which most of the work that will be faced by the Indian Oil Company will be discharged fairly satisfactorily. If we make mistakes we shall admit them, we are likely to make some mistakes because we are still new to this venture. I said that sometime back to my friends and I repeat it here, that in this new venture of oil distribution it is quite possible that sometimes we may make some mistakes. But soon after we will have made up and acquired sufficient experience to distribute oil products that we import from abroad and also that we produce from our own public sector refineries. We shall do so we hope economically and cheaper than what other oil companies are doing today. Our cost of distribution is expected surely to be lower than the cost of distribution of some of the oil companies that are functioning today.

It is to be reorganised, Sir, that the public sector Indian Oil Company has come to stay. It will discharge its duties, if possible, in collaboration with the private installed distributing companies. If that is not possible, it will do that independently. But we hope that there will be co-operation between us in the public sector and the private sector oil distributing companies. I welcome this co-operation because it is not the intention of the Government to drive out any of these companies which have existed here for long. But surely, Sir, it is also the intention of the Government to press as hard as possible to get the best of terms and create the most favourable conditions in the interest of our consumers in the country, whether

it is the job of oil distribution or refining or oil exploration.

So far as the expansion of the existing refineries is concerned, as the House is aware, the whole question is being considered very actively, and I would not like to commit at this stage as to what the intentions of the Government will be except to state that the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 is always before us for our guidance. It is for all of us to know once and for all that this 1956 Industrial Policy Resolution is the biggest guiding factor for us. That will be the background on which we shall negotiate, that will be the background on which we shall take decisions, apart from the fact that there are certain practical considerations also which have to be borne in mind, I have already stated on more than one occasion that the ultimate refinery capacity in the country will be closely linked up with the requirement of the country, and it is a question of calculation phase by phase, plan by plan, as to how our consumption will increase.

One hon. Member quoted me as saying that our consumption will be 12 million by 1966. According to my surmise by the end of the third Plan period we might consume about 12 million tons of petroleum products. According to others, it might be 14 million and yet according to some others, it might be 10 million. Perhaps the Planning Commission's estimate is 10 million. What is needed is to bear in mind that the refinery capacity should not go much beyond the estimated consumption at a time. The existing refinery capacity, the potential expansion of the refineries in the public sector, the new refinery of Gujarat that will come up quite early in the third Plan, its capacity—all these factors have to be taken into consideration before we can allow further expansion of the existing refineries. As I said, nothing can be committed at this stage because all these questions are being considered by the Government.

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

I submit that the programme as indicated in this first report of the Indian Refineries has now been exceeded. We have made further progress, and this has been quite satisfactory. Questions which revolve round the creation of public sector refineries are all being considered in all their details, namely, the production of crude oil in the country, availability of foreign exchange, increase in the number of refineries, expansion of the refineries, transportation through pipeline or railway line and the consolidation of and further improvement in the work of the newly created distributing company known as the Indian Oil Company. I have nothing more to say. I hope that the motion as put by my hon. friend will be accepted by the House.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What about the committee appointed to go into the question of revising the cost structure?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: My hon. friend Shri Braj Raj Singh wanted to know about the work that has been undertaken by the Damle Committee, and the question of revising the present cost structure of various petroleum products which has been referred to it,—the question as to what elements should go to the making up of the cost of each petroleum product—diesel, kerosene, furnace oil, motor spirit, aviation spirit, etc. All these questions have been referred to the Damle Committee. According to our previous resolution, April, 1961 was the time when Government should have to announce its decision with regard to the ultimate conclusions arrived at after consultation with the existing oil companies. This Damle Committee has issued a questionnaire but unfortunately the answers to this questionnaire have not yet been received from the oil companies. They reported to us that there is a lot of work to be done in order to send detailed replies to the questions and so they wanted more time. We have now agreed to give them more time be-

cause it is possible that they might be facing difficulties in preparing the detailed answers. It is quite possible, therefore, that the publication of the report might be delayed by a few more months. But we are trying our level best to come to some sort of decision and if we can expedite the work of the Damle Committee I shall surely inform the House.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What are the difficulties in the way of the companies giving the figures? Is it just manipulation as my hon. friend Shri Vittal Rao suggests?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Why should we assume that the delay is caused because they will be manipulating any figures? The fact is that there are too many items of information which have been sought. We thought previously that the time given to them would be enough. But they have produced some reasons about which we can do nothing but accept. We have therefore given them some more time and we hope that after a few more months the report will be ready.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): This morning in reply to a question, the Minister said that at Cambay region, a refinery is going to be established and its capacity is going to be 1.5 million tons, and after that is added, if possible. May I know whether "if possible" refers to the refinery as a whole or its capacity? Secondly, the Burmah-Shell have submitted for expansion of their capacity and the Government have asked them to submit a modified proposal. In view of our refineries that are coming up at Gauhati, Barauni and Cambay, may I know whether there is any necessity at all for the expansion of the capacity of the Burmah-Shell refinery at Trombay?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I will be glad to answer all these questions in the fullest detail, but is this the proper occasion for it when the first report of Indian Refineries limited is under

consideration? The capacity of a refinery which is yet to come up near about Cambay, the reasons for the capacity being limited to 1 or 1.5 million tons, etc. are hardly relevant to present discussions.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The debate has ranged over a very fast field and I think all the problems connected with oil exploration, oil refining, oil storage and oil distribution have been hinted at by hon. Members who have taken part in the debate. One gentleman was kind enough to point out the dangers and pitfalls of the oil business. Another gentleman was prepared to take a bet. I am not in a position to take any bet nor am I so knowledgeable as to point to the pitfalls. But I believe whatever has been done so far is very satisfactory and whatever prospects we have for the future are going to be such as will not belie our expectations.

I am happy that the Minister has given a categorical assurance that public sector in this business has come to stay. That is an assurance which the House will appreciate.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That we knew already.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You know everything, but you forget everything when you try to speak. I am very happy that the Minister will do his best to cut down the prices, so that they are in keeping with the prices prevailing elsewhere.

There is only one thing to which I want to draw his attention, viz., the agreement with Pakistan which some of these companies have entered into places Pakistan in a very favourable position.

An Hon. Member: Which company? (Interruptions).

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Very recently negotiations were going on between some oil companies and Pakistan for setting up a refinery there. It is reported that the duty protection will not be given. About ten years back, the Government of India agreed to certain duty conditions, but the conditions were entirely different. Now they have surrendered all the duty protection.

17 hrs.

Shri Mahanty: Why Caltex has not surrendered it?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Because they started late, they say.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I hope that the prospects for oil distribution, oil refining and oil prospecting will gain greater and greater momentum in my country as time passes. I think our country has given a good account of itself so far and in future holds a great deal of promise, especially when the hon. Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel has stated that every effort will be made to step up the programme in all these lines.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Indian Refineries Limited for the period from the 22nd August, 1958 to the 31st March, 1959, laid on the Table of the House on the 11th March, 1960."

The motion was adopted.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 22, 1960/Agrahayana 1, 1882 (Saka).

[Monday, November 21, 1960/Kartika 30, 1882 (Saka)]

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S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
289	Advisory Committee of Andaman and Nicobar Islands :	1266—67
290	Geological Survey of Kerala	1267
291	One ton Trucks	1267—68
292	Coal allotment to Kerala	1268
293	Bhilai Steel Plant	1268—69
294	Development of Land Mortgage Banks	1269
295	Chola and other temples	1269—70
296	Merger of Indo-Commercial Bank	1270—71
297	Transport of crude oil	1271—72
298	Trade Agreement with Nepal	1272—73
299	Equipment for road building	1273
300	Payment to Palai Bank depositors	1273—74
301	U.K. loan for Third Five Year Plan	1274
302	All India Investment centre	1275
303	Science clubs in Secondary Schools	1275—76
304	Sample Census in Delhi	1276
305	National Engineering Organisation	1276
306	Purchase of Helicopters	1277
307	Oil Survey in Combay	1277—78
308	Fire in Survey of India Office, Dehra Dun	1278—79
309	Renuka Ray Committee Report	1279
310	Lubricating oil plant	1279
311	UNESCO East-West Project	1280
312	Iron ore deposits in Mysore	1280—81
314	I.A.F. accident	1281
315	Circle Superintendents in Department of Archaeology	1281—82
316	Barauni refinery	1282
317	Payment to Laxmi Bank depositors	1282—83
318	Bank Deposit Insurance Scheme	1283

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270	Refinery in Gujerat	1253
271	Financial aid to Commander Nanavati	1254
272	Loss in Excise duties	1254
273	Steel Plants	1255—56
274	Oil Drilling Machinery:	1256—57
275	Non-student Youth Clubs	1257
276	Archaeological Excavations	1257
277	Coal shortage	1258
278	Rare diamond in Panna Mine	1259
279	Air accident near Moga	1259—60
280	Cost of production of pig iron and steel	1260—61
281	Estimates of Public Sector Projects	1261
282	Oil Refining	1261
283	Coal supply to steel plants	1262
284	Disabled army personnel	1262—64
285	Geological Survey of India	1264—65
286	Screening of students going abroad	1265
287	Smokeless coal	1265
288	Estimates of Durgapur Steel plant	1266

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320	South Indian Languages in North Indian Universities	1284
321	Amalgamation of collieries	1285
322	Foreign assistance for oil exploration	1285
323	Import of Steel	1286
324	Effect of rise in gold price in U.K.	1286

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402	Municipal Scavengers in Orissa	1286-87
403	Disposal of pension cases	1287
404	Ladakh frontier	1287
405	Accidents in Durgapur Steel Plant	1288
406	Protected Monuments in Hoshiarpur	1288
407	Central aid to Punjab	1289
408	Primary education in Madhya Pradesh	1289-90
409	Exchange of scholars between India and China	1290
410	Finished steel	1290-92
411	Ferro-Manganese	1292-93
412	High Schools in Tripura	1293
413	Tulsibati Girls' hostel, Agartala	1293-94
414	Settlement of tribals of Mohanbhog	1294
415	Engineering students in Delhi Polytechnic	1294-95
416	Land in Alipur	1295
417	Swimming pools in Universities	1295-96
418	Overall survey of Spiti valley	1296
419	Stock of pig iron and steel	1296-97
420	Pig iron allotted to Madhya Pradesh	1297
421	Iron sheets supply to Punjab	1297
422	Geological survey of Punjab	1298
423	Ex-servicemen's colonies in Punjab	1299
424	Archaeological Encavations in U.P. . . .	1299

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425	Revision of the Lists of Scheduled Castes	1299
426	Archaeological Excavations at Gurdaspur	1299-1300
427	Red Fort, Delhi	1300
228	Jallianwala Bagh Memorial	1300-01
429	Teachers' Training under T.C.M.	1301
430	Suicide at Qutab Minar	1301-02
431	Girls' education in Punjab	1302-03
432	Press for Children's Book Trust	1303
433	Refinery at Noomati	1303-04
434	Holiday Homes in Hill stations	1304
435	Smuggling of Ganja and Opium	1304
436	Defence establishments	1305
437	Manufacture of trucks	1305-06
438	Import of steel	1306
439	Central Government Employees' Strike	1307
440	Central Advisory Board of Harijan Welfare	1307-08
441	International Bureau of Education	1308-09
442	New districts in the Northern border area	1309-10
443	Lok Sahayak Sena	1310
444	Public schools	1311
445	Diamond find at Mani-yarsyun (Garhwal)	1311
446	Eastern Zonal Council	1312
447	Primary School Teachers in Orissa	1312-13
448	Import of steel and iron on Barter basis	1313-14
449	Training of the Handicapped in Orissa	1314
450	Deposits in foreign banks	1314-15
451	Education of children of Government employees	1316
452	Science Museum in Delhi	1317
453	Inspector General of Police	1317
454	Foreign assets of Indian Princes	1317-18
455	Research on synthetic oil	1318
456	Re-payment of West German loan	1318-19

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U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
457	Tripura Territorial Council	1319-20
458	Relief work at Damchara	1320
459	Aid to Mahila Samity, Tripura	1320-21
460	Aid to Tripura Adivasi Mahila Samity	1321
461	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	1321-22
462	Repairs at Sanchi Stupa	1322
463	Military Conference in England :	1322-23
464	Smuggling of gold on Gujarat coast	1323
465	Questionnaire regarding Census authority	1323-24
466	Burglar Alarm system	1324
467	Utilisation of Japanese credit	1324-25
468	Multipurpose block in Lahaul-Spiti district	1325
469	Allowances to Defence personnel	1325-26
470	Branches of L.I.C.	1326-28
471	L.I.C. business	1328
472	Grants to States	1328-29
473	Foreigners in Andaman Island	1329
474	Indian students in U.K. Universities	1329-30
475	Bauxite deposits in Orissa	1330
476	Majlis Ittehadul-Musalmin	1330-31
477	Committee to review the progress of Prohibition	1331-32
478	Army Jawans in Jammu and Kashmir	1333
479	Army Officers in Jammu and Kashmir	1333
480	Agricultural Colony for S.C. and S.T. in Mysore State	1334
481	'Chenna Basavanayaka'	1334-35
482	Acquisition of lands in Nasik	1335-36
483	Foreign debt	1336-37
484	Backward classes	1337
485	University Campus of Delhi	1337-38
486	UNESCO	1338
487	Adivasi areas of Madhya Pradesh	1338-39

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U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
488	Adivasis in Madhya Pradesh	1339
489	Historical Monuments in Madhya Pradesh	1340
490	Partition debt	1340
491	Iron ore mines in Jhabua	1341
492	Iron ore in Madhya Pradesh	1341
493	Coal supply to Punjab	1341-42
494	Coal production	1342-43
495	Soft coke in Delhi	1343
496	Smuggling of Indian coins	1343-44
497	Rourkela Steel Plant	1344
498	Vijnan Mandirs	1344-45
499	Violation of air-space	1345
501	Geological survey of Pawagadh and Junagadh	1345
502	Next Draw of Prize Bonds	1346
503	Bateshwar temples in Agra district	1347
504	Trench accident at Rourkela	1357

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT 1347-62

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the following adjournment motions given notice of by the members shown against them :

- (i) Explosion in Sarvashri Bombay on the S.M. Banerjee, Tan-18th November, gamani, Assar and Braj Raj Singh.
- (ii) Sinking of a Sarvashri Dredger in the S.M. Banerjee and the 18th Hoogly river on Tangamani, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.
- (iii) Reported Shri Hem propaganda by Barua. Communists in the Northern border districts.

COLUMNS
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 1363-64

(1) A copy of 'Statistical information regarding the working of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, during the period 31st December, 1959 to 30th September, 1960'.

(2) A copy of the Statement on the recent visit of the Minister of Finance to the U.K. and the U.S.A.

(3) A copy of the statement on the flood situation in the country and the flood control programme.

(4) A copy of the Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1960 along with the Statement showing the Assets and Liabilities and Profit & Loss Account of the Corporation under sub-section (3) of Section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.

REPORT OF BUSINESS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
PRESENTED . . . 1364

Fifty-seventh Report was presented.

MOTION RE. INCREASE IN
ALLOCATION OF TIME
TO BILL . . . 1365-74

Shri Naushir Bharucha moved that the time allotted for consideration and passing of the Mahendra Pratab Singh Estates (Repeal) Bill, be increased from 1 hour to 2½ hours. The motion was adopted.

BILL PASSED . . . 1374-1432

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) moved for consideration of the Mahendra Pratab Singh Estates (Repeal) Bill. The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant) replied to the debate and the motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

MOTION RE. ANNUAL
REPORT OF THE INDIAN
REFINERIES LIMITED 1433-76

Shri D. C. Sharma moved the motion re : Annual Report of the Indian Refineries Limited laid on the Table on 11-3-60. After some discussion the motion was adopted.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY,
NOVEMBER, 22, 1960/
AGRAHAYANA 1, 1882
(SAKA)—

Discussion on the motion re :
International Situation.