

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Twelfth Session



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi**

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[Second Series, Volume XLVIII, November 28 to December 9, 1960/Agrahayana 7 to 18, 1882 (Saka)]

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N.B.—The sign + above a name of a member on question which are orally answered, indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that member.

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 30, 1960/Agra-hayana 9, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Administrative Reforms

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*568. { Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Gandit D. N. Tiwari:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri B. C. Kamble:
Shri Damani:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 136 on the 4th August, 1960, regarding the simplification of rules and regulations and procedures to promote efficiency and economy, and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The discussions are still in progress. These are complicated matters and will require some time to reach final decisions. Meanwhile, several ideas have already been implemented as for example the appointment of Committee of Direction to simplify reporting by Trade and Industry to Government, the simplification of rules and regulations and the work study of selected

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sectors of administration which is in progress by the trained staff of some of the Ministries themselves and by the Special Reorganisation Unit. A great deal of work is also being done for reducing costs of buildings and on such other projects which are entrusted to the Teams of the Committee on Plan Projects. Their reports are made available to Members of Parliament.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know if the O&M Division has taken any steps with reference to these administrative reforms and, if so, what they are?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes, Sir; the O&M Division has taken certain steps to introduce measures for administrative improvements which cover simplification of procedures, rules and regulations, as well as reduction in costs.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know if the hon. Prime Minister has seen this pamphlet written by "L.I.C. fame" Shri H. M. Patel, *Problems of Administrative Efficiency in India*, in which he has said, "It is clear that efficient administration presupposes certain moral attributes among all sections of the people, including the civil servants". Does it mean that our civil servants are lacking in moral attributes? And if that is so, may I know what steps Government are taking?

Shri Raghunath Singh: Since when did he become an authority on this subject?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I have not seen the book or pamphlet to which the hon. Member refers, and I can hardly interpret the meaning of the writer.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: It was stated that the different Ministries are considering these problems. May I know whether Government has received any definite proposal in this regard from the different Ministries?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Every Ministry has been asked by the O&M Division to look into these matters. In addition to that, the O&M Division takes up a particular Ministry and sits down with it—its experts sit down for weeks to examine each thing. They are taking them one by one. It takes time, each Ministry. And normally the decisions are arrived at in consultation with them, by agreement of the Ministry.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know what improvement has been effected in the matter of passing of files in different Ministries, when other Ministries are concerned? Are they being delayed in the same way as they were being delayed before, or has some simple method been devised to expedite matters?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The rules and regulations are being simplified, and methods are being devised to facilitate the movement of files, etc. The hon. Member is perhaps aware that there are about four hundred and odd rules and regulations prevalent in the Ministries and various organisations of the Government of India. So, these have to be revised and simplified, which is being done.

श्री बलदास तिहारी: क्या इन सुधारों में उस चर्चा का भी जिक्र है जो प्रवान मंत्री महोदय कई दफा मुल्क में कर चके हैं कि आज के जमाने में चपरासियों की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है? क्या उधर भी कुछ ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और चपरासियों की संस्था कम करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: वह दूसरी बात है उसका यहां प्रश्न कैसे उठाया जा सकता है।

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू : चपरासी की चर्चा मैं ने की है। यह तो पुरानी प्रथा है। उसका काम किसी न किसी को करना ही होगा, उस प्रथा से नहीं तो दूसरे ढंग से।

लाला अर्चित राम : क्या इन सुधारों में यह सुधार भी शामिल है कि जो चिट्ठियां पबलिक से मिनिस्ट्रीज को आती हैं उनका जवाब जल्दी से जल्दी दिया जाये?

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू : जाहिर है कि यह मुनासिब बात है कि उनका जल्दी जवाब दिया जाए और उसको करना चाहिए।

लाला अर्चित राम : क्या जवाब जल्दी दिये जाते हैं? और कितनी चिट्ठियां ऐसी रह जाती हैं जिनके जवाब नहीं दिए जाते?

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू : यह तकसील तो मैं, अगर आप दूसरा सवाल दें तो, दरियापत कर सकता हूँ। इस आम सवाल का क्या जवाब दिया जा सकता है कि कर मिनिस्ट्री में किस चिट्ठी का जवाब नहीं दिया गया।

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I know if a decision has been arrived at in regard to the anonymous letters that are sent to the Ministries? Is it proposed to take no notice of them or to deal with anonymous letters in some other way? Has any decision been taken about it?

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise out of this question?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It doesn't, Sir.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Because, heaps and heaps of anonymous letters are received by Ministries—maybe some of the lower-down writing about a fellow above; they are all anonymous. It has created tremendous tension and involved the Department in so much work. I want to know whether some definite policy has been arrived at, so that such letters may be taken no notice of, or is something different proposed?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There are no rules, so far as I know, relating to anonymous letters. But at any rate, the practice I have observed, and seen observed, is that if an anonymous letter mentions some specific fact which can be seized hold of or enquired into, it is enquired into. But if there are vague charges with no specific indication of what it is about, then they are not dealt with.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know if the simplification of rules and procedure includes also simplification of the rules regarding disciplinary proceedings against officers who are not working efficiently?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not sure, but I do not think that the present review takes that into consideration. That remains as it is. But I am not sure. It can, of course, be looked into also.

Shri Damani: May I know whether Government propose to look into the question of duplication of functions or overlapping of functions at various levels and, if so, how the problem is proposed to be solved?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There will always be, Sir; but where it occurs it has to be looked into.

Shri A. M. Tariq: In the last session the Prime Minister told the House that "the whole method of work study is to avoid red tape and unnecessary gestures, movements, etc." May I know what progress has been made to avoid this red tape and what steps we are taking to avoid this red tape?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: All that we have been talking about is to avoid that, Sir.

Shri A. M. Tariq: After all, red tape is there because there are so many Deputy Secretaries, Secretaries and others. I want to know what steps we are taking.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Such a question as this I am not going to allow. Hon. Members can only elicit, "Have they finalised", etc. Last time

information was given to the House that they are trying to devise methods to increase efficiency, etc. So far as the details of the rules and regulations that have been framed are concerned, I cannot go on endlessly allowing questions regarding every detail, what is done with regard to anonymous letters, what is done with regard to pseudonymous letters, etc. I will proceed to the next question.

तिब्बत में भारतीय व्यापारी

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*५६६. { श्री भवत दशन :
 श्री हेम राज :
 श्री यादव नारायण यादव :
 श्री हेम बलधा :

क्या प्रबान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष व्यापार के लिये कितने भारतीय तिब्बत गये ;

(ख) उत्तरी सीमा के प्रत्येक दरें से कितने-कितने व्यक्ति गये;

(ग) उन्हें वहां किन-किन कठिनाइयों व असुविधाओं का सामाना करना पड़ा; और

(घ) उन कठिनाइयों और असुविधाओं को दूर करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The number of Indians who went to Tibet this year for trade was 2879.

2. Information regarding the number of traders who went to Tibet through the various border passes is not available. Nor can it be collected at this stage.

3. Indian traders were not able to carry on the customary trade in accordance of the provisions of the Sino-Indian Agreement of 1954 as they were subjected to numerous difficulties e.g. restrictions on movements of traders, restriction on barter trade, ban on export of conventional items to India, lack of exchange facilities, imposition of new taxes and duties etc.

4. A number of representations have been made to the local authorities as well as to the Chinese Government but these have not yielded any result so far.

श्री भक्त दर्शनः जब से तिब्बत के संबंध में १९५४ का करार हुआ है, तभी से व्यापारियों की शिकायतें चली आ रही हैं। यह जो चौथा द्वेष-पत्र प्रकाशित हुआ है, इस में भी बताया गया है कि १७ सितम्बर, १९५९ को एक विरोध-पत्र भेजा गया था, उस का जवाब नहीं मिला, फिर १७ मई, १९६० को एक विरोध-पत्र भेजा गया उस का भी जवाब नहीं मिला। और अब ६ नवम्बर को भी एक विस्तृत नोट भेजा गया है अतः मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब विरोध-पत्रों के उत्तर तक नहीं मिलते, तो क्या भारत सरकार इस बारे में कोई ऐसा कदम उठाने का विचार कर रही है, जिस से व्यापारियों की दिक्कतें दूर हो सकें।

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरूः जाहिर है कि भारत की हुक्मत और चीन की हुक्मत का सम्बन्ध पिछले दो बरस से ढीला है और एक दूसरे से बहुत सहयोग नहीं होता। उस का सब से बड़ा नमूना तिब्बत में देखा गया है और अभी जो ब्हाइट-पेपर निकला है, उस से भी जाहिर होता है और वह है ही। इस में सिवाये इस के कोई चारा नहीं है कि इस बात की तरफ हमेशा उन का ध्यान दिलाया जाये कि वहां पर ये दिक्कतें पेश आती हैं, कोशिश की जाये और कोशिशें

अक्सर कामयाब भी हुई हैं। मसलन बहुत काफी कोशिश के बाद वहां जो काश्मीरी मुस्लिम थे, उनमें से कई सौ वहां से आ पाये हैं। बाकी तो कोई चारा ही नहीं है सिवाये इस के कि, जैसे कि एक सदस्य ने कहा, वहां से अपने दफतरों, मिशन्ज, को हटा दें। और कोई दबाव हो, तो वह किया जाये, लेकिन उस से हमारे जो लोग वहां हैं, उन की कठिनाइयां बढ़ जायेंगी।

श्री भक्त दर्शनः प्रत्येक वर्ष हमारे व्यापारियों की कठिनाइयां बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं और जब वे भारत लौटते हैं, तो उन की आर्थिक स्थिति में भी अन्तर पड़ता चला जा रहा है। अतः मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यद्यपि बांडर के जिलों के लिए स्पेशल सहायता दी जा रही है, लेकिन क्या इन व्यापारियों को रिहेबिलिटेट करने के लिये उन को जो नुकसान हुआ है, उस को पूरा करने के लिये कोई विशेष प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है तथा क्या राज्य सरकारों ने इस बारे में कोई स्कीम बनाई है और भारत सरकार कोई विशेष सहायता दे रही है?

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरूः यह सवाल अब तक नहीं उठा था और मैं नहीं जानता कि खास क्यों उठे, क्योंकि इन व्यापारियों इससे पहले जरा ज़रूरत से ज्यादा कमया था वहां।

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know what is the medium of exchange between the traders of Tibet and India?

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरूः मह बात भी बदलती सी जा रही है। वहां के एकसचेंज रेग्लेशन्ज भी बदलते रहे हैं—कभी चीनी रहा, कभी कुछ और। मैं यकायक तकसील में इस का जवाब नहीं दे सकता। अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहें, तो सवाल रख दें।

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: There is a complete lack of exchange facilities. Rupee drafts in exchange of local

currency are given only if the traders undertake in writing to import into Tibet articles desired by the Chinese which are generally of military value. The traders cannot thus bring back to India their normal profits or even the capital assets.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that Indian traders in Tibet at present do not propose to continue their precarious existence under the shadow of uncertainty there and are desirous of coming back to India? If so, what steps have Government taken so far to help them to come back to this country?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no obstruction to their coming back; there is no difficulty in their coming back. They can come back just when they like. I do not quite see what other steps we are to provide to help them to come back. If I may say so, in this trade there used to be a number, I forget the exact number—may be 10, 15 or 20—of more or less established Indian traders there for some time past. Then on this trade becoming rather profitable, a large number of new persons went there about four or five years ago. When I passed through just one place, Yatung, there were over 100 Indian shops. Out of that, I imagine 75 per cent. had gone there a year or two years previously. After that, difficulties began and so many of these—quite a considerable number—came back. A very few of them have struck on there, more or less. Possibly, they may also come back. It depends upon them. We give them facilities to come back to this country. But the question is not about their coming back but of what they can bring back with them, their goods etc. About that, there is argument. We give them as much help as we can.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भ्रमी बताया है कि सम्बन्ध दो देशों से ढीला हो गया है। क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि उधर का सम्बन्ध बहुत कड़ा है और दिलाई हमारी ओर से है?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी नहीं, यह बात सही नहीं है।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The Sino-Indian Agreement of 1954 has determined the entire relationship between China and India, more particularly in regard to Tibet. As China is not adhering to that Agreement, as has been stated in the statement, may I know if it would not be in our as well as in other's interests to completely abrogate this Treaty?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is our opinion that in a number of particulars that Agreement is not being adhered to by the Chinese authorities. As regards the question of abrogation, it is not clear to me what is gained by taking such action. There is nothing at the present stage that might be gained by any such formal step being taken.

Shri Ranga: Is there any other useful purpose that this Agreement is considered to be serving so far as Indian interests are concerned? Tibet has lost her autonomy, though there was a guarantee there. Our traders are obliged to come away, though there was supposed to be some guarantee there. What other guarantee is there in the Agreement?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The whole question is whether we should maintain any agencies in Tibet or not, because if the Treaty is abrogated, we will have to withdraw all our Trade Missions, agencies etc. there. It might be a matter of opinion. But I think in the existing circumstances they serve in many ways a useful purpose.

Shri Khadilkar: With all the difficulties that are experienced by our traders, what is the volume or quantum of trade still subsisting between Tibet and India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It has, of course, gone down very considerably, but I believe some still remains.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I can give the figures of decline in imports and

exports. As regards imports, in 1958, the value of Imports was Rs. 186 lakhs; in 1959, it was Rs. 110 lakhs and from January to September 1960, Rs. 20.8 lakhs. As regards exports, the figures are, 1958.—Rs. 177 lakhs; 1959.—Rs. 88 lakhs and January to September 1960—Rs. 10.8 lakhs.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know whether the facilities allowed to Tibetans to trade in India particularly in three towns in lieu of Indians trading in three towns in Tibet include facilities for non-Tibetan Chinese nationals also?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: These facilities are border facilities—they used to be. Even that has practically stopped.

Shri Kalika Singh: I wanted to know whether any non-Tibetan Chinese nationals also are allowed these facilities which Tibetans have been allowed under the 1954 Agreement.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I really cannot answer that. To my knowledge, no such case has come before us.

Shri Tangamani: From the statement we find that this year 2,879 Indians went to Tibet. May we know how many went to Tibet during the corresponding period of last year? Does it show any increase?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: These are mostly pilgrims, I take it.

Shri Tangamani: The statement, in reply to part (a) states:

"The number of Indians who went to Tibet this year for trade was 2879."

I would like to know how many went to Tibet for trade last year and whether this shows any increase.

Mr. Speaker: Is it stated that it is for trade?

Shri Tangamani: Yes, Sir.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I personally feel, that this includes pilgrims also.

Mr. Speaker: The point is whether he has got the figures for the previous year. Probably, he has not.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know the reasons due to which the information regarding the number of traders going to Tibet through the various border passes is not available? Are we to understand that we do not have our men at the passes?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The information is fully available. But this is border movement of people there; and there may be some cases which may not have come to somebody's notice. It is available in the regular passes; but the custom has been for the local people to cross over not under regular passes but anyway. It is stated here that there might have been some such possibility in the past because we wanted to be accurate. But, broadly speaking, information is fully available.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that our Indian traders in Tibet were asked to divulge their stocks including loans advanced to Tibetans, who had by now fled out of Tibet by 1st January, 1960? Is it a fact that taxes like income-tax, sales-tax, ground rent, property rent and all these heavy taxes have been imposed on the Indian traders there—on their stock with retrospective effect?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot answer the hon. Member's question specifically. But it is a fact that new taxes have been imposed upon them and they have had a good deal of trouble about these matters. I cannot straight-off give details of those taxes.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that during 1954 and 1957, when the Indian traders had a boom period, there were no taxes whatsoever imposed on them and these taxes were imposed only recently?

Mr. Speaker: He is not aware.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is more or less correct; and that was the boom period when they amassed lots of money.

श्री भक्त दशनः श्रीमन् इस स्वेत पत्र में स्वीकार किया गया है कि विशेष कर पश्चिमी तिब्बत में जो भारतीय व्यापार करते थे उनके कई लाख रुपयों का सामान पिछले साल वहां रुक गया था और इस साल भी वही स्थिति रही है तो क्या गवर्नर्मेंट विचार कर रही है कि चीन सरकार से गवर्नर्मेंटल लेविल पर उस रुपयों को वसूल कर भारतीय व्यापारियों को दिलवाया जाय ?

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरूः माननीय सदस्य गवर्नर्मेंट लेविल की बात करते हैं यानी गवर्नर्मेंट वसूल करे चीनी सरकार से तो माननीय सदस्य जानते ही हैं कि इस वक्त चीनी सरकार के साथ जो हमारे एशियेंट्स हैं उन पर तो अमल हो नहीं रहा है और वे चाहते हैं कि हम चीनी सरकार से नये एशियेंट्स करे उन से पैसा लेने के ।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्रीः क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि व्यापारियों के आने जाने का जो यह सिलसिला जारी है तो इस में उधर से कछ एसे व्यापारी भी आये हैं जोकि गुप्तचर का कार्य करते हुए पकड़े गये हैं ।

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरूः व्यापारी तो मुझे नहीं मालूम लेकिन कभी कभी आदमी पकड़े गये हैं । वे व्यापारियों के रूप में आये थे या किसी और रूप में यह में नहीं कह सकता ।

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know the value of export between India and Tibet during 1960?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Up to September, the exports are of Rs. 10.8 lakhs.

Indians in Ceylon

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*570.	Shri Hem Barua: Shri Shree Narayan Das: Shri Radha Raman: Shri Ramakrishna Reddy: Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Tangamani:
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Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiation for finding out solution of the problem of persons of Indian origin in Ceylon has been started by the Government of Ceylon; and

(b) if so, the present stage of negotiations?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan) (a) and (b). No fresh negotiations have been started by the Government of Ceylon with the Government of India in regard to the problem of persons of Indian origin in Ceylon.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of Government is drawn to the Ceylon Finance Minister's proposals to the effect that Rs. 400 annually be levied on any foreign resident visa-holder, and an annual registration fee of Rs. 1,000 on business, big or small? If so, may I know whether it is not a heavy burden on the Indian nationals living in Ceylon with middle incomes? May I know whether these proposals will not augur ill for the talks that were expected to be held between the two Prime Ministers to settle the issues in a friendly manner?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This particular question was put here in this House and answered only a day or two ago.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Is there any likelihood of the two Prime Ministers meeting in the near future to discuss matters that have been pending for a long time?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no such proposal at present.

Shri Tangamani: Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that news has appeared in the *Hindu* that the Prime Minister of Ceylon expressed her willingness to confer with the Prime Minister to solve this ten-year old problem affecting 8 lakh people of Indian descent? If so, may I know whether any communication has been made either to our High Commission there or by the High Commission to us?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say what appeared in the *Hindu*. I have not read that. But the fact is known. The Prime Minister of Ceylon has mentioned that she will be happy to do that—I should think we will all be happy. But no communication in that particular matter has been addressed by either Government.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: When we are trying to solve the existing problems of people of Indian origin in Ceylon new problems are coming up. May I know whether our Government has become aware of the fact that recently Ceylon Government have issued a direction to shoot illicit immigrants at sight? What is the action our Government propose to take to see that this order is modified?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I feel Government can take no action in this matter.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: What is the total number of people of Indian origin; and how many of them have been given Ceylon nationality?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Broadly, there are about 700,000.

Mr. Speaker: How many of them have since been given Ceylon nationality?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have very recently answered this question, I believe, I can again answer if a question is put. I would like to give exact figures; there is no good my guessing.

Shri Tangamani: One question more, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Does not matter; this is an eternal problem.

Shri Tangamani: This is a different question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that because of certain illicit immigrants going into Ceylon those stateless persons are being harassed by arrests and other things and that such facts have been reported to the High Commission also?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: All these matters act and react on each other. If a large number of illicit immigrants go there, it creates a feeling against Indians actually there. That is true. But, I have no specific information of any such incidents happening.

Shri Tangamani: The point is.....

Mr. Speaker: The point may be there. I am not going to allow an argument on this here.

Wage Board for Sugar Industry

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Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
 Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
 *571. { Shri Assar:
 Shri Tangamani:
 Shri Agadi:
 Shri Sugandhi:
 Shri Kunhan:

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

(a) whether the Sugar Wage Board has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are its main recommendations; and

(c) the Government's reaction to this?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a). Yes, on the 28th November, 1960.

(b) and (c). These will be announced along with Government decisions as soon as possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: As the report has already been submitted on the 20th of this month, may I know when Government decision is likely to be announced?

Shri Abid Ali: I have just said, 'as soon as possible'. It should take a few weeks.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: May I know whether the report is unanimous and what is going to be the effect of the acceptance of the report on the prices of sugar?

Shri Abid Ali: The report reached us day before yesterday evening. It has not yet been read even. But, I understand that it is unanimous. With regard to other matters, hon. Members may wait for some time.

श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो रिपोर्ट उन के पास आई है उस को बैसा का बैसा ही अमल में लाने के विचार है क्योंकि उन्होंने बेज बोर्ड के संबंध में पहले ही यह रिपोर्ट जाहिर किया है कि अगर यूनियन नियम रिपोर्ट होगी तो गवर्नरमेंट को उसे बैसा का बैसा अमल में लाने में एतराज नहीं होगा ?

श्री आबिद अली : जो ट्राइब्यूनल के एवार्ड आते हैं उन को इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूटेंस एक्ट के लिहाज से एक महीने का बक्त दिया गया है, ताकि उस पर सोच विचार किया जाय और उस के बाद उसे कंसीडर किया जाय। मैं न यह अर्ज किया है कि यह रिपोर्ट यूनियन नियम है, ऐसा मुझे मालूम होता है, अभी उस अच्छी तरह देखा नहीं गया है। आखिर कुछ बक्त तो जरूर चाहिये ताकि जो रिकॉर्डेशन्स आई हैं उन के बारे में विचार किया जाय। मैं ने अर्ज किया है कि हम बहुत जल्दी कोशिश करेंगे कि गवर्नरमेंट के फैसले का एलान कर दिया जाय।

Shri K. N. Pande: In view of the fact that the recommendation of the wage-board regarding the interim relief was delayed for one year because of clarification sought by the employers, will the Government contemplate establishing a machinery so that the implementation of the recommendations of the wage board may not be delayed?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir; whatever necessary will be done in this behalf as well. The interim recommendations have already been implemented by all the sugar mills.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether the board had taken into consideration the fact that there are seasonal workers and also permanent workers and whether the wages have been fixed according to these two categories?

Shri Abid Ali: I have already submitted that the report has not yet been considered because it was received only the day before yesterday evening.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know the nature of the machinery that is likely to be set up: whether it will be like the industrial committee of the interests concerned or some other machinery?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow further questions. The report is yet to be studied and the composition, etc. of the board will depend upon the acceptance or rejection of the report. It is hypothetical....(Interruptions.)

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is not hypothetical....(Interruptions.) I want to know whether the Government have benefited by their past experience.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow it.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this recommendation will apply to all the units in the country or whether there is any truth in the reports appearing in some papers that

certain units are going to be exempted and if so, on what grounds?

Shri Abid Ali: It will apply to 171 factories and 1,88,000 workers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the recommendations are going to be implemented with retrospective effect? Has any date been suggested by the committee?

Shri Abid Ali: As may have been recommended by the wage board.... (Interruptions.)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know something.

Mr. Speaker: How can it be known? If necessary I will allow him an opportunity. A certain matter has been referred to a wage board and a report has been submitted. They may ignore the report altogether or need not have sent in for a report. The report has come only the day before yesterday and every hon. Member is wanting to ascertain what recommendations are going to be implemented as if there is no report at all. There ought to be a kind of discipline observed in this House. When I come to the conclusion that there is no meaning in pursuing it further, the hon. Members ought to be reasonable.

Now, in view of the fact that a number of hon. Members are very much interested. I will suggest to the hon. Minister that they should try to place the report on the Table of the House as early as possible before the session ends.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Yes, Sir. It is customary to place a report on the Table of the House after the Government has given some thought to the contents. This will be done, as was pointed out by my hon. colleague, in a few weeks.

Mr. Speaker: Very well but before the close of this Session.

Shri Nanda: Certainly.

Uranium

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*573 { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
 { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's reserves of uranium ore have exceeded the estimated quantum;

(b) if so, full facts about the matter; and

(c) the further use to which the excess uranium will be put?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):

(a) and (b). The question appears to be based on the news items published in the 'Statesman' dated September 15, 1960 wherein it was stated that India's reserves of uranium ore were understood to be larger than suggested by earlier estimates. The factual position is that exploratory borehole drilling and underground development work is being carried out by the Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy in Bihar and Rajasthan. Boreholes which reveal extensions of ore bodies underground beyond the currently known limits, show additional reserves of Uranium ore which are computed from time to time. These minor accretions are not however likely to add materially to the estimated reserves of uranium ore in India.

(c) All the uranium available will be utilised for the country's programme of development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Shri Damani: Sometime back some uranium deposits were found in Bhilwara in Rajasthan. Since then what progress has been made and what advantage has been taken of these deposits?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is difficult to say whether they are in substantial quantities. The matter is still being enquired into.

Shrimati Ila Falchoudhuri: May I know whether it will become necessary to buy 26,500 kgs. of uranium worth Rs. 18 lakhs in view of the quantities found here?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Uranian is necessary for our work now and in the next year and so it ought to be bought. It would not be bought if we have enough supply. It is obvious that in future if we have enough supply that difficulty would not arise.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the exploration and drilling programmes in Bihar are going on in the district of Hazaribagh in Bihar where it was being done previously or in some other districts also?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am afraid only the names of the states are mentioned but in a general sense I may say that it is being done all over the place; where there are indications, then they probe deeper.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, in my constituency very large areas have been declared as containing uranium ore. In the light of our experience in regard to the acquisition of lands for whatever project in the past, rehabilitation has always come at a very much latter stage. May I ask the Prime Minister whether in this particular matter, as sooner or later there would be exploitation of these minerals, he will consider making acquisition of land synonymous with rehabilitation of the persons that would be displaced?

Mr. Speaker: Neither rehabilitation nor acquisition arises out of this question. (*Interruptions*). Order, order. The question is whether India's reserves of uranium ore have exceeded the estimated quantum and full facts about the matter and the further use are asked for.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The question of acquisition comes in with the areas that should be exploited.

Mr. Speaker: The whole of India comes in. I am sorry. The hon. Member must choose another opportunity or may table a separate question.

Trade with Pakistan

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*574.	Shri R. C. Majhi:
	Shri Subodh Hansda:
	Shri Mohan Swarup:
	Shri Bishwanath Roy:
	Shri Achar:
	Shri Hem Barua:

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

(a) whether India and Pakistan have exchanged lists of some more commodities under the payment agreement between the two countries;

(b) what are the commodities that have been recently included; and

(c) whether any further proposals are under consideration?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 41.]

(c) The Pakistan Government have asked us to consider exporting railway materials, steel structural and corrugated asbestos sheets to Pakistan for payment in rupees. The two Governments have agreed that other items may also be exchanged for payment in rupees by mutual consent as and when necessary.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know the estimated value of these commodities which are to be exported to Pakistan and imported into India within this year?

Shri Satish Chandra: Rs. 4·10 crores is the maximum that has been fixed for a year.....

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: None of the hon. Members who have tabled the question have got an opportunity. The other hon. Members get up and go on asking questions. How can I call them?

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the fact that the Indian molasses had

a very good market in Pakistan and even now have a good market, will the Government include it as one of the commodities to be exported to Pakistan?

Shri Satish Chandra: Molasses is not one of the items covered by the limited payment arrangement—that is, under the 'self-balancing account'. But if it is possible to export molasses Government will not stand in the way; it is for an exporter here to find a customer in Pakistan.

Shri Achar: May I know whether the quantity of coal has increased or decreased, by how much it has increased or decreased and what will be the value?

Shri Satish Chandra: Coal, again, does not come under the limited payment arrangement. The value of coal exported during the first six months of this year was Rs. 1,69,00,000 as against Rs. 2,32,00,000 for the entire year 1959.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the fact that Indian traders are ready to export Indian molasses and Pakistani traders are ready to accept it but a difficulty has been created by the Pakistan Government, may I know whether the Government of India will try to get that difficulty removed?

Shri Satish Chandra: A delegation has just returned from Pakistan after talks there. If this fact had been brought to our notice we would have taken it up with them. We can still take it up provided we know that certain transactions are possible.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that transport bottleneck was responsible for holding up the supply of coal to Pakistan; if so, what steps Government have taken to resolve that bottleneck so far?

Shri Satish Chandra: Sir, transport for coal is arranged by the Coal Commissioner in consultation with the Railway Board. It is our attempt to send the stipulated quantities.

The figures that I have just now given indicate that the movement of coal during the first six months—for which I have the figures—is better than what it was last year.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच सन् १९४८-४९ में जो व्यापार कि १८१ करोड़ तक का था वह सन् १९५६ में घट कर ११ करोड़ रह गया, और क्या जो बीच में एक बात चलती थी कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच में आम बाजार स्थापित किया जाय इस पर भी कोई विचार किया जा रहा है?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : सन् १९४८-४९ के आंकड़े तो मेरे पास नहीं हैं। लेकिन उस बक्त बहुत बड़ी तादाद में जूट हमारे यहां पाकिस्तान से आता था, जो हम बाद में स्वयं उगाने लगे हैं और उसकी हमें अब जरूरत नहीं है। इसलिये उतने बड़े पैमाने पर आयात व्यापार नहीं चल सकता। लाखों बेत जूट आता था वह बन्द हो गया।

डा० गोविन्द दास : नियर्यात के बारे में भी यही हुआ है।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : जी हां, नियर्यात के बारे में भी यही हुआ है, जो चीजें हम पाकिस्तान को भेजते थे वे पाकिस्तान में पैदा होने लगीं। सन् १९४८ की बात तो बहुत पुरानी है। लेकिन सन् १९५६ में हमारी नियर्यात ७ करोड़ १७ लाख का था। सन् १९५६ में हमारा नियर्यात ६ करोड़ २६ लाख का था। आयात सन् १९५८ में ६ करोड़ २८ लाख था और सन् १९५८ में वह ५ करोड़ ४६ लाख था। इस हिसाब से बैलेंस आफ पेमेंट पोजीशन करीब-करीब एक सी ही रही।

डा० गोविन्द दास : कामन मारकेट के बारे में भी मैं ने पूछा था।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : उस के बारे में बहुत से देशों से मोटे तौर पर बातचीत चल रही

है लेकिन अभी कोई लास योजना सामने नहीं है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : आज के अखबारों में लिखा है कि पाकिस्तान और भारत के बीच में व्यापार में कुछ और मद्देजोड़ दी गयी हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस आधार पर ये चीजें तैयारी की जाती हैं कि क्या क्या चोरों पाकिस्तान से आयेंगी या पाकिस्तान को जायेंगी। और वे आईटम्स क्या हैं।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : मैं ने अर्जन किया कि मार्च में यह तैयारी हुआ था . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कितने आईटम्स हैं।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : लम्बी लिस्ट है, आप कहें तो पढ़ कर सुना दूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह एक एक आइटम की चर्चा यहां कैसे हो सकती है।

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I have stated, Sir, that some new items have been added—it was in today's newspapers—and some more items will be added later on.

Mr. Speaker: Is this a discussion on the agreement? Shall we look into the agreement and spend away the whole question hour on one question?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What is the basis?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are going into too many details.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I want to know the basis only.

Mr. Speaker: There is the agreement. There is no question of any further basis. Let us go to the next question.

Water Supply to Coalfields

*575. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has since been finalised by Government for the

supply of protected water in the coal-fields;

(b) if not, when is it likely to be drawn up; and

(c) what are the reasons holding up the finalisation of the Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). State Governments have been advised to give priority to coal-mining areas in their water supply schemes for the Third Plan and to set up statutory Water Boards in the larger coalfields.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know what has been the reaction of the State Governments to the proposal made by the Central Government?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We have received some replies and some replies are still awaited. The Labour Minister has recently reminded them again to send their comments.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether there will be any contribution from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation for the expenses in this connection?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Yes, Sir, a part of the expenses for supply of water in the residential areas of coal mines might be met from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know what would be the allotment for the particular purpose during the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No particular allotment has been made for the Third Five Year Plan.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the Government have assessed the requirement of water for the Jharia and Raniganj coalfields, because at present not even two gallons per head is supplied to the coal miners there?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is obvious that there is scarcity of water in the coal-field areas, especially in the residen-

tial localities. There are some schemes—of course, ambitious schemes—for Raniganj and also for Jharia. Those schemes have not yet taken any concrete shape.

Dr. Ram Subbag Singh: The hon. Deputy Minister mentioned about some ambitious schemes. May I know what will be the quantum of water which will be supplied to each coal miner after these ambitious schemes are completed?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is difficult to say what quantity will be supplied per head. So far as the Raniganj water-supply scheme is concerned, if it materialises there will be adequate water in that area.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know about Jharia?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Sir, I happened to be in that area in the course of the last week and I discussed this scheme with the authorities there. They are sending the details and we shall be looking into them.

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

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576. { **Shri Morarka:**
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Viswanatha Reddy:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

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

(a) what has been our total export of iron ore under the long term Japanese agreement;

(b) whether this is according to our export target;

(c) what are the possibilities of increasing it in the near future; and

(d) how much of the exported iron ore would be carried by Indian ships?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) 46.63 lac tons during the 3 years ending June, 1960.

(b) Exports have been made according to the agreed schedule of delivery.

(c) Exports during 1960-61 are likely to be 25 lakh tons as against 19.42 lakh tons in 1959-60.

(d) The Japanese agreed to utilise Indian Ships for 10 per cent. of exports during 1959-60. Negotiations for 1960-61 are in progress.

Shri Morarka: May I know what is the total amount spent by the Japanese for the development of this iron ore mine and provision of transport facilities as provided in the agreement?

Shri Satish Chandra: That agreement is operative from 1964. A sum of Rs. 25 crores is required for development of the mines, for laying new railway lines and for providing an additional berth at the Vizag Port under the Rourkela-Vizag project. The Japanese sponsored an application with us and we have got certain loans from the United States of America to cover the foreign exchange expenditure on this project.

Shri Morarka: From 1964 our exports are to be allowed under the agreement. I want to know whether the Japanese firm was allowed any sum towards expenditure for developing those mines and for transport facilities also?

Shri Satish Chandra: We have to spend our own money; we have not asked for money from the Japanese. But the foreign exchange cost of the project is being financed with Japanese assistance. We will get the foreign exchange component as Loan from America on an application made jointly by us and Japan.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जब तीन बड़े बड़े कारखाने यहां हमारे देश में खुल गये हैं तो क्या यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि आयरन ओर का बाहर भेजा जाना बन्द कर दिया जाए ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्रः हिन्दुस्तान में इतना अच्छा और इतना ज्यादा कच्चा लोहा भौजूद है कि हम इस से भी ज्यादा तादाद में उसको बाहर भेज सकते हैं और भेजने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हमारा उत्पादन बढ़े उसके लिये भी वह काफी है और बाहर भी हम भेज सकते हैं।

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether it is not a fact that we still lag behind the export target because of the paucity of wagons for transhipment and may I know whether any steps have been taken with the Railway Ministry so that they could make enough wagons available for the people in order that they can carry the ore to the nearest port?

Shri Satish Chandra: The entire port capacity is being utilised. Even if more wagons are made available, the stocks will accumulate at the ports and they will not move out. We are trying to utilise the maximum port capacity for moving the iron ore to the countries where it is demanded.

श्री विभूति मिश्रः मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जापान के साथ जो समझौता हुआ है तो जापान के अलावा और कौन कौन से मुल्क हैं जहाँ कि हमारा यह आयरन और जाता है और जापान को जो हमारा आयरन और जाता है उस की कीमत की टन रुपये आने पैसे में हमें बतलाइये।

श्री सतीश चन्द्रः जापान के अलावा हमारा आयरन और जेकोस्लोविकिया, पोलैंड, जर्मनी, हार्गरी, यूगोस्लोविया और इटली को भी जाता है लेकिन अगर स. १९६०-६१ में कुल विदेशों को ३५-३६ लाख टन कच्चा लोहा जायगा तो उस में से २५ लाख टन अकेले जापान को जायेगा और बाकी और जगहों पर जायेगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्रः मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जापान से हमको एक टन आयरन और की क्या कीमत मिलती है वह रुपये पैसे में बतलाइये।

श्री सतीश चन्द्रः जो कच्चा लोहा इस साल जा रहा है उसकी कीमत ६५-६५ ग्रेड के लिये ८५ शिलिंग की टन है जहाज पर लदा हुआ। एक शिलिंग छं पैसे का एक रुपया होता है और आप हिसाब लगा सकते हैं। अलग अलग ग्रेड के अलग अलग दाम हैं जो कि ६० शिलिंग से ८५ शिलिंग तक हैं। और उसी हिसाब से यह जाता है।

श्री विभूति मिश्रः कौनसा देश हम को ज्यादा कीमत देता है?

श्री सतीश चन्द्रः जो बाजार भाव होता है उसके हिसाब से कीमत हर साल तय होती है।

Shri Nath Pal: The Japanese have developed large scale iron ore mining in Goa which is being exploited on a very substantial scale. May I know if ever the question of cutting down these imports by Japan from Goa has been taken up for consideration, as our exports to Japan increase gradually?

Shri Satish Chandra: That is a matter entirely for the Japanese Government to consider. As far as we are concerned, we are exporting only about 1.5 million tons of iron ore to Japan. From 1964 export will go up to about four million tons and from 1966, it will become about six million tons. It would be for Japan to consider whether they should continue to import from Goa or not.

Shri Raghunath Singh: When the international convention for the export and import of these things through the ships is 50-50, may I know why the Government of India have agreed to have 10 per cent?

Shri Satish Chandra: The fact unfortunately is that even the 10 per cent which the Japanese have agreed to take through Indian shipping lines has not been moved by Indian ships because they are not available. The Indian ships on the eastern side operate only from Visakhapatnam, Madras and Calcutta ports and a few services from Kakinada. The Japanese ships

pick up the ore at many other smaller ports. Moreover, the Indian shipping lines do not find enough cargo to bring back from Japan. There have been practical difficulties. Even the 10 per cent. that is allotted at present is not being utilised by Indian shipping.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: May I know whether the Japanese have some preference to a particular Indian mine for iron ore and, if it is a fact, whether we have fully exploited that preference and asked for better prices for it? May I also know which is that mine?

Shri Satish Chandra: The Japanese, as I have said, are trying to participate with us in Kiriburu project near Rourkela and in the Bailadila project in Madhya Pradesh. Long term agreements have been entered into by them and they will take the iron ore from these mines as and when they are developed.

Shri Morarka: This long term agreement with the Japanese firm provides for a special rebate for the Japanese in price. May I know what is the actual rebate which the Japanese are entitled to, as compared to other foreign purchasers?

Shri Satish Chandra: The prices are settled from year to year. A delegation now is in Japan to negotiate the price for next year. We have fixed the prices on the basis of the international prices.

Shri Morarka: May I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the observations of the Estimates Committee in its 80th report in which it has commented on the question of rebate and said.....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow an argument. The hon. Member may put a question.

Shri Morarka: The Estimates Committee said that the clause provides for a rebate and it is against the interests of India. They have recommended that it should be reconsidered.

ed. But the hon. Minister says that there is no question of rebate. Then, what is my remedy?

Shri Satish Chandra: The prices are fixed according to the international prices by negotiation.

Mr. Speaker: How old is that report?

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Member is perhaps referring to the future contract for the execution of which Japan has helped us to find out foreign exchange component of the expenditure required for a large scheme. What I am answering today relates to the present position.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has invited the attention of the hon. Minister to a report of the Estimates Committee where a definite statement is made that the rebate is allowed. What has the Government to say about it?

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Member is perhaps clarifying that rebate is not allowed here. What he has referred to is, a rebate will be allowed under the long term arrangement which will be operative in 1964.

Shri Morarka: I am not saying so.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will look into it, and again a question may come up in some other form.

Shri Damani: May I know the rate of freight charged by the Japanese ships and how does it compare with the freight charged by other shipping companies in other countries for the import of iron ore by them?

Shri Satish Chandra: That is none of our concern. We load it into the ship and they take it away. They pay the freight; we do not pay. The price, as I have said, is decided on f.o.b. basis.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether the possibility of exporting pig iron to Japan has been explored and whether we are sending anything at the moment?

Shri Satish Chandra: We have been short of pig iron so far. It is only very recently that we have had a

small surplus of pig iron which will not be there all the time; i.e., soon after our open-heart furnaces in the steel plants begin to function. We require iron and steel for our own purpose. We can perhaps spare a small quantity, but Japan wants very large lots, which we are not able to supply.

Shri Achar: May I know whether there is any difference in the price that is paid by Japan and the price paid by some of the western European countries and, if so, what is the difference?

Shri Satish Chandra: The prices are negotiated at a particular moment of time with reference to a particular period of supply, depending on the international prices. I have not got all the details; neither will it be fair to the S.T.C. to disclose on the floor of the House the prices for each transaction with each country. I have not got the details at the present moment. They are negotiated keeping in mind the international trend in prices.

Shri Kalika Singh: In view of the fact that India is exporting more than 1 million tons of pig iron and steel to foreign markets, will the Government enter into some agreement with Japan that it should not compete in our foreign markets in steel?

Shri Satish Chandra: We are a net importer of steel; we are not exporters of steel.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Black-Market in Giant Size Tyres

S. N. Q. 1. Shri Khadilkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received representations from the Federation of Bombay Motor Transport Operators, and similar organisations in other States, complaining of black-market in giant size tyres on a large scale; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken

by Government to ensure supply of giant size tyres to genuine operators?

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

(b) The following steps have been taken to meet the situation:

(i) Several steps have been taken to increase the production. The production has increased from 6.42 lakhs in 1956 to 11.40 lakhs in 1959. For the current year, the production for 9 months has been over a million and it is estimated to go up to 13 lakhs to 14 lakhs. Actually it is running at 13,70,000 in 1960. Therefore, the production has a most doubled in the last 4 years. Also, licensed capacity has been added by expansion of existing units and new units from 1 million Nos. a year to 2.94 million Nos. a year, in the next two years. Production will further increase by 150,000, 250,000 and 300,000 Nos. in 1961, 1962, and 1963 respectively. Additional capacity of 1.44 million Nos. over and above the licensed capacity already mentioned by me is under consideration.

(ii) Arrangements have been made to import about 1,20,000 tyres through the Sae Trading Corporation, particularly from the East-European countries. Orders for 50,000 Nos. out of this have been placed and further orders will be finalised soon.

(iii) Efforts are being made with the Corporation of indigenous Tyre Manufacturers to check the malpractices in tyre trade indulged in by certain unsocial elements. Several meetings and conferences have taken place on this account with both the dealers and the manufacturers.

Shri Khadilkar: In his reply in the Rajya Sabha in August last, the hon. Minister said he visualised just a gap of 50,000 giant-size tyres between production and demand. From the figures he has given now, it seems that the gap is 5 lakhs tyres. With all the steps, as he knows, there is black-market p.evaling. So, will he consider some form of control like car and scooter control, to lessen this black-market, as regards the distribution of giant-size tyres?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member is under a misunderstanding. I had never mentioned that the gap was 5 lakhs. Our estimates on the basis of demand in the last three or four months are that there was a gap of about a lakh of tyres per annum. We are making arrangements to import, as I have already stated, 1,20,000 tyres, of which orders for 50,000 have been finalised. It is true that there is scarcity, but in this very rapidly increasing transport industry, such difficulties are bound to happen. The House will appreciate that on account of the foreign exchange stringency that we are experiencing on all fronts, this industry also has to suffer certain handicaps.

Shri Khadilkar: What about control?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We do not propose to bring in any control, because it is not easy to operate such a control with so many operators both in the private sector, public sector, individual passenger car-owners, etc. It is not easy to license, regulate and ration every tyre to every user.

Shri Khadilkar: At the present juncture, the Indian Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association provides tyres to the fleet owners. Will the same facility be extended to co-operative societies which are coming up?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The co-operative societies also are asking for more than the normal rise in off-take would suggest. If it is a normal, satis-

factory and reasonable approach, we are prepared to give allocations to the co-operative societies.

Shri Ansar Harvani: In view of the fact that the method of distribution of the State Trading Corporation has not relieved the private operators, does Government intend to revise the policy of distribution, which is being pursued at present by the STC?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That may be true in certain commodities where there is no established channel of distribution. What the hon. Member says does not apply to the tyre trade where we are using the normal trade channels—existing tyre dealers of every manufacturer who are very widely spread throughout the country to distribute the tyres imported by the STC.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that the genuine consumers are denied their due supply of tyres, not only giant-size, but also medium size, in Madras State.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not deny there is hardship. But every sector of economy today is suffering some hardship on account of foreign exchange shortage. There is hardship in this industry also, in spite of the industry having made tremendous progress in the last four years; no other industry has more than doubled its production.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the hon. Minister allow the b'ack-marke'ing to go on like this by his statement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not at all; we are taking all steps in all directions—import on the one hand, proper distribution arrangements on the other and increasing production also.

Shri Tyagi: What is the margin of profit permitted to the STC in this regard? Is it not a fact that in the case of one particular type of tyre known as 825-20X12 Ply tyres, while the import price is Rs. 410 per piece, the STC is selling it at Rs. 495 per piece?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are not allowing the STC to charge any price more than the counter-part indigenous price, which (i.e. indigenous production) is almost 95 per cent. of the present supplies. But if the STC has to buy different categories of tyres in different places, it is not easy to apportion the actual percentage to each set of tyre. But on the whole, they are making a very small profit.

Shri Tyagi: What is the percentage of profit they are permitted to make?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is what I am mentioning. We are asking them not to charge a price higher than the price of the indigenous category of tyres made in this country, so that the consumer is ensured that he is not charged higher than the Tariff Commission's accepted and implemented prices of indigenous tyres.

Shri Tyagi: It comes to 30 to 40 per cent. of profit.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It does not come to that; I cannot say about each category, but on an average, it comes to 5 to 6 per cent. (*Interruptions*). How can any authority work out the profit for each category of tyres? It is rather a difficult question to answer, that for every variety of tyre imported, a corporation of Government, which is working for diverse purposes should have fixed prices and profits for everything.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether Government has received a complaint about the inferior quality of the tyres that have been imported from China and other East-European countries and whether these tyres have been sold to the public in spite of the complaint?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As you know, this question has been answered several times here. We did import certain number of tyres—about 7000—from China, of which less than 2 per cent. were found defective, which is the usual percentage of defective tyres in any category, whether made in India or outside. The Indian tyre

is supposed to be one of the best quality in the world. There the percentage is about 1½ per cent. There has been no major complaint about large-scale defects anywhere.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a number of questions.

Shri Hem Barua: The black-market is going on and people charge Rs. 200 extra for a tyre. This is an all-India problem.

Mr. Speaker: No suggestion can be made during the Question Hour; only facts can be elicited. If hon. Members want to lay down or decide a policy for Government, there are other methods of bringing up that matter.

Shri Hem Barua: The Minister should bring in some regulation in order to check up that blackmarket.

Shri Tyagi: There is black-market. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members are under the impression that there should be some regulation, immediate control etc. The hon. Minister does not agree with that view. Shall we decide it here and now on a short notice question?

Shri Hem Barua: The blackmarket should be stopped.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The point is this. The hon. Minister knows that there is shortage of tyres in India. He also knows that there is blackmarketing. (*Interruptions*). What steps is he taking to prevent this?

Mr. Speaker: Shall I allow all the hon. Members to stand up and speak simultaneously. Hon. Members have their own views in regard to this matter. They may be true or may not be true. The hon. Minister does not agree with their views. Surely, this is not the way of settling the difference of opinion.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We won't allow blackmarketing to continue.

Mr. Speaker: Can blackmarketing be stopped by cornering the House like this?

Shri Hem Barua: We should not encourage blackmarketing. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members know very well how to bring up this matter before this House in some form or other. Then the House will certainly be called upon to give its views and if the House disagrees with the views of the hon. Minister he will be obliged to accept the views of the House. We will now take up the next business.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Bharat Sevak Samaj

*567. **Shri Rajendra Singh:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Bharat Sevak Samaj is considered to be a social organisation and its nominees have been placed in District Development Committees and Block Development Committees?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Samaj is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, and is meant to offer a common platform for securing public co-operation and participation in the implementation of plan programmes.

2. The Five Year Plans provided for the constitution of District Development and Block Development Committees to ensure effective implementation of the Development Programmes. One of the main functions of the Committees was the promotion of public participation and co-operation in development programmes and expanding community effort all-round. In 1952 State Governments were, therefore, advised by the Community Project Administration to provide representation to the Bharat Sevak

Samaj organisation in these bodies as and when a unit of the Samaj came to be formed in their respective area.

Corruption in C.P.W.D.

*572. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2271 on the 7th September, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal to appoint a high power technical committee to investigate the problem of corruption in the C.P.W.D. and suggest ways and means to eradicate it?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): It has been decided to appoint a committee consisting of a Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, the Chief Engineer, Central Public Works Department, the Inspector General of Police, Special Police Establishment, the Chief Technical Examiner, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and the Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply dealing with Administrative Vigilance, to examine the modes of corruption in the C.P.W.D. and to recommend measures for their eradication.

Export of Cloth

*577. { **Shri Subiman Ghose:**
 { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
 { **Shrimati Renuka Ray:**

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

(a) whether there was a tripartite agreement between textile interests of the U.K., Pakistan and India;

(b) if so, how many million square yards of cloth for export to U.K. were assigned to India in 1960;

(c) how many square yards were supplied by India by the end of August, 1960;

(d) whether foreign exchange was earned by this export; and

(e) if so, the amount of foreign exchange earned?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (e). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) There is no tripartite agreement between the textile interests of U.K., India and Pakistan. However, the U.K. Cotton Board representing the cotton textile industry of U.K. has entered into certain arrangements with representatives of the Cotton textile industries of India, Pakistan and Hongkong. According to these agreements exports of cotton manufactures to U.K. from India, Pakistan and Hongkong will be within certain agreed ceilings for a period of 3 years from January, 1960.

(b) The ceiling for export of cotton manufactures from India to U.K. during each of the three years is fixed at 175 million square yards. The term "cotton manufactures" is inclusive of all varieties retained for consumption in the U.K. whether in the piece, or made-up garments, but excluding cotton carpets, cotton rugs, cot or durries, cotton shawls and all handloom manufactures. The ceiling will not apply to imports which are subsequently re-exported.

(c) to (e). About 135 million square yards of cotton manufactures worth about 118 million rupees have been exported to U.K. during January-August, 1960.

Industry in Public Sector

*578. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have desired to set up industry in the public sector at State level to augment their resources;

(b) what assistance has been asked for in this connection; and

(c) what is Government's reaction in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Several State

Governments have proposed the setting up of industries in the public sector at State level. Their main objective would appear to be to assist the promotion of industrial development in their respective States but reasonable returns on such investment on industries are also expected;

(b) The State Governments expect assistance in the form of finance, foreign exchange etc. for the establishment of these industries.

(c) After discussion with the State Governments, the Planning Commission have approved a number of industrial schemes for inclusion in the State Plans during the Third Plan period.

Indo-Pak. Border

Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
*579. Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Damar:
Shri Halder:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 352 on the 12th August, 1960 and state the progress made so far in the demarcation of Rajasthan-West Pakistan border?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): Out of a total of about 644 miles of this border, about 104 miles have so far been demarcated.

Per Capita Income

*580. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether per capita income of India has actually declined in 1959-60 according to the preliminary estimates of the Central Statistical Organisation;

(b) if so, a brief explanation thereof;

(c) whether this particular decline of the progressive annual increase

since the inception of the Five Year Plan denotes a feature which is likely to continue for some years, or, is it merely temporary;

(d) which of the various sectors of economy are responsible for this downward trend in 1959-60; and

(e) whether Government is adopting measures to avoid such decline in future, if so, what?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadah Ali Khan): (a) According to 'quick' estimates of national income at 1958-59 prices, prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation, the *per capita* income of India has declined from Rs. 293.6 in 1958-59 to Rs. 291.3 in 1959-60;

(b) National Income in 1959-60 was 0.5 per cent. more than National Income in 1958-59, but since the population increased at a higher rate, there was fall in the *per capita* income;

(c) The poor increase in National Income and the actual fall in the *per capita* income in 1959-60 were mainly due to a fall of 3.9 per cent. in agricultural output on account of unfavourable weather conditions, which are unlikely to continue year after year.

(d) Mainly agriculture.

(e) Measures are being planned and executed in all sectors to increase output. It will not, however, be possible to eliminate completely the influence of weather conditions on agricultural output although measures like increase in irrigation facilities and flood control, included in the Plans, should reduce their influence.

Indians Evacuated from Shanghai (China)

*581. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Indians when being evacuated from Shanghai (China) were

given expectation that they will be employed in India on arrival here; and

(b) if so, whether any thing has been done to employ them here?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadah Ali Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Licensing Procedure

*582. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:

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

(a) whether Polish Government has complained about India's complicated and lengthy licensing procedure and restrictions; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to liberalise the same?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). No complaint on our licensing procedures has been received from the Polish Government. Certain specific cases about delays brought to our notice have been promptly attended to.

Special Reserve Fund

*583. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

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

(a) whether a Special Reserve Fund has been set up under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme; and

(b) if so, the purposes of the Fund?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) To make payment of provident fund dues to outgoing members or their nominees or heirs in cases where the employers have failed to deposit their own contributions and the amount recovered from the workers.

Coir Factories

*584. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coir Board has any scheme under consideration to run model coir factories;

(b) if so, the number of factories to be started; and

(c) the estimated cost thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

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

Shortage of Raw Materials

*585. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of vital raw materials like iron and steel and non-ferrous metals, particularly in the small-scale sector; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to meet the situation?

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

(b) In respect of non-ferrous metals the shortage continues. So far as iron and steel is concerned one third of the requirements of small scale units will be planned on high priority basis in future. Steps are also being taken to import about 50,000 tons of steel in categories which are in short supply in the country.

Strike by Dock Workers in Calcutta

*586. { **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Halder:

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

(a) whether there was a strike by dock workers in Calcutta ports for unloading food ships;

(b) the reason for the strike and how long it lasted; and

(c) the demurrage paid to the shipping company for not unloading the ships?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) The strike was without any notice. It related to non implementation regarding direct payment and misunderstanding about rotational booking of listed stitchers and baggers.

The strike commenced from the afternoon shift of the 5th October and was called off on the 13th October, 1960 at 3.30 P.M.

(c) No demurrage has yet been paid.

हस्तिनापुर में पुनर्वास

*५८७. **श्री प्रकाशदीर्घ शास्त्री :** क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंहरक कर्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हस्तिनापुर में बसाए गये ३०० परिवारों में से २०० परिवार नगर छोड़ कर किसी अन्य स्थान को चले गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि शेष १०० परिवारों की स्थिति भी डावांडोल ही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो २०० परिवारों के नगर छोड़ कर जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इन परिवारों के पुनर्वास पर केंद्रीय सरकार ने कितना धन व्यय किया था ?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री पू० शे० नास्कर):
 (क) नगर में बसाये गये कुल ३२५ परिवारों में से २१० परिवार अब भी वहां हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं, यद्यपि उन लोगों की आर्थिक दशा उतनी अच्छी नहीं है जितनी हम चाहते थे, किर भी ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि वे लोग नगर में बस चुके हैं।

(ग) अधिकतर परिवार रोजगार की सुविधाओं के अभाव के कारण ही नगर छोड़कर चले गये हैं।

(घ)

- (१) पूँजीगत व्यय ३३.१२ लाख रुपये
- (२) अनुदान . ३.२४ लाख रुपये
- (३) वित्तापितों को छूट . २.७७ लाख रुपये

Industrial Estates

*588. **Kumari M. Vedakumari:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the raw materials required for various industries in the Industrial Estates have not been adequately supplied;

(b) whether it is a fact that many Industrial Estates complained that they are not in a position to carry on the work in the present situation; and

(c) what are the steps taken so far, to see that sufficient raw materials are supplied to these Estates in time?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Due to the stringent position of foreign exchange, it has not always been possible to meet in full the request of the Small Scale Industries for import of raw materials. Much the large part of the shortage is in certain specialised categories of steel. It has been arranged with the Iron and Steel Controller to plan one third of the indigenous allocation of steel on a priority basis, to be distributed immediately to Small Scale units, both in the Industrial Estates and outside. Besides, steps have been taken to import 50,000 tons of steel from the Rupee payment areas for distribution to small scale units before June, 1961. In respect of other raw materials the Import Control Authorities generally

meet to the extent possible the requirements of the units within the Industrial Estates and the small scale industries.

Stateless Indian Stowaways

*589. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Stateless Indians have been on the High Seas for the last 12 months between India and Europe;

(b) if so, the reasons for not allowing them to land in India; and

(c) their present whereabouts?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, Joseph Vaz and Samuel Abdullah, stowaways were discovered by the P. & O. Shipping Co. on their boat Strathmore in September, 1959 after leaving Aden on her U.K. bound voyage. As their statements were conflicting, it is not possible for our authorities to establish clearly whether they are Indians or not.

(c) At present, they are reported to be on the high seas on one of the ships of the Company.

Industrial Disputes Act

*590. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the executive committee of the Federation of All-India Local Authorities has appealed to Government to exempt local bodies from the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act;

(b) whether the judgement of the Supreme Court of last February in the matter of Nagpur Corporation and its employees has been considered; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No. The Federation had submitted such a proposal to the Central Council of Local Self Government.

(b) Yes.

(c) Government's view is that no change in the Act is called for.

वर्ष अधीक्षी के कर्मचारी

*५११. श्री लुशबदत राय : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने भोपाल में एक सभा में ग्रपने हाल के भाषण में यह राय व्यक्त की थी कि चपरासियों की पदाली समाप्त कर दी जाये;

(ब) उक्त पदाली समाप्त करने से कितने धन की बचत होगी;

(ग) इस कारण कितने व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हो जायेंगे, और

(व) क्या इन रिक्तियों पर शिक्षित व्यक्तियों को रखने का विचार है ?

वैदेशी वायर मंत्री के सभान्वयित्र (वैदेशी वायर) : (क) से (व). प्रधान मंत्री जो ने अस्सर यह कहा है कि चपरासी खेने के कायदा—खास कर चपरासियों की अक्सरों के साथ जाती तौर पर निरुक्त—प्रच्छो नहीं है। उन्होंने इस बात की सिरारिश की है कि चपरासियों की तादाद उत्तरोत्तर कम कर दी जाय और जहां कहीं जरूरी हो उनका स्थान अफसरों के साथ लग संदेश वाहक (हरकारे) ले लें।

२. प्रधान मंत्री जी के इन सुझावों के परिणामस्वरूप मंत्रियों तथा उच्च अफसरों के साथ लगे हुए चपरासियों की तादाद में कमी हुई है। कई ऐसे दफतरों में जो कि एक ही जगह स्थित हैं हरकारा प्रणाली (मैनेजर सर्विस सिस्टम) लागू कर देने से चपरासियों की तादाद में कुछ और मात्रा में कमी हुई है।

इसके अलावा, पिछले कुछ वर्षों से चपरासियों की पदाली में ताजा भर्ती पर मुकम्मल पाबंदी लगी गई है।

३. यह नहीं कहा जा सकत कि चपरासियों की तादाद में कमी के कारण कितनी बचत होगी। हां, कुछ बचत हुई जरूर है।

४. हर मुमकिन कोशिश की जा रही है कि इस कारण से बेरोजगारी न हो।

५. हरकारा प्रणाली (मैनेजर सर्विस सिस्टम) के लिये निस्सन्देह कुछ अधिक शिक्षाप्राप्त व्यक्तियों की आवश्यकता होगी।

Workers Education

*५९२. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether money has been given to non-official bodies for the year 1960-61 for workers' education;

(b) how many Central Trade Union Organisations have applied so far;

(c) how much has been granted to each; and

(d) what is the total amount allotted for the year 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (c). A sum of Rs. 10,000 or 75 per cent. of the actual expenditure, whichever is less, has so far been recommended each to the Indian National Sugar Mills Workers' Federation, Lucknow, the Servants of the Peoples Society, New Delhi and the All India Trade Union Congress for organising training programmes of Workers' Education. A sum of Rs. 3000 has also been sanctioned for the Indian Adult Education Association, New Delhi.

(b) Two—Hind Mazdoor Sabha and All India Trade Union Congress.

(d) Rs. 34,000.

Export Promotion Council For Spices

*593. { Shri Ram Saran:
Shri Kodiyan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is setting up a separate Export Promotion Council for spices;

(b) the reasons for its separation from the general council and extra expenses to be incurred; and

(c) the likelihood of increase in trade in future?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) The Spices Export Promotion Council has already been set up.

(b) The former Cashew and Pepper Export Promotion Council dealt with pepper only which on the formation of a separate Council for all spices has been transferred to it. No extra expenditure will be incurred for transferring a single item from one Council to the other.

(c) It is difficult to make a precise assessment in advance of the results of sales promotion activities.

Chinese Arrested in Gangtok

{ Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
594. { Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Amjad Ali:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Chinese army officer has been taken under custody in Gangtok;

(b) if so, whether he has been interrogated by the Indian intelligence; and

(c) what are the findings so far?

The Parliamentary secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):

(a) No, Sir;

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

ग्यान्ते में भारतीय व्यापार एजेंसी का भवन

*595. { श्री भृति दर्शन:
श्री रमेश्वर गुरुतः
श्री दीपं चंद्र शर्मा:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री २५ अगस्त, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७८६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ग्यान्ते (तिब्बत) में भारतीय व्यापार एजेंसी का भवन बनाने के बारे में चर्चा तथा पत्र-व्यवहार का क्या परिणाम निकला है?

बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के द्वारा सचिव (श्री स. दत्त अली खान) : पट्टे की शर्तों पर बातचीत सम्पूर्ण हो गई है। क्षेत्र की चहार-दीवरी का निष्य हो जाने के बाद, पट्टेनामे पर हस्ताक्षर किये जायेंगे और निर्माण का काम शुरू कर दिया जायगा।

Credit Facilities for Exporters

*596. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that adequate credit facilities are not being given to the genuine exporters either from Government Organisations or from banks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the newly formed Export Risk Insurance Corporation's efforts to secure more credit facilities from banks have not proved effective; and

(c) if so what, steps are being proposed to be taken to promise more credit facilities to the exporters with a view to step up exports?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
 (a) to (c). Adequate credit facilities are extended to the export trade by banking institutions. The policies issued by the Export Risk Insurance Corporation are treated as good additional security by the banks.

Tibetan Refugees in Bhutan

597. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
 Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri Tangamani:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhutan Government is pressing the Government of India to take over 3 to 4 thousand Tibetans who are in Bhutan; and

(b) what is the Government of India's reaction?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):
 (a) and (b). The Government of Bhutan informed us some time ago that because of their limited resources they would find it difficult to undertake the resettlement of any large numbers of Tibetan refugees in Bhutan. There are at present only about 1800 refugees in Bhutan.

The Government of Bhutan have however offered employment for about 3000 refugees on road construction projects in Bhutan which would take a few years to be completed. The Government of India have agreed to give financial assistance towards their maintenance.

Trade with China

598. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
 Shri P. G. Deb:
 Shri Wodeyar:

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

(a) the value of exports and imports between India and China during the first half of 1960; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to renew the India-China Trade Agreement?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Exports to China Rs. 440 lakhs
 Imports from China Rs. 197 lakhs.

(b) None at present.

Industrial Estate at Okhla

*599. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Scheme for heavy expansion of the existing Industrial Estate at Okhla in Delhi is under the consideration of Government of India;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the nature of progress made in connection therewith?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Originally the programme of Industrial Estate Okhla was for 295 factories but due to stringency of funds the programme had been cut down to 116 factories. Therefore, the question of heavy expansion does not arise.

Out of these 116 factories, 35 have been already constructed and are functioning. 40 factories having covered area of 1,60,000 sq. ft. at an estimated cost of Rs. 45 lakhs are now being constructed. The construction is expected to be completed by May, 1961. Another set of 41 factories having a covered area of 44,000 sq. ft. is proposed to be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 lakhs especially for sports goods manufacturers.

Swing Credit Limit

*600. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any cases in which the 'Swing Credit Limit' has been reached; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to increase the 'Swing Credit Limit'?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Sa'ish Chandra): (a) The provision for 'Swing Limit' both in respect of credits and debits is contained in our Trade Agreements with Burma and Pakistan. As the trade with these countries is flowing on either side with varying intensity the swing limits have been exceeded on some occasions, in the past.

(b) Yes, Sir. A proposal to increase the limit in the case of Burma is under consideration.

Kashmir

***601. Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have sent a note of protest to the United Nations with reference to the late statement of the President of Pakistan with regard to Kashmir in which he has threatened India to have a military action if it is not decided in his favour; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the United Nations thereto?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimai Lakshmi Menon):

(a) and (b). No Sir. Government does not consider such a protest necessary.

Export Trade

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

(a) whether it has been found possible to relax to any appreciable extent the insistence on their previous experiences with regard to licensing of new-comers in the export trade;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of such relaxation; and

(c) the effect of such relaxation on the increase of new-comers in the export trade?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) and (b). Barring a limited num-

ber of commodities whose export is regulated under Export Control Regulations the entire trade is free to any one who may wish to enter export business. Export of all licensable commodities excepting a few commodities whose export is regulated through the established shippers is allowed by all categories of shippers including new comers without insisting upon any previous experience on their part.

(c) Information regarding the number of new comers, who have entered the export trade is not available.

Sale of Khadi

***603. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
{ Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

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

(a) what is the present accumulated stock of Khadi; and

(b) what additional steps are proposed to step up the sale?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The stocks of Khadi as reported are about Rs. 4 to 5 crores which represent about four to five months production. This should not be considered too large a stock though every effort is being made to clear them.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission sanctioned an additional rebate of 6 nP in a Rupee on the sale of cotton Khadi during the period 11th September to 14th November, 1960, with a view to clear accumulated stocks of Khadi. This has enabled the Commission to clear much of the accumulated stocks.

Besides this, the Khadi institutions and the Commission have undertaken an intensive drive for the sales of Khadi and also to improve and standardise the quality of Khadi production and also through appropriate measures to reduce the percentage of sub-standard variety of yarn and cloth from newly trained spinners and weavers.

Fertilizer Factory in Assam

***604. Shri P. C. Borooh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allot the necessary foreign exchange for the proposed fertilizer factory in Assam; and

(b) what is the date by which the building of the factory will be begun, and when is it expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is difficult to give precise dates at this stage; but the construction work is expected to start during 1961. A nitrogen factory normally takes about 3 years to be set up and commissioned.

Small Scale Handloom Industries in Punjab

1014. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale handloom industries started in Punjab during 1959-60 with names of places;

(b) the total amount sanctioned by way of loans and grants for the development of these industries with break-up for each; and

(c) the production of each industry and total income for the same period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The information is being collected.

Central Labour Institute

1015. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2366 on the 20th April, 1960 and state the progress made so far in the setting up of the proposed Central Labour Institute at Bombay?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Certain sections of the Institute such as the Safety Centre, Productivity and Training-within-industry Centres have already been set up in rented premises. A building for the Institute is also under construction. Earthfilling on the plot has almost been completed and pile foundation is in progress.

Diesel Engine

1016. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of diesel engines in 1950-51 (in numbers and H.P.);

(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 Five Year 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 Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Production figures are maintained calendar year-wise and in numbers. Production for the years 1950 and 1951 was 4,596 Nos. and 7,246 Nos. respectively. Production figures in terms of horse power are not available.

(b) and (c). No specific target was fixed for diesel engines for the First Five Year Plan. However, production at the end of the 1st Plan period was estimated at 10,000 Nos. Against this the actual production in 1956 was 12,015 Nos. The target of production for the Second Five Year Plan was fixed at 22,000 Nos. Actual production during 1960 (upto September for 9 months) was 30,090 Nos.

No financial allocation was specifically earmarked for this industry during the 1st Plan as well as the 2nd Plan.

(d) Does not arise.

Production of Bicycles

1017. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of bicycles 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 Five Year 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 Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The production of Bicycles during the year 1950-51 was 1,01,136 Nos.

The plan target for the First Five Year Plan was 5,30,000 Nos. The production at the end of the First Plan period was 6,63,969 Nos.

The Plan target for the Second Five Year Plan is 1.5 million Nos. The production in 1959 was 11,87,748 Nos. It is expected that the plan target will be achieved by the end of the Second Plan period.

All the units of this industry are in the private sector and no specific financial allocation has therefore been made by Government for this industry.

Sewing Machines

1018. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be

pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of sewing machines 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 Five Year 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 Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The production of Sewing Machines during the years 1950 and 1951 was 30,892 Nos. and 44,461 Nos. respectively (Figures for the financial year 1950-51 are not readily available).

The plan target for the First Five Year Plan was 91,500 Nos. Production during the year 1956 was 130,388 Nos.

The plan target for the Second Five Year Plan is 300,000 Nos. The production during the year 1959 was 290,681 Nos. It is expected that the plan target would be exceeded by the end of the Second Plan period.

All the units of this industry are in the private sector and no specific financial allocation has therefore been made by Government for this industry.

Hurricane Lanterns

1019. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of hurricane lanterns 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 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 Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The production of hurricane lanterns in 1950-51 was 3,244,000 Nos.

The plan targets for both the First and Second Five Year Plans are 6,00,000 Nos. The production achieved at the end of the First Five Year Plan period, that is, 1955-56, was 5,385,000 Nos. The production in 1959 was 4,560,000 Nos. The estimated production for the year 1960 is 5,165,000 Nos. Due to increasing programmes of electrification and rural electrification, consumption of lanterns is not increasing, and hence the shortfall in achieving the physical target of production.

All the units of this industry are in the private sector and no specific financial allocation has therefore been made by Government for this industry.

Coated Abrasives

1020. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of coated abrasives (in reams) 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 Five Year 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

cial 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 Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 32,700 Reams.

(b) No specific targets for either production or capacity was indicated for this industry in the First Five Year Plan.

(c) Target:

(i) Installed Capacity...2,55,000 Reams
(ii) Production.....1,50,000 Reams

Achievements:

(i) Installed Capacity...2,00,000 Reams
(ii) Production (estimated for the year 1960)...1,50,000 Reams

The units were in the private sector and as such no specific allocation was made for this industry, and no specific information regarding amount actually spent so far is available.

(d) Does not arise.

Grinding Wheels

1021. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of grinding wheels 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 Five Year 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 Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 231 tons.

(b) **Target:**

- (i) Installed Capacity.....840 tons
- (ii) Production.....750 to 800 tons

Achievements:

- (i) Installed Capacity.....1520 tons
- (ii) Production 800 tons

The units were in the private sector and as such no specific allocation was made for this industry, and no specific information regarding amount actually spent during First Five Year Plan period is available.

(c) **Target:**

- (i) Installed Capacity.....2110 tons
- (ii) Production.....1500 tons

Achievements:

- (i) Installed Capacity.....2770 tons
- (ii) Production.....1700 tons

The units were in the private sector and as such no specific allocation was made for this industry, and no specific information regarding amount actually spent during the Second Five Year Plan period is available.

(d) Does not arise.

Electric Transformers

1022. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of electric transformers (33KV and below) 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 Five Year 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 Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 179,000 KVA.

(b) and (c). The target fixed for the First Five Year Plan was of the order of 450,000 KVA and the actual production during 1955-1956 was 629,000 KVA. The target for the Second Five Year Plan has been fixed at 1.5 million KVA and the production during 1960 is estimated at 1.2 million LVA.

Separate figures of financial allocation and the amount actually spent for this industry during the First and the Second Five Year Plan periods are not available.

(d) The small shortfall if any in production is attributed to the fall in demand as a result of adjustments made in the implementation of the power projects during the Second Five Year Plan period owing to foreign exchange consideration.

Electric Motors

1023. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of electric motors (200 HP and below) 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 Five Year 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 Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 99,109 HP.

(b) and (c). The target fixed for the First Five Year Plan was of the order of 320,000 HP. The target for the Second Five Year Plan has been fixed at 800,000 to 1 million HP. The actual production during 1955 was 271,600 H.P. and the production during 1960 has been estimated at 800,000 H.P. Separate figures of financial allocation and the amount actually spent for this Industry during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods are not available.

(d) The target will be achieved.

Production of Radio Sets

1024. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of radio receivers 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 Five Year 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 Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The total production of radio receivers by the firms borne on the list of the Development Wing during 1950-51 was 45,017 Nos.

(b) and (c). The actual production during 1955-56 was 102,000 Nos. by the firm borne on the list of the Development Wing. The target of production for the Second Five Year Plan has been fixed at 300,000 Nos. and it is estimated that the level of production for 1960-61 is 275,000. Separate figures of financial allocation and the amount actually spent for this industry during the periods of the First and Second Five Year Plans are not available.

(d) There is not likely to be any shortfall in achieving Physical targets.

Workcharged Establishment of C.P.W.D.

1025. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in the Central Public Works Department on the workcharged establishment as on the 1st October, 1960, who are working as (i) Work Assistant (ii) Jeep Driver (iii) Lift Attendant or Liftman, (iv) Lift Cleaner, (v) Lift Mechanic and Mistry (vi) Engine Driver or Diesel Engine Driver; and (vii) Lift Fitter; and

(b) the number of such above-mentioned posts in Class III and Class IV establishment?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The requisite information as on 1st October, 1960 is not readily available. The same will be placed on the table of the house in due course. The information as on 1st April, 1960 is, however, given below:—

Sl. No.	Post	No.
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1. Work Assistant	5	673
2. Jeep Driver	7	11
3. Lift Attendant or Liftman	170	
4. Lift Cleaner	3	32
5. Lift Mechanic and Mistry	8	
6. Diesel Engine Driver	189	
7. Lift Fitter	Nil.	

Sl. No.	Post	Class	No.
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1. Work Assistant	III	98
2. Jeep Driver	III	3
3. Lift Attendant or Liftman.	IV	37
		(The category of Liftman does not exist on the regular establishment.)
Lift Cleaner	IV	17

5. Lift Mechanic and III²
Mistry. (The category of
Lift Mistry does
not exist on the
regular establish-
ment.)

6. Engine Driver or III²
Diesel Engine Dri- (The category of
ver. Diesel Engine Dri-
ver does not exist
on the regular es-
tablishment.)

7. Lift Fitter III¹

Ambar Charkha in Maharashtra

1026. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of training centres opened for Ambar Charkha in Maharashtra State during the year 1959-60;

(b) the number of persons trained during this year.

(c) the number of Ambar Charkhas given to such trainees; and

(d) the number of Ambar Charkhas that are in use?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Three new vidyalayas for training instructors were set up.

(b) 162 instructors, 40 carpenters, 59 weavers and 2,123 spinners were trained.

(c) 1,778 Ambar Charkhas were distributed to the trained spinners.

(d) Out of 9,814 Ambar Charkhas distributed in Maharashtra State, 5,884 are estimated to be operating.

Posts in Ashoka Hotel

1027. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of posts in the Ashoka Hotel;

(b) the number of staff in each category; and

(c) the scale or scales of pay for each category of post?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The required information is detailed in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 42].

(c) The Hotel has not yet prescribed scales of pay for the various categories of posts. At present, pay of each category is fixed on ad hoc basis.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme in Punjab

1028. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fund has been released to Punjab Government in 1960-61 so far for implementing the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme; and

(b) the progress achieved so far under the scheme during 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) A sum of Rs. 17.50 lakhs has been allocated to the Government of Punjab for the current financial year for implementation of the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, leaving it to the State Government to draw this amount from the Life Insurance Corporation in one lump-sum or in instalments as may be convenient.

(b) During the first six months of the current financial year, the State Government had sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 14.77 lakhs for construction of 103 houses, bringing the total loan assistance sanctioned (since the inception of the Scheme in February, 1959) to Rs. 44.36 lakhs for construction of 348 houses. Out of these, 85 houses had been completed and 192 houses were reported to be under construction till 30th September, 1960.

Migration of Hindus from West Pakistan

1029. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of Hindus who have migrated to India from West Pakistan since August, 1960?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The information is being collected and will be placed on the table as soon as it is available.

Industrial Co-operative Societies

1030. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 650 on the 12th August, 1960 and state the up-to-date progress made by Government to develop selected industrial co-operative societies?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): More Industrial Cooperative Societies have since been selected for intensive development. The total membership of these societies is 474. Technical Officers of the Small Industries Service Institutes will provide integrated financial, technical, marketing and organisational assistance to these societies.

Unsold Handloom Goods in Himachal Pradesh

1031. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the present stock of unsold handloom goods in the co-operative sector in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the steps taken to dispose of such unsold stock of handloom goods in the State?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

Hindustan Housing Factory

1032. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Sup-

ply be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Departments in the Hindustan Housing Factory;

(b) the categories of posts in each Department;

(c) the number of staff and workmen in each category; and

(d) the scales of pay or rates of wages for each category of post?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (d). A statement containing the information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 43].

मंगला बांध

१०३३. श्री प्रकाशवीर जास्ती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंगला बांध के बारे में भारत ने सुरक्षा परिषद् को जो विरोध-पत्र भेजे थे उन के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सुरक्षा परिषद् को भेजे गये इन विरोधपत्रों के बावजूद भी चाकिस्तान कथित बांध का निर्माण कर रहा है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री बबाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) श्रीमन्, इस विषय पर माननीय सदस्य का व्यान १६ नवम्बर १९६५ को लोक सभा में सरकार द्वारा दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २ के उत्तर की ओर दिलाय जाता है। सरकार ने और कोई विरोध-पत्र नहीं भेजे हैं।

(ख) जी हां, जैसा कि पाकिस्तानी प्रेस में क्यों रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है।

Indian Having Firms in U.K.

1034. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian citizen residing in U.K. was recently accused of having built up a chain of industrial firms there by illegal methods;

(b) whether the said Indian has since returned to India to evade the U.K. police; and

(c) what action Government have taken in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The person in question is apparently Shri Gurbaksh Singh Salariya, who, as reported in the press, went to the United Kingdom about 5 years ago to study farming and acquired 14 companies in which all the holdings were held by him and his British wife and in which he was the principal Executive Officer. He is reported to have left for India with his family sometime in August 1960. Shri Salariya is no longer an Indian citizen as he relinquished his Indian citizenship and assumed the citizenship of the United Kingdom and the colonies in 1958 and presently holds a British passport.

(c) As he is not an Indian national, the question of the Government taking any action in the matter does not arise.

Use of Nuclear Radiation for Medical Purposes

1035. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to use nuclear radiation in hospitals for medical purposes; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to educate the public about its use?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Nuclear radiation has

been in use in hospitals in India for many years in the form of radio-diagnosis, radio-therapy and latterly for medical research as radio-isotopes. The following measures have been taken by the Atomic Energy Commission in this field:

(i) hospitals and medical institutions have been supplied with radio-isotopes which are useful for diagnostic, therapeutic or research purposes.

(ii) necessary equipment and instrumentation have been provided for achieving the objectives mentioned at (i) above.

(iii) a film badge service which determines and records the amount of radiation exposure received by an occupational worker has been instituted.

(iv) radiological surveys of institutions, including hospitals, where X-ray units and other radiation sources have been installed, have been carried out to assess the adequacy of radiation protection facilities and to make appropriate recommendations to the institutions. (Facilities mentioned at items (iii) and (iv) above, have been availed of by a large number of institutions and hospitals throughout the country.)

(v) specialised training courses on different aspects of nuclear radiations and radio-isotopes as well as on health and safety aspects associated with the applications of radio-isotopes and ionizing radiations have been periodically organised. Similar courses in radiation medicine have also been organised by the Defence Ministry.

In order that the medical profession should participate effectively in the forward march of medical science and particularly 'nuclear medicine,'

the Atomic Energy Commission is prepared on request to extend these facilities in a wider measure and provide the necessary opportunities to competent doctors and hospitals throughout the country.

The Commission has under consideration the setting up of a 'Nuclear Medicine' or 'Radiation Medicine' group in Bombay under the Medical Division of the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, where medical workers will be trained in the handling of radio-isotopes for purposes of research, diagnosis or therapy, without causing ill effects to themselves or their patients. With a view to implementing this programme qualified doctors and hospital physicists have received/are receiving specialised training abroad in atomic medicine and related disciplines.

(b) The Atomic Energy Commission has taken the following steps to educate the public in the uses of radiation medicine:—

(i) It has participated in and effectively presented its varied activities in the field of atomic energy at several exhibitions of an All-India nature which are frequented by the public in large numbers.

(ii) Scientists of the Atomic Energy Establishment have given talks at various times over All India Radio on the applications of atomic energy in various fields of human endeavour (including medical aspects) with a view to stimulating public interest.

(iii) Documentary films on atomic energy have been exhibited in the country with the co-operation of the Films Division.

(iv) The Atomic Energy Establishment encourages visits from the public and from the staff and students of educa-

tional institutions with a view to obtaining first hand information of its activities in this field.

The Commission has also under consideration the setting up of a mobile radio-isotope laboratory which can be transported to different parts of the country and used as a peripatetic medium of instruction and education on different aspects of atomic energy.

दिल्ली में भूमि लंड

१०३६. श्री प्रकाश श्रीर शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने उन लोगों को भूमिलंड (प्लाट) बेचने का निर्णय किया है जिनकी आय छै सौ रुपये से कम है;

(ख) क्या प्रशासन ने न प्लाटों की विक्री में प्राथमिकता के बारे में अनियमित तात्पर्यों को रोकने के लिये कोई नीति निर्धारित की है;

(ग) क्या प्लाट खरीदने वालों को प्रशासन कोई ऋण भी देगा; और

(घ) क्या इस योजना के अन्तर्गत महिलाओं और हरिजनों को विशेष रियायत दी जायगी ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० च० रेहू) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने कम आय वालों के लिए आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत ६००० रुपये वार्षिक तक आय वाले व्यक्तियों को पट्टे पर भूमिलंड (प्लॉट) देने के लिए नजफगढ़ रोड (राजीरी गार्डन्स), नई दिल्ली में भूमि का अधिग्रहण तथा विकास करने के लिए एक परियोजना बनाई है।

(ख) इस भूमि के विकसित भूमिलंडों के नियतन (प्लॉटमेंट) को नियमित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित 'नियमों' में यह आयोजना है कि यह नियतन उन आवेदकों में लाटरी डाल कर किया जायेगा, जो

अन्य दृष्टियों से इस प्रकार के नियतन के पत्र हैं।

(ग) नियतभागियों (श्रीलोटी) को, यदि वे अन्य दृष्टियों से पात्र हों, कम आय वालों के लिए आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत मकान बनाने के लिए क्रृष्ण पाने का अधिकार होगा। परन्तु उन्हें भूमिखंड के पट्टे की किश्त (प्रीमियम) भूमिखंड के नियतन की तिथि से दो महीने के अन्दर अपने पास से चुकानी होगी।

(घ) यह प्रस्ताव है कि इन भूमिखंडों में से १५ प्रतिशत हरिजनों के लिए सुरक्षित रखे जायें। जिन महिलाओं की आय ६००० रुपये वार्षिक से अधिक नहीं है, वे अवश्य ही इस योजना से लाभ पाने की पात्र होंगी।

Hospital in Bhusandpur Colony

1037. { Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Dr. Samantsinhar:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed hospital for displaced persons has started functioning now in the Bhusandpur colony in Orissa;

(b) whether the proposal to set up a high school there has materialised by now; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) The hospital is expected to start functioning from 1st December, 1960.

(b) and (c). The Ministry has sanctioned a high school for the Bhusandpur group of colonies at a cost of Rs. 1.97 lakhs.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme in Orissa

1038. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government has started construction of 586

houses under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme to be started in 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the number of houses constructed by now out of these 586 houses?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). As against the 586 houses proposed to be sanctioned by the Orissa Government during 1960-61, under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, the State Government have actually sanctioned the construction of 518 houses during the current year so far. Of these, 96 houses have been completed (civil works only), while 196 houses are under construction. The construction work is yet to commence in respect of the remaining 226 houses.

In addition, another 150 houses are expected to be completed during 1960-61 against projects sanctioned in the previous years.

यूरेनियम के निषेच

१०३६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्रधान मंत्री २० अप्रैल, १९६० के अतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या २३६६ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा, नैनीताल, गढ़वाल और देहरादून ज़िलों के किन-किन स्थानों पर यूरेनियम के निषेचों के लिए सरकार किया गय अथवा किया जा रहा है;

(ख) इन ज़िलों में किन-किन स्थानों पर रेडियोधर्मिता पाई गई है; और

(ग) इस रेडियोधर्मिता को प्रयोग में लाने के लिए क्या पग उठाय जा रहे हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बैंकिंशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नहरू) : (क) और (ख). परमाणु शक्ति विभाग के परमाणु खनिज प्रभाग ने गढ़वाल के रुद्रप्रयाग, केदारनाथ, पौरी और तिलवाड़ा स्थानों में अल्मोड़ा और नैनीताल के डुंगरी

श्रीलिया, नैनीताल-हलदवानी और नैनीताल-काठगोदाम क्षेत्र, देवलधर रियासत, चम्पावत घूनाघाट, देवीघूरा, मंगललेख, सोनकोट, मौरनीला, लमगाडा और भरतरांगस्तल स्थानों में तथा देहरादून के देहरादून और चक्रराता के बीच के क्षेत्र में यूरेनियम सहित रेडियो-अमीरी स्वनियों के लिए दूत सर्वेक्षण किये थे। इन क्षेत्रों में किसी विशेष रेडियोवर्भिता का पता नहीं लगा।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

ब्रह्मांड किरण अनुसंधान केन्द्र

१०४०. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्रवान मंत्री ७ सितम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संस्था २२५६ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुलमर्ग (काश्मीर) में एक ब्रह्मांड किरण केन्द्र स्थापित करने के बारे में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) यह केन्द्र कब तक स्थापित होने की संभावना है और अनुसंधान कार्य कब से आरम्भ होगा;

(ग) यह केन्द्र स्थापित करने में कितना व्यय होने की संभवना है; और

(घ) ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्र स्थापित करने में देशी के क्या कारण हैं?

प्रवान मंत्री तथा बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) प्रयोगशाला की इमारत बनकर छत तक पहुँच कुकी है और छत बनाने का काम चल रहा है। रिहायशी ब्लाक की तामीर का काम भी जोरों से चल रहा है। इंजीनियर के निवास स्थान की तामीर, चिनाई और लकड़ी का बहुत सा काम पूरा हो चुका है; यही बात नौकरों के ब्लाटरों पर भी लागू होती है। प्रयोगशालाओं के लिये डीजल जनरेटर और कन्ट्रोल पेनल के लेने और उन्हें लगाने का टेंडर मंजूर कर लिया गया है और काम के ठेके दे दिये गये हैं। हीटिंग सिस्टम

संबंधी टेंडर आ चुके हैं और इसका काम जल्दी ही दे दिया जायेगा।

(ख) आशा है कि प्रयोगशाला और अन्य इमारतों का निर्माण कार्य अगले खुले मौसम में (१९६१ के दौरान में) पूरा हो जायेगा और इसके तुरन्त बाद ही अनुसंधान कार्य शुरू कर दिया जायेगा।

(ग) प्रयोगशाला को सुविधाओं सहित तैयार करने पर कुल खर्च का अनुमान ७,३०,००० रुपये है।

(घ) काम की धीमी प्रगति के विभिन्न कारणों में से कुछ कारण इस प्रकार हैं—

(१) गुलमर्ग में यह अपनी किसी की पहली इमारत है;

(२) गुलमर्ग में काम करने का मौसम तकरीबन ६ मास ही रहता है;

(३) काम बहुत मुश्किल हालत में करना पड़ता है और उस जगसह तक पहुँचने के लिये कोई अच्छी सड़क नहीं है;

(४) कुशल मजदूर आसानी से नहीं मिलते।

चतुर्थ श्रणी के कर्मचारियों के लिये ऊनी खादी विद्यां

१०४१. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री २५ अगस्त, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संस्था ७६१ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चतुर्थ श्रणी के कर्मचारियों को ऊनी खादी की विद्यां देने के जिस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा था उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उप-मंत्री (श्री अनिल कुमार दस्ता) : प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है। अखिल भरतीय खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन अभी तक सम्बन्धित विविधियों (स्वैसिफिकेशनज) के अनुहृष्ट ऊनी वस्त्र तैयार नहीं कर सका है।

अनी खादी की किस्म को सुधारने के उपाय दूंदने के लिए सम्भरण तथा निपटान के महानिदेशालय के तकनीकी अफसरों तथा कमीशन के तकनीकी कर्मचारियों में विचार-विमर्श का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है।

Export of Artificial Silk Rayon to East Africa

1042. { Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 248 on the 9th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the report submitted by the Leader of the Indian Silk and Rayon Textiles Delegation who visited East Africa, has been considered by Government by now; and

(b) what steps are being taken to increase the export of artificial Silk Rayon to East Africa?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the delegation are still under consideration of the Silk and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council.

Transfer of Patharia Villages to Pakistan

1043. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to transfer five villages in Patharia forest in Patharkandi, Assam to Pakistan has since been taken; and

(b) whether it has now been found that these villages do not actually belong to Pakistan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The position will be known only when demarcation on the ground has been completed. Demarcation in this sector has not yet been taken up.

Land Reforms

1044. { Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Halder:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States have completed the land reforms programme in their respective States; and

(b) the number and names of the States which are still lagging behind in enacting legislation to impose ceilings on land holdings?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Land Reform Programmes are at different stages of implementation in the various States.

(b) Legislation for the imposition of ceiling on holdings has been enacted in Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab (Pepsi area), Rajasthan, West Bengal, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. In respect of former Punjab area there is a provision for settling ejected tenants on surplus lands.

Bills have been passed in Andhra Pradesh Kerala and Uttar Pradesh.

In Bihar, Madras and Mysore, Bills are before Select Committees and in Gujarat a Bill has been introduced. As regards Maharashtra, a Bill was published by the former Bombay Government but was not introduced due to impending bifurcation of the State. The matter is now under the consideration of the Maharashtra Government.

Payment of Compensation by Indonesian Government

1045. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Star-

red Question No. 381 on the 12th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the question of payment of compensation by the Indonesian Government to members of the Indian Embassy for the loss incurred by them due to the raid by the Indonesians on their houses on the 15th March, 1957 has since been settled; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The claim for compensation was in all Rupiahs 46,936 and Indian Rupees 14,758. Excepting a small amount of Indian Rs. 50/- which would appear to be due to a clerical mistake, the Government of Indonesia have met the claim in full.

Survey of Employment of Graduates

1046. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 14 on the 1st August, 1960 and state the progress made so far in survey of employment of graduates?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): About 19,000 questionnaires have been issued to graduates. Replies from about 6,700 have been received. They are being scrutinised and tabulated.

Efficiency Code

1047. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 22 on the 1st August, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in exploring the means for realising the objectives regarding efficiency code?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The questionnaire on Guiding Principles for co-operation between employers and workers at the

level of undertaking has been widely circulated to collect necessary data.

Provident Fund Scheme

1048. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 23 on the 1st August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the tripartite conference has considered the recommendations made by the Study Group on Social Security regarding the conversion of Provident Fund Scheme into an old age and/or survivorship pension (for widows and children); and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Trade Centre in New York

1049. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 942 on the 18th August, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal to open a Trade Centre in New York?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The proposal is still under consideration.

Diamond Cut Tool Factory

1050. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 941 on the 18th August, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in the finalisation of agreement with a Belgian firm for establishing a diamond cut tool factory in India?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Government have been informed by the party that they are not yet in a position to make any definite proposals in regard to their scheme for manufacture of Diamond cut tools in collaboration with a foreign firm.

Hindustan Salt Co., Ltd.

1051. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 940 on the 18th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the arbitrator has given award regarding the dispute on the amount of compensation to be paid by the Central Government to the Government of Rajasthan for exploitation of the Sambhar Lake reserves; and

(b) if so, the nature of the award given?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

National Coal Development Corporation (P) Ltd.

1052. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether an industrial dispute exists in the National Coal Development Corporation collieries at Giridih over non-implementation of the Coal Tribunal's Award in respect of (i) rectification of job description No. 160 against drill (coal or stone) and (ii) supply of uniforms and footwear to workmen; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to settle the dispute?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). On receipt of a complaint about an error over the job description of drillers, the Union concerned was requested to bring concrete instances to the notice of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery, but no such case was reported. The management concerned are taking necessary steps to supply uniforms and footwear to the workmen.

Industries in Kerala

*** 1053. Shri Warior:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many new industries were established in Kerala under the Central Industrial Sector during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods so far;

(b) how many have already started production; and

(c) the investments made in each of them during the above period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Two, viz., (i) D. D. T. Factory, Alwaye, and (ii) Travancore Minerals Limited, Quilon.

(b) Both.

(c)

	D.D.T. Factory Alwaye	Travancore Minerals Limited, Quilon
Authorised Capital	100	100
Subscribed Capital	97.03	50
Loan	25.33	..

Lakhs

Colleges for Displaced Persons

1054. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have asked for loan from the Government of India for establishing colleges for displaced persons of Babra, Alipur Duar, Krishnanagore, and New Barrackpore;

(b) if so, the amount of loan asked for;

(c) whether Government propose to give the said loan; and

(d) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (d). Twelve colleges have been sanctioned, including those mentioned in part (a) of the Question. A statement giving the required information is placed on the table of the Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 44].

Export to Syria

**1055. { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:**

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

(a) whether the import restriction imposed by Syria in her region has in any way affected our export market; and (b) the goods that were exported to Syria from our country?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) It is too early to judge the effect of the restriction on our exports to Syria.

(b) Our main item of export to Syria is jute manufactures. Tea, spices, goat hair, lac, dyeing and tanning substances are other minor items.

Absenteeism among Coal Miners

1056. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of Labour Bureau has submitted the report of the study of the pattern of absenteeism among the Coal Miners; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a). Yes.

(b) The report is being published and copies will be supplied to the Parliament Library in due course.

Regional Hospital of Kurasia

1057. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the construction of a Regional Hospital at Kurasia by Coal Mines Welfare Organisation;

(b) the total amount spent so far; and

(c) when is it likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a). Construction has not started yet.

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

Indian Productivity Team on Sugar

1058. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1762 on the 30th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Indian Productivity Team on Sugar has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations of their report?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Strike in Visakhapatnam Port

1059. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of workers went on strike in Visakhapatnam Port in the month of September; and

(b) the reasons for their strike?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). There was no stoppage of work by workers directly employed by the Port during September 1960. However, there was stoppage of work by Stevedore labour as mentioned below:—

Date	No. of workers	Reason for the strike
16-9-60	64	Non-payment of Dasara advance.
21-9-60	416	A scuffle between a stevedore worker and a member of the crew of s.s. "VALINTINA FRAS".

Production of Tea

1060. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to increase the production of tea

by undertaking or encouraging new planting of tea;

(b) whether the Tea Board has submitted any scheme or proposal; and

(c) what are its features?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir for replanting and/or replacement of tea.

(c) Under the scheme submitted by the Tea Board, a target of replanting and/or replacement of a total area of 50,000 acres was proposed for the Third Five-Year Plan period at a total cost of about Rs. 15 crores. The Scheme envisaged the granting of loans at the rate of Rs. 3,000/- per acre to plains gardens and Rs. 4,000/- per acre to hill gardens. The loans would carry interest at 4½% per annum and would be repayable in 20 annual instalments. This scheme along with other proposals in this regard are under the consideration of Government.

Prime Minister's National Relief Fund

1061. Shri Padam Dev: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted out of the Prime Minister's Relief Fund during the year 1957 and its break-up (State-wise); and

(b) the amount available in the Fund at the end of the same year?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) During the year 1957, i.e. from 1st January 1957 to 31st December 1957, a sum of Rs. 11,64,890.28 from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund was distributed for relief work. The allocation State-wise is given below.—

	Rs.
Bihar	3,50,000.00
Uttar Pradesh	2,68,500.00
Jammu & Kashmir	1,78,143.80
Assa	25,000.00

Madhya Pradesh	33,000.00
Madras	25,500.00
Delhi State	46,700.00
West Bengal	45,000.00
Orissa	50,000.00
Andhra Pradesh	50,000.00
Himachal Pradesh	15,000.00
Bombay	17,898.23
Rajasthan	26,444.09
Punjab	150.0
Miscellaneous payments	32,476.51
Office expenditure	1,077.65
TOTAL	11,64,890.28

(b) The balance in the Fund as on 31st December, 1957 was Rs. 3,08,076.21.

भारत में विदेशी छात्र

१०६२. श्री पद्म देव : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की रुपा करें कि :

(क) बांडुग सम्मेलन में किये गये निर्णयों के अनुसार भारत में किस-किस देश के कितने विदेशी छात्र किन-किन विषयों में शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ; और

(ल) भारत ने वर्ष १९५७-५८ और १९५८-५९ में इस संबंध में कितना व्यय किया ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्यमंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : (क) अप्रैल, १९५५ में बांडुग में आयोजित अपो-एशियाई सम्मेलन की समाप्ति पर जारी की गई विज्ञप्ति के अनुसार और बांडुग-भावना को बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से, भारत सरकार ने यह फैसला किया था कि जहां संभव हो सके, अपने प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम (ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम) को बढ़ाकर, सदस्य देशों को प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाएँ दी जाएँ। यह बात भी मान ली गई थी कि भारत सरकार बांडुग-देशों को भारतीय विशेषज्ञों की सेवाएँ मुलभ करेंगी बशतेंकि इन विशेषज्ञों की सेवाएँ प्राप्त

करने वाली सरकारें उनका खर्च बदायत करें।

बांडुग-सम्मेलन में जो निर्णय किए गए थे, उनके अनुसार जो विदेशी विद्यार्थी भारत में शिक्षा या प्रशिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, उनके लिए भारत सरकार के पास कोई अलग कार्यक्रम नहीं है। इसलिये, उनके लिए कोई स्थान सुरक्षित नहीं रखा गया है। फिर भी भारत सरकार हर साल एशिया, अफ्रीका के और वैसे ही ब्रिटिश बैंस्ट इंडीज ब्रिटिश गिनी के ५४ देशों के विदेशी विद्यार्थियों को सामान्य और तकनीकी विषयों में १४० छात्रवृत्तियां दे रही है।

(ल) इसलिए, यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि सरकार ने खासतौर से बांडुग-सम्मेलन में हुए फँसले के संबंध में अपने ऊपर किसी तरह का खर्च लिया है।

Forward Market Commission

1063. **Shri Warior:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Forward Market Commission had any discussion with conconut and pepper merchants in Kerala regarding conditions in these markets in September, 1960; and

(b) if so, whether any report had been submitted thereon?

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

(b) No, Sir. Reports on discussions held by the Commission with representatives of the trade are submitted to Government only when the discussion related to matters of policy or are otherwise of sufficient importance.

Explosion in Mine

1064. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three persons were killed in an explosion in

Sri Venkateswara Mica Mine at Nadu apalli of Nellore District on 27th September, 1960; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The accident occurred during a shotfiring operation in the mine. While the blasting mistry and four drillers were lighting eight shot holes in a face, the shot's went off after only seven holes had been lighted. The mistry and two of the drillers were killed on the spot. The other two received serious injuries.

Exports

1065. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the export targets fixed for (1) Cotton Textiles, (2) Jute Manufacturers, (3) glass, (4) cement, (5) bicycles (6) sewing machines (7) batteries (8) electric fans (9) rayon fabrics (10) sugar (11) vegetable oil and (12) rare earth compounds for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 and the achievements of the Ministry in respect of the aforesaid separately;

(b) whether unforeseen circumstances have affected the Indian exports in the above commodities and, if so, what are they and how Government is meeting them; and

(c) what further steps have been taken to push the exports up in the aforesaid commodities?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 45.]

Classical Music Broadcast from All India Radio

1066. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that radio programme of classical music broadcast by All India Radio is not popular

with Indians living in foreign countries;

- (b) if so, the reason therefor; and
- (c) whether Government would enquire into it?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (c). Some listeners of All India Radio's External Services particularly those listening to Gujarati and Hindi programmes meant for Africa and South-East Asia, have expressed preference for light music as against classical music. On the other hand, there are many listeners who enjoy our classical music programmes on the European Service. Classical music is also popular with Afghan and nearby listeners. Thus it would not be correct to generalise that our radio programmes of classical music are not popular with the Indians living in foreign countries. I may add that the preference of listeners is taken into consideration while planning and producing All India Radio programmes.

Export of Tea

1067. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how far there has been progress in the export of tea during the last six months?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Figures of exports of Indian tea are available only upto September, 1960. Exports during the period April-September, 1960 were 163.6 million lbs. compared to 209.5 million lbs. during the corresponding period of 1959. The decline is mainly due to the shortfall in production on account of drought conditions in North East India during the early months of the current season.

Newsprint

1068. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2291 on the 7th September, 1960 and state:

- (a) whether investigation into the complaints alleging sale of imported

newsprint by certain actual users has since been completed;

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Investigations are still in progress.

Zirconium

1069. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government have submitted any proposal to Centre for establishing a factory for the production of Zirconium metal in the State;

(b) if so, the main details of the proposal;

(c) the estimated cost of the factory; and

(d) the reaction of Government to this proposal?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No specific proposal for establishing a Zirconium factory in Kerala State has been received by the Government of India from the Kerala Government. However, the possibility of setting up Zirconium factory in Kerala for large scale production of zirconium metal was discussed by the representatives of the Kerala Government with the scientists of the Department of Atomic Energy in December last, and it was agreed that there was not yet adequate demand for Zirconium in the country to justify the setting up of such a plant.

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

Cheap Houses for Hut Dwellers

1070. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state whether the Government of India have any specific scheme to help the State Governments to replace huts with cheap houses as it has been done for Delhi hut dwellers?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The Slum Clearance Scheme formulated by the Government of India provides for the grant of financial assistance to State Governments to enable them to provide open developed plots to the erstwhile slum families, leaving it to them to build huts of the prescribed pattern on self-help basis. The Jhuggis and Jhopris Project has however been specially sanctioned by the Government of India to tackle the problem of large-scale squatting on Government and public lands in Delhi.

Sikkim

1071. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
 Shri J. B. S. Bist:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether he received any memorandum of the Sikkim National Congress urging for a change in the present administrative set-up in that country; and

(b) whether the representatives discussed the matter with the Ministry of External Affairs?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). A copy of the memorandum of the Sikkim National Congress was received and some members of the Congress called on officials of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Barter Deal with U.S.A.

1072. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 151 on the 4th August, 1960 and state what are the main difficulties experienced in the implementation of the Indo-U.S. Barter Deal and how they have been removed?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): There have not been any major difficulties. The implementation of the Barter Deal has already com-

menced after completion of procedural formalities.

Industrial Estates in Punjab

1073. Shri Daljit Singh:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the up-to-date progress made in the different industrial estates in Punjab?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

Industrial Estate, Ludhiana:

Out of the 224 sheds proposed to be constructed, 126 sheds have been completed and allotted to the parties. 67 sheds have been occupied and 45 industrial units have started working. The production of 29 units reported during the quarter July-September, 1960 is Rs. 5,10,490 and the number of persons employed 359. The remaining sheds are under construction and have reached roof level.

2. Industrial Estate, Batala

Foundations have been dug for the 50 sheds which are proposed to be constructed.

3. Industrial Estate, Sonepat

All the 18 sheds to be constructed have reached roof level and trusses are being put.

4. Industrial Estate, Nilokheri

All the 14 sheds to be constructed have reached roof level and trusses are being put.

5. Industrial Estate, Malerkotla

Out of the 30 sheds to be constructed, 16 sheds have been completed upto roof level. The work on other sheds is also in progress.

6. Industrial Estate, Bhatinda

This Industrial Estate has been recently approved under the scheme of Industrial Estate for backward areas.

The details of the scheme have not yet been received. Meanwhile it is reported that land for the estate is under acquisition.

The expenditure incurred on Industrial Estates in Punjab upto 30th June, 1960 is Rs. 53.57 lakhs.

Fertilizer Factories

1074. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the total investment by Government in all the Fertilizer Factories, separately, from the beginning of the First Five Year Plan upto the 30th June, 1960; and

(b) the procedure of appointing the Directors and Managing Directors thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 46].

(b) The appointment of Directors and Managing Directors is made in accordance with the provisions contained in the Articles of Association of the respective Companies.

Paper Mill in Punjab

1075. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Central Government to set up a paper mill in the hilly areas of Punjab where raw material is available;

(b) whether the Forest Research Institute have made investigations in this regard; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No such proposal has so far been received.

(b) Investigations on the pulping of a mixture of conifers from Kulu Forest Division, Punjab, were undertaken in the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Deun.

(c) The investigation showed that:—

(1) Unbleached sulphate pulps in yields of 45-64 per cent with satisfactory strength properties for the production of unbleached kraft papers can be prepared from a mixture of deodar, kail, silver fir and spruce.

(2) Bleached sulphate pulps in yields of 43-52 per cent with satisfactory strength properties for the production of bleached kraft papers can also be prepared from the mixture of conifers.

(3) However the broad surveys for actual availability have not revealed any definite possibility of establishing a commercial manufacture with adequate raw materials.

Workcharged Establishment of C.P.W.D.

1076. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of Cinema Operator and Wireman exist on the workcharged establishment in the Central Public Works Department;

(b) whether the post of Cinema Operator exists as an isolated post with a higher scale of pay;

(c) whether it is a fact that the post of Cinema Operator in the President's Estates Division existed formerly on the workcharged establishment;

(d) if so, what was the special nature of work which demanded abolition of this post from the workcharged establishment and creation in the isolated category of posts; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that the persons who were working as Cinema Operator and wireman on workcharged establishment were appointed as Cinema Operator on regular establishment?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. The post was previously designated as Cinema Operator and Wireman.

(d) Owing to a substantial increase in the demand for the loud speaker arrangements and the frequency of the film shows in the Rashtrapati Bhawan, a separate post of Cinema Operator had to be created on the Regular Establishment of the President's Estate Division, C.P.W.D.

(e) Yes. The person holding the post of Cinema Operator and Wireman on the Workcharged Establishment was appointed to the post of Cinema Operator on the Regular Establishment.

अहमदाबाद में स्कूटर का कारखाना

१०७७. श्रीमती हु छा भहता :
श्री राम हुण्य गुप्त :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने अहमदाबाद में स्कूटर का एक कारखाना सोलने के लिये लाइसेंस दिया है; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस कारखाने में तैयार होने वाले कूटर की कीमत ६५० रुपये होगी और वह एक गैलन पैट्रोल में २२५ मील चलेगा?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनु भाई शाह) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

1423(Ai) LSD—4

Automatic Looms

1078. Shri Mohammed Imam: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of companies and persons who applied for licences for the manufacture of automatic looms during the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far;

(b) the names of the companies to whom the licence to manufacture was granted during the above period; and

(c) the basis on which these licences were granted?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Particulars of applications received during the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 for licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of automatic looms are indicated below:—

Year	Particular of applications
1958-59	M/s. Bhansi Industries (P) Ltd., Patna.
1959-60	(1) M/s. Cooper Engineering (P) Ltd., Bombay. (2) M/s. National Machinery Manufacturers Ltd., Thana. (3) M/s. T. Maneklal Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bombay. (4) M/s. Mysore Machinray Manufacturers Ltd., Bangalore. (5) M/s. Textool Company Ltd Coimbatore.
1960-61	1. M/s. Lakshmiratan Engineering Works, Ltd., Kanpur. 2. M/s. Kaveri Engineering Bombay. 3. M/s. Binai Machinery Corporation, Bombay.

(b) Licences were issued to (1) M/s. Bhansi Industries (P) Ltd., Patna (2) Cooper Engineering Ltd., Bombay (3) M/s. National Machinery Manufacturers Ltd., Thana and (4) M/s. Lakshmiratan Engineering Works Ltd., Kanpur.

(c) Licences were issued with reference to the estimated demand for automatic loom and the technical soundness of the scheme

Export of Textiles to Sudan

1079. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is losing her textile market in Sudan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the export?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Export of cotton textiles from India to Sudan during the first nine months of 1960 has registered a fall as compared to exports during the corresponding period of 1959, the figures of exports being 32.82 and 59.60 million yards respectively.

(b) The main reason attributed is import restrictions imposed by the Sudanese Government in the beginning of 1960 because of excessive stocks due to large scale imports in 1959. Another factor is the prevailing competition from other exporting countries.

(c) The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council has recently opened an Overseas Office in Sudan.

With the arrival of the new cotton crop and the large scale imports of cotton already arranged, it is hoped that the Indian mills will be able to procure their cotton supplies at reasonable prices and that they will again be able to offer their textiles for export at competitive prices.

With the recent liberalisation of imports into Sudan from various supplying countries, it is expected that exports from India also will improve.

Export of Tobacco

1080. { Shri P. R. Patel:
} Shri M. M. Gandhi:

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

(a) the tobacco exported to different countries since 1955 year-wise and country-wise and foreign exchange earned thereby; and

(b) whether export to China has declined and, if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) A statement showing country-wise exports of tobacco for each year since 1955, is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 47].

(b) Exports of tobacco to China have been negligible during the last two years, due to paucity of demand from that country.

Sardar Patel's Writings

1081. { Shri P. R. Patel:
} Shri M. M. Gandhi:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether Government propose to publish authentic writings, speeches and letters written by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and also the letters received by him?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Two books entitled "Sardar Patel on Indian Problems" and "Bharat ki Ekta Ka Nirman" were published by our Publications Division in the years 1949 and 1954 respectively, which contained collection of speeches delivered by Sardar Patel during 1947-48. It is also planned to bring out a biography of Sardar Patel in the "Builders of Modern India" Series. The proposal to publish all his letters, speeches and writings is not at present under consideration.

Documentaries

1082. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 788 on the 25th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether more documentaries have been produced since then during the year 1960;

(b) if so, their names and number; and

(c) how many have been exported to foreign countries and with what result?

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

(b). Thirty more documentaries have been produced or released by Films Division since July 1, 1960. A statement showing their title is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 48].

(c). We produce a few documentaries for external publicity. In addition, the Ministry of External Affairs selects suitable ones from those which are produced for home consumption. From July 1, 1960, twenty two documentaries have been approved by them for external publicity.

Bomb Explosion at Bein Nullah Near Jammu

1083. { Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Assar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a bomb explosion at Bein Nullah near Jammu in October, 1960;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the bomb explosion was due to foreign sabotage; and

(c) the details of the damage caused by the explosion and the action taken by Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) In October 1960, two bomb explosions were reported from the vicinity of the Bein River, about five miles from Hiranagar, in the Province of Jammu.

On October, 17, an explosion occurred near the cause-way over the Bein River and on October 18, on the old Kathua Road near this river.

(b) Since 1957 bomb explosions and sabotage have been organized and are still being organized in Jammu and Kashmir from Pakistan.

(c) In the first explosion a telegraph pole was damaged and in the second a buffalo was killed.

Defence Minister's Visit to Ceylon

1084. **Shri Assar:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Defence Minister visited Ceylon in the first week of September, 1960;

(b) if so, what was the purpose of the mission;

(c) whether the question of Indians in Ceylon was discussed with the Ceylon Government; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The Defence Minister visited Colombo on 8th September 1960 in response to an invitation from the Ceylon Institute of World Affairs which he addressed.

(c) and (d). There were no discussions on the question of Indians in Ceylon with the Ceylon Government.

Indians Barred from Travelling on Plane

1085. { Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Raghu Nath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two London-bound Indian passengers were not allowed to board a plane at Calcutta airport for their lack of knowledge of English; and

(b) if so, what are the facts?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a). Yes.

(b). It came to the notice of the Government of India in 1959 that a large number of illiterate/semi-literate persons from the Punjab were emigrating to U.K. on forged passports. One of the several measures devised by the Government of India to check this illicit emigration was the introduction of Clearance Certificates. The Government of India issued a Press Note on 10-11-1959, requiring illiterate and semi-literate persons holding passports who did not know English but whose destination was United Kingdom or any other European country, to obtain Clearance Certificates from the Regional Passport Officer concerned a fortnight before the date of departure from India. This procedure was introduced as it was felt that while people could forge passports, they could not forge a knowledge of English.

On 31-10-1960, Shri Lachminarayan Beriwal and his daughter-in-law, Shrimati Sabitri Beriwal, holders of passports No. A.763012 dated 23-7-1960 and No. A. 767288 dated 21-10-1960, respectively, issued at Calcutta, were not allowed by the checking staff at Dum Dum airport to leave for London as it was found that they were illiterate/semi-literate in English and were not in possession of the requisite Clearance Certificates. They were directed by the Security authorities to obtain Clearance Certificates from the Regional Passport Office, Calcutta. Accordingly, they applied to the Regional Passport Office, Calcutta on 3-11-1960 for the Clearance Certificates which were granted to them on the same day.

It may be added that all air companies, travel agents etc. are well aware of these requirements, but the present case arose probably on account of the fact that the air company or travel agent concerned did not realise that these passengers did not know English.

Export of Films

1086. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1165 on the 7th September, 1960 and state:

(a) whether there is a break-up of feature films produced and exported, language-wise;

(b) how many Tamil feature films have been produced during 1960 and how many have been sent abroad; and

(c) what is the foreign exchange earned?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) to (c). The language-wise break-up of feature films including Tamil films passed by the Central Board of Film Censors upto the 31st October in 1960 is as follows:

	Nos.
Bengali	30
Gujarathi	1
Hindi	93
Kannada	8
Malayalam	4
Marathi	12
Oriya	4
Punjabi	2
Tamil	52
Telugu	43
Urdu	1
Sindhi	1
Total:	251

Information regarding films, exported in different languages and the foreign exchange earned by export of Tamil films only is not available.

Sindri Fertilizer Factory

1087. { Shri Osman Ali Khan:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

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

(a) whether the one man Committee set up to enquire into the working of the Sindri fertiliser factory has submitted its report; and

(b) what are the causes as determined by the Committee for the setback in production in the factor?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a). Dr. Husain Zaheer, a Director of the Sindri Company, at the instance of the Board of Directors, made a detailed study of the reasons for decline in production at Sindri.

(b). The causes determined by Dr. Husain Zaheer for low production and reported to the Board are:

(i) clinkering troubles in the gas generators due to use of coke of poor and inconsistent quality; and

(ii) wear and tear in gas generators.

Lajpat Rai Market

1088. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised their plan for a model market on the site of the half-demolished Lajpat Rai Market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a). No

(b), Does not arise,

Residential Plots

1089. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the progress made so far under Land Acquisition and Development Scheme in Delhi?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The Delhi Administration have not, so far, drawn any funds under the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.

Industrial Training Institute for Women, New Delhi

1090. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Industrial Training Institute for Women, Curzon Road, New Delhi, run by the Ministry of Labour, the trainees in Instructor's Course are required to pay, in addition to the tuition fee, for the raw material also;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in other similar institutions located at Bilaspur-Koni and Aundh, run by the same Ministry, trainees are not required to pay for the raw material and the same is supplied by the Institutions;

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether the Ministry propose to take necessary steps to remove this discrimination; and

(d) when the decision in the matter is expected?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) The matter has already been taken up.

श्रम आयुक्त के कार्यालय में
हिन्दी के पत्र

१०६२. श्री प्रकाशबाई शास्त्री :
क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९६० के पहली छमाही
में मुख्य श्रम आयुक्त के कार्यालय में कितने
हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए और उन में से कितने
के उत्तर हिन्दी में दिये गये ;

(ख) शेष प्रश्नों के उत्तर हिन्दी में न
देने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इसके लिये कोई प्रबन्ध
किया जा रहा है कि भविष्य में ऐसे पत्रों के
उत्तर हिन्दी में दिये जायें ?

अम उपमंत्री (श्री आदिव अली) :

(क) और (ख). १६४। हिन्दी पत्रों पर की गई कारंवाई का हिसाब अलग नहीं रखा जाता। इसलिये यह कहना संभव नहीं कि इन पत्रों में से कितनों के उत्तर देने की ज़रूरत थी और कितनों का जवाब हिन्दी में दिया गया।

(ग) जी हां।

राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद्

१०६३. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद ने उत्पादन में वृद्धि के बारे में कितने प्रकाशन निकाले हैं;

(ख) इन में से कितने प्रकाशन उन कारीगरों और उद्योगपतियों के लाभ के लिए जो अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते, हिन्दी में निकाले गये; और

(ग) शेष पुस्तकों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) अठारह।

(ख) एक।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद् ने स्थानीय उत्पादकता परिषदों को, जिनकी संख्या ४० के लगभग है, परिषद् के प्रकाशनों का हिन्दी तथा अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में उन की आवश्यकतानुसार अनुवाद कराने की सलाह दी है।

केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन के प्रकाशन

१०६४. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रबान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन नियमित रूप से कितने सांख्यिकीय प्रकाशन निकालता है और उन में से कितने प्रकाशन केवल अंग्रेजी में निकलते हैं और कितने अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों में निकलते हैं;

(ख) अब तक जो प्रकाशन अंग्रेजी में निकाले गये हैं क्या उनके हिन्दी रूपान्तर आपने की किसी योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस योजना का व्योरा क्या है?

प्रबान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहर लाल नहरु) : (क) (१) केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन (Central Statistica Organisation) द्वारा नियमित रूप से निकाल जाने वाले प्रकाशनों की संख्या ७

(२) केवल अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित होने वाले प्रकाशनों की संख्या ६

(३) अंग्रेजी व हिन्दी दोनों में प्रकाशित प्रकाशनों की संख्या १

(ख) और (ख) — नहीं। अलबत्ता, इन प्रकाशनों में से कुछ औरों के अगले अंक भी क्रमशः हिन्दी में निकालने के सवाल पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

प्रकाशन

१०६५. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन और योजना परियोजना समिति द्वारा अब तक अलग अलग कुल कितने प्रकाशन निकाले गये हैं और उन में से कितनों के हिन्दी संस्करण भी प्रकाशित किये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या भविष्य में ऐसा कोई प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है कि अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी संस्करण एक साथ निकाले जायें; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामनाथन मिश्र) : (क) (१) अब तक कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन ने ३२ प्रकाशन निकाले हैं जिनमें से २ हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित किये गये हैं।

(2) योजना-कार्य सम्बन्धी समिति के ५ विभिन्न दलों ने अब तक १७ रिपोर्टें प्रकाशित की हैं ये सभी रिपोर्टें अंग्रेजी में हैं।

(3) कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन तथा योजना-कार्य सम्बन्धी समिति दोनों के प्रकाशनों की एक एक सूची सभा-पटल पर रख दी गई है। [वलिए परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४६]।

(ख) व (ग). योजना आयोग इस बात के लिये प्रयत्नशील है कि इन प्रकाशनों में से अधिक से अधिक को हिन्दी में निकाला जाय।

Horticultural Directorate of C.P.W.D.

1096. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers of Horticultural Directorate of the Central Public Works Department who were contributors to the Workmen's Contributory Provident Fund in 1945, 1946, 1947 and ceased to be contributors thereafter;

(b) whether any statement of accounts have been given to them so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (c). The information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Wiremen in C.P.W.D.

1097. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the minimum qualification for appointment as a wireman or promotion to the post of a wireman from an unskilled post in the C.P.W.D. is the possession of wireman's license or Electrical Competency Certificate Class II;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are wiremen who do not possess this minimum qualification in Delhi;

(c) whether such wiremen are eligible to be promoted to the post of Electrician;

(d) whether any such unqualified wiremen have been promoted to the post of Electrician; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes. It was decided in 1959 that pending finalization of the new Recruitment rules for the work-charged staff, any work-charged employee possessing a wireman's licence and otherwise found fit could be promoted to the post of wireman Grade II.

(b) Yes. There are some old wiremen in Delhi who do not possess this minimum qualification.

(c) Yes, provided they are suitable.

(d) Yes.

(e) The persons concerned were considered suitable by virtue of their practical experience in the field.

Trade Unions in Delhi

1098. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered trade unions in Delhi as on the 1st April, 1960;

(b) the number and names of trade unions which have been registered thereafter; and

(c) the number and names of trade unions whose registrations have been cancelled after the 1st April, 1960, and the dates of such cancellations of registrations?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 335.

(b) 31; the names of trade unions have been given in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 50.]

(c) The registration of only one trade union, namely, the C.P.W.D. Employees' Union, was cancelled on the 1st September, 1960.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT AND INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT

The Minister of Industries (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

- (i) S.O. 2232 dated the 13th September, 1960, issued under sub-clause (xi) of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.
- (ii) S.O. 2233 dated the 13th September, 1960 under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2476/60].
- (iii) S.O. 2695 dated the 8th November, 1960 issued under Section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2477/60]

PILOT STUDY REPORTS

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Reports:—

- (i) A Pilot Study of Employment Possibilities in Shahjahanpur District (Uttar Pradesh), 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2478/60].
- (ii) A Pilot Study in Dumraon (South) NES Block of Shahabad District (Bihar), [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2479/69].

AMENDMENTS TO DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the

following Notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, making certain further amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955:—

- (i) G.S.R. 1199 dated the 8th October, 1960.
- (ii) G.S.R. 1341 dated the 12th November, 1960.
- (iii) G.S.R. 1360 dated the 19th November, 1960.
- (iv) G.S.R. 1404 dated the 26th November, 1960.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2480/60.]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the British Statutes (Application to India) Repeal Bill, 1960, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th November, 1960."

BRITISH STATUTES (APPLICATION TO INDIA) REPEAL BILL
(AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA)

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the British Statutes (Application to India) Repeal Bill, 1960, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
SEVENTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): I beg to present the Seventy-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

**Matter of Urgent
Public Importance**

REPORT OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): I beg to present the Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1960.

12.16 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

AGREEMENT ON INDO-PAKISTAN RAIL-LINK

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The agreement on Indo-Pakistan rail-link recently signed at Rawalpindi.”

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Sir, it was stated on 19th April, 1960 that discussions were held between Indian and Pakistani delegations in April 1960, concerning the grant of transit facilities for the movement of civilian traffic from one country to the other through the other country but were adjourned to enable each side to collect further information for consideration at a subsequent meeting. The two delegations from India and Pakistan held further discussions on the subject in Rawalpindi on 16th to 18th November, 1960, and their agreed conclusions are under consideration by the Government of India. The details will be made known when the agreements are concluded.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Since my name is also there in the list, may I put one question? May I know whether the Government are prepared to confirm or deny the press reports which have appeared about the signing of the agreement in Rawalpindi or at least about the agreement which has been reached there? The hon. Minister has stated that the terms are under study.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No detailed communique has been issued by the two delegations. The two delegations issued a brief communique that agreements have been reached and they are subject to the approval of the two Governments. Until the two Governments have examined and agreed to this arrangement, it is premature to divulge them.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): May I know how any agreement can be reached without the details being discussed? It has been stated by the Minister that an agreement has been signed and he says that the details are to be discussed later on. Are we to understand that Government have formulated their policy without discussing the details?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am afraid the hon. Member has not followed what I have said. The two delegations have discussed the details and we are examining the arrangement that they have arrived at. They have arrived at that arrangement after every detail has been discussed.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I know....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow a discussion on this.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Since my name is also there, I may be permitted to put a question.

Shri Tyagi: Will this agreement be of the nature of a treaty having a permanent character? Will it have permanent effect or is it going to be signed for a fixed period, after which both the parties will have the right either to continue or not to continue it?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Certainly, the arrangement will be for a period. It cannot be permanent for all time to come.

Shri Tyagi: Shall I take it that it will not have the force of a treaty?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes, that is so.

Shri Mahanty: What I venture to submit to the House is that newspaper reports emanating from New Delhi have stated that an agreement has been reached by the Indian Delegation with the Pakistan Delegation, and this delegation was sponsored by no other authority than the Government of India. Now once it has been signed, we know something has been decided upon.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What is the question? He is not saying anything different. The hon. Minister says that the delegations have arrived at a particular arrangement and they are being discussed by the Ministry here. What is the contradiction?

Shri Mahanty: The question which I beg to submit, and it is for you to consider, is whether this Parliament has no right to know even the rudiments of those agreements which are being discussed.

Mr. Speaker: So far as these matters or conventions are concerned, we are working according to the practice of the House of Commons in Great Britain. The same matter was raised some time back when the hon. Prime Minister referred to a treaty. Under our Constitution and according to our conventions the Government are entitled to enter into a treaty. But if it involves any expenditure, certainly they have to come before this House. In particular matters it is for the Government to bring the treaty before the House after they have signed it or, if they so desire, before signing it. It is absolutely left to them. Before entering into a treaty, it is not the practice in the House of Commons, nor here, to place that matter before the House. At the stage of consideration, whether they enter into a treaty or not, whether the details are approved or not, that is not placed before the House. That is the practice that we have been following. It may be different in other countries. Now, we will follow that convention which has been followed all along.

Shri Vajpayee: It is not a treaty. It is an agreement between this Government and that Government. Why should they be so shy and so secretive about it?

Mr. Speaker: I am sure that when the agreement is signed a copy of the agreement will be placed on the Table of the House.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I point out, first of all, that to dignify this rather minor arrangement as a treaty is rather, I think, exaggerating its importance. It might have important implications but the arrangement is a minor one. A treaty is a big thing between two countries, and we enter into that about trade and others every day with some country or other. Obviously, all this will have to be placed before the House and before the general public. The only point has been that while the so-called negotiators have come to an agreement, not only about the main principle but even about details, Government have to examine them, and as soon as they have finished their examination they will place them before the House.

Shri Vajpayee: May I submit that it is the Government which appointed the negotiators?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Of course.

Shri Vajpayee: And the negotiators have agreed to certain details and they are again being examined by the Government. We cannot understand the situation.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is perfectly correct and that always happens. The negotiators, of course, worked along the general brief or direction of the Government. Nevertheless, when the full picture is brought down Government must look into the picture—details, first principles and everything—as a whole, and, if you like, it is a second and more detailed view, taking the full picture into consideration, which is necessary.

It may be that some mistakes might have been committed. Although the negotiators are appointed by the Government and although they report to Government, still it is necessary to see that no error has crept in or no wrong principle has been conceded. This is the normal practice.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May we have an assurance from Government that it will not be like the corridor which was demanded by the old Muslim League when Shri Jinnah was alive?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am surprised at the hon. Member's mentioning the corridor. It shows that his apprehensions relate to something which is entirely unrelated to what is being done. It is a very normal thing between two or three countries to be done. It is giving no right to anybody. It is to facilitate our traffic arrangements and their traffic arrangements. In a normal arrangement it is presumed that both parties profit by it. Otherwise why should this be done? We profit by it and they profit by it in the sense of the convenience of people. It is a matter which, whenever either party wants to revise it, it can revise.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to seek a clarification. I would like to have some information. Hitherto our practice has been to admit no questions on a calling attention notice. There has been a ruling to that effect from the Chair. Your predecessor at one time had given a definite ruling. Therefore I want to know if there has been a change.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I also beg to be enlightened about the present position because we have to deal with these matters and they lead often to a long debate in the House?

Mr. Speaker: What happens is that now-a-days a number of short notice questions and calling attention notices are given. Normally, I do not allow short notice questions at all unless the hon. Ministers agree. So far as calling

attention notices are concerned, according to the importance of the matter, if it agitates the minds of the people, I bring it up. It has always been the practice to allow one or two questions if the Speaker so thinks. I consider that this is an important question and therefore I have allowed some questions. Some hon. Members have got a doubt whether, in view of the tension between Pakistan and ourselves with respect to other matters, this will create some kind of a right or, though it may not be a right, that it may be abused and so on. Therefore I cannot prevent a proper discussion of these matters. Whenever I feel it is in public interest these interests have to be safeguarded. It is not as if there is a rule that I ought not to allow nor is it as if hon. Members can claim it as a right that they should be allowed to ask questions.

12.23 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: INCIDENTS IN CONGO

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, three or four days ago the attention of the House was attracted to certain events that happened in Leopoldville in the Congo because of which some Indian officers were beaten and suffered injury. I promised then to place before the House such other facts or information as I could collect. I am not naturally at this stage dealing with the entire very complicated question of the Congo but rather with these incidents.

Certain authorities in the Congo—it is rather difficult always to refer to these authorities as to which are formal or informal, or legal or ultra-legal—decided to take steps to have one of the Ghana diplomats to leave the Congo. This gentleman, that is, the Ghana diplomat, did not agree with this order that he had received, or it may be that he was in communication with his Government. Anyhow, he did not carry out that order

[Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru]

and asked for protection from the U.N. Force there. The UN Force apparently agreed to give him some protection. He was staying in his house with some UN Guard round about it when the Congolese armed forces came there and either attacked or tried to rush to positions, whatever it was. There was firing between the UN Guard and these Congolese forces. The firing resulted in casualties on both sides—a few casualties, three, four, five, six or something like that. Among those who were killed by that firing was a certain officer of the Congolese armed forces by name Col. Nkokulu. This Col. Nkokulu was the Second-in-Command after Col. Mobutu and no doubt the killing of Col. Nkokulu gave rise to considerable excitement in the Congolese armed forces.

I should like to make it clear, as I said previously, that India has not got any combat units there at all. India was not involved in this incident of firing either. The Indian personnel that have been sent there, although they are Army or Air Force personnel, are engaged in supply operations, in signalling and in medical work. We have opened a big hospital there and our people there are 770 or thereabouts.

After this incident there were very considerable number of sporadic attacks by the Congolese armed forces on odd people and on diplomats of many countries from the 21st November. On the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd November many of these attacks took place. Just to indicate the nature and number of these attacks, I shall mention a few but there was a large number. I think a report has been presented to the Secretary-General and by the Secretary-General it has been placed before the UN. These instances are taken from his report.

I might add that the instances where there was not much threat of violence have not been mentioned in this. The instances are where there

was actual violence or a threat of violence where, for instance, many people were pushed at gun point and at bayonet point though actually bayonet was not used but there was threat of violence. So, people were threatened and by their threats a large number of automobiles were forcibly seized by these Congolese forces. I do not know their number but some reports said they were 40 or 50 and some said they were 70. It was said that later they would be returned, but as far as I know, most of them have not been returned.

There are the instances about the Indian officers which the House already knows in which two officers were beaten rather badly and three others were not beaten but were pushed about and were made to deliver up their car and some other belongings.

Apart from these, here are some other instances that happened. A car containing four civilian UN staff, one Swiss, two Swedish and one French, was stopped by the Congolese forces on the night of 21st November. The occupants were ordered at gun-point to leave the car, beaten by rifle butts and confined in a small room with a further 24 UN personnel including two women staff. They were released after eight hours. The four UN civilian staff were beaten again after release and their cars were stolen.

A car containing three UN civilian personnel, one Canadian, one Spanish and one American, was stopped the same night. The occupants were forcibly detained and beaten. They were released in the morning.

On the same night a car with two Italian UN civilian personnel was stopped and both were beaten with rifle butts. They were released an hour later.

On the 22nd morning a Canadian Air Force officer was forced out of his car at gun-point and struck several times. His briefcase was stolen.

On the same morning a Ghana officer of the United Kingdom nationality had his car stolen. He was beaten by rifle butts. His watch was stolen and he was confined for five hours. All this happened after Col. Mobutu had ordered his release.

A Swede—the House will notice the variety of nationalities involved—U.N. civilian was arrested and confined for five hours during which his life was threatened many times with guns and knives.

On the 22nd November, a senior Nigerian officer, British nationality, and two N.C.Os, both Indian, were forced out of their jeep by armed Congolese forces. The two N.C.Os. were threatened with death, but were released shortly afterwards.

A Dutch U.N. civilian was threatened with death if he returned to the Congolese radio station.

On November 23rd, a senior Canadian air force officer was forced at gun point out of his car which was stolen.

All these attacks were against unarmed personnel. May be some officers carried revolvers. They were not armed people.

Lately, three other incidents happened. On the 22nd morning, an Indian I.O.R. proceeding to the airport was deprived of his personal belongings. Two Indian military police escorting a Nigerian Brigadier to the airport, took a wrong turn and they were held up by the Congolese forces who deprived them of one pistol and two sten guns. On the 27th evening, one Indian ambulance was stopped and driven off by the Congolese forces. These are the actual incidents that have happened.

Since the 23rd, broadly speaking, these incidents have stopped except the one which I just mentioned about the ambulance car being forcibly seized and taken away. It is stated that relative calm has prevailed in

Leopoldville from the 24th November onwards. The Indian officers who have been injured have been released from the hospital.

The reasons for the cessation of attacks and improvement of the situation are given out as (i) increase in patrolling by the U.N. forces in Leopoldville, (ii) some restraint on the movements of U.N. staff, particularly at night, (iii) pressure on Col. Mobutu by the U.N. Commission in Leopoldville and (iv) pressure on President Kasavubu and Mr. Bomboko in New York, who were present in New York then. The Secretary-General made written protest to President Kasavubu and followed it up with two oral representations. The Advisory Committee which has been meeting consists of representatives of those countries which have sent armed forces, or, as in the case of India, other forces, not armed. This Advisory Committee was formed by the Secretary-General of the U.N. and they also considered this matter and made strong appeals to both President Kasavubu and the Secretary-General.

These are the facts. Recently, some other developments have taken place. As appears from the newspapers, Mr. Lumumba appears to have escaped from the kind of confinement he was in at Leopoldville and no one quite knows where he is. Presumably, he is going to his home town, Stanleyville. Obviously, there is considerable danger in the situation. There have been, and still they are there, dangers of a civil war on a big scale between the various elements in the Congo, that itself attracting outside elements to support one party or the other. But, that is a larger question into which I do not propose to go now.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow questions on this.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, last time, he said.....

Mr. Speaker: We have heard the statement of the Prime Minister. Hon. Members will read the statement once again. I will try to circulate whatever the hon. Prime Minister has said so far. He has referred to a number of details. If still hon. Members have got any desire to make any suggestions, I will consider that.

Shri Nath Pal: Mr. Speaker, when he made the statement on the Congo, he had informed the House that immediate representation was made to the Secretary-General regarding the growing state of lawlessness resulting in violent attacks on U.N. personnel. The whole question he, therefore, posed was the upholding of the authority of the U.N., and the Government of India had seriously taken up the matter with the Secretary-General through our permanent representatives. We should like to know what is happening in that matter regarding establishment of.....

Mr. Speaker: That is what he has said. He wants to know about their security, further guarantee about their security.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no guarantee as such except such guarantee as the forces can give. We made these strong protests to the Secretary-General, not once but twice. The matter was discussed in the Advisory Committee. The matter was referred to President Kasavubu who was there. All that was done. Repeatedly strong pressures were brought and the Secretary-General agreed that it is very serious matter and everything that could be done should be done.

The House will see that—I need not say that—after the 23rd, broadly speaking, there have been no incidents because of the step taken by the U.N. forces there or the U.N. Command there. It has resulted in practical cessation of these incidents except one, that is stealing of the ambulance car which they promised to return.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: (Firozabad): Col. Harmander Singh was forcibly kept out of his house by Col. Mobutu's troops and he had to go away to another's place.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is perfectly true. These facts have been mentioned and I need not repeat all these facts. All this happened in the period 21st to 23rd November and as the House listened, about 7 or 8 nationalities are involved in the beating and in the stealing.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): May I mention, Sir, that on the last occasion, the Government said that they would permit a debate. You at least said that before this week is out, a debate will be held. The hon. Prime Minister has made more disconcerting statements since the last developments. He has distinctly stated that with the escape of Mr. Lumumba and his heading for Stanleyville, there is a possibility of civil war. We are having 770 Indian personnel there, practically unarmed in this area. In the event of the outbreak of civil war, the lives of these people will be in danger. The question is, is this Parliament not entitled to discuss this very important issue, namely safety of our personnel in this disturbed area and convey to the U.N. our apprehensions in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Who said that this Parliament has no right? Today, the hon. Prime Minister has made a statement. I think he has given all the facts. Since the 23rd of November, no further incident has occurred. We were not the only victims. Other countries were also attacked by the mob there.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That is no consolation to us.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. At present some kind of an order is being restored. Of course, one has to be careful. As and when occasion arises, certainly, this House will always dis-

cuss this matter and give advice to the Government and also ascertain from the Government what exactly is happening. Why should any hon. Member presume that we are denying ourselves all that? At this stage, in view of the Prime Minister's statement, is it necessary to pursue this matter?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Very necessary.

Mr. Speaker: Today, shall we have a discussion?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Not today; this week.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Has there been conveyed to the Government of India any expression of regret for all these incidents by the head of the State who was recognised by the U.N., Mr. Kasavubu?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not that I am aware of.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: (Calcutta-Central): I wish to submit that there are many questions which arise in our minds: the question, for example, whether India is trying to move along with countries like Ghana, Guinea and other Afro-Asian States with whom we have proceeded together in the United Nations in regard to this matter. I am not pressing that now. My point is, last time, the Prime Minister had indicated his readiness for a discussion at the appropriate time. Many of us felt that the Prime Minister's hands would be strengthened if there was some kind of an expression of the view of Parliament in regard to this matter at an appropriate time. Today, we have got some facts which give rise to certain questions in our mind and that is what my colleagues are getting up to ask. We would like to have some kind of an understanding in regard to when if at all we will have a discussion of this matter. There are certain questions which are cropping up which have to be thrashed out on the floor of the House and nowhere

else. That is why I feel that the Prime Minister should give us an indication in regard to his readiness for a debate.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): All the Governments whose forces are there in the Congo are represented at the U.N. including our own Government. Their delegation is already seated there. Is it not the proper thing for our Government, if they so wish and if the Parliament also so wishes, to make out our representations to the Secretary-General and the U.N. instead of trying to debate that matter here in this Parliament.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There cannot be a question now or hereafter about any matter in regard to which it may be said that this Parliament cannot discuss. The only question to be considered is the advisability of discussion, that is all.

So far as this limited question is concerned, these incidents and a certain lack of law and order, it is always there. At the present moment, apart from the major Congo question, the question always has been that there should be a certain measure of security, but we just cannot go about asking for security for our 750 men. I do not think it is either necessary or desirable to talk so much about that. They can look after themselves in any circumstances, and we cannot go about asking for security. There are about 15 countries, and if every one goes about asking for security, if all the chowkidars want the police to protect them, the police want the army to protect them, the army want something else to protect them, it becomes impossible. They have to look after themselves and take the risk. There it is. If anything wrong happens, of course, we must decide in the circumstances what we should do about it. So, I do not think merely discussing this state of law and order helps, because everybody agrees there should be law and order, and this kind of thing should be prevented.

[Jawaharlal Nehru]

The real question, perhaps, which hon. Members opposite have in mind is the broad question of the Congo, what should be done. Again, if the House so wishes, we can discuss it.

Shri Ranga: Why discuss the broad question of the Congo here?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I be permitted?

But I confess that I do not myself see in this rather shifting situation there, what profit it can give the House in the near future, unless something happens, to discuss this matter. If we discuss it, well, we either, if I may use the word, condemn the U.N. action, criticise it or commend it—one of the three. And so we sit here and do what we think is the right thing, no doubt, but unfortunately rather interfere with what is happening in the U.N. I do not myself see how that could be helpful at this stage. If at a subsequent stage something happens, the House may discuss it, but at the present moment it is not likely to be helpful. It is a difficult, complicated situation. One does not know how it would develop. Our views are fairly well known, and I repeat that apart from the fact that law and order should be maintained—that is obvious—the second thing is that a firm central authority should function.

Now, the U.N. has accepted President Kasavubu. Naturally a certain prestige attaches to that. President Kasavubu himself was accepted by us and by every country, nobody has challenged him. The point that had arisen previously was not the fact of his presidency, but the question as to what functions the President should exercise, that is the point, whether the President could go out of the way or exercise only his functions. That was the matter in doubt. There it is. But nobody can say that things in the Congo are firmly established. There is an element of flexi-

bility and all that, and in the U.N. our representatives and others are perfectly cognizant of this fact, and are trying to deal with it to the best of their ability.

There is the question of this commission, a delegation going from the U.N. I understand it is likely to go in the course of a week or so. That delegation will presumably report. So, all these things are happening, and I confess I do not see the advantage of our discussing this in the near future till something further develops.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit....

Mr. Speaker: This is endless. It is only a question of a statement. Hon. Members have stated whatever they wanted to say, and have also got the reaction of the hon. Prime Minister that nothing has happened since, and that it is in a fluid state. Let us wait and see. The House is always open for hon. Members to discuss every matter which is of great importance. I will also keep a watch. I also felt that inasmuch President Kasavubu had said that the delegation could go and there was no difficulty, and since he was also trying to have a rapprochement between himself and the other elements there, we could wait and see if they settle the matter themselves. If they do not, certainly I will allow a discussion.

12.45 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL—
Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further clause by clause consideration of the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, as reported by the Joint Committee.

Time taken so far is 14 hours, balance 3 hours 15 minutes. Time taken on clause 98, 1 hour 38 minutes. We have therefore about 2½ hours left.

So far as clause 98 is concerned, much of the debate in the general discussion was centred round it, and most of the arguments have been made. The same thing is being repeated. The hon. Minister, after hearing that, has stated that Government is prepared to have a ceiling. I therefore request that hon. Members who have already taken part in this debate may not seek another opportunity now.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi-East): Those who have moved amendments should be allowed to speak briefly.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a very extraordinary matter, it has been discussed. Merely because an hon. Member tables an amendment, he ought not to insist always that he be heard. If there are 500 amendments on a particular matter, I cannot go on hearing every hon. Member.

Shri M. R. Masani: There are only about half a dozen amendments in this case.

Mr. Speaker: Some of the hon. Members are, unfortunately, repeating themselves.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I want to know whether the second reading and the third reading are to be finished today. In that case, the matter can be adjusted. According to the time fixed originally, we have $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours more for the second reading. In the second reading, only clause 98 remains. After this there will be only clauses 1 and 2.

Mr. Speaker: I would urge upon hon. Members to conclude this by 3 O'clock when we have to start the other work.

Shri M. R. Masani: Clause 98.

Mr. Speaker: The whole thing.

Shri M. R. Masani: Two hours can be kept for the third reading. The third reading will have to go on to-

tomorrow. We can finish clause 98 today, between 2:30 and 3 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see.

श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा (निमाड़) : श्रीमन्, कल मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि कांग्रेस-विरोधी पार्टीयों को कम्पनियों से किस प्रकार से चन्दा दिया जाता है, किस मकसद के लिये दिया जाता है और किस तरीके से दिया जाता है। जो तरीका आज कल कम्पनियों से चन्दा देने का चल रहा है, उस को देखते हुए मूल वारा २६३ (ई) के सम्बन्ध में कलाज़ ६८ में जो उपधारा (६) जोड़ी जा रही है और माननीय सदस्य, मसानी जी, मुरारका जी और नयवानी जी, के जो अमेंडमेंट हैं, वे किसी काम में आने वाले नहीं हैं। जहां तक बैलैंस-शीट का सम्बन्ध है, मेरे पास काफ़ी बैलैंस-शीट हैं और मैं काफ़ी हाउस में भी लाया हूँ। मैं ने देखा है कि कम्पनियों के अन्दर से किसी वर्ष सात लाख—में एक कम्पनी की बात कर रहा हूँ—, किसी वर्ष छः लाख, किसी वर्ष पांच लाख रुपये चन्दे में दिये जाते रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर कांग्रेस को योड़ी भी रकम दी होगी, तो बैलैंस-शीट में कांग्रेस का नम उन्होंने ने ज़रूर निखा होगा कि कांग्रेस को इतना चन्दा दिया गया।

12.50 hrs.

[**SHRI MULCHAND DUBE** in the Chair]

लेकिन अगर लाखों रुपये किसी परपत्र के लिये किसी अन्य पार्टी को दिये गये, तो केवल रकम बता दी जाती है और पार्टी नहीं बताई जाती है। और यह बैलैंसशीट एक साल की नहीं, एक दर्जन बैलैंस शीट्स इस बत्त मेरे पास मौजूद हैं। मैं उन से यह बतला सकता हूँ कि हर वर्ष, कभी ७, कभी ६ और कभी ५ लाख की रकम उन्होंने रकमी है। एक बैलैंस शीट मेरे सामने है, उस बैलैंस शीट के अन्दर जो चन्दे उन्होंने

[श्री रामसिंह भई बर्मी]

राजनीतिक पार्टियों को दिये हैं, कांग्रेस विरोधी पार्टियों को दिये गये हैं, सब बतलाये गये हैं। चंकि इस से मेरा डाइरेक्ट सम्बन्ध आता है, इसलिये मुझे सारी चीज का पता है। उन्होंने सन् १९५६ के अन्दर ६८,०००८० दिये, सन् १९५७ के अन्दर १८,००० रु० दिये। साथ ही उन्होंने १०१ रु० वहां के कारपोरेशन को १४ नवम्बर को जवाहर जयन्ती के रोज बालकों के फंक्शन के लिये भी दिये। उस बैलेन्स शीट के अन्दर जहां पर ६८,०००८० और १८,००० रु० दिये गये हैं वहां पार्टियों का नाम नहीं दिया है, लेकिन यह जरूर लिख दिया है कि जवाहर जयन्ती के उपलक्ष में १०१ रु० दिये। इस का मतलब यह है कि विरोधी राजनीतिक पार्टियों कह सकें कि तुम्हारे जवाहरलाल जी की जयन्ती के लिये उस मिल से, उस कम्पनी से, इतने इतने रुपये दिये गये हैं, परन्तु बाकी की रकम की चर्चा करने वाला कोई नहीं है क्योंकि उन का नाम नहीं दिया है।

मैं एक कम्पनी का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ जिस ने कांग्रेस के विरोध में अपना कैन्डिडेट खड़ा किया था। उस ने उस को मदद करने के लिये ६,००० रु० दिये, और वह भी ऐसी हालत में जबकि उसे १६ लाख का धाटा हुआ था। मैं तो यह मानता हूँ कि हमारी विरोधी पार्टियां केवल कांग्रेस के विरुद्ध बातावरण बनाने के लिये ही यह सारा सवाल पैदा करती हैं, यह बतलाने के लिये कि सारे जो डोनेशन बोरह दिये जाते हैं यह कांग्रेस पार्टी को ही दिये जाते हैं, और हम बिल्कुल दूध के बुले हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है। आज मने जिस ५, ६ और ७ लाख रु० डोनेशन देने का जिक्र किया, उस के देने वाली कम्पनी के संचालक कांग्रेस के विरोध में चुनाव में खड़े हुए। हमेशा खड़े हते रहते हैं, यह बात अलग है कि किस्मत उन का साथ नहीं देती। इस के लिये क्या किया जा सकता है? हालांकि उसी कम्पनी की बैलेन्सशीट का रूपया वह सच-

करते रहे हैं, लेकिन बैलेन्सशीट में उसे बतलाया नहीं गया है। आप ने ठहरा दिया कि २५,००० रु० तक दिया जा सकता है, लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि जिस कम्पनी को १६ लाख रु० का लास होता है वह अगर ६,००० रु० किसी राजनीतिक पार्टी को देती है तो वह किस आधार पर? आप यह प्राविजन यहां क्यों रख रहे हैं? इसी प्रकार से एक कम्पनी ने १२,००० रु० का प्राफिट दिखलाया। मेरे पास बैलेन्स शीट यहीं पर भौजूद है, अगर हाउस चाहे तो मैं उसे यहां रख सकता हूँ, उस कम्पनी ने १२,००० रु० का प्राफिट किया है लेकिन २५,५४१ रु० डोनेशन में दिये हैं।

आज पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर कम्पनी एक्ट के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हुई कि कम्पनी मैनेजमेंट को ईमान्दार, एफिशिएंट और एफेक्टिव कैसे बनाया जाय, जिस के लिये स्पेशल आइट की व्यवस्था की गई, जिस के लिये यह भी ठहराया गया कि किस हालत में डिप्रिसिएशन निकाला जावे, जिस में यह ठहराया गया कि किस हालत में डिविडेंड दिया जा सकता है। लेकिन जिन का इस से डाइरेक्ट सम्बन्ध आता है, जो कम्पनी में लगे हुए हैं, जिन्होंने कम्पनी में पूँजी लगाई है, जो उस में श्रम करते हैं, वे एक तरफ रह जाते हैं, परन्तु जो न हलाली में हैं और न दलाली में हैं, वे उस कम्पनी से न जायज फायदा उठाते हैं जिस से सारे देश को नुकसान पहुँचता है क्योंकि कुछ कम्पनियां राइवल पार्टीज को इसलिये फंड्स देती हैं कि कम्पनियों के आपस में अगड़े रहते हैं और वे देखती हैं कि कौन राइवल पोलिटिकल पार्टी उस राइवल कम्पनी को नुकसान पहुँचा सकती है। मेरे अनुभव में तो ऐसा आया है कि कम्पनीज ऐसी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को पैसा देती हैं जिन के द्वारा राइवल कम्पनी में हड़ताल कराई जा सके, और उस हड़ताल को लम्बा चलाया जा सके या किसी तरह से उस कम्पनी को गिराया जा सके। हमारे

भ्रनुभव में यह भी आया है कि ऐसे नेताओं के बकाउन्ट हैं, वेस में ही नहीं बल्कि विदेशों में, सन्दर्भ आदि में भी हैं, जिन का पता लगाना बड़ा कठिन हो जाता है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि कम्पनियों के अन्दर से किसी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी को चन्दा देना बन्द ही नहीं होना चाहिये। बल्कि इस में पूरी पूरी बन्दिश होनी चाहिये।

एक समझौते के द्वारा यह ठहराया गया कि कम्पनी अपने प्राफिट में से ५ परसेन्ट लेबर हाउर्सिंग के लिये दे। बरसों तक अमुख कम्पनी ने अपने प्राफिट में से ५ परसेन्ट निकाला। ४० लाख ८० की रकम हाउर्सिंग परपत्र के लिये इकट्ठी हुई, बैलेन्स शीट में हमेशा बताया जाता रहा कि ४० लाख ८० की जो रकम है वह लेबर हाउर्सिंग के लिये है। लेकिन जो ४० लाख ८० की रकम बरसों तक बैलेन्स शीट में दिखाई जाती रही, अमुख साल के अन्दर उस में से गायब कर दी गई। लेबर हाउर्सिंग के लिये जमीन एकवायर की गई, ताकि रोड्स बनें, कुएं बनें, सारी व्यवस्था की गई, चरागाह की भी व्यवस्था की गई, लेकिन इन मिल ओनर्स ने उस ४० लाख की रकम को पूरा नहीं किया और गवर्नर्मेंट उस में से एक पाई भी नहीं ले सकी। जबकि लास की हालत में ५, ५ लाख ८० वही कम्पनियां पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को देती हैं। मेरा इस चन्दे प्रादि के मामले में विरोध है क्योंकि इस से लेबर की भलाई के कामों पर बन्दिश लग जाती है। जो भेहनत करते हैं, अपना खून पसीना बहाते हैं, उन को कोई चीज देने का सवाल नहीं है। टैक्साइल वेज बोडं ने जो रिकमेनेडेशन्स की, कितना भी उतार चढ़ाव होता रहा, कभी भी वे इम्प्लमेंट नहीं हो सकी। ऐसी हालत में भी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को चन्दा देने में कोई मिल ओनर्स या कम्पनियों एत-राज न करें, तो मैं मानता हूं कि यह बहुत ही पूरी बात है।

इसी प्रकार से बोनस के बारे में ट्राइ-म्यूल ने और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक फार्मूला

ठहरा दिया कि मजदूर किस तरह से बोनस पाने के अधिकारी हैं, जो मजदूर कम्पनी में रात दिन काम करते हैं। कम्पनी के हित के लिये ठहराया गया कि जो प्राफिट होता है उस में से डिप्रिसिएशन निकाला जाय, उस प्राफिट में से डेवलपमेंट रिवेट इतना निकाला जाय, गवर्नर्मेंट को टैक्स दिया जाय, जो रिजर्व सप्लास है अगर उस को रिकिंग कैपिटल में इस्टेमाल किया जाता है तो उस के लिये २ परसेन्ट ब्याज निकाला जाय, उस के बाद जो रकम बचे उस में से मजदूरों को बोनस दिया जाय, अगर न बचे तो बोनस न दिया जाय। जिन पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को लास होता है, १५ लाख ८० का लास होता है, २० लाख ८० का लास हता है, तो भी अगर वे २५,००० देने की अधिकारी हैं, तो मैं मानता हूं कि यह चीज नेशन के लिये बहुत भारी पड़ेगी। इस का उपयोग कोई चैरिटेबल ट्रस्ट बर्गरह कायम करने में नहीं होगा बल्कि इस का उपयोग पूरा साम्बद्धायावाद को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये होगा, जोकि देश के लिये धातक है। आज देश में इसी चैरिटी डोनेशन के आधार पर आन्दोलन चल रहे हैं। मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कहता हूं कि महागुजरात का आन्दोलन किस के चन्दे से चला। महागुजरात का जो आन्दोलन चला वा उस को कम्पनियों के डोनेशन से बहुत बड़ी मदद मिली थी। मैं ऐसे एक दो नहीं बहुत से उदाहरण दे सकता हूं, लेकिन मैं हाउस का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता क्योंकि और सज्जन भी बोलना चाहते हैं। मेरा जो अनुभव है उस के आधार पर मैं ने कुछ बातें हाउस के सामने रखी हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जो पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को डोनेशन देने का सवाल है इस पर पूरी बन्दिश लगाई जानी चाहिये और जो अमेंडमेंट ज्वाइंट कमेटी ने उपचारा ६ के रूप में रखा है या जो सुझाव माननीय सदस्यों ने दिये हैं उन से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। यहीं मेरा निवेदन है।

13 hrs.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I ask if you are going by the list?

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): There can be no list of speakers on amendments.

Mr. Chairman: There is no question of list. **Shri Tyagi.**

Shri Tyagi: I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity of expressing myself. It is my regret that today I happen to be in absolute agreement with the Parties in Opposition in this matter. I feel this is a mistake which was once committed, and now the Government are repeating it, unfortunately so near the elections. I am afraid it will recoil on our Party in the next elections.

I am quite sure that elections are not won by money. It is always on the basis of the principles of a Party and the sincerity and the manner in which they have implemented their past promises that the elections are fought and won. Parties are elected or defeated on this basis. After having tested a Party for a number of years, people decide whether they should allow that Party again to go into power or not. If we have not behaved well, we do not want to come back on the Treasury Benches on the strength of the money we spend in elections. Let the country decide our fate. That is the best criterion. I do not think money is so badly needed as my hon. friend, **Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri**, has made out. I know it for a fact—**Acharya Kripalani** made an allegation here—and I have got personal knowledge of the fact that in the past elections circulars were sent to sugar factories and textile mills to contribute to Congress funds at a fixed rate of so much per maund of sugar manufactured or so many yards of cloth manufactured. This is not a subscription.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): By whom was the circular issued?

Shri Tyagi: Their associations were approached and agreements were made with the managing authorities that they would contribute so much to the Congress election fund. This rate was applied to most of the factories in my own State. I say this is corruption, whether it is the Congress or any other body that is involved. India shall not tolerate any type of corruption, whether it is official or private. To permit these firms and corporations to contribute like this is really undesirable. And what is the rate? Five per cent of profits. It is a surprise indeed.

Then the worst thing is that it will be publicised. What does **Shri Shastri** want us to face? They will have some funds. Not only for the political Party but for the **Lady Mountbatten Memorial Fund** as well, contributions are already being collected. I understand the ex-Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, **Shri M. O. Mathai**, is now moving about collecting funds for that. That will also come under charitable funds. It does not come for the love of **Lady Mountbatten**—I bet. It comes because the persons who are admirers of the Prime Minister give it. It is to please and appease those who are in power, who have patronage to distribute, that these people contribute funds. It is corruption—absolutely. There is no use hiding the facts. Let us face facts as they are. It breeds corruption.

I most humbly appeal to the Government as member of their own Party to withdraw from it. It will bring a bad name to the Party.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): When they have power, they do not care for name.

Shri Tyagi: The difficulty is that we enjoy power and, therefore, we must also share the liability. In the Income-tax Act, there is a provision under section 15B whereby 5 per cent of the profit or Rs. 1 lakh, whichever is less, given to charitable trusts etc. is exempt from tax. After

the 1st April 1960, this has been raised to 7½ per cent or Rs. 1½ lakhs, whichever is less. Now, we are saying 5 per cent or Rs. 25,000. It is over and above the contribution to charitable funds which is already income-tax free.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): No. That will be included in this.

Shri Tyagi: So it will also be income-tax free.

Shri Kanungo: No. But as regards the absolute sum, that will be taken into account in this.

Shri Tyagi: I am glad it is not over and above that. But then it comes to 5 per cent.

Shri Tangamani: If Rs. 1½ lakhs are paid to a political party and nothing is paid to charitable funds, under section 293 (1) this amount of Rs. 1½ lakhs will be treated as having been paid for a charitable purpose and it will not be taxed.

Shri Tyagi: No, no. That is not so. Any amount paid to political parties will bear the tax. It will not be income-tax free.

Shri Kanungo: No, no.

Shri Tyagi: Will it be income-tax free?

Shri Kanungo: Not necessarily.

Shri Tyagi: If it is 'not necessarily', then the elections are going to be fought at the cost of the public exchequer.

Shri A. C. Guha: The position should be properly clarified. Our impression is that any contribution made to political parties would not be made income-tax free. The Minister says that it is not necessarily so. What is the actual position?

Shri Tyagi: If it is income-tax free, then every contribution will

carry at least 40—50 per cent of Government money with it.

Shri Kanungo: No, no.

Shri Tyagi: What is the position?

Shri Kanungo: I will reply to that.

Shri Tyagi: This may be clarified by my hon. friend. Now, they say 5 per cent or Rs. 25,000, whichever is more. It means we can claim 5 per cent of the profit, which is sometimes Rs. 5 lakhs.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): At the rate of 5 per cent or the profit, it would come to Rs. 15 lakhs in the case of Tatas.

An. Hon. Member: Rs. 25,000 is the limit.

Shri Tyagi: It is not the limit, as I understand it. My hon. friend is a lawyer. The expression used is, 5 per cent or Rs. 25,000 whichever is more. So if 5 per cent is more than Rs. 25,000, what is the position?

Shri A. C. Guha: He has missed the words 'shall not' contribute more than Rs. 25,000 or 5 per cent, whichever is more.

Shri Tyagi: Shall not contribute? I am confused about it. It may be clarified. I hope my hon. friend, Shri Kanungo, will kindly clarify this as to whether it is 5 per cent of the overall profit or Rs. 25,000 or 5 per cent of the profit to the tune of Rs. 25,000 and not more. If it is 5 per cent of the total profit, it may come to lakhs.

Shri N. R. Ghosh (Cooch-Behar): If 5 per cent of the profit is more than Rs. 25,000, it will certainly be allowed.

Shri Tyagi: If the profit is Rs. 1 crore, 5 per cent will come to Rs. 5 lakhs.

Anyway, this point requires clarification. I only want to impress on

[Shri Tyagi]

Government one thing. I have been on those Benches. Here I am reminded of the straightforward manner in which my colleague, Shri C. D. Deshmukh, treated this issue when the first elections came and there was some talk amongst politicians that some such arrangement may be made and contributions made by corporations and companies may just be permitted. Shri Deshmukh consulted me and I remember how straightforward he was. He came forward in the House and said that this is the money of the shareholders and he could not allow them to spend away that money. I submit this money belongs to the shareholders. There are already so many taxes. It is after paying these taxes that the shareholders' profits are distributed. It is from those small shareholders' profits that this 5 per cent. will come to the political parties. Who has the right to deprive these people against their wishes? Suppose I am a shareholder in a firm and the firm contributes, for instance to the worst party, the communist party or the Jan Sangh, my money goes to the communist party or to the Jan Sangh. How can I perm't my money to go to Jan Sangh or to the communist party or to some communal organisation? But, there is no check. (Interruptions.)

There will be no lack of funds if the Government has behaved well and promises to behave better in future. There will be no lack of funds. Even private individuals will contribute. We do not want contributions from persons who do not believe in our ideology. Government will stand censured if statistics are collected as to the concentration of industry in the hands of the few during these five years. We have done it. Let that be enquired into. It is these contributions that we are taking their prices. I dare say, that are having effect on our policy and shall have effect in future also. The whole politics will become dirty.

There is corruption spreading everywhere. Today everybody is talking of corruption. It is in this atmosphere

that our Government has been advised —I do not know by whom—to have this thing. When even opposition parties that have freely taken advantage do not want this, why are we insisting for this privilege? I support the amendments which have been proposed by Mr. Masani.

There is another difficulty. In the elections these very political parties will take advantage of this. There will be pamphlets in each constituency that so much has been contributed to such and such a party. I shall lose my vote. I say I am speaking in my own self-interest because if it were not publicised I would not mind it. But it would be publicised as "corruption".

Shri M. R. Masani: Sir, may I speak in support of my 4 amendments and explain them briefly to the House? But, before I do that I would like to express my sense of appreciation of the spirit in which the Minister of Commerce and Industry spoke yesterday; and particularly, his declaration that this decision will be left to the free vote of the House. That is a very healthy precedent. This is not an issue on which parties should vote as parties. And I may mention to him that, so far as my Group is concerned, we also believe in voting like this, the principle of free vote and no whip should be issued by any political party. I was heartened also to see my esteemed friend, Shri Tyagi, taking advantage of that freedom of discussion and vote to express his position against the Minister's position. I do hope that when the House divides later today or tomorrow on this clause, Members of all parties will exercise this freedom—including the ruling party—which is given to them. (Interruption.) Because that is the acid test of the sincerity of a free vote.

To deal with one of the small issues first, Government companies. The hon. Minister yesterday made a very sound declaration of government policy that government companies would not be allowed to contribute to political

funds. That is only to be expected of any decent democratic government. (*Interruptions.*) But, as I mentioned yesterday in an interruption, the present Government is not a permanent Government. In a democracy, the government of the day changes and should change every now and again. We cannot commit those who are going to succeed us.

Acharya Kripalani: They are unique people.

Shri M. R. Masani: Even today or tomorrow there may be a State Government which is of a different political colour. The hon. Minister said that he hoped that the present State Governments would line up behind him in this policy declaration. A years ago there was a Communist Government in Kerala and supposing there is a Swatantra Government two years later in one of the States (*Shri Tyagi: God forbid!*) I want that those governments should also be bound to respect this position that public corporations and companies should not be free to contribute to the funds of their own political parties. Therefore, I must say that I deplore the refusal of the hon. Minister to accept my amendment No. 78 which would statutorily bar what he also agrees should be barred. I am afraid he is leaving a loophole which is quite unnecessary; and I would still request him to reconsider the matter and accept my amendment No. 78 which is entirely in line with his wishes.

The second point is publicity. The Minister has claimed that the present Bill gives publicity to corporate donations. This is true only in a limited sense. That publicity is likely to come too late. We all know that big contributions are made by corporate bodies in the twelve months before a general election. These contributions, therefore, would be made some time in 1961 or early in 1962. The hon. Minister knows that the balance-sheets of those companies will not be published before polling but after polling, after the 31st

March, 1962. What then is the value of publicity after the event? What is the value of closing the stable door after the horse has run away? If the hon. Minister really wants that the people of India should know to what parties what companies have contributed funds, then, logically, he must accept amendment No. 79 in my name or the other amendment that stands in the name of Shri Bharucha which stands for advertising the fact of contribution within 30 days of the contribution being made. It is only then that the Minister can claim that the law will give publicity to such donations; otherwise, with all respect, the publicity claimed for it will be an eye-wash.

Then we come to the main issue; and on that main issue I commend to the House my amendments Nos. 1 and 14. Amendment No. 14 would seek to stop the board of directors under section 293 from making contributions to political parties or funds; while amendment No. 1 would stop companies altogether from permitting such contributions by saying that there should be a new clause after sub-section (1) of section 13. That would read:

"Provided that the objects set out in the memorandum of a company shall not include the making of any contributions to any political party or political fund."

If these two amendments were accepted, then, neither the board of directors nor the company could make political contributions.

The hon. Minister yesterday announced a ceiling on what the general body of a company can do. I welcome the spirit of that announcement and also its content because there is no doubt that it sets some limit on the funds that a company can vote away; and it brings them on the same level with the board of directors as to discretion. I, therefore, welcome this as a move in the right direction. The hon. Minister has put some limits on the evil that we want to eradicate. I am sure he will be the first to appreciate

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that limiting an evil is not the same thing as fighting it outright. Since our stand is that corporate contribution should be banned altogether, while I would personally welcome the limit that he has now made, still I feel that the principle must be opposed and should be rejected.

The hon. Minister gave certain arguments in advance of his case. I shall very briefly try to deal with them. The first argument was that money was needed for campaigns and that if money was prohibited by resolution of the company or board, then, some corporate money would find its way into the coffers of political parties by under-hand means, by the faking of accounts, as he himself put it. I must say I was rather confused by this argument. Some of us believe that you cannot make people good by legislation. And my own party believes that there are limits to State regulation in effecting human behaviour. (Interruptions.) We cannot create angels by legislation.

An Hon. Member: Everybody will agree with that.

Shri M. R. Masani: The hon. Minister has argued, all throughout the Bill, in the Joint Committee and here, that by passing regulatory clauses he is going to make company administration clean. The same argument he has used in this case, that the change of the law will not stop certain malpractices, equally applies to the 200 and odd clauses of the Bill. In other words, logically, this Bill is useless and the Company Act is useless because people will do exactly what they do, law or no law. Therefore, since the House and the Government are committed to the thesis that by passing a law we make it effective—if that is not so, what is the Company Law Administration there for? Let him also apply the same logic to this clause and say that if we ban contributions it will really be a ban just as he strives to stop take-over bids and corruption of every kind. He can also apply this to

the same extent. We agree that all laws that are passed by Parliament cannot be 100 per cent. effective. To the extent the Company Law is effective, this ban would also be effective. Therefore, I am afraid the hon. Minister was not consistent on this point. The second argument was not only money corrupts; other things also corrupt. I respectfully agree. I would say that something corrupts much more than money and that is power.

Shri Tyagi: It does.

Shri M. R. Masani: The purpose of these amendments is to stop the concentration of power in a few hands. As Acharya Vinobha Bhave has said, here all power is concentrated in five or six hands and that is dangerous for the country. By these amendments we are trying to stop money power from being allied to political power, so that those who control money power are kept aloof from those who have the political power. In that way a system of checks and balances is created for human liberty and prosperity. But if those with money power also get political power and come close together and form a coalition as is being done in the country before our eyes, then you get the most dangerous vested interest unparalleled in history. That is the State Capitalist vested interests of those in office and their hangers on in the world of business they are coming on top today. So, if the hon. Minister agrees that power corrupts, then he would be well-advised to accept these amendments because it will keep power divided between those in office and those with money.

The third argument was that those who gave money did not decide policies. I entirely agree with him. That is the principle of his Party as well as my own and I return the compliment which he paid yesterday that neither of our parties is going to be influenced by contribution so far as far as the ideology is concerned. But I am afraid the hon. Minister has misunderstood the argument. It is not influence on the ideology; it is influ-

ence on the day-to-day administration of Government policy. It is the administrative acts of the Government of the day that will be influenced.

What are the administrative acts? Who shall produce a car and who shall produce a tank? Where shall it be produced? Who will have a permit or licence? Who will export the raw material? This is the *quid pro quo* for the donations given.

The hon. Minister frankly said that the capitalists were unhappy with the Congress policy and asked: why then do they contribute. He gave the answer: the Congress organisation can deliver the goods. In a different sense from what he meant, that is exactly my point also. The Congress can deliver the goods which no Opposition Party can. And what are the goods? The goods are the various things that are convertible into hard cash: licences, permits, facilities, priorities and so on. These are the things that are convertible into cash at a profit, these are the goods that the Congress Party alone can deliver today. Therefore, I entirely agree with the hon. Minister that it is the capacity to deliver the goods that the ruling Party has which makes it the favoured party and not belief in its ideology. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

The hon. Minister yesterday quoted several judgments and also the Shastri Committee report. Let me quote, to correct and restore the balance, from the report of the L.I.C. Enquiry Commission, headed by a very distinguished jurist. Justice Vivian Bose. This is what the Bose Commission has to say:

"After all Mr. Mundhra is not a philanthropist and would not shower these indulgences on Government and the organisation that places it in power without the hope of favours to come that would outweigh his apparent sacrifices. From his point of view, these were sound business investments, and in any case, the money

did not come from his pocket. The shareholders would have to bear the brunt . . . So far as the record goes, the only motive that suggests itself (for the Mundhra deal) is a *quid pro quo* for the donations given by Mr. Mundhra to the Congress Funds and an attempt to fulfil the promises made to him (by certain Ministers) about the Kanpur Mills."

This is as independent a source as the sources which the hon. Minister commended to our attention yesterday.

Acharya Kripalani: Therefore, that judgment was rejected! . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri M. R. Masani: Now, I have been asked: why do the business people contribute to Congress funds? I can give two or three answers. First, a very small number of people may happen to agree with Congress policies. The Minister himself knows that the class to which he refers are not happy about the disastrous policies of the present Government, but there is a small class of these people who may be in agreement. I am glad that yesterday, the hon. Minister quoted from the judgment of Justice Tendulkar and I am quoting from his speech yesterday:

"Justice Tendulkar drew a line of distinction between supporting a candidate or party with whose policies the company was in substantial agreement, or supporting a party or candidate who would, for a consideration in the shape of contribution from the company, support the policy of the company, irrespective of the view of the party or the candidate concerned."

I am prepared to concede that there may be some businessmen—a small number—who happen to agree with the Government's policies. But, if I may make bold to say, 90 per cent of those who give contributions to the Congress funds do not belong to that category; they belong to two other categories and they are moved by two other con-

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siderations. Either they are good businessmen, who are frightened of reprisals, who are frightened of being punished through a controlled economy for not giving money to the Congress funds or for daring to give it to Opposition Parties. I can vouch from personal experience for large numbers of businessmen who have told me: we dare not give your party money because we shall be punished by reprisals and retributions by a vindictive Government. I do say that the charge is perhaps unfair. I certainly argued with them that for the citizens of a free country, this is a cowardly attitude and they should have the courage to trust the *bona fides* of the Government of the day; if they are in trouble in any matter, the people at the top of the Government would intervene and see that injustice was not done to them. They replied: "You are an Utopian; you do not know what you are talking about. We know where the shoe pinches and what sort of people we are dealing with. We know whether they will be fair as in other democracies." I said that they were unjust. Cases of vindictiveness might have been there, but I do not believe, that my hon. friend there, for instance, wou'd utilise his political power to punish those who help the Opposition Parties. The fact remains that this feeling is wide spread among the class of people whom we are discussing.

Now, Sir, there is another class of businessmen, corrupt and bad businessmen, who want, the quick rupee to feather their own nests and line their pockets and who do not care two hoots for democracy or free enterprise or anything at all so long as they reap their returns in the coming twelve months. They are the third class of businessmen that make contributions and Justice Vivian Bose shows how they get their *quid pro quo* in hard cash.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri M. R. Masani: Therefore, Sir, the issue is not one whether a com-

pany should voluntarily be allowed to contribute but the issue is whether coercive methods to get company funds should be removed and whether the company funds should be permitted to be raided by those who speak on behalf of the ruling political Party against the wishes of those who disagree with the ideology of that party, who think that this policy is leading the country to disaster. That is the real issue.

If I am told again that these contributions will be voluntary in the coming twelve months, all I can say is that they will be about as voluntary as the election of the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh will be voluntary tomorrow morning.

Shri Tyagi: The U.P. Chief Minister's election has nothing to do with contributions of companies.

Mr. Chairman: It is his own opinion. Now, Shri Heda.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Sir, Shri Masani is generally right but this time he is very wrong. The Chief Minister of U.P. is not going to be elected tomorrow.

Shri M. R. Masani: Maybe, the day after.

Shri Heda: Not even day after.

Shri M. R. Masani: Whenever he is elected, it will not be a free choice.

Shri Heda: Mr. Chairman, this problem has been discussed earlier also and I find the same arguments have been advanced from the respected hon. Members belonging to the Opposition. I am really amused to see that even a great stalwart like Acharya Kripalani, whose wisdom we respect, has fallen a prey to the fallacy created by communist friends . . . (Interruptions.) The communists have always tried to plead a line that private sector should be given no allowance and that the existence of the private sector is equal to capita-

lism and therefore any democracy that allows any private sector any scope is a capitalist democracy. Acharya Kripalani has fallen a prey to this fallacy and so he equates democracy with capitalism simply because there is a corporate sector which may use its discretion and help this party or that party. Since he has no party, he may not get anything out of it and therefore he does not like the very idea.

Let us be clear about this: whether he wants the private sector to live or not. It is quite irrelevant whether it is a corporate body or a private businessman. The real issue is whether there is going to be any free economy or private sector or everything is going to be nationalised. If everything is not going to be nationalised and the people are free to undertake their occupation, business, trade or industry, then whether they are persons or they are corporate bodies they would contribute to the development of democracy, and one of the functions for the development of democracy is to see that the elections are run fairly and adequately.

Sir, even Acharya Kripalani was not as vehement on the contributions from individual persons as he was on the contributions from companies. He was not very clear, but I think he may go to the extent of saying that he does not want any contribution, say, above Rs. 5,000 or some other sum, from a single individual. Whether he holds such a view or not I do not know, but unless he holds such a view I think he will not be consistent in his vehemence against the contributions from the corporate sector. The short point involved in this clause is that.....

Acharya Kripalani: Sir, my name is being repeatedly mentioned. I may tell the hon. Member that we are living under an economy in which an individual has a right. I do not think he should have the right, but he has the right to drink away his money, to

brothel away his money, to gamble away his money, to do anything with his money. We are not concerned with that. We are concerned with public corporations. When you have a society which does not allow an individual to do these things.....

Shri Heda: I am sorry, Sir, that Acharya Kripalani even when an opportunity was given has not made the point clear.

Acharya Kripalani: What can I do with the brains.

Shri Heda: The point involved is whether we allow any contribution from private individuals to political parties to run the elections or not. If that is allowed the question that arises is, when we allow persons why not companies? This is the only small point involved in this clause. It is not a very big point. Had he brought a Bill or a resolution banning all individual contributions to political parties at the time of elections that would have been quite a different thing.

Another fallacy under which Acharya Kripalani is working and which is again implied in his interruption just now—I am sorry to find that even Shri Masani is working under that fallacy—is that every contribution to the political party is an evil.

Shri M. R. Masani: Only corporate contributions, not private.

Shri Heda: I will come to it. Acharya Kripalani just now interrupted to say that individuals who want to squander away their money are free to do so.

Acharya Kripalani: I said that we live in a society where individuals are permitted to do that. I do not say that anybody should squander away his money. (Interruption).

Shri Heda: The point is whether contributions are necessary for developing or running the democracy

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that we have chosen for ourselves. The elections are being conducted and if we want that the poorer strata and the middle classes are to be represented in this House in equal numbers if not more, then contributions are necessary. The only small point is, if they have to come from private persons why not they come from the corporate sector also?

Acharya Kripalani: You admit that it is a small point.

Shri Heda: There may be a few persons who for fighting their elections may not need any expenditure. While we are happy to know that there are such persons in the country even today, they are very few and their number is limited. For their sake we cannot change the whole thing.

The second point to which I would refer is the publicity point made by Shri Masani. His point is that the publicity given to the name of the party should be done immediately within 30 days. His argument implies that if the publicity is given immediately it will go against the party. What does that mean? He means that a contribution by a corporate sector to any political party is an evil.

Shri M. R. Masani: To socialist party.

Shri Heda: That a party wedded to free enterprise has come forward with this view is just a dilemma, and if I say that it is nothing but a political stunt I do not think I will be very wrong.

Shri M. R. Masani: Accept it and you can find out; it is very easy.

Shri Heda: When I participated at the time of the general discussion on this Bill I had asked two specific questions. What is the proportion of the total contributions coming from the corporate sector to the total contributions of any political party? Take

the case of Congress or any other party. My own view is that the corporate sector does not contribute more than 5 per cent.

Shri Tyagi: Then why bother?

Acharya Kripalani: Why worry?

Shri Heda: I had replied that point last time. Since no principle is involved in it why should we particularly ban the corporate sector only? Why should we differentiate between a contribution from a private person and a contribution from a corporate body? I would rather put it the other way. If you call these contributions as evils—I do not subscribe to that view—I think the contribution from the corporate sector is a lesser evil than the contribution from a private person, taking into account the influences good or bad emanating from a person and the influences good or bad emanating from the corporate sector. Well, it is not necessary for me to illustrate this point, because if one person—X, Y or Z—contributes Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 25,000 to somebody that somebody naturally feels that there is a person who has contributed so much. If the same money comes from a company it is just possible that your own voters, the people of your own constituency may be its shareholders. It comes from a wider circle, it is not a private or personal money. Therefore, the influences good or bad from the contribution from a corporate body would be far less than what we are allowing in general practice. Therefore, Shri Masani's idea that if publicity is given immediately the party which receives the contribution will go into the bad books of the voters and they will vote against does not hold any ground.

Shri M. R. Masani: Then why shirk it?

Shri Tyagi: Let it be immediately after the elections are over.

Shri Heda: It should be a practical suggestion. The moot point is, if any body wants to play some trick, then more than me Shri Masani knows that inspite of the 30 days limit if any corporate body wants to publish the name after the elections it can very easily do it.

Shri M. R. Masani: There will be a penalty—apply the law.

Shri Heda: If the interval between the date of the contribution and the date of elections is only ten days what will happen to the 30 days limit? Therefore, I am just mentioning that if anybody wants to do something willfully there are hundred and one ways of doing it. That is not the point. This does not also involve any pertinent point. After all, in this election people will go by the contribution that they received in the last elections. Again, any election is not a final election. The elections are there every five years. Every hon. Member of this House faces it. Therefore, to press for the 30 days limit there is no particular point.

Shri Masani has also stressed that we should categorically by provision in the law ban Government companies from making any contributions. The Government has made an announcement that no Government company will make any contribution.

An Hon. Member: Central Government.

Shri Heda: What was the practice last year. So far we have not heard any Government company having made any contribution to any political party, much less to the Congress Party. If this is the practice, then as a practical man and as a man believing in democracy and the need for developing healthy conventions he should come forward and say that this amendment is not necessary because of the practice of the Government and the same will be followed by the successive governments. Therefore, to insist on this amendment would only mean that he has

less faith in the working of democracy in which we have to develop conventions. He himself has stated at a later stage that everything is not controlled by the law, but here he wants this particular thing, which does not need any control and which is already hundred per cent controlled, to be controlled by law. Well, there is a contradiction in his thinking. So, let us be very clear about these two factors. Firstly, a contribution by a person or a company is not an evil. It is a necessity, if we want to run the democracy that we have chosen for ourselves.

Shri Masani has given two motives for such contributions.

Shri M. R. Masani: Three.

Shri Heda: The third one is quite good. I am referring only to those other two motives: one was out of fear and the other was with a view to corruption. The society that we are developing is such that, if not totally, at least in a very short time—at least that is our aim—there should be no man afraid of anybody or there should be no man who would like to corrupt any political party. Efforts may be there, but we have to see whether there was any party which fell a prey to this.

In the last discussion, Shri Morarka specifically asked this question. I repeat the same question: not a single instance comes forward and he himself admits that according to Justice Tundelkar's first category of contribution, a contribution may be with a view to support the general policy of the party. In spite of that, he interprets every contribution to be emanating out of the fear motive which is the second category or through corrupt motive which is the third one. I think it is not fair.

Shri M. R. Masani: It is accurate.

Shri Heda: Let me tell him another thing. The fear is not there only of the party in power. There

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is fear of the Opposition also, the big business. (*Interruptions*). As Shri Masani has access to big business, so too do I happen to have it. Scores of big business men have told me some stories—some have told me some stories and others have told me other stories—that they are afraid that some propaganda or publicity about their undertaking or dealings may be taken up by the Opposition, and therefore, they have necessarily to keep them in good moods. They do it.

Shri Tyagi: That is equally bad.

Shri Heda: I do not like to refer to one aspect here about trade unionists, but we have seen this phenomenon time and again, namely, that the labour leaders or trade union leaders get the contributions from the companies, from the factories not only in the shape of actual cash which does not generally account for, but in the shape of vehicles and so many other facilities. Why? Is not there a fear motive or a corruption motive? It is very difficult to judge whether it is a corruption motive or fear motive or whether they want that the trade union has a place in the democracy and therefore they must also exist.

Lastly, let me tell my hon. friends that all these contributions by the corporate sector may not go to the party in power. Shri Masani was good enough to tell us that 90 per cent of the big business is angry with the Congress. If that is so, 90 per cent of the contributions from the corporate sector will go to.

An Hon. Member: Shri Masani's party. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Heda:....the Opposition from the rightist direction, to the Congress Party. (*Interruption*).

Acharya Kripalani: He is willing to forgo that.

Shri Heda: There is another factor: the corporate sector may not give all its contributions to only one party. It may divide the contributions to other parties also. I think if we want to discourage this, then there will be no good future or bright future for the running of our democracy. Therefore, I strongly support clause 98 and the amendment moved by the Government.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Asoka Mehta. I would request him to be very brief.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): I am always very brief. Under our election law, while there is a ceiling on expenditure as far as individual candidates are concerned, that ceiling can be exceeded or that ceiling is not, in anyway affected by the money that is spent by the sponsoring parties. Therefore, if these contributions were going to individual candidates they were to be accounted for in their election returns, one could have taken one view. But, where they are not going into the accounts of the individual candidates but will be spent only by the sponsoring party, then, a very peculiar situation arises which I hope, our hon. friends who are talking about the need for a democratic functioning of the nation, will take into consideration.

Then, I am happy to know that the Minister said that as far as Government companies are concerned, they will not be contributing money, but may I draw his attention to the fact that a number of souvenirs have been brought out by the Congress Party, both at the Central level and at the State level, and a very high price is charged for advertisements therein—Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 5,000 per page. We know the value of these souvenirs and we know the limited sphere of their circulation. These are patronage advertisements. May I ask him to find out and enquire how many

Government companies have contributed advertisements to the souvenirs?

Shri Tyagi: It is a pity they have.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Therefore, to say that patronage is not being extended by the Government companies to a particular political party but to other political parties also would not be wholly true.

The third thing is, I would beg of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to lay on the Table—not in his capacity as Minister of Commerce and Industry but as an outstanding leader of the Congress Party—the names of those 50 companies or business houses in India that contributed Rs. 2 crores to the Congress election funds in the last election. I say this with a full sense of responsibility, that Rs. 2 crores were collected from 50 business houses in India.

Shri Tyagi: How do you know? (Interruption).

Shri Asoka Mehta: Do you want me to tell you. It is not done; I am only saying that it is for the hon. Lal Bahadur Shastri to deny it and I shall accept it.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Collected by whom?

Shri Asoka Mehta: By people in the previous Government.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No; I am only enquiring if the hon. Member refers to the All-India Congress Committee.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Yes.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I may humbly say that I can categorically deny the fact that Rs. 2 crores were collected by the All-India Congress Committee.

Shri Asoka Mehta: If it is necessary that this matter is to be gone into,

I would be quite happy to produce a list of these 50 companies. I do not know whether one can produce them with the list of persons (Interruptions) but the documents may be there and they should be available to the company law administration; the company law administration has all the balance-sheets.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Let him produce the lists.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Sir, may I be permitted to proceed. The hon. Member can answer later on.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Only one request I am making.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let Shri Asoka Mehta proceed.

Shri Asoka Mehta: The company law administration has all the balance-sheets. May I suggest that those balance-sheets should be gone into, for the year before last general elections? Let us know from them—many others may also be available to the company law administration—what company has contributed how much.

Shri Tyagi: The election fund was different from the All-India funds!

Shri Asoka Mehta: I have no idea. Let us not quibble with these things. The question is whether 50 business houses in India contributed to the Congress election funds, Rs. 2 crores or not.

Secondly, I would like to know to what extent those 50 business houses have been favoured in the various development programmes that have been undertaken, and whether there were any business houses that refused to contribute and what has been the extent of assistance offered to them in the development programmes, for the last four years. Surely, these are absolute facts which can be ascertained and placed before the House.

Lastly, I would like to point out that it would be very useful and

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would be very saultary if the Minister would assure us that at least six weeks or one month before the elections, he will place before this House—because the House will be there and the elections are in March, 1962—say, early in February when we meet—a list. Let us know from all the companies what is the contribution they have paid to different political parties. Let there be such a kind of White Paper placed before us, so that the whole country will know. Let people vote knowing these things. I have no objection to people doing whatever they like after they know the facts. The only thing that we want in democracy is, let not facts be hidden. Once they know it, knowingly, if they want to return certain people to power, it is their business. (Interruption).

Shri Sinhasan Singh rose—

Shri Asoka Mehta: After the elections, the people may not remember who contributed for whom. Public memory is proverbially short. They ought to know who had contributed to the elections of whom and if with that knowledge representatives are elected, I have no complaint. I do not think that will handicap anyone in anyway. They should know before the elections. Let this be known beforehand, so that people may know who has contributed and in what way. I am in favour of political parties having to register, with whatever authority you may decide, what finances they get. Let people know what are the sources of finance for political parties. As we do it for the purpose of elections, let every year the political parties be asked to file their accounts and sources of income with all the receipt-books and vouchers, with any authority you want to set up.

As far as finances of political parties are concerned, let there be as much of scrutiny as possible. Whatever be the party, just as there is auditing of public companies, there should be auditing of the accounts of

political parties. We are also responsible organisations. We have a great responsibility towards the people. Let it not be said that we are doing things in a manner which is undermining the trust and confidence of our people. I am not attacking A or B party. If we are to survive as a democracy—we know what kinds of difficulties are being created all-round—we shall have to set up certain standards.

I appealed on the last occasion to the Minister for whom, I said, I have the highest of respect and if you will permit me to say so, deep affection. Therefore, I am saying that these are things which are told to us by very responsible people, both in public life as well as in industrial life and it will be useful if in these matters, there is no attitude of hushing up anything. Let facts be brought out and you may do whatever you want after taking the people into confidence. Information is the life-breath of democracy and let not that life-breath be denied to our people.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I will request the hon. Member himself to place that list before the House. The House must appreciate the spirit which he is expressing. I am also expressing the same spirit. That list may be placed before the House. Government may or may not place the list before the House. He may place the list before the House, so that we may know the facts.

An Hon. Member: How can he place the list?

Shri Sinhasan Singh: If he has got the list, he may place the list before the House. Government may or may not do that, but in this session itself he may place the list before the House and we may know the full facts.

बौद्धिक सिंह (रोहतक) : सभा-पति महोदय, विरोधी पार्टियों और विरोधी सदस्यों ने जो अमेंडमेंट्स सरकार की तरफ से मूँह हुए हैं उन की मुलाकत की है। कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री

ने उन की आलोचनाओं का जवाब देते हुए उन को सही नहीं बतलाया और उन को स्वीकार नहीं किया। कल यहां इस बात पर बहस होती रही। शास्त्री जी का कहना था कि इस किस्म के चन्दे प्राइवेट कम्पनियों और पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियों से उस बक्त भी मिलते थे जिस बक्त कि आचार्य कृपलानी हिन्दुस्तान की कांग्रेस के प्रधान थे या उस से पहले जबकि हिन्दुस्तान आजाद नहीं हुआ था। कांग्रेस को पूँजीपतियों से बड़ी रकमें पहले भी मिलती थीं या नहीं इस विषय को से कर आचार्य जी और शास्त्री जी में काफी देर तक हाउस में झड़प होती रही। उस संबंध में आचार्य जी ने जो दावा किया था शास्त्री जी उस के खिलाफ अपनी आवाज उठाना चाहते थे और उन्होंने उन के दावे को स्वीकार न करते हुए उसे चुनौती दी। उस के पीछे एक भावना है। उस के पीछे एक कारण है और वह कारण यह है कि जो हमारे भाई यह ख्याल पेश करते हैं कि कम्पनियों से बाज पोलिटिकल पार्टियां चन्दा न लें तो इसको न मानने के लिए भी वही कारण है। ताज्जुब की बात यह है कि विरोधी सदस्यों के उस तर्क और अभील में हमारे कमंठ साथी त्यागी जी भी वह गये। जहां तक श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा की बात का सम्बन्ध है उनकी बात तो मैं समझ सकता था क्योंकि उन्होंने जो बात यहां पर रखी वह एक मजदूर के नुमाइन्दे के दृष्टिकोण से रखी। चाहे वह कम्पनी एक्ट हो ग्रथव, कोई और दूसरी बात हो। उस में तो एक मजदूर की तरफ से आवाज उठाना यह उनका धर्म है और मैं उसको सही मानता हूँ। लेकिन त्यागी जी तो हिन्दुस्तान के वित्त मंत्रालय में भी रहे और डिफेंस मंत्रालय में भी रहे और उनकी जो भी बात वह कहें, काफी बजनदार हो सकती थी। अब उनके द्वारा यह सवाल करना कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को जो चंदा दिया जाता है उसके ऊपर इनकमटैक्स लगता है या नहीं कुछ अर्जीब सी लगी क्योंकि यह बात तो त्यागी जी ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से

बता सकते हैं क्योंकि पहले तो वह मंत्री रहे और जब से मंत्रिपद से हटे तब से लगातार एक सदस्य की हैसियत से इस सदन में मौजूद हैं और अगर कोई कानून बदलता तो उनको पता होता। इसलिए वह दावे के साथ कह सकते थे। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि मंत्री महोदय ने क्यों वह शब्द बतौं? लेकिन किसी मंत्री महोदय के कोई शब्द ढीले बताने से देश के कानून में तो कोई तबदीली नहीं आ सकती है। कानून तो कानून ही रहता है और जोकि हर एक माननीय सदस्य और हर एक वकील के पास मौजूद रहता है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि शास्त्री जी ने क्यों नहीं कबूल किया। इसकी बजह यह है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी का अपना एक तरीका है और हमेशा वह सारी चीजें देश के सामने रखती है। उनका अपना तजुर्बा है कि कम्पनीज के पैसे से चंदे से जो एलेक्वांस लड़े गये या चंदा कांग्रेस पार्टी को आया उससे कांग्रेस की नीति में कोई फँक नहीं आया है। यहीं नहीं पिछले १३, १४ साल के अन्दर एक तरीके से हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर सब से ज्यादा जिम्मेवारी कांग्रेस पार्टी की और हमारी कांग्रेस वकिल कमेटी की है जिनके कि पास वह पैसा दिया गया था। लेकिन क्या यह बाकरा नहीं है कि इस देश के अन्दर धीरे धीरे एक समाजवादी ढांग का ढांचा बनाया जा रहा है? कौन व्यक्ति इससे इंकार कर सकता है कि जहां सन् १९४७ के अन्दर लोहे की इंडस्ट्री १०० फीसदी प्राइवेट सेक्टर में थी आज वह तीन चौथाई के करीब पब्लिक सेक्टर में है? इसलिए सभापति महोदय यह सारी बातें सोचने की हैं।

हमारे देश के अन्दर सत्य अहिंसा के मार्ग का अनुसरण करते हुए वर्ग इसकी आदमी का खुन सच्चर किये हुए जैसे चीन के अन्दर २०-२२ लाख आदमियों को कत्ल करने के बाद और लाखों जो जमीन के मालिक थे उनसे जमीन छीन कर गरीब किसानों

[बौ० रणबीर सिंह]

मैं बाटी गई उसी तरीके से लेकिन बगैर कोई हिस्सा किये हुए बगैर किसी तरह की खूनखराबी किये हुए इस देश के अन्दर कांग्रेस शासन ने भूमि सुधार लागू किये । इस देश के अन्दर लाखों ऐसे किसान हैं जो कि जमीन के मालिक न ही थे और जोकि जमीन पर खेती की मजदूरी ले थे आज वह जमीन के मालिक हैं । यह शान्तिपूर्ण एनकलाब जो हमने लाया क्या उससे कोई इंकार कर सकता है ?

श्री मसानी एक अच्छे वकील हैं और इसलिए बहुत कुशलपूर्वक बात करते हैं लेकिन एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि एक तरफ तो वह यह मानते हैं कि बिड़ला और टाटा अगर जाती तौर पर किसी को रुपया दे दें तो वह दूरा नहीं होगा और उसका असर नहीं होगा लेकिन अगर एक कारपोरेट बौद्धी देती तो उसका असर हो जायगा, यह एक अजीब किस्म का आर्गुमेंट है । मेरी तो समझ में उनका यह तर्क आता नहीं है । मैं मानता हूँ कि अगर हम कोरपोरेट बौद्धी के बजाय साहूकारों से या दूसरे भाइयों से इंडिविजुएली या पार्टीज की हैसियत से चंदा लेते हैं तो उसका असर ज्यादा होता है । कल आचार्य जी ने भी कहा और त्यागी जी ने भी कहा कि गरीब आदिमियों से चोंचंदा लिया जाता है और त्यागी जी भी कह रहे थे कि छोटे छोटे चंदे इसलिए अच्छे हैं क्योंकि उनका नीति के ऊपर कोई असर नहीं हो सकता । मैं मानता हूँ कि कोरपोरेट बौद्धी से जो चंदा आयेगा उससे नीति के ऊपर कोई असर नहीं हो सकता लेकिन हमारे मसानी जी और दूसरे भाईजिन साहूकारों से चंदा लेना चाहते हैं, तो उससे जरूर असर होगा ।

इस के अनावा इस खपाल की मुख्खातफत करने वाले कौन साथी हैं और हमारे इस देश का उनके बारे में क्या तजुर्बा है । कौन नहीं जानता कि इस देश के अन्दर जैसे कि मेरे भाई श्री अशोक मेहता ने कहा कि उनको

पता लगा है कि २ करोड़ रुपया कांग्रेस पार्टी को चंदा मिला और जिसको कि शास्त्री जी ने स्वीकार नहीं किया और कहा है कि उनका यह आरोप झूठ है, सब जानते हैं कि पिछले दो एलेक्शन्स में अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी के बारे में किसी को पता या तजुर्बा था तो वह शास्त्री जी को या क्योंकि उन के ऊपर कांग्रेस ने यह सारा एलेक्शन का कार्य ढाला हुआ था । मैं कह सकता हूँ कि जितना शास्त्री जी को एक एक पैसे और एक एक रुपये की बाबत पता या उतना मेरे साथी श्री अशोक मेहता को पता नहीं था क्योंकि दोनों चुनावों के समय श्री लल बहादुर शास्त्री को कांग्रेस ने चुनाव कार्य करने के बास्ते जिम्मेदार ठहराया था और उनके कंबों पर कांग्रेस पार्टी को चुनावों में जितने की जिम्मेदारी ढाली गई थी और इस नाते जितना उनको पता हो सकता है उतना किसी दूसरे को पता नहीं हो सकता । आज देश के अन्दर कौन नहीं जानता कि जिस तरीके से उन्होंने कहा कि कुछ भाइयों ने एक ऐसी हवा चलाई है मुझे मालूम नहीं यह सही है या गलत है लेकिन आज इस देश के अन्दर और इस सदन के अन्दर कुछ सदस्य ऐसा खपाल करते हैं कि चाहे वे ईस्टनं कंट्रीज से ताल्लुक रखते हों या वैस्टनं कंट्रीज की आइडियोलिजी से ताल्लुक रखते हों वे भी पैसा देकर देश के एलेक्शन्स के अन्दर असर भंडाज होना चाहते हैं ।

14 hrs.

श्री बजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : उन को रोकते क्यों नहीं हैं ?

बौ० रणबीर सिंह : अगर बजराज सिंह जी इस बारे में कोशिश करें कि उन को रोक दें, तो हमें क्या एतराज है ? सरकार उन के साथ है । लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि देश, समाज और इन्सान का यह

तरीका है कि जब तक इन्सान सुद अपने ऊपर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं लगाता है, कानून कहां तक पाबन्दी लगाने में कामयाब होता है। हम तो यह चाहते हैं और सरकार इस बात की कोशिश करती है कि इस देश में चुनावों में यहां के लोगों के विचारों का ही असर हो, दूसरा कोई असर नहीं। श्री अशोक मेहता ने जो दो करोड़ रुपये की कहानी चलाई है, क्या वह कोई नहीं बात है? यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी दफ़ा जेनरल इनेक्शन हुए, हर बार किसी न किसी भाई ने—कभी श्री अशोक मेहता और आचार्य कृपालानी हमारे साथ होंगे और कभी मुख्यमंत्री होंगे—इस तरह को कहानियां चलाई कि कांग्रेस के पास बिड़ला या टाटा से दो करोड़ रुपये आये हैं। लेकिन लोग जानते हैं कि इन की बातों में कितनी सच्चाई है और इस बात का मुबूल गिर्धे दो इलाक्षन्तर का नतीजा है। इन आवाजों से यह नतीजा बदल नहीं सकता है एक भाई क्या कहता है, वह कितना सही कहता है, लोग उस को तोलते हैं और यही शास्त्री जी चाहते हैं। शास्त्री जी ने तो ईमानदारी से यह बात कही है कि अगर कोई भाई कांग्रेस पार्टी को चन्दा देता चाहते हैं, चाहे वह प्राइवेट कम्पनी हो, या पब्लिक कम्पनी, उस का खाता लोगों के सामने आये।

मेरे भाई त्यागी जी को वयों घबराहट है? अगर कोई अमेंडमेंट होगी चाहिए, तो यह कि किसी इंडिविजुप्रल को रुपया न दिया जा सके, पार्टी को बेशक दिया जाये, क्योंकि रुपया व्यक्ति को करप्ट करता है, पार्टी को करप्ट नहीं करता है। यह हिन्दुस्तान का तजुर्बा है। इस सिलसिले में जो खदशा

जाहिर किया गया है, जो अपील की गई है, वह बहुत अच्छी लगती है। इस से मेरे जैसे आदमी के दिल में, जो एक दोटे से किसान के घर में पैदा हुआ और बारह-तेरह साल से इस सदन का मेम्बर हो—त्यागी जी भी मेरे जैसे ही है—जो भाव आता है, उस में वह बह जाता है, क्योंकि हम समझते हैं कि गरीब आदमी तभी यहां आ सकता है, अगर साहूकार के रुपये का असर चुनावों पर न हो।

श्री त्यागी : जब तक यह बात नाजायज थी, उस वक्त यह कायंवाही की गई थी कि चीनी बनाने वाले को फ़ी मन कांग्रेस को इतना देना चाहिए और कपड़ा बनाने वाले को फ़ी गज इतना देना चाहिए। मुझे डर इस बात का है कि अगर यह जायज करार दै दिया गया और इस तरह की लैंबी ली जाने लगी, तो हम बदनाम हो जायेंगे।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : मुझे मालूम नहीं कि त्यागी जी को कल से और आज भी इस बात का बड़ा शौक क्यों है कि इन लघालात का इस देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रचार हो। मैं बताना नहीं चाहता कि इस में, सियासत में रिजर्वेशन जिसे कहते हैं, वह कारण है। मैं उस कारण में इस वक्त जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ।

श्री ट्र.गो : मुझे अफसोस है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं चार बरस से बराबर कांग्रेस हाई कमांड से इस बात का एतराज़ कर रहा हूँ और इस लिए मैं कनसिस्टेंटली इस बात पर कायम हूँ। यह कोई नई चीज़ नहीं है, जो कि मैं पंजाबी सूबे या किसी दूसरे सूबे की बजह से कह रहा हूँ।

बौ० रघवीर सिंहः पंजाबी सूबे का यहां कोई जिक नहीं है। शायद त्यागी जी के कुछ दोस्त पंजाबी सूबा चाहते होंगे। वह उन को खुश करने का कोई और समय नहीं सकते हैं। मेरे समय में वह क्यों पंजाबी सूबे बालों को खुश करना चाहते हैं, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई।

मैं क्यों इसके हक में हूं? जिस तरह त्यागी जी एक गरीब किसान के घर में पैदा हुए, उसी तरह मैं भी पैदा हुआ। मुझे भी डर है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस देश में जितने भी सदस्य चुन कर आते हैं, चाहे स्टेट लेजिस्लेचर में, चाहे सेंट्रल लेजिस्लेचर में, उनमें कोई भी साहूकार न हो, साहूकार का एजेंट न हो, कोई राजा न हो, राजा का एजेंट न हो।

बौ० बज्रराज सिंहः लेकिन दरवाजा तो खुला है।

बौ० रघवीर सिंहः मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि बज्रराज सिंह जी के इच्छर दर्शन कैसे हुए हैं। उन्होंने क्या किया, यह तो वह खुद बता सकेंगे।

मुझे इस बात का डर है कि जो इस बक्तव्य रखा हुआ है, अगर इस को हटा दिया जाये और कार्पोरेट बाडीज को पोलीटिकल पार्टीज को चन्दा देने की इजाजत न हो, तो नतीजा यह होगा कि इस देश में चुनाव लड़ सकते हैं सोमानी जी, बिडला और टाटा के रिस्टेदार, राजा और नवाब और उनके अच्छीज—इस देश में गरीब किसान का बेटा चुनाव नहीं लड़ सकता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमने गरीब किसान के बेटे को राजतन्त्र में जो पूरा प्रधिकार दिया है, वह उसको इफीविटली इस्तेमाल कर सके। मुझे भी एक छोटे से सूबे में कांप्रेस पार्टी

का जैनरल सेक्रेटरी होने के नामे तजुर्बा है कि जो कुछ भाई बड़े जोश में हैं कि कोई कम्पनी चन्दा न दे, वे इलेक्शन के बक्तव्य कितने उत्सुक होते हैं कि उनके चुनाव में उनकी मदद के लिये पार्टी कुछ पैसा दे। मैं जानता हूं। मैं भी उत्सुक था। मैंने पार्टी से चन्दा लिया और मुझे मिला, लेकिन उसका मेरे दिमाग पर रत्ती भर भी असर नहीं है। कल मैं मजाक करता था कि मुझे कम्पनी बिल वह चाहिये, जिसके मुताबिक इस देश में कोई कम्पनी न रहे, क्योंकि हम समाजवाद चाहते हैं। हमया किसी कम्पनी से आया होगा, उसका रत्ती भर भी असर मेरे दिमाग पर नहीं हुआ और न होगा। मैं समझता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो मेरा विश्वास है और जो मुझे तजुर्बा है, वह शास्त्री जी को भी होगा। मैं समझता हूं कि आचार्य कृपलानी के बक्तव्य कार्पोरेट बाडीज का जो चन्दा आया, अगर वह कांप्रेस को करप्ट नहीं कर सका, तो १९६२ में जो चन्दा आयेगा, वह भी उसको करप्ट नहीं कर सकेगा।

कई दोस्तों ने कहा कि कानूनी तौर पर सरकारी कार्पोरेशन पर पाबन्दी क्यों न लगाई जाये। आचार्य जी ने कहा कि आगे दूसरी पार्टी आई, तो क्या बनेगा। दूसरी पार्टी आई और हमने पाबन्दी लगा दी, तो वह उसको हटा सकती है, क्योंकि वह तभी आयगी जबकि उसकी मैजारिटी होगी और मैजारिटी से कानून चार दिनों में बदला जा सकता है। उस कानून में रखने से क्या कायदा है? अगर किसी को गिला है, तो वह साबित करे। उन्होंने कहा कि इश्तहार दिये गये और त्यागी जी ने बड़े जोश के साथ उन की ताईद की। क्या वह यह नहीं चाहते कि सरकारी कम्पनीज का माल बिके और दूसरों के मुकाबले में उनका माल बाजार में बिक सके? अगर दूसरी कम्पनीज को प्रचार करने की इजाजत है, तो सरकारी कम्पनीज को क्यों न हो? क्या त्यागी जी चाहते हैं कि सर-

कारी कम्पनीज का सामान देश में न बिक सके और साहूकारों की प्राइवेट कम्पनियां जो सामान पैदा करती हैं, वही बाजार में बिक सके ? क्या उनका यह घ्येय है ? अगर उनका यह घ्येय नहीं है, तो उनका ऐतराज सही नहीं है ।

बी त्यागी । बीस हजार रुपए में एक सफहे का एडवरटाइजमेंट दिया गया ।

चौं राजबीर ट्विं : मेरे साथी को मौका मिला । उस वक्त वह अपनी बात कह सकते थे । वह बहुत मजबूत सदस्य हैं, लेकिन मैं भी उनके बिल्कुल करीब बैठा हूँ । वह यकीन रखें कि जब तक आप मुझे मौका देंगे, जब तक मैं नहीं चाहूँगा, उस वक्त तक त्यागी भी चाहे दुगनी आवाज से भी चिल्लाना चाहें, तो भी मैं दूसरे का विचार नहीं आने दूँगा । उन्हें वक्त मिला है और मुझे भी वक्त मिला है । मुझे भी हक है । मैं भी उनके द्वारा बार का भेज्वा हूँ । मैं अपनी भेज्वारी को उनसे इन्फोरिमेंट नहीं होने दूँगा । जो भाई ज्ञां द्वारा से न बोल सके, जो लाता हो वनस्पति वी वह शायद कम हो सकता है । मुझे तो भगवान् की दया से मौका मिला अच्छा वी और दूध पीने का । मैं उनके मुकाबले में उनसे पछड़ नहीं सकता हूँ ।

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I will confine my remarks, which will be brief, to a few amendments which I have tabled, and the purpose of the amendments is not very different from what the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill said he proposes to do. The hon. Minister, justifying the political contributions from corporate bodies, said that so long as such contributions were attended with the desired publicity, there was nothing morally wrong about them. Much less, can anybody find fault with Government for accepting such contributions. In that case I do not see why the amendment which I have moved and which says:

"Every company, within one month of its having contributed any amount under clause (e) of sub-section (1) to any political party, shall advertise, in two local news papers, of which one shall be in English language and the other the language of the State, the fact of such contribution, and shall"

cannot be accepted. Sir, through you may I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the point that I am making?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I was hearing him.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am glad that he was hearing me. What I really fail to see is that if you are all agreed on it, apart from our fundamental objection to this, if contributions have to be permitted under the Act and if we all agree that they should be attendant with publicity, what is the harm in every company being compelled as soon as it receives a contribution to put within one month of it that fact down in two newspapers, one in English and the other in a paper in the State language? If this is done, the purpose which I have been given to understand and which my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta had in view, would be served.

The object is this. Take, for instance, the next political contributions which would be available for the election in March, 1962. These will be available sometime in September or October 1961, but we will not know anything of it till perhaps the end of 1962 if they are published only in the profit and loss accounts. In the mean time the advantage would have been obtained and the principle of democracy which means that the public should be kept informed of political matters would be undermined because the public would be informed too late after they have voted for the wrong party, may be, the congress party. Therefore my submission is that if the ruling party is really sincere about its professions—and I take it that it

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

is sincere—and if the leaders think that there is nothing wrong in contributions, let this fact be advertised.

Apart from that, I have a few other points to make. Shri Asoka Mehta made a very valued and concrete suggestion, namely, just as we feel about our statutory corporations' accounts and reports being published, why not by a statute all political organisations and parties be compelled to publish the balance sheets, statements of expenditure, their income and everything and put them fully before the public? That should be a statutory obligation.

There is a third point which I am making and it is this. Let us not imagine that simply because we are going to accept the amendment which the Government has moved every contribution which a political party or a political body receives can be brought to light even through the company's accounts. There are ways and ways of circumventing this particular section and the amendment which the Government have brought. I can, if I am a leader of a political party, receive contribution today and yet after complying with the law I can so manage the affairs that the thing cannot be known. It can be done. Therefore the correct way is that companies and political parties must be compelled statutorily to publish their accounts.

I may say that I have moved this amendment but this is without abandoning our fundamental objection that political contributions by corporate bodies in themselves are pernicious and must not be accepted. I would like to make that clear. I repeat that today the Government may pocket corporate finance, but tomorrow corporate finance will pocket the Government.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my view on this question is well-known to this House. Two years ago I had the honour and privilege of sponsoring a private Member's Bill to amend section 293

of the Indian Companies Act to prohibit contribution of funds by the companies to political parties. But since then, the way, the manner in which and the vehemence with which this debate has been carried on both by its protagonists and antagonists outside this House and in the press has mollified my opposition to this provision. Today there has been an occasion for me to receive my old pastures.

I would beg of this House to separate the ethical aspect of the question from the political aspect. If the ethical aspect is going to be confused with the political aspect, the legal aspect and the constitutional aspect, no justice can be done to this. It is true, as Justice Tendulkar of the Bombay High Court had held, that contributions by companies to political parties' funds are capable of corrupting the very spring and the very basis of our political life. I am aware of the judicial *obiter dicta* which have been passed by the Bombay and the Calcutta High Courts. But nonetheless I ask a limited question. Has not an individual his fundamental right to contribute to any fund, be it political or otherwise? What is the fundamental right of an individual is also the fundamental right of a corporate body or a company. The question is what should be the reasonable restraint. Like all fundamental freedoms in this matter also, the question of reasonable restraint comes in. If you cannot take away the right of an individual to sponsor and finance a political party, certainly that freedom is extended to the corporate body or a group of bodies.

In our Constitution no freedom is unrelated. Therefore the question of reasonable restraint comes in. Now the limited issue before us is what should be that reasonable restraint. If we look at the genesis of this clause, we will find that section 86 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, had no ceiling absolutely whatsoever for companies to contribute to political party funds. Section 86 of the old Indian Companies Act had placed no limit, ceiling or re-

traint on contributions to political party funds.

Thereafter when the Act came in 1956, through various processes a ceiling was placed at Rs. 5000 or 5 per cent of profit whichever was higher under a proviso. The limited question that we have to consider is what the hon. Minister has brought by way of his amendment, namely, Rs. 25,000/- or 5 per cent of the profits during the last three years whichever is higher, I believe there has been no reason to transgress that ceiling which was imposed in the original Act.

Then the other aspect of this question is that if, as it has been stated, nothing now stops an individual from making his contribution to political party funds, what will happen if, suppose, I am a director of a company? I have got my perquisites, salaries etc. I have enough fund at my disposal and I can throw it about. I can distribute it among the political parties and among individuals. Therefore the basic question of stopping corruption through this kind of invidious contributions to political party funds is not being sufficiently thwarted. But, we are forgetting that basic fact. Unless we make it penal and unless we completely prohibit political parties from receiving any funds either from a company or from an individual, this limited restraint that we are going to impose is neither reasonable nor it is going to be effective. In fact, it will mean that certain individuals who are capable of donating that amount of money will come and occupy all these seats and not the middle class and the lower middle-class which are today aspiring to assert themselves.

The third aspect, which is more important according to me is, I do not understand the opposition of the Companies to this clause. In fact, all the Indian companies, private or public are anxious to take umbrage under this clause, under this prohibition if our amendment is accepted. They will say, we are not going to contribute a naya paisa to any political party fund, because legally we are prohibited from doing so. But, as

was pointed out in the application before the Bombay High Court, the Tatas had clearly mentioned that since they believed in this Government's steel policy,—as was also pointed out in the Indian Steel Co.'s application before the Calcutta High Court that they also believed in the Steel policy pursued by this Government,—they were initiated to contribute to Congress Party Funds. Similarly, it will be open to these individuals to contribute to individuals though not to political party funds. These individuals with all the money bags at their command, realised from these charitable sources, will be able to corrupt our political life in a manner which we cannot imagine. Let this fact be remembered that this kind of charity is not Shakespeare's charity which blesses both those who give and those who take. Therefore I have been rather puzzled by all these speeches that have been made from this side of the House.

I am in full agreement with the basic motives. But, I find no amendment has been proposed which is going to completely stultify or nullify and frustrate all these corrupting influences which may be at work. Money is given to political party funds, the party executive, the total membership of the party have control on that fund and they see how that fund is being utilised, and whether it is being mis-used. When it goes to an individual, on an individual to individual level, we really do not know what is happening. Therefore, while I do not subscribe to the views which have been expressed by the supporters of this measure, I am in limited agreement with Shri Naushir Bharucha's amendment which says that if any contribution has been received, it should be acknowledged in the press.

Shri Tyagi: Who would like to receive in that case?

Shri Mahanty: If nobody is prepared to receive, let him not receive.

Shri Tyagi: Here is my friend, I receive and it should be published immediately before the election.

Shri Mahanty: If my hon. friend has not the courage to face the flood-light of publicity, let him not receive it. Nobody is forcing him.

Shri Tyagi: Receive money and lose votes.

Shri Mahanty: Justice Mukerjee of the Calcutta High Court has said that if any contribution is received, it should be published in two Indian newspapers. Shri Naushir Bharucha's suggestion is nothing new.

Shri Tyagi: One has to choose between money and votes.

Shri Mahanty: Summarising the views which I have expressed, I do hold and maintain that it would be wrong to think that companies cannot contribute to party political funds. They have every right to contribute. The next question is whether there should be unlimited, unrelated freedom or there should be reasonable limitations. I believe that the reasonable restriction which had been imposed in the earlier section 293 of the Indian Companies Act of 1913 was reasonable. We have got no reason whatsoever to extend that limit to make it Rs. 25000 as is being proposed by the hon. Minister. Therefore, I do appeal to the House not to accept the amendment which is going to extend that ceiling from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 25,000. I am of the view that all contributions received either by individuals or by political parties should be publicised in two newspapers, one being English and the other being a language paper. I am really in a divided state of mind whether to support this or to oppose this. In the case of division, I will remain neutral to emphasise that I do not wish to take away the right of a company to contribute to political party funds with reasonable restraints.

An Hon. Member: You want funds.

Shri Mahanty: With these words, I conclude.

Shri Kalika Singh: (Azamgarh): The amendment proposed by the hon.

Minister is very simple. It only says, any amount which may, after the commencement of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1960, be contributed in any financial year to any political party or for any political purposes to any individual or body, shall not in any case exceed Rs. 25000, etc. Speaking on the 17th of November, I had suggested that a ceiling or some limit should be placed and that would be a very good provision. I am very glad that that suggestion has been accepted and that ceiling has been proposed to be put in the Companies Act.

It has been already said that company contributions have been given in the past to all the political parties although in the Companies Act there was no provision for that. The controversy which has been brought in unnecessarily here, dragging in the Congress and the elections, is out of the mark and irrelevant at this stage. Because, it is not the Congress party which is taking any decision here that the Congress party is going to receive any contribution from individuals or from companies. If stalwarts, like my hon. friend Shri Tyagi and so many other Members of the A.I.C.C. prevail upon the Congress party in the Working Committee, a decision can be taken there that the Congress, in the interests of the public and to satisfy the electorate, is not going to receive company contributions for party elections. The Congress may be, at the same time, ready to accept contributions for fighting floods, for fighting agricultural calamities and for so many other such purposes. For the purpose of elections, the Congress may take a decision that it will not accept any contribution. To assume at this very stage as my hon. friend Shri Tyagi has said here that this decision is being taken by the Congress for purposes of election and therefore it is nothing but corruption, I think, is irrelevant at this stage. It is a very good provision that is being made in the Companies Act. Firstly, it was said that in the balance sheet, any amount received by any political

party will be mentioned. Now, a ceiling has been proposed to be put. It is for all the political parties to consider whether to take advantage of this clause or not. Just before election, for instance, Swatantra party might decide that it was going to take heavy contributions, or the Swatantra party might not decide to take any contribution, but set up all the members of the company, all the Rockfellers who are here in India. They will not receive any contribution; they will fight the elections with their own money. But, that money will be nothing but the profits of the company. Therefore, it will be for the parties to take a decision as and when they thought fit. This is not the proper stage.

I refute the suggestion here on the floor of the House that the Congress party has decided to receive contributions for political purposes. In the 1957 election, I know a suggestion was made by the Working Committee and also by the Congress Parliamentary Board that individual contributions to the extent of Rs. 1 or 5 will be received and receipts were printed and distributed to the Congress organisations. But it failed to bring in as much money as was possible. In that contingency, a decision might have been taken hurriedly to receive any type of contribution for the political party. But, it was not an all-India decision. It may have been decided locally in Bengal or in Bombay. It was not a uniform decision by the Congress. Therefore, I say that it will be in future for all the political parties to consider whether to take advantage of this clause or not and then to decide how to face the electorate. Therefore, I say that the discussion which has gone on here is quite irrelevant.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I have been listening with amusement to the discussion that has been going on on this clause. The simple question is: are we going to keep ethical principles entirely divorced from our politics or not.

I am not speaking on the amendment. The amendment is only a kind of improvement upon the section that has been in the previous Act. Contributions by companies to political parties have become a practice, no doubt. The question is whether it is a good practice; whether it is an ethical practice; whether it is a practice which we who claim to stand on a higher moral plane should accept or not. It is from this point of view that we have to look at this matter.

Some of our friends asked: if persons have a right to pay, why not the companies, why not the corporations? I think it is not very difficult for them to understand the difference between a person and a corporate person. A corporate person is not a real person; he is only an imaginary and a statutory person.

Now, there are two things in the world, religion and political views. They are the personal things of a man. I may belong to a particular religion; nobody can compel me to do something to help another religion. I am a free man and nobody can ask me to do anything against my conscience, or certain principles which I hold fundamental. In the same way a man may hold a political belief and nobody can compel him to cast his vote in a particular manner, or to do anything which may be a kind of a help to a political party to whose views he does not subscribe, or to which he is opposed.

No, when you give this permission to a company to make contributions, what does it mean? A company consists of several persons. It consists of hundreds of thousands of shareholders who hold different political views. The money available with a company is in the nature of a trust, to be used only in the best interests of the company and its shareholders. In fact, very often we find funds of companies not properly used and misappropriated. The very object of the Company Act is to stop it.

[Shri M. S. Aney]

In regard to political contributions, company may be approached by the Congress Party or Swatantra or any other party. The Congress party seems to believe that all the shareholders belong to that particular party. Any payment made out of company's funds is an injustice done to persons who hold different political views. The money is given to a particular party. The shareholders who do not belong to that party are being wronged by you, in fact. We will thereby allow ethical and moral wrongs to continue. This beggary has been going on. I know how this begging by political parties has begun. So long as it was going on without Government being concerned in it was all right. But empowering a company to do certain things which may be offensive or even fundamentally unjust to a section of the shareholders is not correct.

I am member of the Congress Party; I do not want to say anything further. I only place these points for the consideration of hon. Minister to see if he cannot drop this clause.

Before I conclude I want to refer to one point. A statement was made by my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta that Rs. 2 crores had been collected by the Congress Party. He has thrown a bomb-shell. I was glad to see my hon. friend Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri immediately getting up and denying it. But this may be published as a later date and the Congress Party may have to prepare a statement to show how that is not true, or it has to be explained away.

Shri Kanungo: Sir, with your permission I wish to move an amendment.

I have given a substitute amendment. The sense of it is the same; only the drafting is a little more elegant.

Shri M. R. Masani: Can we have a copy?

Shri Kanungo: It is the same.

Shri Tyagi: Could it be read?

Shri Kanungo: It will be circulated.

Shri Tyagi: It is better it is read, because we are going to vote on it.

Shri Kanungo: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 53.—

omit lines 4 to 18. (127).

Page 53.—

after line 18, insert—

984. Insertion of new section 293A.—After section 293 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted namely:—

"293A. Restrictions on the power to make political contributions.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 293, neither a company in general meeting nor its Board of directors shall, after the commencement of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1960, contribute—

(a) to any political party, or
(b) for any political purpose to any individual or body,

any amount or amounts which or the aggregate of which will, or in any financial year, exceed twenty-five thousand rupees or five per cent. of its average net profits as determined in accordance with the provisions of sections 349 and 350 during the three financial years immediately preceding, whichever is greater.

Explanation.—Where a portion of a financial year of the company falls before the commencement of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1960, and a portion falls after such commencement, the latter portion shall be deemed to be a financial year within the meaning, and for the purposes, of this sub-section.

(2) Every company shall disclose in its profit and loss account any amount or amounts contributed by it under sub-section (1) to any political party or for any political purpose to any individual or body during the financial year to which that account relates, giving particulars of the total amount contributed and the name of the party, individual or body to which or to whom such amount has been contributed.

(3) If a company makes default in complying with the provisions of sub-section (2), the company, and every officer of the company who is in default, shall be punishable with this which may extend to five thousand rupees."'. (128).

Shri M. R. Masani: May I make a clarification from the hon. Minister? It seems to me that unless it is made clear, you might be raising the joint ceiling for political and charitable purposes, and that ceiling should remain.

Shri Tyagi: Will the contribution for charitable purposes be within this ceiling or it will be separate?

Shri Kanungo: For charitable purposes by a meeting of the general shareholders it can exceed the limit of 5 per cent.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I know why individuals are excluded from that?

Shri Kanungo: Individuals are there.

14-40 hrs.

[**SHRI JAGANATHA RAO** in the Chair]

Shri Tangamani: In the original clause, line 14 to 18, there is a specific provision, adding sub-section (7) reading as under:

"The provisions of this section in so far as they relate to contributions made by a company to any political party or for any political

purpose to any individual or body shall also apply to a private company which is not a subsidiary of a public company."

Here, it is still in general terms. I would like to know how this amendment is going to include private companies.

Shri Kanungo: The expression is "every company", which includes all companies, private, public or other.

Shri Tangamani: Does it mean that it will include statutory companies, government companies also, because it includes every company? It is very difficult, because in several places "company" has been defined, and that is why when this amendment was introduced Shastriji clearly pointed out that the amendment was an improvement inasmuch as we were including private companies as such. Though private companies were not banned from contributing under section 293(1), we included them specifically. So, I would like to know what the opinion of the Government is on this matter, and whether any explanation will be added.

Shri Kanungo: No, it is not necessary at all. All private companies, whether subsidiary or not, are included here.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I think the position has been made clear by my colleague Nityanandji, and I need not take the time of the House on that point. Private companies are definitely covered under this provision. For charitable and welfare purposes, the general body meeting can go to any limit. So far as political contributions are concerned, the general body cannot go above the limit prescribed under clause (a). That is generally the position.

I am sorry that in dealing with clause 98, the House has almost completely ignored the other main clauses, and really the main objectives of this Bill. What is this Bill meant for? Why has it come before the House?

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

The main purposes of the Bill are, firstly to improve certain restrictions, so that there will be better management of companies, an improvement in the present management of companies; secondly to take action if they work against the laws or rules and regulations prescribed; and thirdly, we do not want that wealth should be concentrated in a few heads. That is why restriction has been imposed on inter-company investment and the number of companies that can be managed by one managing agent. One managing agent cannot manage more than ten companies under this law. There are other provisions, and I may say something on them tomorrow if necessary while the House takes up the third reading, but now, without taking more time, I am merely mentioning this fact that the basic objective of this Bill is being completely ignored. It is therefore that Acharya Kripalani became so angry yesterday. Because of this clause only, he has not, somehow, kept in view the very purpose of this Bill. And this Bill, as I said, is not generally liked by the big industrialists, they are highly critical of it.

Leaving that apart for the time being and coming to this clause 98, again I am sorry I have to say that this is a restrictive clause. Before the 1956 Act, there was no limit. In the 1956 Act a limit was imposed.

Shri Mahanty: May I know why that limit is now sought to be extended from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 25,000.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There is no extension. We are not extending or increasing the amount. The hon. Member is perhaps under a wrong impression. It remains as it was in the 1956 Act.

As I said, formerly there was no restriction. The 1956 Act placed a restriction on the contributions being made—an improvement, an advance. We go ahead further in this clause and we have therefore provided that,

firstly, there will be disclosure. Then we have also covered private companies; they come under the purview of this clause. Further, as I had suggested yesterday, it has been also announced now that no government companies or statutory bodies can make any contribution. I might make it clear to Shri Masani that we will, if necessary, change the very articles and memorandum of association of the different corporations, and then there will be no difficulty at all. If any government company in future again wants to change the articles and memorandum of association, it will have to go before a court or come before the House. I do not think it will be easy for any Government to bring about a change without taking the House into confidence.

Shri Tyagi: A Swatantra Government can do anything.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: So, the corporations and the government companies, as I have said, are debarred.

Finally, there will be a ceiling now. Up till now there was no ceiling, and the shareholders could vote any amount, in a general body meeting for political parties or purposes.

We have gone so far and we have imposed restrictions, and yet perhaps this is not fully realised by some hon. Members of this House.

In so far as the ethics of the question is concerned, I am not one of those who will categorically say that on this particular matter there cannot be difference of opinion. There can certainly be two opinions, but merely talking in terms of ethics—I am sorry, I cannot fully subscribe to that view whether it comes from Dr. Aney or some other Member from the other side. Ethics is involved in everything. I can say that a gentleman who takes Rs. 50,000 from an industrialist, hides that fact, comes

here and expresses views in support of that particular gentleman is doing a more immoral and unethical thing.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: But who denies it, everybody agrees.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Let me speak. I did not disturb the hon. Member.

I, therefore, say that this question of ethical principles may not be raised. But, as I said, there can be two opinions, opinions can differ.

Shri Masani quoted Shri Mundra and said something.

Shri M. R. Masani: I quoted Justice Vivian Bose.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, he quoted Justice Vivian Bose, but may I tell him that he is not prepared to accept any regulation being enforced on such people as Mundra.

Shri M. R. Masani: No, Sir.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Give me a minute please.

Shri Masani is wholly opposed to the provision we have put in the Bill against inter-company investment. Why did we put in that clause? In fact, in the Joint Committee I mentioned the name of Mundra, and I said that wrong and illegal transactions were made and it had become necessary for the Government to intervene in such matters, and therefore a certain clause had to be put in.

Shri M. R. Masani: He is being a little unfair to me without knowing it perhaps. My amendments to the clause on interlocking of companies were very modest. They only said they should not be retrospective. They were small amendments. I did not object to restriction on interlocking. I thought your clause went too far. I did not oppose your clause, I put in two small amendments.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: So far as I remember, in the Joint Committee the hon. Member did oppose many of our suggestions in connection with that provision.

Shri M. R. Masani: The hon. Minister will remember that....

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Please let the hon. Member not interrupt me. I might also add that his general approach and philosophy are entirely different. So, again, I say that it is just a viewpoint. Shri M. R. Masani does not consider it necessary to put a curb and check on people like Mr. Mundhra....

Shri M. R. Masani: No; I only said that excessive checks should not be put.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: but he is very particular that Mr. Mundra does not contribute a single pie....

Shri M. R. Masani: To anyone.

Shri Kanungo: I am sorry. Shri M. R. Masani in his minute of dissent has said otherwise.

Shri M. R. Masani: What have I said? Please read it out. I do not accept what the hon. Minister is saying.

Shri Kanungo: I would not waste the time of the House. I am referring to his minute of dissent on clause 136.

Shri M. R. Masani: Please read it out. Now that the minute of dissent has been referred to, may I point out that it only says that there should be no objectionable type of interference with investment companies which should be given freedom to invest? It does not say that interlocking of the Mundra type should be sanctioned. I think it is rather an unfair distortion of what the minute of dissent says. Anyway, it is there for the record.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That is one point.

As regards the parties being frightened of the Congress or the Government, that is also not a justifiable charge, and I know that at least some prominent members of the Communist Party, leaders, have been given receptions and welcome addresses by businessmen, by big industrialists. I know of a particular case in a particular city where the top bosses of the Communist Party were presented welcome addresses and were given a reception also. I want to know why it was done and what it was for; I think it was done because, in fact, they are really frightened of the Communist Party and perhaps, some of the parties which are in the Opposition. Of course, they have to look after many things. They have to cajole the Members of the Opposition also, sometimes members of the Government too.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is the reason why you should not have it there.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am exceedingly grateful to Shri Asoka Mehta for his kind words; I really do not deserve them, but he has been good enough to say all that, and I must express my sincere thankfulness to him.

Shri Asoka Mehta says that the contributions made by some fifty companies should be placed somewhere, shou'd be published or something like that. May I tell him that the balance-sheets of all these companies and corporate bodies are public documents? It is not at all necessary that I should collect those things and put them either before the hon. Member or before the House or before the outside public. Let those who care to do so look into those fifty balance-sheets; it is not going to be a very complicated affair; they can look into them and see what contributions have been made.

As regards the criticism that licen-

ces etc. for machinery and other things are given, I did not expect that from Shri Asoka Mehta. I can accept all his criticisms, but, for him, for a responsible leader of his calibre to say that they were benefited because they had made certain contributions, is, to say the least, unjustified. He is one of those who hold a very strong opinion on foreign collaboration and foreign investments. He is very much in favour of that. I remember that Acharya Kripalani once said that this had been another big tragedy or something like that, when Asoka Mehta had sponsored or supported the idea of foreign collaboration and foreign investment in India. If Asoka Mehtaji wants foreign investments and foreign collaboration, what does he think about it? Does he think that those big parties in America, UK, Germany or Japan or the other countries will not search for the most resourceful and the most reliable party, from their point of view? They cannot enter into collaboration with Lal Bahadur, who is a man almost without any bank balance; they will certainly be in search of parties that are resourceful and reliable. And, there are big industries, technically speaking, most complicated industries, and it is just possible that there may be a few big parties who might come forward to put up those factories, and the foreigner is also prepared to collaborate with them. If Asoka Mehtaji is going to single out two dozen or three dozen names, and say, well, licences have been given to A, B, C, D, E, and F and so on, then I would say that they are bound to be given, unless other parties are prepared to come forward. May I say that during the last two years, we have done our level best to help the new entrepreneurs, the small entrepreneurs, and the medium entrepreneurs, to come up and put up factories or establish industries? Government have gone to the length of providing them with working capital, loans at concessional rates, machinery on hire-purchase basis....

Shri Ranga (Tenali): They will give Rs. 25,000 each.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: They cannot give Rs. 25,000 each. My hon. friend should rest satisfied. Government have been doing all these things in order to decentralise and to reduce monopolies. So, it is not fair for Shri Asoka Mehta to say so; and I refute it with all the force at my command and say that no particular party has been able to take advantage of his position, power, or of his resourcefulness.

I am exceedingly sorry that I somewhat annoyed Acharya Kripalani. As I said, I consider him to be my leader even now, but I shall merely like to make one point clear. He said that I was trying to dub the old Congress as a pro-capitalist organisation. I would be the last person to do so. I have been one of its humblest soldiers, and perhaps, till the end, one does not know however what might happen, I might continue in the same capacity. Therefore, as I said, I would be the last person to say that the old Congress organisation was a pro-capitalist body; it was never so, and it could never be so. My only difference with Acharya Kripalani is that I even today consider that the Congress is not a pro-capitalist body. That is the only difference. Otherwise, I have no other difference, and whatever he said was quite correct on this point. He can certainly criticise the Government. We have failings. Acharya Kripalani can criticise me as a Congressman, as an individual Congressman; Lal Bahadur may be bad; he may have all the weaknesses. Let, the Congress organisation as such, I can say, with the policies and objectives that it has placed before itself and before the country, cannot be condemned, but individuals can certainly be criticised; they have their own limitations.

I wanted to refer to one or two other points referred to by Acharya Kripalani, but I shall not do so because there is not much time

I would only like to say that all political parties do collect funds and collect them for different purposes, and we are unnecessarily bringing in the name of elections only. For elections and for so many other things, funds are collected. For instance, funds are collected for newspapers, for daily newspapers, for weekly newspapers, and for so many other activities, and no body can dare say that it is not making collections from big men. I was surprised when Shri H. N. Mukerjee said that he went about collecting small moneys, asking for labour and what not. Well, no election can be run without the help of co-workers and without hard work. After all, I am not able to run my own election singly; I have also to take the help and assistance of my colleagues, just as the hon. Member opposite or the Leader of the Communist Party does. But, I might ask, after all, what has happened in Kerala. I have no definite or positive information to give at present; he may not have received complaints, but we did receive complaints about collections etc. and other matters. There are independent authorities who have expressed their views on certain deals: independent bodies have expressed their views. I know the Chief Minister there was a very reasonable person who wanted to restrain his friends. But he was not able to control or regulate the activities of his co-workers. Therefore, it is not fair to criticise only one Party for one thing. We are all, if you like, living in glass houses and there is no point in throwing stones at each other.

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Close the door to everyone.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Shri H. N. Mukerjee may be quite correct when he says that we are not keeping contact—losing touch—directly with people as much as we should do. It is true that we devote more of our time to parliamentary or govern-

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

mental work. But somehow or other, fortunately or unfortunately for Shri Mukerjee, the Congress still commands a big majority in all the States and at the Centre. And in the bye-elections we are still winning. I do not know what is the reason if contact is not there at all (*Interruptions*).

An Hon. Member: What about Orissa?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Orissa will be tested in the coming elections i.e. again a year hence. Kerala has already been tested.

I might also add that I did not make any promise. Shri H. N. Mukerjee was under a misapprehension in saying that I made any promise in the beginning that I would bring forward some major changes in the existing provision. I had not said that. I had merely reserved my remarks to a later occasion. I did not want to take the time of the House then, as there was lack of time. Therefore, I said that whatever views I had to express I would do so at the time of the consideration of the Bill clause by clause.

I have nothing further to add. I should have concluded by 3 P.M. We have gone as far as we can and I would now leave the matter to the good sense of the House. They can decide as they think best.

Mr. Chairman: There are some amendments.

Shri M. R. Masani: I would like my amendments Nos. 1 and 14 which are supplementary to each other to be put together. They are on the matter of principle.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I would like amendment No. 70 to be put to vote separately.

Shri Tangamani: I would like my amendments Nos. 42 and 43 to be put to vote.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 5, after line 14, insert—

'5A. Amendment of section 13. In section 13 of the principal Act, to clause (c) of Sub-section (1), the following proviso shall be added namely:—

"Provided that the objects set out in the memorandum of a company shall not include the making of any contributions to any political party or political fund." (1).

Page 52,—after line 25, insert—

(ii) (a) to clause (e), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided, however, that nothing contained in this Sub-section shall permit the Board of Directors to contribute directly or indirectly any sums to any political party or political fund." (14).

Let the Lobbies be cleared—

Acharya Kripalani: Yesterday, we were told that there would be no whip for voting on this issue. Today I find the Whip going round. I want to know what is the position.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): When the Whip says there is a whip, why is he asking?

Shri M. R. Masani: I ask the Minister to clarify the position.

Acharya Kripalani: Is the Whip greater or the Minister greater? Will the word of the Minister carry here or the word of Whip prevail?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The word of the Chief Whip.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I do not think he requires any elucidation on this point. It is so obvious.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is not a party matter. It has become an affair

of the House, because the Minister gave the assurance on the floor of the House.

Shri Tyagi: How are they concerned with our Party affairs? I would ask them to sign the membership form of our Party and then talk about it.

Acharya Kripalani: I belonged to the Congress Party.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: He is a free-lancer now.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I would just request hon. Members to bear in mind how the automatic voting machine has to be operated. Both the hands are to be used, one on the switch and the other on the voting button and they must be continuously pressed till the second gong has sounded.

The question is: . . .

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Before you put the amendments to vote, I have got to seek a clarification. The Minister announced on the floor of the House that there is no whip while the voting on this goes on. What is the position now?

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that this is an internal affair of one Party?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It was stated on the floor of the House.

Shri Morarji Desai: Even then, the position remains the same.

Acharya Kripalani: An assurance was given on the floor of the House.

Shri Tyagi: Whip or no whip, we are not like sheep. We vote according to our conscience.

Acharya Kripalani: The point is very simple. Yesterday, the Minister announced that there would be a free vote on this issue, and this has appeared in the morning papers today. Now we are told that the Congress Party is under whip to vote for what has been placed before the House by the Minister.

15.07 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that this is not a matter which requires a ruling in this hon. House from you? This is a matter more for the party concerned than for others. There is no whip applying to the Opposition.

Acharya Kripalani: It was declared in the House and it appeared in the Press. You must also have seen it.

Shri Tyagi: From this it looks as if this Party has never been exercising a free vote. Whenever we vote, we vote freely.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The point is not clear. Since it has gone on record, in the proceedings of the House, we have to get a clarification as to what is the position.

Mr. Speaker: It is rather strange that hon. Members go on raising this matter in the House. Each hon. Member is free. Hon. Members cannot give up their Parties; at the same time, they cannot give up their freedom. Both of these will go together.

The question is:

Page 5,—after line 24, insert—
‘5A. Amendment of section 13.

In section 13 of the principal Act, to clause (c) of sub-section (1), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

“Provided that the objects set out in the memorandum of a company shall not include the making of any contributions to any political party or political fund.” (1).

Page 52,—after line 25, insert—

“(iiia) to clause (e), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

“Provided, however, that nothing contained in this sub-section shall permit the Board of Directors to contribute directly or indirectly any sums to any political party or political fund.” (14).

The Lok Sabha divided.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, this button did not work; there is some mechanical defect. My vote was for the 'Noes'.

Mr. Speaker: Any other hon. Member.

Shri Ram Saran (Moradabad): Sir, the mechanism did not work. I wanted to vote for the 'Noes'.

Shri Bhawani Prasad (Sitapur—Reserved—Sche. Castes): Sir, my vote has not been recorded. I voted for the 'Noes'.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes: 45; Noes: 122.

Division No. 2]

Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Beck, Shri Ignace
Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Braj Raj Singh, Shri
Brij Narayan "Brijesh", Pandit
Chandramani Kalo, Shri
Gaikwad, Shri B.K.
Godsora, Shri S.C.
Gupta, Shri Sadhan
Karni Singhji, Shri
Khedkar, Dr. G.B.
Khusbwaqt Rai, Shri
Kodiyani, Shri
Kripalani, Acharya

AYES

Krishnaswami, Dr.
Kumbhar, Shri
Kunhan, Shri
Mahendra Pratap, Raja
Majhi, Shri R. C.
Masani, Shri M. R.
Matera, Shri
Matin, Qazi
Menon, Shri Narayananakutty
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nath Pai, Shri
Pandey, Shri Sarju
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamoni
Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati

[15.10 hrs.

Prodhan, Shri B. C.
Ram Garib, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
Saksema, Shri S. L.
Seth, Shri B. C.
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Soren, Shri Debi
Sugandhi, Shri
Tangamani, Shri
Thakore, Shri M. B.
Tyagi, Shri
Vajpayee, Shri
Warior, Shri
Yajnik, Shri

NOES

Abdul Latif, Shri
Abdul Salam, Shri
Achar, Shri
Achint Ram, Lala
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Ashanna, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bahadur Singh, Shri
Banerji, Shri P. B.
Basappa, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit M. B.
Bhawani Prasad, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Damani, Shri
Dasappa, Shri
Datar, Shri
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Ganapathy, Shri
Ghosh, Shri N. R.
Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami
Gupta, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan
Harvani, Shri Ansar

Hathi, Shri
Hem Rai, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Sardar
Jain, Shri M. C.
Jangde, Shri
Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Kanungo, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keshav, Shri
Keskar, Dr.
Kiledar, Shri R. S.
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
Lachman Singh, Shri
Lahiti, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Maiti, Shri N. B.
Majithia, Sardar
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Maniysgadan, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Melkote, Dr.
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri R. R.
Misra, Shri B. D.
Mohideen, Shri Gulam
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
Muniswamy, Shri N. R.

Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
Naldurgkar, Shri
Negi, Shri Nek Ram
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Neswi, Shri
Pahadia, Shri
Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Pillai, Shri Thanu
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghbir Sehrai, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrasai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ram Saran, Shri
Ram Subbag Singh, Dr.
Ramaul, Shri S. N.
Ranbir Singh, Ch.
Rao, Shri
Rangarao, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Reddy, Shri Narappa
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rungsun Suise, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Sardar A. S.

Samanta, Shri S. C.	Sharma, Shri R. C.	Sumat Prasad, Shri
Samantsinher, Dr.	Siddananjappa, Shri	Surya Prasad, Shri
Sambandam, Shri	Siddiah, Shri	Tariq, Shri A. M.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati	Singh, Shri D. N.	Tula Ram, Shri
Selku, Shri	Singh, Shri K. N.	Uike, Shri
Shah, Shri Manubhai	Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan	Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari	Vedakumar, Kumeri M.
Shankaraiya, Shri	Santak, Shri Nardeo	Vyas, Shri Radhe Lal
Sharma, Shri D. C.	Somanji, Shri	Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Sharma, Pandit K. C.	Sonavane, Shri	Wilson, Shri J. N.

The motion was negatived.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sir. I press my amendment No. 70.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 53, line 6,—

for "Every company shall" substitute—

"Every company, within one month of its having contributed any amount under clause (e) of sub-section (1) to any political party, shall advertise, in two local newspapers, of which one shall be in English language and the other the language of the State, the fact of such contribution, and shall" (70).

The Lok Sabha divided.

Shri Hem Barua: I was in the Library, Sir; and I did not hear the bell.

Mr. Speaker: He can now vote; it is for his benefit the bell is now ringing.

ing. The hon. Member has no business to go to the Library when business is going on here.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: (Khammam): When there are Select Committees.

Mr. Speaker: I have ruled that no committees should go on normally when the House is sitting.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There is some mechanical trouble; the voting has not come. I voted for 'Noes'.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: (Jorhat): Sir, the mechanism did not work. I wanted to vote for the 'Noes'.

Shri Ram Saran: Sir, my vote too has not been recorded; I wanted to vote for the 'Noes'.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes: 47; Noes: 132.

Division No. 3]

AYES

[15.17 hrs.

Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath	Kripalani, Acharya
Banerjee, Shri S. M.	Kumaran, Shri M. K.
Barua, Sbti Hem	Kumbhar, Shri
Beck, Shri Ignace	Kunhan, Shri
Bharucha, Shri Naushir	Mahanty, Shri
Braj Raj Singh, Shri	Mahendra Pratap, Raja
Brij Narayan "Brijesh", Pandit	Majhi, Shri R. C.
Chandramani Kalo, Shri	Masani, Shri M. R.
Drohat, Shri	Matera, Shri
Gaikwad, Shri B. K.	Matin, Qazi
Godtora, Shri S. C.	Mohan Swarup, Shri
Gupta, Shri Sadhan	Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Karni Singhji, Shri	Nath Pai, Shri
Khadikar, Shri	Pandey, Shri Sarju
Khushwaqt Rai, Shri	Panigrahi, Shri Chintamoni
Kodijan, Shri	Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati

Prodhan, Shri B. C.
Ram Garib, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
Saksena, Shri S. L.
Seth, Shri B. C.
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Siva Raj, Shri
Soren, Shri Debi
Sugandhi, Shri
Tangamani, Shri
Thakore, Shri M. B.
Vajpayee, Shri
Warior, Shri
Yajnik, Shri

NOES

Abdul Latif, Shri	Kiledar, Shri R. S.	Rangarao, Shri
Abdul Salam, Shri	Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta	Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Achar, Shri	Lachman Singh, Shri	Rao, Shri Thirumala
Achint Ram, Lala	Lahiri, Shri	Reddy, Shri Naraya
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah	Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Aney, Dr. M. S.	Masida Ahmed, Shrimati	Rungsung Suise, Shri
Asbanna, Shri	Maiti, Shri N. B.	Rup Narain, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri	Majithia, Sardar	Sadhu Ram, Shri
Bahadur Singh, Shri	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Sabu, Shri Rameshwar
Banerji, Shri P. B.	Maniyangaden, Shri	Saigal, Sardar A. S.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Mastur, Shri Harish Chandra	Semanta, Shri S. C.
Bhargava, Pandit M. B.	Melkote, Dr.	Semanta, Dr.
Bhatkar, Shri	Minimata, Shrimati	Sembandam, Shri
Bhawani Prasad, Shri	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Birbal Singh, Shri	Mishra, Shri R. R.	Selku, Shri
Bist, Shri J. B. S.	Misra, Shri B. D.	Shah, Shri Manabendra
Chaturvedi, Shri	Mohideen, Shri Gulam	Shah, Shri Manubhai
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan	Mohiuddin, Shri	Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Damani, Shri	Morarka, Shri	Shankara Iyengar, Shri
Das, Shri N. T.	Muniawamy, Shri N. R.	Sharma, Shri D. C.
Desappa, Shri	Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan	Sharma, Shri R. C.
Deter, Shri	Naldurgkar, Shri	Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Desai, Shri Morarji	Negi, Shri Nek Ram	Siddanjanappa, Shri
Dube, Shri Mulchand	Nehru, Shrimati Uma	Siddiab, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.	Nesvi, Shri	Singh, Shri D. N.
Elayaperumal, Shri	Onkar Lal, Shri	Singh, Shri K. N.
Ganapathy, Shri	Pahedia, Shri	Sinha, Shri Saty Narayan
Ghosh, Shri N. R.	Palchoudhury, Shrimati Ila	Sinha, Shrimati Tarakeshwari
Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami	Pandey, Shri K. N.	Sinhasekhan Singh, Shri
Guha, Shri A. C.	Patel, Sushri Maniben	Sinstak, Shri Nardeo
Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan	Patel, Shri P. R.	Somani, Shri
Harvani, Shri Ansar	Patel, Shri Rajeshwar	Sonavane, Shri
Hathi, Shri	Pillai, Shri Thanu	Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Hem Raj, Shri	Radha Raman, Shri	Sumet Prasad, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Sardar	Raghbir Sahai, Shri	Surya Prasad, Shri
Jain, Shri M. C.	Raghunath Singh, Shri	Tariq, Shri A. M.
Jhunjhunwala, Shri	Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai	Tula Ram, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.	Raj Bahadur, Shri	Tyagi, Shri
Kalika Singh, Shri	Ram Saran, Shri	Uike, Shri
Kanungo, Shri	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Kedaria, Shri C. M.	Ramaul, Shri S. N.	Vedakumari, Kunuti M.
Kesava, Shri	Ranbir Singh, Ch.	Vyas, Shri Radhakishan
Keskar, Dr.	Rane, Shri	Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali		Wilson, Shri J. N.

The motion was negatived.

Shri M. B. Masani: Amendments Nos. 78 and 79 remain to be voted, Sir.

Amendments Nos. 42, 43, 69, 78 and 79 were put and negatived.

Shri Tangamani: Amendments Nos. 42 and 43 also remain to be voted.

Mr. Speaker: Now, there are the Government amendments, Nos. 127 and 128. I will put them to the House.

Mr. Speaker: May I put all the amendments together?

The question is:

Page 53,—

omit lines 4 to 18. (127)

Page 53, after line 18, insert—

'98A. Insertion of new section 293-A.—After section 293 of the principal

Shri Tangamani: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put amendments Nos. 42, 43, 69, 78 and 79.

Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"293A. Restrictions on the power to make political contributions.—

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 293, neither a company in general meeting nor its Board of directors shall, after the commencement of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1960, contribute—

(a) to any political party, or

(b) for any political purpose to any individual or body,

any amount or amounts which or the aggregate of which will, in any financial year, exceed twenty-five thousand rupees or five per cent. of its average net profits as determined in accordance with the provisions of sections 349 and 350 during the three financial years immediately preceding, whichever is greater.

Explanation.—Where a portion of a financial year of the company falls before the commencement of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1960, and a portion falls after such commencement, the latter portion shall be deemed to be a financial year within the meaning, and for the purposes, of this sub-section.

(2) Every company shall disclose in its profit and loss account any amount or amounts contributed by it under sub-section (1) to any political party or for any political purpose to any individual or body during the financial year to which that account relates, giving particulars of the total amount contributed and the name of the party, individual or body to which or to whom such amount has been contributed.

(3) If a company makes default in complying with the provisions of sub-section (2), the company, and every officer of the company who is in default, shall be punishable with fine which may be extend to five thousand rupees.” (128)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Now, has the hon. Minister leave of the House to withdraw amendment No. 126?

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That clause 98 as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

Those in favour will say ‘Aye’.

Several Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against will say ‘No.’

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: The Ayes have it.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): The Noes have it.

Mr. Speaker: It is already on record: the names have been recorded.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Under the Rules, as soon as there is a challenge . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am not bound to order a division; I will ask the hon. Members to stand in their seats. There is no purpose. The hon. Members have seen once, twice. I can call for a Division; what is the difficulty? Certainly we are not deciding only for today. Let the posterity know who is for and who is against with respect to a particular matter; that is the object of the division. Though the hon. Members may know definitely that they will not succeed, I allowed two divisions. If they want merely to spend two more minutes, I have no objection. If there is really any demand, I will certainly allow it. I suppose he does not want it. The Ayes have it.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 98, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 98A was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Kanungo: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Now, the Third reading on this Bill will take place tomorrow and we will take up the other business, in the Order Paper.

15.25 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: INDUS WATERS TREATY

Mr. Speaker: Sardar Iqbal Singh.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sir, the time allotted for this is not sufficient. This matter has created considerable concern in the country.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection provided the hon. Members are willing to sit till 6 o'clock.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): When the same matter comes up in the Supplementary Demands also, some more time may be given then also . . . (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Sardar Iqbal Singh.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Sir, this particular matter which we are about to discuss is a matter concerning our external relations with Pakistan and it comes within the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister and he has been signing this Treaty since 1948. In all humility may I request you to kindly communicate to the hon. Prime Minister that he should be present? (Interruptions.) It is not a matter of the Irrigation Ministry. Therefore, I venture to submit that, though the hon. Minister of Irrigation is competent enough to answer the points that may be raised on the floor

of the House, in the fitness of things the hon. Prime Minister may be requested to come here so that he can dispel our misgivings and doubts if any.

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of joint responsibility: any Minister may be present.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): May I inform the hon. Member that the Prime Minister also will be speaking on this subject in this House?

Mr. Speaker: Even apart from that, I do not propose to give a ruling; it is unnecessary. International treaties such as GATT, etc. are entered into in respect of trade, etc. Constantly between our country and other countries. Is anybody entitled to say that the hon. Prime Minister should undertake the responsibility for entering into these treaties and he is not entitled to distribute these portfolios? Some element of international affairs comes in and to that extent he is the Minister in charge. But we are not here to decide who is responsible for what; there is the joint responsibility. Of course in a matter like this, if the hon. Members want to hear the Prime Minister also, I would have no objection to request him but it is open to the Minister in charge of the portfolio to reply to the discussion and handle the situation.

Shri Mahanty: The Prime Minister was the signatory to this Treaty.... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: There is no point in this. If the Prime Minister also comes and takes part, I have no objection.

It is understood that we sit till 6 O'Clock?.... (Interruptions).

Some Hon. Members: No....

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Why not tomorrow? (Interruptions.)

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Even if we sit till 6, we shall not be able to finish it.

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh):
There is a reception at 6 O'Clock in the Red Fort.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see, this may fizzle out. Sometimes it happens. If hon. Members are willing to sit, I have no objection. I will not hustle them.

सरदार इकबाल सिंह (फ़ीरोजपुर) :
जनाब स्पीकर साहब, जिस एग्रीमेंट पर १६ नवम्बर, १८६० को कराची में दस्तखत हुए, सबसे बड़ा एग्रीमेंट या ट्रीटी है, जो आज तक हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ से, या दुनिया के किसी मुल्क ने किसी दूसरे मुल्क के साथ किया, जिसका असर करोड़हाल लोगों पर पड़ता है। यह एक हिस्टारिकल एग्रीमेंट या ट्रीटी कहा जा सकता है। बैंकप्राउण्ड में कितने दिनों की मेहनत के बाद यह मुआहिदा सामने आया है। लेकिन सबाल यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान ने इस मुआहिदा में अपने लोगों के लिये क्या हासिल किया, सास तौर पर उन लोगों के लिए, जिन में आधे से ज्यादा वे लोग हैं, जो पाकिस्तान से उजड़ कर आये थे और इधर आकर बस गये थे। उन लोगों के लिये यह मुआहिदा एक खास असर रखता है क्योंकि इस पर उनकी ज़िन्दगी और मुस्तकबल और उनकी स्वाहितियों का बनना और बिंगड़ना मुनहस्सर है।

जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान का ताल्लुक है, उसके आफिसर्ज और गवर्नर्मेंट की तरफ से लाइन्टहा कोशिश की गई कि किसी तरह से पाकिस्तान को एक ऐसे मुआहिदे के साथ बाबस्ता किया जाये कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों का मुस्तकबल हमेशा के लिये महफूज़ हो सके। इस लिहाज़ से मैं इस ट्रीटी को बैलकम

करता हूँ और खुशगामदीद कहता हूँ कि आखिर दोनों मुल्कों में जो एक जगड़ा था, जो एक खलिश थी, जो गड़बड़ थी, वह खत्म हो गई और एक मुआहिदे की शक्ति में उसका अन्त हो गया। लेकिन जब मैं मुआहिदे को देखता हूँ, तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की पोजीशन इस मुआहिदे के सिलसिले में जितनी महफूज़ थी, शायद आने वाले सालों में किसी मुआहिदे में उतनी मजबूत न हो। इसके बाद हिन्दुस्तान की अपीज़मेंट की पालिसी की बजह से, पाकिस्तान को खुश करने की पालिसी की बजह से हिन्दुस्तान की पोजीशन आहिस्ता आहिस्ता कमज़ोर होती गई और अब इस मुआहिदे से जो एक किस्म का घटका हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को लगा है, शायद किसी और मुआहिदे से नहीं हो सकता है। हिन्दुस्तान की पोजीशन सबसे ज्यादा उस मुआहिदे पर मुनहस्सर थी, जो ४ मई, १८४८ को हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के हुक्मरानों के दरमियान हुआ, जिस पर हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ से हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर और पाकिस्तान की तरफ से उस बक्त के गवर्नर-जनरल, श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद, ने दस्तखत किये और हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के मिनिस्टर्ज ने दस्तखत किये। १८४८ में पाकिस्तान ने यह पोजीशन ली थी कि हिन्दुस्तान को यह हक है कि वह अपने लोगों की बेहतरी के लिये, ईस्ट पंजाब और बाकी जगहों में रहने वालों की बेहतरी के लिये उन नहरों को आहिस्ता आहिस्ता बन्द कर सकता है, जो पाकिस्तान में जाती हैं। लेकिन आज १३, १४ सालों के बाद न सिर्फ नहरें बन्द हुईं बल्कि अभी १० या १२ साल तक वह नहरें और चलेंगी, और इसका असर

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों पर क्या होगा, यह मैं आज नहीं कह सकता। लेकिन जो आदमी वहां रहते हैं, जिन आदमियों को वहां खेती करनी है, उनको अभी से उसका असर महसूस होने लगा है। इसलिये मेरी यह स्वाहिश जरूर है, चाहे उसे पंजाब की तरफ से समझा जाय, चाहे पंजाब गवर्नरेंट की तरफ से समझा जाय या पंजाब के बाकी जगहों की तरफ से, जिन को इस साल रबी की काश्त के लिये कम पानी मिला है, समझा जाय, इस पार्लियारेंट में उसकी चर्चा जरूर होनी चाहिये। अभी यह मुआहिदा लागू हुआ है, अभी शायद कमिशनसं ही एप्वाइंट हुए हैं, लेकिन इस मुआहिदे का असर लोगों पर होना शुरू हो गया है। सबसे पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सन १९४८ के बाद जो बॉकिंग युप बना और हिन्दुस्तान ने जो उस वक्त अपनी पोजीशन ली, वह एक बेहतरीन पीजीशन थी कि सारे इंडस बेसिन को एक मान कर, उसकी बेहतरी के लिये, उसके तमाम पानी को तकसीम किया जाना चाहिये। उसके बाद वर्ल्ड बैंक आया, उसने अपने प्रपोजल्स दिये। मेरी यह स्वाहिश है कि उसके बाद जितने कागजात वर्ल्ड बैंक और गवर्नरेंट आफ इंडिया के दरम्यान तबदील हुए हैं, जो भी दोनों के बीच करेस्पेंडेंस हुई है, जो पोजीशन हिन्दुस्तान ने ली है और जो पोजीशन पाकिस्तान ने ली है, उन तमाम चीजों को पब्लिश किया जाय ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के सामने वह चीज आ सके, हिन्दुस्तान की अवाम को पता लग सके, कि हिन्दुस्तान ने उनकी बेहतरी के लिये क्या क्या कदम उठाए हैं। अब चूंकि

मुआहिदा हो चुका है इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि करेस्पेंडेंस को पब्लिश करने में कोई नुकसान नहीं है क्योंकि उसमें कोई सीक्रेट्स नहीं हैं और न वह उन क्लाऊज के बर्खिलाफ ही हैं जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर लागू किये जा सकते हैं। न ही यह इंटरनेशनल आब्लिगेशन के ही बर्खिलाफ हैं। जो मुआहिदा हो चुका उस के बारे में बातचीत हो चुकी, अगर इसके बाद वह पब्लिश कर दिये जाते हैं तो वे किसी ढंग से भी हमारे बर्खिलाफ नहीं जा सकते। इसलिये हिन्दुस्तान की पोजीशन को वाजें उनके लिये गवर्नरेंट आफ इंडिया को जो प्रपोजल्स वर्ल्ड बैंक ने दिये पाकिस्तान के लोगों ने उस पर जो एटिटट्यूड लिया, उनको पब्लिश करना चाहिये।

उस के बाद यह मुआहिदा हुआ। जैसा आज सुबह भी कहा गया, हम यहां पर यू.के.० पैटर्न से गाइड होते हैं, इस लिये जहां तक इन मुआहिदों का ताल्लुक है, जिन में करोड़ों लोगों का मुस्तकबिल वावस्ता हो, इस किस्म के मुआहिदों को करने से पहले गवर्नरेंट आफ इंडिया को पार्लियारेंट की मंजूरी न सही, लेकिन उस को कम से कम अपने एतमाद में जरूर लेना चाहिये था। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि जो भी बात होती है उस में कोई तबदीली हो जानी चाहिये, लेकिन तमाम मुल्क को कांफिंडेंस में ले लेने से गवर्नरेंट की पोजीशन मजबूत होती और गवर्नरेंट का काम कर बालों को पोजीशन मजबूत होती। वर अफसोस है कि इस मुआहिदे के स ढंग से किया गया। मुआहिदा चूंकि और

तकरीबन ८३ करोड़ ८० अगले दस सालों में हिन्दुस्तान को पाकिस्तान को देना होगा। यहां पर सवाल ८३ करोड़ ८० का नहीं है, सवाल यह है कि ८३ करोड़ की किस्त हमें हर साल पाकिस्तान को देनी होगी। जहां तक कीमत का सवाल है, यहां पर दो रायें हो सकती हैं, कुछ भाई कह सकते हैं कि यह ८३ करोड़ ८० बहुत ज्यादा है और कुछ भाई यह कह सकते हैं कि ८३ करोड़ की रकम बहुत कम है। लेकिन इतना तो जरूर है कि जिस ढंग से हम चले उस से यह ८३ करोड़ की रकम आहिस्ता आहिस्ता बढ़ती गई। अगर ८३ करोड़ में पहले फैसला हो गया होता तो शायद इतनी कीमत से कम में भी हो जाता। अगर ८३ करोड़ पर फैसला किया भी जाता लेकिन ट्रैनिंशनल पीरियड को इन्क्रीज न किया जाता तो भी शायद ८३ करोड़ ज्यादा न होता। हम ने पानी दिया, हुक्क दिये, लेकिन इस मुआहिदे के बाद पोजीशन वही है जहां से हम ने शुरू किया था। जहां तक मुआहिदे के पैसे का ताल्लुक है, इस मुल्क के किसी फैसले में पैसा कोई सास मानी नहीं रखता। जो मानी रखता है वह यह कि जिस ढंग से ट्रैनिंशनल विध-इलास होंगे, जो कि ऐनेवशर इ. में दिये हुए हैं, उस से मुझे शक पड़ता है कि सास तौर पर उन इलाकों में, चाहे सर्वहिंद फीडर का इलाका हो चाहे गंग कैनाल का इलाका हो, उन इलाकों में जिस ढंग से पहले पानी दिया जाता था शायद अब उस ढंग से रेगुलेशन नहीं हो सकेगा। आप कमिटेड हैं इस मुआहिदे के मुताबिक कि इतना पानी हम पाकिस्तान को लेकर देंगे, चाहे आप की

दरिया में पानी कम ही क्यों न आये। इस के बाद आप कमिटेड हैं कि जिस तरह से पानी इन्क्रीज होगा, उस का इतना हिस्सा आप पाकिस्तान को देंगे और इतना हिन्दुस्तान को देंगे।

सब से बड़ी बात जो इस मुआहिदे में है वह राजस्थान कैनाल का मामला है। राजस्थान कैनाल अभी बननी शुरू हुई है। सन् १९६१ में या १९६२ में या ज्यादा से ज्यादा १९६३ में तैयार हो जायेगी। लेबिन मुद्रे विद्वास हैं कि इस मुआहिदे के मुताबिक अब राजस्थान को कोई पानी नहीं मिल सकता। इस लिये कि आइन्दा जितने भी विघ्नालत होंगे, उन के लिये हम आलरेडी कमिटेड हैं। चाहे वह सरहिंद फीडर को जाय, चाहे गंग कैनाल को जाय चाहे अपर बारी दोआब को जाय, लेकिन उस के बाद राजस्थान के लिये कोई पानी नहीं बचता। अगर छः महीने बाद आप राजस्थान को पानी देंगे तो उस से दाम नहीं चलेगा। राजस्थान एक ऐसा एरिया है जहां आप को लोगों को बसाना है। तो जिन आदिमियों के पास धर नहीं, जिन को दूसरी सहलियत नहीं, वह छः महीने तक वहां बैठें और छः महीने के बाद वह वहां से बापस चले जाय, यह मुमकिन नहीं हो सकता। आप राजस्थान कैनाल को पसन्द करें या नापसन्द करें, व्यास डैम के लिये कहा जाता है कि मुकम्मिल किया जायेगा जल्दी से जल्दी, लेकिन इस के बावजूद राजस्थान कैनाल का इलाका सन् १९६७ तक या १९७० तक आबाद नहीं किया जा सकता। इस लिये जहां तक इस मुआहिदे के इस हिस्से का ताल्लुक है, मैं ने इस को

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

बहुत डिटेल्स में पढ़ा है, जो नहरें पाकिस्तान बना चुका था मसलन् बाबनवाला बाड़िया लिंक, उस में पानी जरूर कम किया गया, लेकिन जितना पानी पाकिस्तान को आज से ४ साल पहले विद्वा करना चाहिये था, उस ने उतना विद्वा नहीं किया, इसी तरह से बल्लोकी मुलेमान से जितना पानी विद्वा करना चाहिये था उतना विद्वा नहीं किया। यह मामला न्यूट्रल एक्स्पर्ट के पास जायेगा या नहीं लेकिन जो चीजें पाकिस्तान के पास थीं, उन से वह बार्काई पानी विद्वा करना चाहता था, ऐसी उम्मीद हमें नहीं है। पाकिस्तान को कोटरी बैराज, गुह्यू बैराज और वारसक बैराज नहीं बनाना चाहिये था। अगर उस के सामने जिन्दगी और मौत का सवाल था तो उन से पहले उसे लिंक चैनेल्स बनानी चाहिये थी। लेकिन पाकिस्तान जानता था कि इस चीज को जितना लम्बा किया जा सके करना चाहिये और आखिर में हिन्दुस्तान एक दिन उस पर ऐप्री करेगा। वही बात हुई। आज वह कहता है कि इन दो तिक चैनेल्स के अलावा कोई तिक चैनेल नहीं है। असलम लिंक चैनेल सिंच से ले कर असलम हेडवर्क्स तक अगर पानी लेना है तो वह जरा मुश्किल सवाल है। वह बहुत देर में बनेगी। इस तरह से अगर पाकिस्तान ईमानदारी से चलता तो शायद इतनी दिक्कत न होती। बड़े अफ्सोस की बात है कि पार्लियामेंट में एक पोजीशन नी जाती है गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इंडिया की तरफ से, इरिंगेशन एंड पावर मिनिस्टर की तरफ से कि १६६२ के बाद हिन्दुस्तान कोई पानी पाकिस्तान को नहीं देगा, लेकिन इस मुआहिदे में दूसरी बात है। इस में सन् १६७० तक का जो कमिटमेंट है, उस के बाद भी जा सकता है १६७३ तक। अगर कोई जंग का सामान पैदा हो गया, जिस में पाकिस्तान यह जाहिर कर सका कि वह मजबूर था, पाकिस्तान एक मिलिटरी डिक्टॉरशिप है, वहां मजबूरियां किसी भी ढंग

से जाहिर की जा सकती हैं, अगर वह कहे कि वह मजबूर था तो शावद बल्ड बैंक विच दि कांकरेंस आफ बोथ दि पार्टीज, उसे और बढ़ा सकता है। मैं नहीं कहता कि क्या होने वाला है, लेकिन सन् १६७३ तक तो जरूर यह जायेगा जबकि हम ने पार्लियामेंट में एलान किया है कि सन् १६६२ के बाद हम पाकिस्तान को कोई पानी नहीं देंगे। जिस ढंग से उस का रेग्युलेशन हुआ है उस से सन् १६७३ तक जाना कोई मुश्किल बात नहीं है। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज पंजाब में उतनी कपास की फसल नहीं होती है जितनी पिछले साल थी। आज पंजाब में रबी के लिये जहां पिछले साल तीन पानी मिले थे वहां इस साल एक भी पानी खेती को नहीं मिला, और इस बात पर कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकतीं। वह कहते हैं कि कमिशनर साहब बैठे हैं, हमें हर बक्त गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इंडिया को इन्कार्म करना होता है तो जो आफिसर नीचे बैठे होते हैं वह जरा डर से बात करते हैं। आज ईस्टन कैनाल तकरीबन बन्द हो गई, उस पर लाखों मन रबी की काप हुआ करती थी, आज वहां पर वह एक मन भी नहीं है यह इसलिये है कि आप ने एक डेढ़ लाइन मुकर्रर कर दी कि देखो १४ अक्टूबर के बाद इस ईस्टन कैनाल को कोई पानी नहीं मिलेगा। अभी तो इस ऐप्रीमेंट को शुरू हुए एक डेढ़ महीना ही हुआ है और इस का असर जाहिर होना शुरू हो गया है। इस के बाद क्या होगा, किस ढंग से इंटरप्रिटेशन किया जायगा, किस तरह से न्यूट्रल एक्सपर्ट बनेंगे ये तो बाद की बातें हैं।

जहां तक मुआहिदे की बाकी चीजें हैं उन के मुतालिक में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर साल हिन्दुस्तान के कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट पार्लियामेंट की टेबल पर रखी जानी चाहिये ताकि पता चल सके कि इस से हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को क्या क्या तकलीफें हैं और उन को डिसक्स किया जा सके। मह पोजीशन नहीं

लेनी चाहिये कि जब मर्ज बहुत बढ़ जाय तो उस का इलाज किया जाय ।

व्यूटरस एक्सपर्ट्स के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया में बहुत मुआहिदे हुए हैं, लेकिन शायद यह एक ऐसा मुआहिदा है, जो इतनी बड़ी शक्ति पर बना है और जिस का इतने लोगों पर असर पड़ता है। लेकिन दुनिया में दो किस्म की रायें हैं, लोग हर जगह यह कहते हैं कि इंटरेशनल एप्रीमेंट के मुताबिक एक्सपर्ट इसे एजामिन तो कर सकते हैं लेकिन आरबिट्रेशन और जगह पर नहीं जाना चाहिये। इस मुआहिदे में सब से बड़ी शक्ति मुआहिदे को दी गई है और जो आरबिट्रेटर मुकर्रर किये जायेंगे उन में एक ला एक्सपर्ट होगा, एक इंजीनियर एक्सपर्ट होगा और एक टैक्निकल एक्सपर्ट होगा। वह फैसला करेंगे। ये जो एक्सपर्ट मुकर्रर किये जायेंगे ये अमरीका की सुप्रीम कोर्ट के लाईं चीफ जस्टिस और इंगलैंड की सुप्रीम कोर्ट के लाईं चीफ जस्टिस की राय से मुकर्रर किये जायेंगे। इस आरबिट्रेशन के सिलसिले में मैं यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स आफ अमेरिका की सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कोलेरेडो वरसस कान्सास वाले केस के जजमेंट का हवाला देना चाहता हूँ। उस में कहा गया है :

The United States Supreme Court, on a strikingly similar case, *Colorado vs. Kansas*, said:

"The reason for judicial caution in adjudicating the relative rights of States in such cases is that, while we have jurisdiction of such disputes they involve the interests of quasi-sovereigns, present complicated and delicate questions, and due to possibility of future change of conditions, necessitate expert administration rather than judicial imposition of a hard and fast rule."

यह अमरीका की सुप्रीम कोर्ट की राय है कि जहाँ पर कोई हाई एंड फास्ट रूल न हो जिस

के मात्रात फैसला किया जा सके वहाँ पर एक्सपर्ट बैठ कर और सब चीजों को सामने रख कर किसी नतीजे पर पहुँच सकते हैं।

आप ने पाकिस्तान के साथ एक फैसला किया है, पाकिस्तान में एक मिलिटरी डिक्टेटर-शिप है, आज उन की राय कुछ हो सकती है, कल उन की राय दूसरी हो सकती है, । वहाँ पर जब तबदीलियाँ हुईं तो जो पहले एप्रीमेंट किये गये थे उन के बारे में कहा गया कि वे अंडर इंयूरेस किये गये थे। तो मैं इस सिलसिले में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार को जो काशन लेना चाहिये या वह नहीं लिया गया। आज जो फैसला हो चुका है उस को बाद में कहाँ तक माना जायगा यह नहीं कहा जा सकता। मैं इस सिलसिले में और एक कोटेशन देना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: Hon Member's time is up.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: Five minutes more, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot go on allowing more time. There are about ten hon. Members who have tabled this motion.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: With one more quotation, I shall finish.

मैं एक कोटेशन ईंडन का देना चाहता हूँ। वह इस तरह है :

"In our country some thought that methods of diplomacy which were suitable when dealing with democracies controlled by free parliaments could not be applied without reserve to militant dictatorships. These dictatorships were no subject to the restraints of an elected chamber. Their word alone did not suffice, because it need not be kept. Therefore precautions must be taken. Others took a different view."

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

इस के बाद फिर उन्होंने कहा है :

"They thought that they must be met as honourable men and dealt with as such, and that the papers they signed and the assurances they gave must be accepted as having a validity comparable to those signed by elected governments. Not only must this be the form in which negotiations with them were conducted, but it must be the spirit and the faith."

यही बात मैं उस मुआहिदे के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ जोकि आप वे पाकिस्तान के साथ किया है। मैं इस मुआहिदे को बैलकम करता हूँ क्योंकि एक फैसला हो गया। यह कहा जाता है कि इस फैसले की वजह से हम कोल्ड वार से बच गये। लेकिन मुझे ऐसी आशा नहीं है। न मालूम इस मुआहिदे की वजह से कितने कम्प्लीकेशन होंगे और हो सकता है कि उन की वजह से कोल्ड वार की सी हालत चर्चती रहे। और हिन्दुस्तान के जिन दो ढाई करोड़ आदिमियों का मुस्त कविल आप बनाना चाहते हैं उस को आप न बना सकें।

मैं आखिर में कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर गवर्नेंट कुछ और काशन से काम लेती तो इस से बेहतर एंट्रोमेंट हो सकता था और हम बेहतर टम्स ले सकते थे।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, any long outstanding dispute of this nature would, in the ordinary course, be always welcome. But, unfortunately, the facts of the case as they are before us give us an inevitable feeling that this treaty is all to the disadvantage of this country. The progress and the developmental programmes will be retarded and it is all to the advantage of Pakistan. It would be for the hon. Minister here to convince us how this treaty is fair and equitable and how this country has not yielded too much to Pakistan. I shall convey through you to the Government that

the general feeling, at least in my part of the country, particularly in Rajasthan, is that Rajasthan has been very badly let down in this treaty. Not only that. I think I am quite right when I say that this is the general feeling all over the country. If you were to look at the newspaper comments, you will find that when facts of the treaty were made known to this country, all the leading newspapers of this country made adverse comments. I will only read a few of the comments from those leading papers to show how they have felt after examining the various aspects of this treaty.

Here is a comment from *The Hindu* which says:

"New Delhi would recall how step by step India was making concession after concession as the negotiations progressed during the last ten years."

This is how *The Hindu* has summed it up. It further says:

"Bad luck had dogged India right from the partition which gave Pakistan the bulk of the developed irrigation system of the Indus basin. The World Bank's 1954 proposals which have been incorporated in the present treaty...." and so on.

The Times of India says in its comment:

"Almost on every major point in dispute, India has yielded to Pakistan's wishes often at the cost of its own interests."

The Eastern Economists and the Commerce have also made similar comments. I will not go further into all these various comments made by the various newspapers. Let us see how the facts stand as they are and let us examine them on the floor of the House on the merits of the case.

When the most unfortunate event of partition came and this country

was divided into India and Pakistan, I think it was clearly understood—it should be clearly understood—that all the consequences which flow from the partition will have to be taken by both the countries. At the time of partition or immediately after partition, Pakistan never raised this question. The only question raised in 1948 when we had signed certain inter-dominion agreements was—all that Pakistan wanted was—that the water which was being supplied from India from those canals should not be stopped straightway, immediately and that they should be allowed some time for it. Nothing beyond that came up. They only wanted that we should not withdraw the water straightway and immediately, and that they should be allowed time so that they could make alternative arrangements.

It is perfectly correct. From the viewpoint of human considerations and from the viewpoint of the fact that we wanted to treat Pakistan as a friendly country, we should have conceded that. We did concede that. It was agreed that they would make certain payments to us and the water would be permitted to go to Pakistan till they made alternative arrangements. As a matter of fact, Pakistan was shrewd enough; they started digging certain link canals, but soon after, when they found that India would yield to pressure, they would not complete the canals they started digging. They started negotiating, trying to get the best out of this country.

I would like to put a straight question to the hon. Minister. When the country was partitioned, was there any obligation on our part not to develop our resources, which were within this country? Was there any embargo on that? We were well within our rights to draw water from the rivers to develop our resources and to do what we can. The only question that could have been asked was, to give an opportunity to Pakistan, so that Pakistan may be able to make certain alternative arrangements for the water

which was being given to Pakistan. Nothing beyond that. Even the question of payment never arose. No payment was demanded when they started digging those canals. What is the justification for any payment for these canals?

15.52 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO in the Chair]

As things developed, they went on making their demands bigger and bigger, being as unreasonable as they possibly can. We are for very friendly relations with Pakistan. It has been the effort of this House to create a climate for very friendly relations, but there is another aspect to the whole question. I wish our Government takes note of the feeling in this country in regard to that other aspect. It is not only by being over-generous that you can create a friendly feeling. You must be a strong and firm Government. You must create a feeling on that side that all reasonable demands would be considered, but nothing beyond the reasonable demands. It is not that our over-generousness should be at the cost of our own people and at the cost of the development of this country.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have just started, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Only 10 minutes are allowed for each Member.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I cannot discuss this problem in 10 minutes; it is impossible.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): More time may be given to Rajasthan.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We are almost reducing this Parliament to a fun....

Mr. Chairman: The time allotted for this motion is 2 hours. The

[Mr. Chairman]

Speaker has said that 10 minutes should be given to each Member, except Shri Asoka Mehta.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I withdraw every word I have said; I am not prepared to be curbed down like this in such an important matter. I am very sorry if the Speaker has made such a decision. If the Speaker was here, I would have argued with him.

Mr. Chairman: I am surprised the hon. Member is losing his temper.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The House should not be treated like this in this matter. You can either extend the time or....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should respect the ruling of the Chair. He may take 2 more minutes.

Shri Vajpayee: Is it not open to the House to extend the time?

Mr. Chairman: The debate will go on till 6.

Shri Mahanty: When time was allotted for this motion, we wanted more time and the Speaker said he would kindly consider the question of extension of time. What has happened to that?

Mr. Chairman: The Speaker has said that the debate will continue till 6 P.M.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If you can allow me another 10 minutes, I shall continue.

Mr. Chairman: I cannot make an exception in favour of a single Member.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, he represents Rajasthan, which has been badly affected. With the general agreement of the House, he may be given some extra time.

Mr. Chairman: He may take 5 minutes more.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I shall be as brief as possible. This friendly approach does not mean all that. I wish it is clearly understood by them; it does no good to anybody. I will not be able to deal with all the important points; I will come to the brass-tacks of this question.

I shall draw the pointed attention of the House to two important matters. Here on the floor of this House, the Minister for Irrigation time and again told us that the attitude of the Government of India clearly is that not a drop of water will be given to Pakistan beyond 1962. I will read what Shri S. K. Patil said:

"There is, however, a limit to our patience. India will not wait indefinitely for a settlement, ignoring the needs of her people."

Asked which Government has told Pakistan and the World Bank the limits to which India is ready to go, he said:

"I do not know what those limits are, whether in regard to payment or in regard to time factor. So far as the time factor is concerned, I have made it clear that 1962 is the dead-line so far as India can wait for the replacement of these withdrawals."

Now we go to 1970. What does it mean? It means definitely a loss of Rs. 100 crores per year, because of this agreement. Here the Planning Commission has just given a directive that we should so execute and implement our Plans that those Plans are not staggered and we get quicker return. What will happen in this case? There will be no return for 10 years. What is the use of wasting Rs. 60 crores and they are staggered over 10 years. We are acting against our own advice and principle, at the cost of our own people.

There is another point where we are severely affected. Through the treaty we are losing 5 million acre-feet of water. There is such a great potential in Rajasthan. Let the Minister deny that we cannot possibly draw 5 million acre-feet of water from Chenab and that will not help the country perpetually. This will mean another perpetual loss to the country to the extent of about Rs. 70 crores to Rs. 80 crores per year. This is the implication of this treaty.

I also want to know what is the justification of this figure of Rs. 83 crores? How has this figure been arrived at? As I said in the beginning, there was no justification. Even if you agree to any figure, it should not have been in sterling. We know our difficulties about foreign exchange. We could have come to certain agreements and provided them cement and so many other things.

Last but not the least is, what have we got out of it? What goodwill has come out of the friendship we have generated? Immediately after this treaty was signed, we find the President of Pakistan talking about the physical possession of the upper reaches of these rivers. It is really most disappointing, if we have generated this sort of goodwill that the President of Pakistan talks of the upper reaches of these rivers. I could have understood all these sacrifices if we had, through this treaty, solved also the Kashmir problem. The only trouble about Kashmir was, because the rivers flow from Kashmir and through this country, Pakistan was in a difficult position about that. So, if they are assured of their developmental projects and of their irrigation, Kashmir ceases to be a problem. Has Kashmir ceased to be a problem? Rajasthan is part of this country and it is not that I am here ventilating the grievances of Rajasthan. Rajasthan is already a surplus State and with its canal, we want people from all

over the country to come and settle there. We would have been very happy to make these sacrifices if the Kashmir problem was solved because of this. But we do not see anything of that kind. The Pakistan President says, no useful purpose will be served by his coming to India and meeting our Prime Minister for discussing the Kashmir problem. I simply cannot understand it.

Sir, I think this treaty has been all to our disadvantage.

16 hrs.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Mr. Chairman, we have to consider the treaty, the terms of the treaty, the contents of the agreement as also the context in which it has been finalised. As far as the terms of the treaty are concerned, it is obvious, as has been very well and very eloquently pointed out by the previous speaker, and as he read out extracts from the opinions expressed by the leading newspapers in the country, there is not a single newspaper in India which has favourably reviewed the terms of that treaty; not only that, the words used by the newspapers are sometimes stronger, and they have been surcharged with the same kind of emotion that was rightly expressed here by the Member who comes from Rajasthan. This sort of feeling is there because we have, after 10 or 12 years of negotiation, agreed to terms which cannot not only be acclaimed but which cannot be justified as fair.

The suggestion was that western rivers should go to Pakistan and the eastern rivers should come to India. If that was the suggestion, it would mean the distribution of 75 per cent of the Indus basin waters to Pakistan and 25 per cent to us. But in the treaty it is 4:1, that is to say, 80 per cent goes to Pakistan and 20 per cent comes to India.

The Indus basin water irrigation system is the largest irrigation system connected with any single system of

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

rivers in the world, and it is a peculiar system, because the entire system was developed without reservoirs and other things being built up and it was organised in accordance with the run of the river. Now, nature and, up to a point man, seemed to have conspired against India. Pakistan has had remarkable advantages against us. The *per capita* use of irrigation facilities today is $3\frac{1}{2}$ times in Pakistan to that in India. Now this needs to be corrected. What will happen under the treaty?

We are happy, at least I am happy, that there are International organisations and friendly governments in the world that are going to help Pakistan to develop these reservoirs. We are happy that these resources are going to be developed. I was surprised that some Communist journals criticised me when I raised this question on the floor of the House the other day and they said "Shri Asoka Mehta should have denounced the part that the World Bank has played on this". I do not know what it means. The World Bank has facilitated the solving of this problem; whether that solution is wholly acceptable to us or not is a different matter. I do not think we gain anything by denouncing those who try to play a friendly role. But the point is that with their efforts, with their co-operation and with their assistance Pakistan will be able to develop the resources and a lot of surplus will continue to flow into the sea. The surplus there will be, because Pakistan is a surplus area today, and Pakistan will continue to be a surplus area. After the distribution of waters under this treaty Pakistan will permit very valuable water to flow into the seas, even after the fullest of development. We, after the fullest of development, will always be short. We have larger irrigable areas and our supplies of water are not adequate. Pakistan has more water than its irrigable area. I can give you the figures, they are there, but I do not want to take your time.

Therefore, it is a peculiar position and this position is being trotted out,

as has been pointed out, by our agreeing to hold our hands, to put off our claims for 10 or 15 years more and by paying a large amount of money. A large amount of money is being paid against which only a small sum is adjusted, dues by Pakistan for the waters we have spared. Barring those Rs. 6 crores, which will be set off against this claim of Rs. 83 crores, the other debts have not been settled. The problem of Kashmir, of course, is very important. But if financial payments are to be made—that was the point that I was making—if huge financial payments are to be made, surely one should take into consideration the obligation that the other side owes to us. This is a peculiar arrangement wherein the other side's obligations are not brought into the focus at all and unilaterally we come forward to make significant concessions.

As there are many speakers, I am not going into the details; you have been kind enough to say that I can take a little more time, but I do not want to encroach upon the valuable time of others and so within the time allotted to me I will immediately turn to the main problem. The solution of the canal water problem, we thought, was a part of the greater effort, the general effort that was being made by the leaders of the two countries to bring about better relations between the two countries. Firstly, the frontier question, the rectification of the frontier question was brought out. Then certain economic and financial payments were sought to be solved, and we thought here is a step taken towards the solution of the canal water problem which will make it possible for the two countries to come together. The President of Pakistan was advocating even common defence arrangements and there were distinguished countrymen of ours, like my friend, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan, who felt that our country should respond to that suggestion. I believe that Shri Rajaji also wanted that we should respond to that appeal. Again, an atmosphere was being created where

we felt that even though we are fragmented, even though we are sundered about, here is a healing process whereby we will be able to come together, and what does it matter, it may be a price worth paying if the healing process is created. But on the morrow on the signing of the treaty, as my friend pointed out, the whole context has seemed to have changed radically. The whole history, as you know, of the claim made out by the Muslim League in the past is that a certain claim is put forward, the moment it is satisfied it is made an excuse or pretext for making further claims. This I have described in a book which I wrote some years ago called *The Communal Triangle*. Now this is a thin end of the wedge. Every concession becomes a thin end of the wedge. We thought that the context has changed. But what is it that we find?

Now it is said that though the western waters have been assigned to Pakistan, the source areas must be under Pakistan. Therefore, the President of Pakistan has told some foreign newspapers that the desilting operations have to be carried on. You cannot hope to have all the water resources that have been assigned to Pakistan until and unless Pakistan is permitted to carry on desilting operations and, therefore, the source areas must be in their hands.

From the western waters we are using only 0.75 per cent acre feet of water and we are entitled to use a further 0.75 per cent acre feet. That is all we will be able to draw from the western waters that have been assigned to them. From the eastern waters we are giving a considerable amount of water, though the waters in principle are assigned to us.

Now we are faced with this new problem that the Kashmir dispute, instead of getting settled, instead of the solution of the canal waters problem leading us, helping us towards the easing of the tensions in that area, have really aggravated the situation. I think the hon. Member who spoke

before me was quite right when he said that the whole atmosphere in the country has been expecting some kind of understanding with Pakistan. We are prepared to make sacrifices, we would stand by whatever concessions the Government feels necessary to make provided the Government can show the returns, that a different spirit, a different atmosphere and a different response has been created. Surely, the Government cannot take advantage of this spirit of accommodation and goodwill on our side in order to feed the fires on the other side. And that is precisely what has been happening.

If the context had been right, then probably we would have accepted it even if it is not equitable, even if we feel on merit a better treaty should have been negotiated. When the treaty was under negotiation many of us remained quiet, many of us refrained from raising questions which were very relevant, because we felt that perhaps through the instrumentality of this treaty, though we have been fragmented and sundered apart, may be slowly we may be brought together, not as part of one single country or one single government but two countries that are developing the habit of working together in co-operation and harmony.

That was the hope. That was the expectation. These expectations have been belied. Surely, the Government of India had far more information. They had or they ought to have their hand on the pulse of realities in Pakistan. Knowingly if they did this then here is a price which has been paid and in return we are only confronted with more difficult, almost a menacing situation. Therefore I believe that Shri Mahanty was quite right when he said that we have not so much to seek information or any kind of explanation from the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power. The information that we have to seek is from the hon. Prime Minister because given the right kind of context many of us here would have

[Shri Asoka Mehta] said that the hon. Minister has done a very fine job because that is in the larger context. But now that the context has proved to be wholly inhospitable to us, I do not know what the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power will be able to tell us. He will have to say that this is a one-sided treaty. It was entered into for a certain purpose and that purpose has not been achieved.

I am surprised that in spite of the assurance given by the hon. Minister that the hon. Prime Minister will be here to speak, he is not here. He should have been here because, as Shri Mathur has very rightly pointed out, here is an issue on which the entire country is deeply and profoundly agitated. It is a kind of second partition which we are experiencing. It is a kind of reopening all the wounds that we had hoped had started healing. This is being done again with the signature of our hon. Prime Minister.

That happened in 1947 with regard to partition without understanding, realising and making sure that it will not lead to carnage on all sides. People are entitled to make one mistake, but we are making far-reaching concessions and do not assure ourselves that those concessions are going to bring the desired results. Surely no Government is entitled to make mistakes twice. That is why the country is deeply and profoundly agitated. I can understand the feeling in this House that to try to dispose of a matter of this kind in two hours is not allowing this House to reflect fully and adequately the feelings of the people in this country. The newspapers have done it, but it is the privilege of this House to be wholly and fully reflective of the feelings in the country. In the limited time that has been given to us that cannot be done. I think a lot more time is to be given. We need to go into this affair more fully. We need the presence of the hon. Prime Minister here. Against all these handicaps all that one could say is that on this matter the country feels that

it has not been given the leadership. I would say that the country has been let down by those whom the country had been accustomed to trust.

Shri A. C. Guha: Mr. Chairman, Sir, an agreement of this nature cannot be hundred per cent acceptable to any side and the country and the House would naturally be prepared to accept a deal which would at least be fair to India and fair also to the other country. The country has been deeply disappointed. There is a feeling that whenever we have been negotiating any agreement with Pakistan the interests of the country have been sacrificed, perhaps with an over-anxiety on our part to placate Pakistan.

Shri Asoka Mehta has referred to partition and said that that was the first mistake and this is the second mistake. But in between there have been other agreements also with Pakistan in which the interests of India and Indian citizen were not properly protected. I shall come to them later on.

16.15 hrs.

[**SHRI HEDA** in the Chair]

The Indus basin covers a wide area. 26 million acres of irrigable land are in India and 39 million acres of irrigable land lie in Pakistan. Out of the 26 million acres of land in India only 19 per cent have got irrigation facilities, but in Pakistan out of the 39 million acres of land 54 per cent already have got irrigation facilities. In any agreement regarding the waters of the Indus basin for irrigation this point should have been taken into consideration. The proportion of the land in the two countries is three-fifths and two-fifths. Three-fifths of the total area lies in Pakistan and two-fifths in India.

Again, of the three-fifths in Pakistan, 54 per cent have already got irrigation facilities, but only 19 per cent of the two-fifths area in India have got irrigation facilities. In any case of the total area of 64 million acres of land

in the Indus basin, on the basis of land which India possesses India should have got at least 40 per cent of the waters of the Indus basin, but under the treaty only 20 per cent of the Indus basin water will flow into India and 80 per cent will go to Pakistan. This is a serious mistake in the agreement. There is a relevant question to ask, namely, whether Pakistan will need that 80 per cent water or whether Pakistan will have the capacity to utilise that 80 per cent water.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It will flow into the sea.

Shri A. C. Guha: The two previous speakers have stated that this very important and useful water will flow into the sea and go for no purpose whereas in India several important schemes will have to be abandoned at least for years.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Not for years but for all time because we have no water and Rajasthan will have to go without water.

Shri A. C. Guha: About Rajasthan I think Shri Mathur has given vent to the passion and feeling of frustration in Rajasthan. I do not know whether the negotiating authorities on behalf of India had any consideration about the Rajasthan Canal and the development programmes of Rajasthan. Moreover, I think some important projects in Himachal Pradesh based on the Chenab River have also to be abandoned. I do not know whether the Government have any idea as to how to carry out these development works without the water which will flow by the Chenab through Himachal Pradesh.

From every point of view, from the point of view of our requirements and the requirements of Pakistan, this deal has been quite unfair to India and has been over-generous to Pakistan. The more regrettable thing is that waters which India would need

badly would be allowed to flow into the sea unutilised and yet we shall be denied the opportunity of developing our own land with that water.

Another thing is about the payment. Pakistan will get grants and not loans to the tune of about Rs. 400 crores. They will require about Rs. 450 crores to build their link canals. India will also require over Rs. 100 crores to build her link canals, but we shall get only Rs. 30 crores and that too not as grants but as loans.

An Hon. Member: Rs. 28 crores.

Shri A. C. Guha: Yes Rs. 28 crores or to be precise about Rs. 27 crores—Rs. 15 crores and Rs. 12 crores from the United States and from the World Bank respectively—but not as grants, but as loans. Of course, that depends on the generosity of the other countries. If they give grants to Pakistan and not to us, we have nothing to dispute. But why should India have agreed to make a payment of Rs. 83 crores to Pakistan without at least settling our financial dispute with Pakistan and that too in sterling? As has been suggested, if at all this Rs. 83 crores has to be paid, it should have been paid in kind or at least in rupee and not in sterling. Considering the very desperate foreign exchange position of India, it was the height of folly to agree that Rs. 83 crores would be given to Pakistan in sterling at the rate of Rs. 8.3 crores every year.

As I have stated, in most of the agreements with Pakistan, the interests of Indian citizens and the Indian nation have not been properly protected by the negotiating party on behalf of India.

In this connection, I should also refer to the Agreement which is known as the Nehru-Noon Agreement. I think yesterday, there was a debate in the West Bengal Assembly and the Chief Minister has stated that it was not consulted and his Government also was not consulted while the Government of India agreed to hand over Berubari

[Shri A. C. Guha]

to Pakistan. In West Bengal there is unanimous opposition of Berubari. Why this anxiety in every case? Starting from the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement in 1950, in every agreement we have found that the Indian interests have been sacrificed to placate Pakistan. With what result? Has Pakistan responded in any friendly manner? Have we got any friendly response from Pakistan? If Pakistan was in a mood to consider India's case in a friendly manner, we may have agreed to make some sacrifice. Why should we make all these sacrifices to placate Pakistan when Pakistan is not in a mood to be on friendly terms with India.

Before concluding, I should refer to another matter. There are some rivers on the eastern side also. What arrangements have been made about the development of the waters of these rivers? I think from the Karnafuli project, certain portions of Indian territory are going to be inundated. India has agreed. What will we get in return for that generosity? We are not getting anything out of that. I do not know whether there is an agreement for the supply of any power . . .

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Yes.

Shri A. C. Guha: If there is some agreement, will that be commensurate to the loss in the area that would be inundated by the Karnafuli project? There are other rivers also on the eastern side. What would be done about the development of those rivers? I should refer at least to one river which flows in Tripura and Cachar. I just forget the name of that river. My hon. friend Shri Hathi may give the name. That river is also in dispute. Without utilising the waters of that river, there cannot be any development in Tripura and Cachar. Before coming to any settlement on any single point, I think all these points should have also been considered.

We have been supplying water to Pakistan for the last twelve years.

Instead of 10 years, we are going to extend the period to 25 years. Already 12 years have elapsed. Another 10 years are agreed upon. Another extension of 3 years has also been agreed upon by this treaty. I am sure Pakistan will take advantage of that period of 3 years also. I am also doubtful whether Pakistan will make payment for these three years as stipulated in the treaty, because...

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That would be made by the World Bank. That is the responsibility of the World Bank.

Shri A. C. Guha: Yes, I am sorry. That would be paid by the Indus Basin Commission. That would not come out of Pakistan's funds. I am sorry. That amount, we shall get. It is not a question of money. It is a question of water. For three years, water will flow into Pakistan and perhaps flow into the Arabian sea and will not be available for development work in India. For 25 years we have agreed to allow the waters of the Indus Basin to flow into Pakistan, taking only 20 per cent of the water for us after 25 years. Even within this period of 25 years, we must get very much less than our requirements for development of the Indus basin territories. I think the Government should take into consideration the feeling in the country before coming to any agreement.

It is the privilege of the executive to come to international agreements. There is no dispute about that. The executive may say that they have considered it right. That may be the attitude of a totalitarian government, a totalitarian executive. The executive of this country is responsible to this Parliament. As a democratic authority they must take into consideration the opinion and the feeling of the country and this House before coming to any agreement of this nature. I do not mean previous approval of the House. I mean only a proper assessment of the feeling. Repeatedly there have been mistakes.

Repeatedly the interests of India and Indian citizens and the Indian nation have been sacrificed to placate Pakistan. I hope similar mistakes will not be done in future.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput): Sir, this agreement with our neighbour raises profound emotions and I am, therefore, not surprised to find my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, for whom I have great respect, expressing himself so strongly. I have given considerable thought to this question, especially as criticisms of this Treaty have appeared in numerous papers. But, after having given considerable thought to this question, I must point out categorically to my colleagues here in this House that we have reached an agreement on terms which only a farsighted Government could have accepted. I know that I will be raising a great deal of controversy. But, I should like, with your permission, to ask this House to consider this problem in its proper perspective.

In 1948, we enunciated the doctrine that while, undoubtedly, we were in physical possession of all these rivers, we were going to try for an equitable settlement. In 1954, when Shri Nanda was the Minister for Irrigation and Power, he had also pointed out that certain proposals of the World Bank were before us and that these were to be considered. I should like, with your permission, to go into certain aspects of this agreement and then consider the other political issues which are linked with it. I want to separate this agreement from the other political issues because it is necessary to find out how far this is really in the interests of our country before we decide whether it will contribute to a greater amount of understanding with Pakistan or not.

What are the terms of the Agreement? The three eastern rivers which in 1947 irrigated about 4 million acres in Pakistan and 5 million acres in India, will, as a result of this treaty be used exclusively by India.

In another few years, we will have the opportunity of irrigating 15 million acres in India. In order to compensate for this loss of 4 million acres in Pakistan, it was suggested by us that we should have certain replacement works constructed in Pakistan. The cost of these replacement works were worked out by our Indian Engineers and it was put at about Rs. 83.3 crores. This would have been considered to be a reasonable term. As one realises, the Government of Pakistan was not willing to consider even this term. In 1959, considerable difficulties faced our Government when this question was taken up for consideration. Indeed, but for the fact that the World Bank played an active part, and a dynamic part at that, we would not have had any agreement at all.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Why did they?

Dr. Krishnaswami: I shall tell you, because it is necessary for you to know. I know that the World Bank is a *bête-noire* to certain political parties. But, that is neither here nor there. We have to consider this question from a detached point of view. I shall stand or fall by the views that I express on this question.

I should like to point out that but for the fact that the World Bank intervened in this matter, it would not have been possible to reach any sort of agreement. Let me proceed with the other aspect of the case.

Let us remember that most of these canals were developed when Pakistan was part of undivided India. That was why the bulk of the western rivers really flowed into the territory of Pakistan. The political partition brought in its wake certain difficulties and certain strange consequences. Even in 1947 we realised that about 10 lakh acres were being irrigated by the western rivers. We have taken care to see that we should have another 7 lakh acres at least irrigated by these western rivers and the rest being used by Pakistan.

In any agreement there can always

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

be defectus. But, I do want to say that this agreement has certainly safeguarded our interests to a very large extent. Whether it will lead to greater understanding with Pakistan or not is a debatable matter. But, I do want to point out that but for this agreement had been reached, we would still have had a stalemate for a considerable time. I know and I respect the views of my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur very much, who has today spoken with considerable emotion. But, I would like him to consider the positive gains that have accrued from this agreement. I proceed on the assumption that the terms of the agreement would be observed. What are the benefits that would accrue to our country? As I pointed out, we will have increased the acreage from the eastern rivers from 5 to 15 million acres. Indeed, an increase of 4 million acres in our country would lead to increase in income of Rs. 100 crores. This is also a factor which we must take into account.

Now, let me deal with the other point as to why the World Bank came in. Unless we agreed to the development of the Indus basin, it would not have been possible for any sort of agreement to have been achieved which would lead to a proper and equitable sharing of the waters. The old-fashioned attitude of saying that just because we are in physical possession of the rivers, it is open to us to make other countries deserts, does not appeal to me, and do not think even sound international lawyers would ever agree or accept this approach.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: Who says so? India has never taken up that attitude?

Dr. Krishnaswami: That is why I say that in 1948 the logical attitude was adopted that we should have an equitable solution.

Shri Tangamani: Forty-six per cent of the water is still falling in the Arabian sea.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We should allow them time only for the replacement. The question of payment was never there. This is an idea which was born later on.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member had his opportunity.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He is explaining. I made the point because he is wanting to convince us.

Dr. Krishnaswami: Whether I succeed in convincing my hon. friend Shri Mathur or not, I should certainly make my point clear so that he and others in the country may understand what I am driving at.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Let me assure you that I am amenable to arguments from you.

Dr. Krishnaswami: I am very much flattered. What I am suggesting to my friend with great respect is that we agreed that there should be a replacement to compensate for this loss of 40 lakh acres which were already under cultivation in Pakistan, and it would not have been equitable on our part to have said that we were not going to construct some replacement works. The question which ought to be asked is: who determined the cost? The cost was determined entirely by Indian engineers, and it was their estimate that was really accepted ultimately by the World Bank and the Government of Pakistan.

This is a very difficult agreement to have been reached. I know that if all aspects of this agreement had been placed in their proper perspective, including the role played by the World Bank, probably many distinguished citizens in our country would have had second thoughts on this agreement. In my judgment, it is a highly constructive agreement, for, next to the Marshall Plan, historically, this is the biggest international co-operative effort, and unlike the Marshall Plan the impetus has come not

from one country, but an internationally constituted organisation and through the dedicated efforts of a single person, the Vice-President of the World Bank. It requires a great deal of effort to get all these countries together to contribute, and may I add that along with the others, along with the politicians who played a part in this agreement, distinguished engineers of our country have also played a not inconsiderable part in having this agreement reached? There may be certain defects in certain details.

Shri Mahanty: May I ask him a question? What was the *locus standi* of the World Bank in a dispute between two sovereign countries?

Dr. Krishnaswami: The World Bank did not come here to settle any dispute. It came here to play a constructive role, and both the countries wanted it to play a constructive role. It was open to a sovereign State like India to reject the terms of the World Bank if it did not like them. It was open equally to Pakistan to reject them if it did not like them.

Shri Mahanty: Parliament never knew it.

Dr. Krishnaswami: Parliament was aware of many of these things, but if the hon. Member did not raise that issue at that stage, it was his fault. I certainly think that the World Bank really has had the opportunity to play this part, and I think we should certainly be glad that it did play this part.

There are certain other defects in this agreement to which I should have brought the attention of the House, but I do wish to point out that this agreement must be seen in its full perspective.

I am not for a moment suggesting that we should immediately trust any Government merely because this agreement has been signed, but the possibilities of a better future have

been opened up as a result of this agreement. We may have many tough problems in the near future, but it is my hope that as a result of this agreement the two countries may try to come together, so that both of us may be united in the hour of crisis when we have to meet some other peril on the northern border—and it might be necessary for us to be really united in order to meet the new menace that is facing us on the northern border. But I do wish to point out that in all these agreements, nothing will be satisfactory to any one nation. It is perfectly true that if we had come to an agreement earlier, if we had more reasonable men in Pakistan to really have this thing done, the World Bank need not have come into the picture, but the World Bank, by having come and made the necessary contributions, never mind whether it is to any particular country or not, has made it possible for this great region, and I consider this a great region, consisting of these two countries, to really have a fairly equitable and proper sharing of the rivers.

I venture to think in having initiated this discussion we have done a wise thing, but I also wish to express the hope that we may be given more time when the Supplementary Demand for Grant comes in, so that we may go more into the details of the Indus Waters Treaty, discuss some of the limitations that attach to it, and express our views on them in a categorical manner.

श्री बजाराज सिंह: सभापति महोदय, डा० कृष्णस्वामी के बहुत सुन्दर व्याख्यान को अभी मैं ने सुना है। मुझे दुःख है कि मैं डा० कृष्णस्वामी के विचारों से सहमत नहीं हो सकता इस लिए नहीं कि मैं पाकितान से दोस्ती और अच्छे सम्बंध नहीं चाहता। मैं तो चाहूँगा कि पाकितान से ही नहीं दुनिया के हर एक राष्ट्र से हिन्दुस्तान के सम्बन्ध बहुत मजबूत और मतीपूर्ण हों। लेकिन जब

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

मंत्रीपूर्ण और मधुर सम्बन्धों की बात कही जाती है तो हमें यह भी याद रखना चाहिये कि वह सम्बन्ध अपने देश की प्रतिष्ठा और इज्जत को बेच कर नहीं कायम रखते जा सकते। मुझे लगता है कि यह जो इंडस ट्रीटी पाकिस्तान के साथ सम्पन्न हुई है उस के द्वारा देश की प्रतिष्ठा को खत्म किया गया है और हिन्दुस्तान की इज्जत को बेचा गया है।

सभापति महोदय, तथ्य आपके सामने आ गये हैं और यह सारा पता लग गया है कि आखिर देश का कितना इससे नुकसान होने वाला है और जब यह नुकसान की बात आती है तो हमें उस की सारी पृष्ठ भूमि में जाना पड़ेगा। क्या कानूनी हमारे ऊपर कोई जिम्मेदारी थी इस प्रकार के काम के करने की क्या हमारा कोई इस तरह का उत्तरदायित्व था कि हम पाकिस्तान को यह पानी दें या पाकिस्तान का यह हक था कि वह हम से यह पानी ले सकेगा। आखिर इस में सबसे पहले तो हमें हिन्दुस्तान के बंटवारे की बात को सोचना चाहिये। जिन लोगों ने बंटवारे की बात कहीं जो लोग बार बार यह कहते रहे कि यह उन की जिम्मेदारी थी वह देख लेते कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बंटवारे के बाद क्या उस के नतीजे होंगे यह एक नतीजा उसी में से निकलने वाला था। मुझे खतरा है कि इस संघ के होने के बाद पाकिस्तान की तरफ से दूसरी मांगें भी पेश की जा सकती हैं और जिसकी कि तरफ कुछ इशारा आज उस बयान से दिया लगता है जोकि रेलवे मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है। भविष्य में चल कर कौरीडर्स देने की बात कहीं जा सकती है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहना कि हम किसी देश को रेगिस्तान नहीं बना सकते, बहुत मुन्दर बात है लेकिन किसी देश को रेगिस्तान बनाने से पहले उस की तरफ बहबूदी दिखाने और रेगिस्तान को हरा भरा बनाने और उसमें बाग बगैरह लगाने से पहले

हमें अपने देश के रेगिस्तान की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये कि हम अपने रेगिस्तान को हरा भरा बना सकते हैं, बाग और फल फूल बगैरह लगा सकते हैं कि नहीं। मुझे लगता है कि वहां रेगिस्तान का कोई सवाल नहीं था। अलबत्ता हमारे अपने देश में रेगिस्तान मौजूद हैं और इस में बाग लगाने की फसल लगाने की और पेड़ बगैरह लगाने की सरकार कोई कोशिश नहीं कर रही है। सरकार उस रेगिस्तान को हरा भरा बनाने की कोई कोशिश नहीं कर रही है।

पहले जब बल्ड बैंक वाले आये थे तो उन्होंने उस समय ६० करोड़ रुपये की बात कही थी जब कि अब ८३ करोड़ की बात होती है। ८३ करोड़ का जो यह पेमेंट का सवाल है तो यह बहुत तरीके से हो सकता था। यह रकम नकदी में न दी जाकर कमोडिटीज की शक्ल में दी जा सकती थी लेकिन हमें यह राशि पौंड स्टर्लिंग में चुकानी होगी। हम यह भलीभांति जानते हैं कि देश की विविध योजनाओं को चलाने के लिये हमें किस तरह से फौरेन एक्सचेंज की जरूरत है, किस तरीके से हम उसके लिये परेशान हैं और छोटे छोटे आइटम्स में कट कर रहे हैं। वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि हमारे देश में फौरेन एक्सचेंज की बड़ी दिक्कत है और जब ऐसी हालत है तो तब हम पाकिस्तान को यह ८३ करोड़ पौंड स्टर्लिंग में देंगे। यहीं नहीं पानी भी हमें पहले की अपेक्षा कम मिला करेगा। २० परसेंट मिलेगा जब कि हमें ४० परसेंट मिलना चाहिये। यह रकम हम रुपयों में दे सकते थे या अन्य चीजों की शक्ल में दे सकते थे लेकिन नहीं यह रकम हमें फौरेन एक्सचेंज में देनी होगी। जब हम इन सब चीजों पर विचार करते हैं तो इसी नतीजे पर पहुँचते हैं कि कोई भी समस्या हो, जगड़ा हो, पचड़ा हो, हमारी सरकार पाकिस्तान से दबना चाहती है, पाकिस्तान की जनता से नहीं, पाकिस्तान की जो एक व्यक्ति की हुक्मत है उससे दबना चाहती है। आखिर पाकिस्तान

में आज कौन सी हुक्मत कायम है? हमारे मित्र सरदार इकबाल सिंह ने अपने भाषण में एक बहुत सुन्दर चीज की तरफ इशारा किया है कि पाकिस्तान में आज तानाशाही राज है मिलेटरी डिक्टेटरशिप कायम है। कोई जनता का उसमें हिस्सा नहीं है। एक व्यक्ति का राज्य है। और उस एक व्यक्ति के राज्य में आज इस तरह की संधि होती है जोकि सन् १९७० तक लागू है तो तीन साल के बाद मौका मिलता है और कौन जानता है कि सन् १९७३ में पाकिस्तान की क्या शक्ति हो और उन की तरफ से कह दिया जाय कि वह यह संधि मानने को तैयार नहीं है तब कौन सी स्थिति आयेगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज १९६० में जो स्थिति है, १९७३ में भी वही स्थिति आ सकती है। सारे पूरे तेरह सालों की पूरी गड़बड़ी के बाद, अपनी पूरी कुर्बानियों के बाद, अपने खेतों को सूखा रखने के बाद और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को भूखा मारने के बाद, तेरह सालों के बाद फिर वही स्थिति आ सकती है, जो कि १९६० में है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का दिमाग क्या काम करता है, वह किस तरह की योजनायें बनाती है, किस तरह के निश्चय करती है। एक मिनिस्टर के बाद दूसरे मिनिस्टर ने, एक बयान के बाद दूसरे बयान में हमें यह कहा गया कि हम १९६२ के एक दिन बाद भी पाकिस्तान को पानी नहीं देंगे। अब एक दिन की बात नहीं हम पाकिस्तान को ग्यारह साल के लिये पानी दे रहे हैं। कोई निश्चय होना चाहिये, कोई निर्णय होना चाहिये, तो सरकार को उस पर हमेशा डटे रहना चाहिये मुझे दुख है कि सरकार किसी तरह से किसी निश्चय पर डटे रहना नहीं चाहती है।

सभापति महोदय, आपको मालूम है कि बेरुद्वाड़ी के सवाल पर देश में किस तरह की भावनायें जग रही हैं। मैं उस मसले को यहां नहीं लाना चाहता हूं, लेकिन मैं साफ

कहना चाहता हूं कि यह मसला बेरुद्वाड़ी से कई गुना बड़ा है और इस से हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों लोगों पर असर पड़ता है। मेरे मित्र, श्री अशोक मेहता ने ठीक कहा है कि पार्टीशन के समय जो कुछ हुआ, उसी तरह की समस्या हमारे सामने पैदा हो रही है। लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम पाकिस्तान की जनता से दोस्ती और समझूर सम्बन्ध नहीं चाहते हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि जो कुछ हो रहा है, उस के बाद भी क्या कोई इस तरह का इंडीकेशन, इस तरह का इशारा मिलता है कि पाकिस्तान की हुक्मत की तरफ से कि हमारे सम्बन्ध समझूर और मैत्रीपूर्ण रहेंगे? इस ट्रीटी के साइन करने के दूसरे दिन पाकिस्तान के प्रेजिडेंट महोदय कहते हैं कि अब वह हिस्सा भी उन के कब्जे में रहना चाहिए, जहां से वैस्टर्न रिजर्व बहते हैं। कल शायद यह कहा जायगा कि काश्मीर का हिस्सा भी, जो उन्होंने—तथा कथित आजाद काश्मीर सरकार ने गलत तरीके से, गैर कानूनी तरीके से अपने कब्जे में कर रखा है, उन के कब्जे में रहेगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस से मुल्क की प्रतिष्ठा को घक्का लगता है। इस से मुल्क की जनता का भविष्य अन्वकार में पड़ता है। इस तरह के एग्रीमेंट से मुल्क की जनता यह विश्वास नहीं करती है कि हमारी सरकार आज जो कुछ कह रही है, जो कुछ निर्णय कर रही है, वह उस पर अमल कर सकेगी।

यह एग्रीमेंट का हो गया है। उस दिन प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि अभी उस का रैटिफिकेशन नहीं हुआ है।

एह माननीय सबस्थः हो गया है।

श्री बजराज सिंह : रैटिफिकेशन हो गया है? खैर, अगर हो गया है, तो यह भी बड़े अफसोस की बात है। जब पार्लियामेंट बैठ रही है, तो उस को इस बात का मौका नहीं दिया जाता है कि वह

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

इस बारे में अपने विचारों को प्रकट करे । आखिर एक चुनी हुई पार्यामेंट की कुछ जिम्मेदारियां होती हैं । देश की जनता को इस बारे में अपनी राय देने का अधिकार होता है । मैं मानता हूं कि मूल्क की जनतंत्रीय सरकार एक निश्चय ले सकती है, लेकिन ख स तौर से जब पार्लियामेंट बैठी हो, उस वक्त ऐसे काम कर देना, जो कम से कम पार्लियामेंट के ज्ञान में तो होना चाहिये । उस को उस का इत्तम भी न कराना बड़ा ही दुर्भाग्य पूर्ण है । अगर वह रैटि-फ़िकेशन पार्लियामेंट के ज्ञान के बाद होता, उस को यह बताने के बाद होता कि हम यह करन जा रहे हैं, जिस के बाद यहां पर बहस होती और पता लग जाता कि इस विषय में विभिन्न रायें क्या हैं, तो अच्छा होता । लेकिन सिफ़र इसलिए कि हम पाकिस्तान के साथ मैत्री रखना चाहते हैं, ये सारी बातें की जा रही हैं ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इन सारी कुर्बानियों के बाद, अपने देश के करोड़ों लोगों को भूखा रखने के बाद अगर पाकिस्तान से दोस्ती सही मायनों में कायम रखी जा सकती है, तो मैं समझूँगा कि हम ने बड़ा काम किया है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह आशा निराशा में बदल जायगी, क्योंकि पाकिस्तान की जनता से दोस्ती करने की बात नहीं चलती है—कुछ आदमियों से दोस्ती रखने की बात चलती है । मैं समझता हूं कि पाकिस्तान की जनता दोस्ती चाहती है—जैसा कि हम समझते हैं कि ऐसा होना चाहिए, क्योंकि हमारा और उनका स्वन एक है, कल तक हम भाई भाई थे । एक गलत तरीके से देश का बटवारा हुआ है और इस लिए मैं समझता हूं कि दोनों देश यह चाहते हैं कि हम एक राष्ट्र थे, हम एक राष्ट्र बन कर रहे । लेकिन अगर उस के बावजूद पाकिस्तान की जनता यह चाहती है कि जो पानी अरब सागर में बह जायगा,

वह पानी हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को न मिल सके, जिन के खेत पानी के अभाव से सूखे रह जायेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह मानने वाली बात नहीं है । मैं नहीं समझता कि पाकिस्तान की जनता कभी भी यह चाह सकती है ।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस गलती के बाद सरकार प्रयत्न करेगी कि इस तरह की दूसरी गलतियां न हों और वह यह भी कोशिश करेगी कि जो एग्रीमेंट हो गया है, उस में भी अगर किसी तरह से अपने देश के फ़ायदे के लिए कुछ किया जा सकता है, तो वह तरीका भी अस्तित्वार करे ।

डा० कृष्ण स्वामी ने बड़े जोर के साथ बल्ड बैंक के बारे में कहा । अगर बल्ड बैंक एक दानी संगठन हो गया है, तो जो दृढ़ करोड़ रुपए हम ने पौंड स्टर्लिंग में देना है, उस के बारे में हम आशा करेंगे कि वह रुपया भीख की तरह नहीं, न्याय के आधारा पर बैंक की तरफ से आये, अगर आ सकता है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह बात नहीं हो सकती है । जों भी हो, मैं मानता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार इस बड़ी गलती के लिए जिम्मेदार है और उस को हिन्दुस्तान के भविष्य की पीढ़ियों के प्रति इस गलती के लिए उत्तरदायी बनना पड़ेगा । मैं आशा करता हूं कि भविष्य में इस तरह की गलतियां नहीं होंगी और कम से कम १६७१ के बाद एक दिन के लिए भी पाकिस्तान को पानी नहीं दिया जायगा ।

Shri Tangamani: The Indus Waters Treaty of 1960 which was signed by our Prime Minister and the President of Pakistan at Karachi on the 19th September, 1960, has evoked considerable interest. Many speakers have already referred to the comments of the newspapers in this country. Particularly, the comments in this country have been critical, and even those

papers which have welcomed this treaty have given only their qualified support. But unlike this, we find that the newspapers in Pakistan have generally welcomed the treaty with all its implications.

I would like to say that the Parliament here was in session till the 9th September, 1960. This treaty was entered into on the 19th September, 1960. Surely, it would have been possible for Government to place before us at least the main purport of this treaty. They could have at least indicated certain provisions and taken into confidence the State Governments concerned, and also the Members of this House as to how it is going to affect us. Assuming that this House could not be taken into confidence, at least, the leaders of the recognised all-India parties could have been consulted, before such a treaty was entered into. I do not say that the Government of India have no right to enter into a treaty with a foreign country and ratify it even without referring it to Parliament. But I submit that in future, the practice that I have suggested would be a very salutary one.

As the House is very well aware, there have been prolonged negotiations ever since 1948 over the sharing of these waters. A formula was suggested by the World Bank in the year 1954. These are the elements of the World Bank's proposals:

- "(a) The waters of the three Eastern Rivers (Ravi, Beas and Sutlej) should be for the use of India;
- (b) the waters of the three Western Rivers (Indus, Jhelum and Chenab) should be for the use of Pakistan;
- (c) there should be a Transition Period, during which Pakistan would construct a system of link canals to transfer water from the Western Rivers to replace the irrigation uses in Pakistan hitherto

met from the Eastern Rivers; and

- (d) India should pay the cost of constructing these replacement link canals".

Originally, this transition period, as suggested by the World Bank, was five years, but today it has become ten plus three years.

Coming to the treaty itself, I do not think anyone will have any word to say against the preamble. The preamble to the treaty recognises the need for fixing and delimiting in a spirit of goodwill and friendship the rights and obligations of the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan concerning the use of the waters of the Indus rivers system.

Because of shortage of time, I shall rush through certain points, without developing them. One point which I would like to mention in the beginning itself is that the World Bank did take interest, and the interest can be seen from the fact that simultaneously with the signing of the Indus Waters Treaty, an international financial agreement was also executed in Karachi by representatives of the Governments of Australia, Canada, Germany, New Zealand, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States, and of the World Bank. I am quoting this from a World Bank Release which says:

"This Agreement creates an Indus Basin Development Fund of almost \$900 million to finance the construction of irrigation and other works in Pakistan consequential on the Treaty settlement".

Now, what are the main points in this treaty? Firstly, we are going to contribute Rs. 83 crores. I believe the original estimate of the World Bank came up to only Rs. 61 crores. Already, a supplementary Demand is before this House for over Rs. 8.25 crores. Secondly, we shall go on giv-

[Shri Tangamani]

ing the wate.s from Sutlej, Beas and Ravi for ten years, which is the transition period; and these ten years which commence from 1st April, 1960 may be extended for another three years at the request of Pakistan, if not beyond 1973. Thirdly, the total waters of the Indus syetm will be distributed in the ratio of 80:20 between Pakistan and India. Fourthiy, the western rivers of Indus, Jhelum and Chenab are assigned to Pakistan and the three eastern rivers of Ravi, Beas and Sutlej to India.

There are certain points which have been left out. I would like to mention them briefly. First, I would like to say taht there has not been give and take. It has been more of 'give'. Certain outstanding issues like the canal waters dues have not been settled. The outstanding partition debts are yet to be settled, in spite of the talks our Finance Minister has had with the Finance Minister of Pakistan. The Kashmir issue is still pending. We can have flood control facilities only if it does not affect Pakistan. The proposal for a dam over Chenab has been dropped. The Mangla Dam work proceeds in 'Azad' Kashmir. The status of 'Azad' Kashmir is still in the balance. Pakistan expects Rs. 300 crores for its development works. We give Rs. 83 and odd crores for the purpose.

Here, I would like to give a brief quotation from what President Ayub Khan has stated in the *Foreign Affairs Quarterly* of July 1960. He is reported to have said:

"Pakistan has openly and unequivocally cast its lot with the West....We have shut ourselves off almost completely from the possibility of any major assistance from the Communist block. We do not believe in hunting with the hound and running with the hare. We wish to follow, and are following, a clear and unambiguous path....The English-speaking

world ought to feel a special responsibility to assist Pakistan. It is not a claim. It is in fact the dictate of history".

This is briefly the sentiment expressed by the President of Pakistan. This has been confirmed in his subsequent statements also. I do not want to judge the people of Pakistan from the pronouncements of the President of Pakistan. I am only indicating the trend of the present Government there and why the World Bank has taken special interest in the particular dispute.

Regarding Punjab, the hon. Member who initiated the discussion pointed out how Punjab will be affected as a result of this. Without going into details. I would say that the main problem, which was mentioned at the AICC in Chandigarh also, is the question of water-logging. Experts have stated that for meeting this, we require at least Rs. 50 crores. But what is it that we find? In the Third Plan, only a provision of Rs. 20 crores has been made. An acreage of 35 lakhs is already water-logged; 30 lakh acres are threatened and another 30 lakh acres are still in danger of being water-logged. Nearly 9 million acres of land are going to be water-logged. While the benefit which Punjab was getting is being taken away by this settlement, it is necessary that the attitude of Government must also so change that Punjab is given much more allocation than she is given for preventing water-logging.

Having said this, I would again state that this issue has got to be settled fairly. In the settlement now reached, more weightage is on one side without consequent benefits which ought to accrue to the other party.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): In the very short time at my disposal, I will merely confine myself to certain points without developing those. But before I begin, I have to quote from the November issue of *Bhagirath*, which

is a journal published by the Publications Division under the authority of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. This journal in its editorial under the caption 'A memorable agreement' has to say this, about the Canal Waters Treaty:

"India has agreed to concede 80 per cent of the waters of the Indus system to Pakistan and abandoned important projects on the Chenab in Himachal Pradesh, which could provide water for the development of additional areas in Rajasthan. She has given Pakistan altogether a quarter of a century to build replacement works. In addition, she has agreed to make a large financial contribution to Pakistan towards the cost of replacement works".

In another place it is stated that:

"This attitude of steady negotiations have lasted over more than a decade and called for considerable patience and sacrifice on the part of India and involved a heavy gift of money and water supply from our rivers for a further period of 10 years with both of which India could well do for herself in this crucial period of the growth of our economy."

This being the view of the official journal, the limited issue before us today is whether the unconscionable price that India has been made to pay for the doubtful commodity of good neighbourliness has been actuated by realism, whether we have been able to handle this affair in the spirit that we had expected or whether we had surrendered to outside pressure which could have been avoided.

Before I proceed to the next point I would like to invite the attention of the House—and also remind the hon. Prime Minister—to the statement he

made at a Press conference on May 14, 1959, commenting on the World Bank's proposal. He had said this at that point of time.

"Financially very big, and rather overwhelming to our thinking, and the period is rather long."

But, here we find that same overwhelming amount and that same long period in the treaty. We would like to be told for what purpose the Government of India had been made a party to this treaty and the country has been forced to accept a treaty in which an overwhelming financial commitment has been made and the period has been lengthened.

Then, there is another question; and that, according to me, is a very fundamental question. I have not time; I cannot go into the genesis of this. But before the World Bank came into the picture, I believe in 1952 or 1954, the Inter-Dominion Agreement between India and Pakistan which was signed in New Delhi on 4th April, 1948, was the basis. The issue in that treaty was very limited. I would invite your attention to that Inter-Dominion Agreement on Canal Waters, of 1948. In paragraph 2, the issues were specifically mentioned and limited. The issues were:

"East Punjab had revived the flow of water into these canals on certain conditions of which two are disputed by West Punjab."

It arises out of the contention in paragraph 1 which is the rate to be levied of seniorage charges for water and the other is the question of the capital cost of the Madhopur Head works and carrier channels to be taken into account.

I venture to submit that these two issues were limited. One was whether India was entitled to seniorage charges from West Punjab on account of the supply of water from our eastern

[Shri Mahanty]

rivers and the other was the cost of construction of the Madhopur Headworks.

But we find that in this treaty the scope has been much widened; and the seniorage charges—certainly it is not the engineers that can appreciate that problem and they had no business to dabble with these problems and they must have left it to jurists and lawyers and Prime Ministers—surrendered. Seniorage charges are connected with the claim of sovereignty. We had rightly claimed our sovereignty over the eastern rivers. Was it ever disputed? Was it ever disputed that India, juridically constituted as she was, had her full unfettered sovereign rights over the eastern rivers. Therefore, she had claimed seniorage charges. At that point of time, Pakistan insisted that the two issues be referred to the World Bank for interpretation; whether India was entitled to seniorage charges and whether she should pay the cost of the Madhopur Headworks.

At that point of time the Government of India boldly resisted this suggestion. The Government of India insisted that there was no case for interpretation of the agreement. Here what was necessary was implementation of but not interpretation. At this distance of time, I think, the World Court would have been the more appropriate body, it would have been the most judicial body and it could have gone into this dispute between India and Pakistan. It could have gone into the dispute between India and Pakistan. I wonder why the World Bank was entrusted with this job. It pains me to say. I hope the hon. Prime Minister will forgive me that never in the history of two sovereign nations were a group of commercial bankers entrusted with arbitrating upon such issues of great moment. Why was not this left to the World Court to determine? They could determine whether India was entitled to seniorage charges, whether India should be called upon to pay the construction cost of the Madhopur head-

works and carrier channels. Today we are made to pay Rs. 83 crores in Sterling, when our foreign exchange position is bad. I hope the hon. Prime Minister will tell us why it was in Sterling and not in Rupees.

17 hrs.

Again, I would ask whether the Government of India took this House into confidence before entrusting the World Bank with this job. I am going to be told that this appeared in the newspapers and if I did not take care of that it was not their responsibility. But may I say that in a parliamentary form of Government that we are experimenting in this country, the Government has to take Parliament into confidence at every stage. If we have not taken into account what has appeared in the newspapers, it is certainly no excuse for the Government for evading the issue.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Mahanty: Time being short, let me tell him that it has acted against the interests of our country. The Rajasthan canal system will now starve for water. I am told that from 1961 some water will be available for the kharif crops but for rabi crops water can be had only after 1973. You are also going to starve the plains of Himachal Pradesh which needed water. This is a Treaty of surrender which we could have well resisted and I am sorry that the Prime Minister put his signature in it.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I have listened to the speech made by the hon. Member opposite just now and I have read the notes of some other speeches made by hon. Members on this subject with considerable amount of distress. I am distressed that a matter of this importance which has come before this House in the shape of numerous statements, questions, etc.—I do not know how many scores of times—a

matter which is concerned not only the present but the future—should be treated, I say so with great respect—so lightly and casually and in such a narrow minded spirit.

Here is this question which arose more than 12 or 13 years ago and for these long years, we, as a Government, and our engineers and others have been battling with all their intelligence, energy and might over it. From time to time various statements have been made in this House—not very detailed statements because the position has changed there—but short of coming to this House and discussing the actual final terms, the House has been kept informed more or less of all the development. It is a little difficult for me or for my colleague the Minister of Irrigation and Power to discuss this long treaty in detail or any part of it without considering the whole context, because it is the context that we have to consider, not a particular bit. If the hon. Member asks me why Rs. 80 crores and odd, well, I cannot give an answer about Rs. 80 crores and odd except to relate it to the whole context and say whether in that context it was right for us to agree to that sum or not. If the hon. Member asks me why we have agreed to give more water here or there, for this period or that period, again, I say, it has to be considered in the context of things.

Sir, after all these many years of my being connected with this matter—I think from May, 1948—I was also one of the signatories to the statement to which a reference has just been made—being connected with the ups and downs—it has not been a pleasant period and I felt greatly frustrated often—and with all my knowledge about this matter, I should like to say—not that my word should necessarily be the one to be accepted by hon. Members—quite clearly and definitely that it is a good treaty for India and I have no doubt about it in my mind.

Naturally, one can always say that instead of Rs. 80 crores if we pay Rs. 50 crores we will be gainers by Rs. 30 crores and if we do not pay anything at all we will be gainers by Rs. 80 crores. But we are not talking in terms of agreements but in terms of disagreements, of continuing disagreements and taking the consequences of those disagreements. In such matters, water especially and other matters, what one gains is infinitely more than a sum that we may give now or later. The decision that we get a free supply of water after that ten-year period and fairly free supply before that within certain limits is a tremendous gain. It may have been better, I do not know, and there may have been better negotiators—it is a matter on which anybody can have his opinion. But the mere fact that this has taken twelve years would at least convince the House that nothing, not a comma, not a full stop has been accepted without the longest argument and the closest attention to each detail. Certainly, Sir, I was not capable of it. Unfortunately, I did not deal with it in that way, I got only the broad facts, but I have to congratulate those who had to deal with it, specially our engineers who were there and who fought for India's interests strenuously. They knew—they were experts in this matter—how much water is necessary here, there and everywhere, and numerous plans were made and all that.

Therefore, here is this context of a treaty being arrived at after all these long years of dispute and controversy. It should, I submit, Sir, receive a little more friendly treatment by this House—also those who are responsible for it—not I but those who were responsible, those who took enormous pains and who got in the circumstances, I think a very good decision. "In the circumstances", I add, because one can always improve upon it—less money or more money, whatever it is.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

The hon. Member has referred to the 1948 agreement. If reference is made to that—it was a broad agreement; it was not a treaty in the sense of any details or anything—an approach was indicated in it. I was in it, I signed it and I remember how it was done. The conference had broken up almost when I came into the picture—otherwise I would not have come in. After a little discussion, more or less I dictated that at the conference table. I said, this is a broad approach, we are not giving up any rights, you are not giving up any rights, let us go ahead and deal with it in the future. It was not a detailed examination; it was a broad approach. I regret to say that that approach was not followed later by the other side, as it often happens.

About the World Bank coming into the picture, an hon. Member opposite has said that never in the history of the world has this happened. I am sorry; my knowledge of history is limited. I cannot say; he may be right, but it seems to me a very ordinary thing to happen—not a very unusual thing—for anybody, to do, and to do what? To offer help in the consideration of the problem. They were not becoming arbitrators or anything. They offered. It really came about in this way. Mr. Lilienthal, who was originally connected with the Tennessee Valley Authority and later with the Atomic Energy Commission in the United States, came to India seven or eight years ago and to Pakistan, etc. He was connected with and he was very much interested in matters concerning waters. I met him and other met him too. Then he wrote an article in a periodical giving his impressions about his visit to India and referred especially to this canal waters dispute. In that article he suggested that it might be a good thing if India and Pakistan had the advantage of associating the World Bank with it, with the expert engineers, etc., and that it might help. It was only a question of an attempt, if you like, at the most,

to help in our coming to an agreement between ourselves. They could not impose anything.

Thereafter, this was put to us, to me and to the then Prime Minister of Pakistan, and naturally I agreed, as I would agree in similar circumstances. Again, it would be a singularly ungracious and provocative thing to say, "No, we will not agree to anybody coming and helping us in this and we will stick to it, whatever you say, and talk to nobody about it." That sort of thing is not helpful especially when you seek any kind of friendly settlement or any settlement.

I agreed and said "I will be happy; it might help." I did not think then—it did not come into my mind at all—that this was going to be a very long-drawn out thing for another seven or eight years. I thought it would take six, eight or nine months or a year. But it went on and on and there we were tied up with it. I do not think it would be right for me to blame the World Bank for this, because the World Bank was anxious to get out of it and finish it.

Shri Mahanty: May I interrupt, and mention that this is an agreement between these two countries? How is it that Mr. Iliff of the World Bank is also a signatory to this treaty? That was the question I was asking.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He is a signatory. But it has nothing to do with our relations with Pakistan or payments. He is a signatory because there is the other part of it. All kinds of money are going to be given to Pakistan by the World Bank; he is a signatory in that sense and for that part of it. Not the exact payment or whatever we have to do to Pakistan or they have to do to us: he has no business there.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They also have to pay money to us in case Pakistan fails—In case the time is extended by three years, from 1970 to 1973.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Who has to pay?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The World Bank has to pay to India.

Shri A. C. Guha: The Indus-Basin Commission.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes; there are certain clauses. But in the main, the Bank comes in because they are paying money and through them a number of other countries are paying money to Pakistan. Nobody is paying money to us except independently. For the Beas project, the World Bank is going to give us a loan.

So, the coming in of the World Bank into this matter was quite normal; that is what might happen and I believe it has happened and it often happens. I think that looking back at these seven or eight years, the World Bank has been extraordinarily helpful. They worked hard for this and they did not profit by it in any way. They worked hard, because they thought it was a good thing to help in this settlement. The fact of the matter is, whenever anything is happening between India and Pakistan—any major thing—there have been as the House knows, extraordinary difficulties in even getting simple things solved. For the moment I am not blaming anybody, though people are to blame; but the fact is, in the circumstances, the complexities arising out of the partition, the passions, prejudices, fears and apprehensions, neither side is prepared to loosen its hold to a position. It has happened often. Therefore, the coming in of an outsider sometimes helps. Anyhow, I think the coming in of the World Bank has been helpful, as results have shown.

About this argument about consulting Parliament at every step; I should like the House to consider what that means and what that would lead to. I do not think it is possible for any kind of these complicated agreements to be

dealt with, when we have to refer to Parliament. There must have been, I suppose, in this particular matter, dozens of approaches, dozens of plans, discussed, ultimately rejected and something happened. Are we to come at every step and ask Parliament? You cannot carry on any kind of negotiation, even relatively simple ones and certainly not this very difficult one.

Therefore, very wisely, the Constitution and convention lay down that in such agreements, Government has to stake its own judgment, its future, on it. There is no other way. One takes a risk; maybe that Government may go wrong. But there is no other way to deal with it. As it is, in the methods of Parliament's working, a great deal of work comes on the shoulders of Parliament and it is rather difficult to keep pace with all the work one has. If you add to that, that work will suffer; that cannot be carried on. We have agreements, I should imagine, every week or ten days with different countries, on some subject or other; some are more important and some less. But the principle applies to all.

Coming to the actual merits of this, I confess that, reading the notes my colleagues took about the points raised, I have a feeling of extreme depression that any honourable or respected Member of this House should say what has been said. It represents a complete absence of any perspective approach to this problem, any future approach or any benefits as a whole which we derive. It represents an exceedingly narrow-minded approach which may, perhaps, injure the other party, but certainly would injure our own interests also at the same time.

In such matters, there has to be give and take. One hon. Member said, this is the second partition of India. I stand amazed and astounded that anybody should use such loose language, which has no meaning, which is really a perversion of the facts. Partition of what? Of an inch of territory? Partition of a pailful of water? What

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have we partitioned? Is that the way to approach an international question? This is an international question. That is why I said I was depressed that when we are dealing with mighty things like relationship of nations, the future of India spreading out, the future of Pakistan spreading out, we should talk in this way, which has no relation to fact. What is it? You may say, if you like, We have given a crore or two more or some money more. You may say that we have allowed them water for another two or three years, which we should not have allowed. Those are presumably the two main things. How, I should like to know, is this House now to judge of the quantum of supply of water or the quantum of money to be given. I confess I cannot judge it off hand. Of course, I can say that Rs. 70 crores is less than Rs. 80 crores. That is a question of arithmetic and one could say: if I could give Rs. 70 crores why should I give Rs. 80 crores, whatever the figure might be. But about the relative rightness of the figure nobody can say. When you deal in this matter it is a balance struck after a hundred factors are taken into consideration; it is a balance struck after ten years of long and bitter argument. Something is done because it is considered, in the balance, that is desirable.

As a matter of fact, long years ago—I think about four or five years ago—when first this problem reached this stage it was broadly admitted—it was not even initialled—that in paying probably, right from the beginning the conception is that we have to pay them what they have to replace, because we do not give them that quantum of water. That has been the principle all along.

Some hon. Members have been saying that there was partition, what has happened is none of our lookout, we should not give them anything. That is neither a strictly legal, constitutional or just approach to this problem. If we follow that approach it would mean

turning a great part of West Punjab into almost a wilderness.

17.22 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Of course, in the course of 10 or 20 years other things may have been evolved, but I have not followed them completely. What is more important is not being able to profit ourselves by it, because we cannot build up all these things, if all these remain in a spirit of uncertainty and lack of decision. So that, about the amount to be given I do submit that no person can say year after year we give every rupee for so many acre feet here or so many acre feet there that we have got.

Somebody has asked, I believe, for the presentation of papers here; how I do not know. All those numerous papers will probably fill a cart. You can imagine ten years' papers and if you have to bring them and present them to Parliament you require a truck—huge number of correspondence, this debate, that engineer's estimate etc. running to hundreds of pages. It is a mountain of papers; it is not a few letters exchanged, for a period of twelve years.

But what I would submit is how can the most brilliant and the most accomplished of the hon. Members opposite, how can they come to a conclusion about this matter that we have paid more or less, off-hand. Obviously, it is always better to pay less; no argument is necessary. But by payment you get something in exchange. You can balance the two and you may still say that it is better not to have an agreement, to have conflict instead and to carry on in this way of conflict instead of giving it away. If it is a question of high principle it might be right. But surely the giving of a crore or two of rupees is never a question of high principle, whatever else it may be. It may be right or wrong by your judgment; you may calculate it.

I cannot say. I have not calculated all that. But I must have gone scores and scores of times over these figures, mad suggestions and tried to understand them. My colleague has dealt with them many more times and we felt that in the circumstances this is a right payment. And we purchased a settlement, if you like; we purchased peace and it is good for both countries.

Then hon. Members have asked: why did you not make an overall settlement over the question when you did this? It is an excellent idea to have overall settlement. Possibly the hon. Member, if he had the opportunity to deal with these matters, he might have been more successful. I do not deny it. But I would again respectfully request this House to see what does it mean. We have been struggling with this problem, not we have not wanted to solve it. Slowly we have gone ahead, slowly here and there and then there is the coming back. That is what we have been doing. And all the records of the last twelve years may be considered a record, if you like, of errors and omissions, and some advance, whatever it is; it is a mixed record. But to say that you ought to have done that is merely saying something which is highly unlikely, which cannot be done. We have been struggling to do that and we have been wanting to do that.

Hon. Members said, "Why did you not write off the national debt?" Yes, I should have liked to do it but I could not do it in the circumstances. From the very beginning it was decided—though it was stated only about five years ago but it was clear—that we have to pay for this. According to our own assumption we had to pay. What to pay is a different matter. We calculated that roughly we have to pay between Rs. 60 crores and Rs. 70 crores. Several years ago a rough calculation was made. We had gone into it. Engineers had calculated that we had to pay Rs. 60 crores to Rs. 70 crores. It might have been more, they said.

That was several years ago. It was decided that this we will have to pay in a certain way and it was no good writing it off. That was decided then. If you like, you may say that those were the minimum terms and the matter will be proceeded with. Going further into it, the sum has been somewhat exceeded. By some calculations the sum demanded by Pakistan was about Rs. 300 crores which is a considerably bigger sum, naturally, than whatever we have agreed to. This has been the background and the process.

Now I would like this House to consider the enormous burden on the ministry dealing with this matter and on our representatives there who were dealing with it month after month and year after year. We have had to deal with these, constant tussles and struggles and see the whole picture before coming to a decision.

May I say just one word? An hon. Member from a constituency in Bengal referred to the policy of appeasement and surrender of India to Pakistan. He also referred to the question of Berubari. That is not the question before the House and it would not be proper for me to take the time of the House on that question now. When it comes I will do it. But it is a matter of deep regret to me that an agreement, not about Berubari but the whole agreement because again it is part of an agreement, should be forgotten and what we gain by it, and that one should imagine that we shall only look at what we lose by it and not at what we gain by it. We have very substantial and profitable gains by it.

Secondly, I would like to correct an error, which is often being repeated namely, that we came to this agreement without reference to the State Government or the State Government's representatives. That is would and absolutely incorrect.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The Chief Minister has said that only yesterday.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am correcting it. There may be a misunderstanding. The State Government's

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

representatives were here throughout. All this period they were sitting here and discussing, not with me but with our Ministry. The External Affairs Ministry and the State Government's representatives constantly discussed this. I was not there and I cannot vouch from personal knowledge what they discussed between them, but everyday they discussed. Then this was discussed with the Pakistan representatives by our Ministry. Whenever any proposals were put before me, I asked the Commonwealth Secretary, "Has this got the agreement of the Bombay representatives?" Because Bombay area was concerned. Only when he said "Yes", did I look into it. So I asked him, "Has this got the agreement of the representatives from West Bengal, Assam and so on?" and he always said to me—that I can vouch for myself—"Yes, they have agreed to this in the balance." It may be that what the Commonwealth Secretary reported to me was due to some misunderstanding. He thought that they agreed when they had not. I was not there personally. Therefore I want to limit my stand to what I think. All these people were discussing daily and I presume that what was reported to me was a correct fact. It was reported to me that they do agree, not that they liked it, in the balance, that this was a better thing and that we may lose the whole area unless we agreed to this. I am not going into the merits, but I merely say that for clearing this matter up because it would be very very wrong for me or for any Government to deal with a matter of this kind ignoring the State Government. It is an outrageous position to adopt for any Government. I can understand, as I said, that there might have been some misunderstanding between the officials. They might have said in such a way that our Commonwealth Secretary thought they had agreed while they had not. It is a possibility. I do not deny that. But the fact is that I based every step that I took on the statement given to me that the Bengal

officials who had come had agreed to this proposal. And when they agreed, I thought they know all about that. I am not going into the details. I am merely clearing it up.

Shri A. C. Guha: From our side, we are in a confused position. The Chief Minister of West Bengal Government and the Bengal Assembly passed a Resolution which was moved by the Chief Minister.

An Hon. Member: Very unfortunate.

Shri A. C. Guha: You say that they have been consulted. They say that they have not been consulted.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have stated this. There can be no doubt about certain facts; that their officials were here in large numbers throughout this period: point No. 1; that they were daily in consultation with each other: point No. 2; that it was reported to me by my Commonwealth Secretary in regard to each matter that the representatives of the State Government concerned had agreed to it, whether it was Bombay or Assam or Punjab or Bengal. There were four State Governments concerned with separate matters. This I can say with definiteness. I am perfectly prepared to admit that in the course of the long talks, there might have been some confusion in the mind of my Commonwealth Secretary. The Chief Secretary of the West Bengal Government was here. It may be when the Chief Secretary went back, he was asked by the Bengal Government and he might have said, he did not agree. I was amazed when I read this. I had not talked to him. But, this is the report. However, it is unfortunate that this kind of things happen. What I wanted to clear up was this. On no account do I consider it proper for me or for any Central Government to proceed in a matter of this kind without reference to the State concerned. That should not be. I am sorry I have brought in some other matter. I just wanted to clear it up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Speaker, may I seek a little clarification from the hon. Prime Minister? He has referred to our speeches. The two important points in connection with this treaty are these. Five million acre feet of water which we were to draw from the Chenab, we have given up. This water we have given up in perpetuity, not for 10 or 5 years, water which would have gone to do a considerable lot for us. On the other hand, Pakistan has got more water than they need and that water is to go into the sea. May I know what are the circumstances which led to it? Secondly, in 1948, when the hon. Prime Minister signed the Inter-Dominion agreement or something like that, there was definitely a question regarding replacement canals. It is perfectly a human approach to which we have all agreed that we must give Pakistan time to have certain alternate sources. But, at that time, there was only the question of time. I would like to know when the question of our making money payment cropped up, how it cropped up, because at that time, they only wanted time. It is quite human that we should give time. These are the two points on which I seek clarification.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am very much pressed for time. I have got to accompany the Crown Prince in two minutes time. So far as the first point is concerned, I would gladly—I do not consider myself competent to do so—send the Engineer in charge to discuss this matter with the hon. Member and try to explain to him how he functioned and why he functioned. How can I discuss these technical matters? So far as the second point is concerned, I said there was no detailed consideration in 1948. It was something that I dictated on the spot as an approach and they agreed with it. They repudiated it after that. As the hon. Member knows, again and again various points came up.

श्री वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अच्युत महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी के भाषण के बाद भी

सदन के अधिकांश सदस्य इस बात को ठीक तरह से नहीं समझ सके होंगे कि वे कौन से कारण थे, जिन से प्रेरित होकर सरकार ने पाकिस्तान के साथ नहीं पानी के बारे में ऐसी संधि की। सब से बड़ी बात इस संधि में, जिसकी ओर मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, इंडस कमिशन के बारे में है। इस के अन्तर्गत यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि भारत का कमिशनर होगा, पाकिस्तान का कमिशनर होगा, और अगर कोई झगड़ा या विवाद खड़ा हुआ तो फिर वह न्यूट्रल एक्स्पर्ट्स को रिफर किया जायेगा। उसके बाद अगर जरूरत समझी जायेगी तो ज्वायट इन्स्पेक्शन होगा। पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति ने इस संधि पर हस्ताक्षर होने के बाद इस बात की धोषणा की है कि ज्वायट इन्स्पेक्शन का मतलब है ज्वायट कंट्रोल, और ज्वायट कंट्रोल का मतलब है ज्वायट पोजेशन। मैं उनके ही शब्दों को आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। पाकिस्तान के प्रेजिडेंट कहते हैं :

"By accepting the procedure for joint inspection of the river courses, India has, by implication, conceded the principle of joint control extending to the upper region of Chenab and Jhelum, and joint control comprehends joint possession."

अब अगर उनके शब्दों को भी मान लिया जाये तो इस संधि का अर्थ हमारे देश के लिये बड़ा खतरनाक होगा, और अगर हम उनके शब्दों को नहीं मानते तो इस संबंध में हमारी व्याप्त्या क्या है? हमारा दृष्टिकोण क्या है, इस को स्पष्ट किया जाना चाहिये। कोई भी झगड़ा खड़ा होगा, और पाकिस्तान हर बात पर झगड़ा करेगा, जैसी कि उसकी आजकी प्रवृत्ति है, तो फिर वह मामला न्यूट्रल एक्स्पर्ट को जायेगा, और बाद में पंच फैसले तक वह चीज़ जायेगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह कहां पर है?

श्री बजपेयी : जी हां, इसकी भी उसमें व्यवस्था की गई है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सब-मिशन आफ दि डिप्पूट टु दि कोर्ट आफ दि आरबिट्रेटर....

श्री हेडा (निजामाबाद) : जहां से यह नदियां निकलती हैं उस पर पाकिस्तान का कब्जा हो या न हो, यह आरबिट्रेशन के लिये नहीं जा सकता।

श्री बाजपेयी : यह उसका अर्थ नहीं है, मैं आप से सहमत हूं, लेकिन जब भी विवाद खड़ा होगा वह सब विवाद आखिर में पंच फैसले तक सुपुर्द रहेंगे। अगर संधि एक ऐसा व तावरण बना देती कि दोनों देश नि ट आये हैं तो शायद हम इतनी बड़ी कीमत देने का विरोध नहीं करते। यद्यपि यह बात सही है कि कुछ साल पहले पाकिस्तान केवल ६० करोड़ रुपया चाहता था और वह ईस्टर्न रिवर्स का पानी पाच साल लेने के लिये तैयार था, परन्तु उस समय हमने समझौता नहीं किया और अब हम ८३ करोड़ ८० देने जा रहे हैं। आखिर यह सदन सरकार से पूछते का अधिकार रखता है कि जब यह घोषणा की गई थी कि सन् १९६२ के बाद पाकिस्तान को पानी देना बन्द कर दिया जायेगा, तो उस घोषणा का क्या हुआ। या तो वह घोषणा गलत थी या आज की संधि गलत है। अगर दोनों ठीक हैं, तो समझना चाहिये कि कहीं कोई गलती जरूर है।

राजस्थान को नहर का पानी देने के संबंध में जो प्रतिक्रिया रखी गई है, उसका प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कोई समावान नहीं किया है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून के हिसाब से पाकिस्तान को इतना पानी देने की जिम्मेदारी हमारे ऊपर नहीं है, और इतना पानी आज पाकिस्तान अपने काम में भी नहीं ला सकता। हम अगर चाहते तो पाकिस्तान को इससे कुछ नीची शर्तों पर आने के लिये तैयार कर सकते थे। मगर प्रेजिडेंट अव्यूब खां कहते हैं कि संधि तो होतो नहीं, अगर भारत के प्रधान मंत्री उसमें दखल नहीं

देते। इतना आगे आने पर भी मामला बिगड़ जाता। मैं यह जानता चाहता हूं कि ऐसा कौन सा गतिरोध या जो दोनों देशों के अफतरों के बीच में था और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने उसमें हस्तक्षेप किया और वह मुसीबत टल गई। कौन सी बात थी? और आगे प्रधान मंत्री जी भविष्य की बात करते हैं और दोनों देशों के बीच सद्भावना और मित्रता स्थापित करने की बात करते हैं, तो मेरा निवेदन है मित्रता और सद्भावना स्थापित करने का यह तरीका नहीं है। पाकिस्तान अगर कोई गलत बात कहता है, गलत मांग रखता है, तो उसका विरोध होता चाहिये। और अगर उससे संबंध बिगड़ते हैं, तो आप पाकिस्तान से कभी अच्छे संबंध स्थापित नहीं कर सकते। अच्छे संबंधों का आधार न्याय और तर्क के ऊपर कायम की हुई चीजों को मानने से ही हो सकता है।

मैं यह भी कहता चाहूंगा कि जित तरह से यह संधि को गयी और जित तरह से पाकिस्तान से समझौते किये जाते हैं, उनके बारे में सदन को विश्वास में नहीं लिया जाता। यह ठीक है कि सरकार को संधि करने का अधिकार है, लेकिन वैधानिक स्थिति से अलग होकर, इत संनद को भी तो विश्वास में लिया जाना चाहिये कि सरकार क्या करने जा रही है, क्योंकि सरकार के निर्णय केवल प्रशासनिक ही नहीं होते, उनका देश की सुरक्षा से और देश की आर्थिक स्थिति से भी संबंध है।

अभी एक रेल चालने के बारे में समझौता कर लिया गया और सदन के सामने प्राकर घोषणा कर दी। बेलडाडो का तनातीता कर लिया और नहरी पानी समझौता कर लिया। इस संसद की बैठक चल रही थी मगर इस संसद को विश्वास में नहीं लिया गया। कानून की दृष्टि से यह ठीक हो सकता है, लेकिन जब भारत में लोकतंत्र का विकास हो रहा है तो हमें ऐसी परम्परायें डानतो चाहिये कि शासन इस प्रकार के निर्णय करने से पहले संसद को

और जनता के चुने हुये प्रतिनिधियों को विश्वास में ले, नहीं पानी संधि भारत के हित में नहीं है, पाकिस्तान को हमने अनुचित कीमत देने की कोशिश की है। उसके बाद भी पाकिस्तान की मित्रता हमें मिलेगी यह कोई विश्वास के साथ नहीं कह सकता। इस संधि में अवधि बढ़ाने का सवाल है और दूसरी और भी चीज इससे जुड़ी ही हैं। पुराने पानी के लिये पाकिस्तान से रूपया बसूल करने का सवाल और जो पुराने हिसाब हैं उनके चुकता किये जाने के सवाल को भी इसमें जोड़ देना चाहिये।

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I have heard the discussion on the Treaty which was entered into between India and Pakistan in relation to the canal waters question. Unfortunately, I do not have sufficient time at my disposal to go into so many matters which probably it would have been very necessary to go into. Therefore, I shall select one point which is in my opinion the most important, and that is in regard to the division or the allotment of the rivers as between India and Pakistan.

The Western rivers, namely the Indus, Jhelum and Chenab, of which the total water is 168 million acre-feet are allotted to Pakistan....

Mr. Speaker: How many acre-feet?

Sardar Iqbal Singh: 168 million acre-feet is the total flow of all the six rivers.

Shri Hathi: 135 million acre-feet is the collective water-flow of all the three western rivers; and 33 million acre-feet is the collective water-flow of the three eastern rivers; and the total is 168 million acre-feet.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: The total water-flow of all these six rivers, both western and eastern, is 168 million acre-feet, that of the western rivers being 135 million acre-feet and that of

the eastern rivers being 33 million acre-feet. I am going to say one thing which I think will set at rest this controversy that this treaty has done injustice to India because only 33 million acre-feet have been allotted to India as against 135 million acre-feet to Pakistan. The real position is as follows.

The Indus starts from Tibet, enters Kashmir in its hilly portion and then enters Pakistan. It lies Kashmir only in that portion which is hilly. As far as the Jhelum is concerned, it originates in Kashmir and then enters Pakistan. As far as the Chenab is concerned, it emanates from Punjab and then goes to Himachal Pradesh and then to Kashmir and then to Pakistan.

From this, it should be clear that as far as the construction of works for the purposes of irrigation is concerned, because these two rivers, namely, Jhelum and Indus are flowing through Kashmir in an area which is so hilly and the physical features are such as do not permit of the construction of any large irrigation works there. No water could be tapped from that area for irrigation purposes on large scale. As far as other uses of water are concerned, they are allowed to India under the Treaty, as for example, generation of electricity, use of water for industry and other purposes. As far as irrigation is concerned, my point is only this that when it is not possible to construct works there for the purpose of large scale irrigation, it would have been of no use to take any water of those rivers for India.

As far as the irrigation needs of India are concerned within Kashmir, in Himachal Pradesh and in East Punjab, the water which India can take under the Treaty from the Western rivers is enough for the needs of those lands there which are irrigated at present and those which will be irrigated later. For both, sufficient water has been allowed. 7 to 10

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million acre feet is the quantity which may be taken. That is enough for that area. No more water can be used there for irrigation. When we cannot use the water for any purpose there, when we cannot construct works also, one can easily understand how far it would have been profitable for India to have more share out of the water of the Western Rivers. I think it would have been a folly, when as much as we require has already been taken by us. But from the division of water which is agreed upon and which is before you, although it is apparently very inequitable and looks as if a great injustice has been done to India in that so much water has been given to Pakistan and so little to India, the position is as I have stated that it is not possible to make use of it and we have no lands to irrigate with any more water. Whatever land we have can be provided with irrigation with the water which has been taken by us.

Shri Barman (Cooch-Behar-Reserved-Sch. Castes): Will it be sufficient for Rajasthan also?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I am coming to that.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: It has been provided in the Treaty that India in the next few years will increase the irrigation potential by 4,70,000 acres. So it is possible to do that.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I could not follow the question.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The hon. Minister should be permitted to go on; questions could be asked afterwards.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: It has been provided in the treaty that India will increase its irrigated area under Jhelum by 4 lakh acres and under Indus by 70,000 acres; and it is possible.

Shri Hathi: That we have taken into account.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Wherever we can use water, water has been provided for in the Treaty.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member only supports the hon. Minister.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Both present irrigation and future irrigation have been taken into account.

There was again the point about the payment of Rs. 83 crores, in order that Pakistan may be able to provide replacement works for purposes of irrigation in her area. It is objected to on the ground that this should not have been given because it was not incumbent on India to make this payment. But, as far as the amount of Rs. 83 crores is concerned, I assure the hon. Members that this amount has been assessed neither by the World Bank nor by the officials of Pakistan. It was assessed by us, by our engineers on the basis of the works being provided most economically. They examined what would be the amount required and came to the conclusion that so much money would be required. Pakistan wanted Rs. 300 crores.

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): Are we responsible for the construction in their country?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member attacks the principle itself.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Responsibility undertaken at the time of concluding the treaty is one thing; and responsibility undertaken before that is another thing. Long before the treaty was concluded it was announced in this House also by Shri Patil that we had promised to the World Bank that we would give time to Pakistan for the purpose of the construction of the replacement works and the most economic cost of the construction of those works.

Shri Hathi: This was placed before the House.

Mr. Speaker: Was it assessed in terms of the value of replacement of the existing works?

Shri Hathi: Really, there were various estimates prepared as to what it would cost for replacement. The Bank broadly assessed the main principles—eastern rivers to India and western rivers to Pakistan and the transition period to be later on decided; and thirdly, the payment towards costs of replacement to be made by India. These were the three broad principles which formed the basis of the 1954 proposals of the World Bank which have been placed before the House and the House is fully aware.

Now comes the question of detailed costs; whether they would be Rs. 60 crores or Rs. 70 crores or Rs. 80 crores. Pakistan had prepared a scheme which involved a cost of Rs. 350 crores. That was according to us, too much. We evolved our own plan which would replace the waters. According to that, our engineers calculated it at about Rs. 83 crores. This is the amount which we have agreed and not the estimate which Pakistan prepared.

Mr. Speaker: Was this amount needed for the improvement of Pakistan for digging canals where there were none and providing irrigation works where there were none or for replacement of the canals which had already been there and which had fallen into disuse and therefore new ones had to be dug up in their place? It is one thing to say that we shall give them because we purchase water from them, when the water does not belong to us. If the water belongs to us we have got a right to the water that we have now got. Is this Rs. 83 crores the value of the irrigation sources which were in existence or which are in existence today in Pakistan and which have fallen into disuse and have to be replaced or substituted by new ones?

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): When the hon. Minister is here why not he reply?

Mr. Speaker: Why should the hon. Member alone speak when there are 500 Members here?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I have not heard what has been said. It has been asked whether this amount is for replacement or for new works also. The money is meant only for the cost of those works which are to be provided for the purpose of replacement by Pakistan. And, as I said, the cost has been assessed by us. So, we cannot blame, in this connection, anybody except ourselves. Some years ago, it was said that the cost would be Rs. 60 crores. I do not know whether it was a correct estimate or not. This is an estimate which has been correctly made by our engineers and we are going to actually pay it. So many things crop up and some things are done and some things are not done. They are not completed in the same share in which they were expected to be at that time.

Why did we accept that responsibility that the cost of replacement will be given? As far as Pakistan is concerned, they claim it on the basis of an international convention and they may go—I would not have said it but unfortunately I have to say—to some court.

Shri Vajpayee: Let them go.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I do not know what would have been the result there, if it had been challenged. But there is one thing that it would have been very cruel on our part. When India was divided, those people who were living in that area were getting these irrigation facilities. Due to no fault of theirs, why should they have been deprived of that convenience? It is not their fault that certain events happened; it is not their fault that India was divided. Again, they

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have been using that water for years and years and under the law here after twenty years' use, there is the right of easement. That becomes an established right. They had been using that water for years and years and they had been provided with water for a long period of time. Now, we want to withdraw water and so we are expected to give some money in exchange for that. I may again point out that this sum of Rs. 83 crores has been given for the purpose of replacement of that water which will come to us and with which our production will increase by about Rs. 100 crores a year.

Mr. Speaker: Is this new water?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Yes, Sir. That water was being used in Pakistan previously. As a result of the arrangements that are being entered into, that water will revert to India and India will make use of that water. As a result of this use of water by India production in India will increase by about Rs. 100 crores; the additional yield will be of the value of Rs. 100 crores per year. For that Rs. 83 crores has been accepted by us. I do not know how far this is wrong.

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: Is the sum of Rs. 83 crores to be spent on canals which are to benefit our country.

Shri Raghunath Singh: No, no.

An Hon. Member: Indirectly.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: He has put the question and I answer 'yes'. It is to the benefit of India. India will use this water. India has not been using it before. It is still in use by Pakistan. It is in use by the people who are living in those areas. After this, India is going to use it and India's production will be increased by that.

Mr. Speaker: He only wanted to know whether in addition to Rs. 83

crores that we are giving to Pakistan for buildings, canals, restoring tanks etc. we have to incur a similar expenditure on our side to get all this water. Is it that none of these irrigation sources will be useful to us?

Shri Hathi: It will be useful to us.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Obviously, it is 12 million acre feet of water. It was being used before partition by the people living in that area. It was with the Government of Pakistan and up till now they have been using it. It will now come to India. The entire water will now come to India. India will use it. India's production will go up and that production will be worth Rs. 100 crores per year. I am pointing out all this to show that there is justification for our accepting this sum. It is not a case of throwing money and wasting it recklessly or mercilessly. It has been done for the purpose of achieving some benefit for the country. Supposing there is no treaty the dispute will continue, they will be making use of the water and India will remain without it. Therefore, that benefit is quite clear and it can be very easily understood by anyone.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): Sir, may I seek one clarification?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, it is already ten minutes past six.

Mr. Speaker: When are we to close if hon. Members go on like this?

Dr. Melkote: Sir, according to the statement made here at present the need both for Pakistan as well as for India is limited and they cannot utilise all the waters of these rivers and there is surplus. That surplus instead of remaining in India has been made over to Pakistan. Why?

An Hon. Member: Human considerations.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I pointed out just now about two of the three western rivers—Indus and Jhelum. As far as Indus is concerned it flows in Kashmir only in that area which is a difficult one. Without going into the plains it enters Pakistan. If there is India involved in it, India is in Kashmir only as far as this river is concerned. According to this not an inch in Kashmir will be left without getting irrigation. I am, Sir, speaking of water of the western rivers. That will be irrigating the areas in Kashmir; that will be irrigating the areas in Himachal Pradesh and further on in East Punjab. The result will be that neither in Himachal Pradesh nor in Kashmir nor in East Punjab will there be any land which will get no water from these rivers for irrigation. So, all these waters are going to be used.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is written in history that a century ago Sind water was utilised for South Rajasthan and Saurashtra. So, may I know whether the surplus water of Sind could be given to South Rajasthan and Saurashtra as was done a century ago.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is very clear.

Mr. Speaker: No more questions. But the hon. Minister may refer to Rajasthan as something was raised about it.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Rajasthan will get water. Let me state the position and I request that the House may sit for a minute or two more for that purpose. About the Rajasthan canal, the position is this. Today, this canal is not ready. It is not in existence in that sense, namely, that we can use any drop of water from it. Work on the canal was started two years ago.

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: Then why should we give up the right?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: The construction of it started two years ago. It will take at least three years more to take water out of it for purposes of irrigation. And further, the canal above is not enough for purposes of irrigation unless channels are taken to this area or that area, to this side or that side, and the entire area is covered with a network of channels. At any rate, to reach all the people of these areas, it is going to take many years, and after five years—1960 to 1965—as has been recorded in the treaty, more water will be withdrawn from Pakistan. Then where will that water go except to Rajathan Canals? Even now, during the period from 1960-65, this canal can get water if it becomes ready to take the water. Had it been ready, the position probably would have been something different from the one that we have taken into consideration for this purpose. At present, it is not possible to make use of that water, but as soon as we are able to make use of it, it will become available to us. We will be able to take the water. There is no hitch in the way.

So, as far as Rajasthan is concerned I assure hon. Members of the House that Rajasthan canal will be constructed; that Rajasthan will get water; that Rajasthan will get irrigation; that Rajasthan will get whatever has been proposed for it. Everything will be done and on account of this treaty no suffering will come to pass to the Rajasthan canal, and so we have not given up any rights.

18.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 1st December, 1960/Agrahayana 10, 1882 (Saka).

[Wednesday, November 30, 1960/Agrahayana 9, 1882 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 2963—3001

S.Q.	Subject	2963—3001
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568.	Administrative reforms	2963—68
569.	Indian traders in Tibet	2968—75
570.	Indians in Ceylon	2976—78
571.	Wage Board for sugar industry	2978—81
573.	Uranium	2982—83
574.	Trade with Pakistan	2984—87
575.	Water supply to coalfields	2987—89
576.	Export of iron ore to Japan	2989—95

S.N.Q.

S.Q.	Subject	2995—3001
1.	Black-Market in Giant Size tyres	

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 3001—72

S.Q.	Subject	3001—72
No.		
567.	Bharat Sewak Samaj	3001—02
572.	Corruption in C.P.W.D.	3002
577.	Export of cloth	3002—03
578.	Industry in Public Sector	3003—04
579.	Indo-Pak. border	3004
580.	Per Capita Income	3004—05
581.	Indians evacuated from Shanghai (China)	3005—06
582.	Licensing procedure	3006
583.	Special Reserve Fund	3006
584.	Coir factories	3007
585.	Shortage of raw materials	3007
586.	Strike by Dock workers in Calcutta	3007—08
587.	Rehabilitation in Hastinapur	3008—09
588.	Industrial Estates	3009—10
589.	Stateless Indian Stowaways	3010
590.	Industrial Disputes Act	3010—11
591.	Class IV employees	3011—12
592.	Workers, education	3012
593.	Export Promotion Council for spices	3013
594.	Chinese arrested in Gangtok	3013—14
595.	Indian Trade Agency Building in Gyantse	3014

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597.	Tibetan refugees in Bhutan	3015
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599.	Industrial estate at Okhla	3016
600.	Swing Credit Limit	3016—17
601.	Kashmir	3017
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604.	Fertilizer factory in Assam	3019

U.S.Q.

U.S.Q.	No.	—
1014.	Small Scale Handloom Industries in Punjab	3019
1015.	Central Labour Institute	3019—20
1016.	Diesel engine	3020—21
1017.	Production of bicycles	3021
1018.	Sewing machines	3021—22
1019.	Hurricane Lanterns	3022—23
1020.	Coated abrasives	3023—24
1021.	Grinding wheels	3024—25
1022.	Electric transformers	3025—26
1023.	Electric motors	3026—27
1024.	Production of Radio sets	3027—28
1025.	Workcharged establishment of C.P.W.D.	3028—29
1026.	Amber Charkha in Maharashtra	3029
1027.	Posts in Ashoka Hotel	3029—30
1028.	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme in Punjab	3030
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1035.	Use of Nuclear radiation for medical purposes	3033—36

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
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1044.	Land reforms	3042
1045.	Payment of compensation by Indonesian Government	3042-43
1046.	Survey of employment of Graduates	3043
1047.	Efficiency Code	3043-44
1048.	Provident Fund Scheme	3044
1049.	Trade Centre in New York	3044
1050.	Diamond cut tool factory	3044-45
1051.	Hindustan Salt Co., Ltd.	3045
1052.	National Coal Development Corporation (P) Ltd.	3045
1053.	Industries in Kerala	3045-46
1054.	Colleges for displaced persons	3046
1055.	Exports to Syria	3046-47
1056.	Absenteeism among coal miners	3047
1057.	Regional Hospital of Kurasia	3047
1058.	Indian Productivity Team on sugar	3048
1059.	Strike in Visakhapatnam Port	3048
1060.	Production of tea	3048-49
1061.	Prime Minister's National Relief Fund	3049-50
1062.	Foreign students in India	3050-51
1063.	Forward Market Commission	3051
1064.	Explosion in mine	3051-52
1065.	Exports	3052
1066.	Classical music broadcast from A.I.R.	3052-53
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1068.	Newsprint	3053-54
1069.	Zirconium	3054
1070.	Cheap houses for hut dwellers	3054-55
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1072.	Barter deal with U.S.A.	3055-56
1073.	Industrial estates in Punjab	3056-57
1074.	Fertilizer factories	3057
1075.	Paper mill in Punjab	3057-58
1076.	Workcharged establishment of C.P.W.D.	3058-59
1077.	Scooter factory at Ahmedabad	3059
1078.	Automatic looms	3060
1079.	Export of textiles to Sudan	3061
1080.	Export of tobacco	3061-62
1081.	Sardar Patel's writings	3062
1082.	Documentaries	3062-63
1083.	Bomb explosion at Bein Nullah near Jammu	3063-64
1084.	Defence Minister's visit to Ceylon	3064
1085.	Indians barred from travelling on plane	3064-65
1086.	Export of films	3066
1087.	Sindri Fertilizer factory	3066-67
1088.	Lajpat Rai Market	3067
1089.	Residential plots	3067
1090.	Industrial Training Institute for women, New Delhi	3067-68
1092.	Hindi letters in the office of Chief Labour Commissioner	3068-69
1093.	National Productivity Council	3069
1094.	Publications of Central Statistical Organisation	3069-70
1095.	Publications	3070-71
1096.	Horticultural Directorate of C.P.W.D.	3071
1097.	Wiremen in C.P.W.D.	3071-72
1098.	Trade Unions in Delhi	3072

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE

(i) A copy of each of the following Notifications :—

(i) S.O. 2232 dated the 13th September, 1960 issued un-

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

der sub-clause (xi) of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.	REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED	3074
(ii) S.O. 2233 dated the 13th September, 1960, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.	Seventy-third Report presented.	3074
(iii) S.O. 2695 dated the 8th November, 1960, issued under Section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.	REPORT OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE PRESENTED	3075
(2) A copy of each of the following Reports :	Report of Railway Convention Committee was presented	3075
(i) A Pilot Study of Employment Possibilities in Shahjahanpur District (Uttar Pradesh), 1959.	CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	3075—80
(ii) A Pilot Study in Dumraon (South) N.E.S. Block of Shahabad District (Bihar).	Shri N. R. M. Swamy called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the Agreement of Indo-Pakistan rail-link recently signed at Rawalpindi.	3075
(3) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, making certain further amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955 :—	The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram) made a statement in regard thereto.	3075
(i) G.S.R. 1199 dated the 8th October, 1960.	STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER	3080—90
(ii) G.S.R. 1341 dated the 12th November, 1960.	The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement regarding recent incidents involving Indian Army personnel in the Congo.	3080
(iii) G.S.R. 1360 dated the 19th November, 1960.	BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION	3090—3165
(iv) G.S.R. 1404 dated the 26th November, 1960.	Further clause-by-clause consideration of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee continued and concluded. The discussion on the motion to pass the Bill, as amended, was taken up and was not concluded.	3090—3165
MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA	DISCUSSION ON MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	3165—3240
Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 28th November, 1960, Rajya Sabha had passed the British Statutes (Application to India) Repeal Bill, 1960.	Sardar Iqbal Singh raised a discussion on the Indus Waters Treaty. The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim) replied to the Debate and the discussion was concluded.	3165—3240
BILL PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE	AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1960/AGR-AHAYANA 10, 1882 (SAKA)—	3165—3240
Secretary laid on the Table the British Statutes (Application to India) Repeal Bill, 1960 as passed by Rajya Sabha.	Further discussion on the motion to pass the Companies (Amendment) Bill, as reported by Joint Committee, and consideration and passing of the Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill.	3165—3240