

मंत्रालयों और उसके सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के काम के लिए पर्याप्त कर्मचारी रखने की व्यवस्था की जाये। क्षेत्रीय रेलों के मुख्यालयों में हिन्दी के काम के लिए विशेष कर्मचारी रखे जा चुके हैं, यद्यपि उनका पदनाम हिन्दी अधिकारी नहीं है।

(ख) हिन्दी अधीक्षक सम्बन्धित विभागों के परामर्श से नियमावतियों आदि का अनुवाद अन्तिम रूप से तैयार करते हैं।

[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) In 1964, the Home Ministry emphasised the need for providing adequate staff for Hindi work in the various Ministries and their attached and subordinate offices. Special staff for Hindi work, though not designated as Hindi Officers, have already been provided at the headquarters offices of the zonal Railway!.

(b) Translation of manuals etc. is finalised by the Hindi Superintendent in consultation with the departments concerned.]

#### TMICHT-DUTY AU0WANU'. FOR ASMS OF KALKA-SIMH SECTION

•950. SHRI D. THENGARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 136 in the Rajya Sabha on 19th August, 1965 and state :

(a) whether the Assistant Station Matters of the Kalka-Simla Section of the Northern Railway were actually eligible for night duty allowance even before their eligibility was accepted; and

(b) if so, the reasons for which the eligibility was not accepted with retrospective effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

†[ ] English translation.

#### TAPPOINTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERS AS CONSTRUCTION ADVISERS

\*901. SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Finance have appointed some civil engineers as construction advisers to the Ministry;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for these appointments; and

(c) whether it is proposed to set up a super-technical wing in the Ministry of Finance to keep a check on the working of various Ministries and Corporations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Two such technical officers have so far been appointed in the Bureau of Public Enterprises, under the Cabinet Secretariat.

(b) For study and review of construction problems and costs estimates of public sector projects.

(c) One of the functions assigned to the Bureau of Public Enterprises is to explore, in collaboration with the Ministries and with the assistance of the enterprise concerned, all avenues of economy in capital costs of projects (including townships).

#### PAYMENT OF OFFICIATING ALLOWANCE TO SECTION CONTROLLERS OFFICIATING AS DEPUTY CONTROLLERS IN GUNTAKEL DIVISION

764. SHRI P. K. KUMARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two Deputy Controllers in Guntakel division were being used for clerical work for the last six years; and

(b) if so, whether officiating allowance to Section Controllers who discharged the duties of Deputy Controllers and compensation to others for doing over time work has been paid during the period?

†Transferred from the 5th April, 1966

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (1>R. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### IMPORT OF MUTTON TALLOW

765. SHRIMATI TARA RAMCHAN-DRA SATHE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government import Mutton Tallow;

(b) if so, from which country and in what quantities it was imported in the years 1962-63 and 1965-66;

(c) the agency through which and the industries to which it was distributed together with the quantity allotted to each one of them; and

(d) whether Government have received any complaints about the distribution, if to, from whom and what is the nature of the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH) : (a) and (b) The following imports of Mutton Tallow were made during 1962-63 and 1965-66 (up to December, 1965) :—

Country	Quantity	
	1962-63 (Tonnes)	1965-66 (Tonnes)
Australia . . .	1947	1528
Austria . . .		3
Federation of Malaya		1
New Zealand . .	5056	549
Rhodesia S. ■		9
Singapore . . .		Neg.
U.K. . . . .		4
Netherlands		
U.S.A. . . ■	..	36429
German Federal Republic	..	Neg.

(c) Two licences each for a total quantity of 27,328 tonnes and 15,372 tonnes for import of Mutton Tallow were issued to (1) Indian Soap and Toilettries Makers Association, Calcutta and (2) Non-Power Soap Manufacturers Association, Bombay respectively for distribution to soap manufacturing Units registered with DGTD and to the manufacturers of soap in the small-scale sector.

(d) Yes, Sir. Some small-scale units have complained about non-allotment of Mutton Tallow and against the method of distribution of the material adopted by the Non-Power Soap Manufacturers Association. These complaints are under examination. The distribution to these industries are done by DGTD for large-scale soap industries and by the DCSSI for the small-scale industries.

#### ASSISTANCE OFFERED BY GDR TO INDIA

766. SHRI RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in regard to the negotiations with GDR for the setting up of plants for printing and agricultural machinery and soil testing laboratories;

(b) whether GDR have also offered to assist India to develop processing plants for forest products, pharmaceuticals and fertilizers; and

(c) if so, whether the offer has been considered ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH) : (a) The offers of GDR for the setting up of plants for printing and agricultural machinery are under various stages of consideration. We do not have any information regarding the setting up of soil testing laboratories.

(b) and (c) We have no information.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF HILL AREAS

767. SHRI RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hill Districts Commission has suggested that a separate body consisting of representatives of the Centre, Assam and the Hill Districts may be constituted to undertake the industrial development of these areas; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No, Sir. It may, however, be mentioned that the

Eastern Zonal Council which is looking into the problems of Industrial Development of Assam, Manipur, NEFA, Nagaland and Tripura, has at its ninth meeting held on the 28th and 29th January, 1965, set up a Standing Committee consisting of the Development Commissioners of Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, NEFA and a representative of the Planning Commission to act as convener for drawing up co-ordinated plans for the Eastern region in the field of communications, power and industry. The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

(b) Does not arise.

#### [DISTRIBUTION OF SOFT COKE]

SHRI SURJIT SINGH ATWAL : Will the Minister of MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the distribution of soft coke, district-wise in the State of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and in Delhi during the years 1963, 1964 and 1965;

(b) the consumption of soft coke in cities with population of above 50,000; and

(c) the number of soft coke depots in the cities referred to in part (b) above ?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND METALS (SHRI S. K. DEY) : (a) to (c) The statistics regarding distribution of soft coke to the various States, are maintained State-wise and not district-wise or city-wise. The statistics regarding the number of soft coke depots in the various cities are also not maintained. The figure, of despatches of soft coke to the States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi for the years 1963, 1964 and 1965 are given below :—

(In wagons)				
Year	Punjab	U.P.	Rajasthan	Delhi
1963	10238	12104	1360	13067
1964	11728	11549	1415	13807
1965	13692	20732	2232	15724

#### [CREDIT OFFER FROM YUGOSLAVIA]

698. SHRI D. THENGARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Yugoslavia has offered a five-year credit of Rs. 40 crores to the Central Government for the import of capital goods; and

(b) if the answer of part (a) above be in the affirmative, what are the details of the said offer of credit ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH) : (a) The offer of credit is not from Government to Government, but is actually in the shape of credits sponsored and supported by the Yugoslavian Government as from economic and credit institutions in Yugoslavia to purchasers of capital goods in India. The total amount of such credit will be about Rs. 40 crores.

(b) Details are still to be worked out by the Ministry of Finance in consultation with the Yugoslav Bank of Foreign Trade.

#### उत्तर रेलवे के हिन्दी अनुभागों में पदों की संख्या में कमी

769. श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के हिन्दी अनुभागों में पदों की संख्या में कमी की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उत्तर रेलवे के प्रधान कार्यालय को छोड़कर उसके अन्य कार्यालयों के हिन्दी अनुभागों में कितने कर्मचारी किन्-किन् पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

\*Transferred from the 30th March, 1966.

**REDUCTION OF POSTS IN HINDI SECTIONS OF NORTHERN RAILWAY**

769. SHRI V. M. CHORDIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State:

(a) whether the number of posts in the Hindi Sections of the Northern Railway are being reduced:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the number of employees working in the Hindi Sections of the offices of the Northern Railway other than those in its Head Office and what are the posts held by them ?]

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सबाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) कर्मचारियों की संख्या और जिन पदों पर वे काम कर रहे हैं उनका व्योरा इस प्रकार है :—

प्रवर अनुवादक	..	3
हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफर	..	2
अवर अनुवादक	..	2
अनुवादक-एवं-टाइपिस्ट	..	3
हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट	..	3

†[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The number of staff and the posts held by them are indicated below :

Senior Translators	..	..	3
Hindi Stenographers	..	..	2
Junior Translators	..	..	2
Translators-cum-Typists	..	..	3
Hindi Typists	..	..	3]

रेलवे के कार्यालयों में हिन्दी का प्रचार-प्रसार

770. श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 26 जनवरी, 1965 के बाद हिन्दी-भाषी प्रदेशों में स्थित रेलवे के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के प्रचार-प्रसार, अनुवाद एवं कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण तथा ऐसे अन्य कार्यों को तेज करने के लिये क्या कोई विशेष व्यवस्थाएँ की गई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में व्योरा क्या है ?

†[PROPMJvnoN OF HINDI IN OFFICES OF THE RAILWAYS

770. SHRI V. M. CHORDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special arrangements have been made after 26th January, 1965 to accelerate the work of propagation of Hindi, translation, training of employees and other such work in different office\* of the Railways located in the Hindi-speaking regions; and

(b) if so, what are the details in regard ?]

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सरकार की सामान्य नीति के आधार पर हिन्दी तथा अहिन्दी क्षेत्रों में स्थित रेल कार्यालयों में क्रमशः हिन्दी आरम्भ करने के सम्बन्ध में कदम उठाये गये हैं । हिन्दी का प्रचार करने, कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने, नियमावलियों, परिपत्रों के अनुवाद करने आदि की दिशा में 26 जनवरी, 1965 के बाद भी प्रयास जारी है ।

†[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b) Based on Government's general policy, steps have been taken for gradual introduction of Hindi in Railway offices located in Hindi areas as well as in non-Hindi areas. Efforts in this direction are continuing also after 26th January, 1965 for propagation of Hindi, training of employees, translation of manuals, circular etc.]

**DEPRIVATION OF PARENT CADRE OF SMS  
AND ASMS FAILING IN REFRESHER COURSES**

771. SHRI D. THENGARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of SMSs and ASMs, who failed in refresher courses have been deprived of their parent cadre and subjected to reversions and reduction in grade and pay; and

(b) if so, the justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Is the interest of safety of train operation.

12 NOON

**MOTION FOR ELECTION OF DEPUTY  
CHAIRMAN**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion for election of the Deputy Chairman is scheduled for 12 o'clock and therefore I am taking it up now. I will take the rest of the business later.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI M. C. CHAGLA): Sir, I move:

"That Shrimati Violet Alva be chosen as the Deputy Chairman of this House." j

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL (Gujarat): Sir, I second it.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have great pleasure in declaring that Shrimati Violet Alva has been chosen as the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

On behalf of all the sections of the House and on my own behalf I extend my sincere felicitations to Shrimati Violet Alva on her election as Deputy Chairman of this House. Shrimati Violet Alva is not unknown to us. She has been our Deputy Chairman for four years and has established a reputation for impartiality and fairness and for other qualities which any person sitting in the Chairman's seat in this House has to have—ample under-

standing for different points of view, flexibility of approach, immense patience, great vigilance—because sometimes Members who seem to be in a state of reposeful philosophic contemplation, jump to their feet with very serious objections and one has to be ready for them. All these qualities which are essential for anyone presiding over this House have been amply displayed by Shrimati Violet Alva and I am sure that in the new term which she begins, these qualities would perhaps be enhanced and with the co-operation of this House she would be able to establish and retain for this House the reputation of dignity and decorum and parliamentary practice which has been its characteristics. I again congratulate Shrimati Violet Alva.

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA (Mysore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am deeply moved by the words you have spoken and the sentiments you have expressed. Once again this august House has conferred on me the highest honour it can by choosing me as Deputy Chairman unanimously. Sir, I accept this in all humility. You have discovered certain qualities in me. I am sure all the Members do not agree with that.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (Wen Bengal): Generally we do, Sir.

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA : I am making a good beginning, with Mr. Gupta assuring me that he agrees with my qualities. I shall have very little trouble in the Chair in the future at least from Mr. Gupta. Sir, this House has placed its confidence in one of its Members and I do hope that I shall prove worthy once again of that confidence they have placed in me. I must say that I will lay aside all that is personal, all that is of the Party and of course all that savours of personal predilections. Democracy is going through its severest trials these days. The country is facing great problems, the solution of which we have to find on this fomite. This House has got an outstanding record of having worked within the framework of the well-established norms of parliamentary practices. I do admit that one who sits in the Chair must be impartial. I do also welcome the debate, for, without the heat in the

{Shrimati Violet Alva.] kJebat-; solutions are not easy but one must bear in mind that when tempera fly in the heat of the debate, one must know that we have given unto ourselves a democratic set-up. Whether it be the other side or this side that sits in the Opposition, both have jointly to work to solve the many ills that this country suffers from and so one who sits in the Chair needs a lot of understanding and co-operation. Hon. Members have assured me aid I feel sure that they will continue to give me this co-operation and understanding. On my side, I shall give to the fullest measure this understanding and cooperation within the framework of the healthy conventions we have laid in this House and the Rules of Procedure that W8 have given unto ourselves. Maybe that this side, the Opposition, does get sometimes uneasy and feels a little more alert but democracy must go through then stages. We are young but this au-goat House had set itself a good model of the type of legislature that we should have in the different parts of the country, right down to the village level in our Pan-chayats and, therefore, while there are many new Members who have joined this House and there are those who have returned, I have returned once again too, I urge that we build up a democracy which we shall be proud of. A little laxity here and there from the Chair must not be mistaken because unless we relax and allow the Members to say what they liket the Members too in all seriousness, wal not realise their own responsibilities and duties on this floor. Many battles will be fought outside in the lobby but when on this floor, we shall maintain the dignity and decorum that this House is known for. I do not wish to say anything more. I begin a fresh term. I will depend on the co-operation from every Member of this House, whether he be on this side or on that side.

Once again I am grateful to you, Sir, for the words and sentiments you have expressed, to the Leader of the House, Mr. Chagla, for having proposed my name, to the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Dahyabhai! Patel, whom I have known for many years, even from my childhood, and when I mention him, a great galaxy of great names stand before my eyes—his

great uncle, Vithalbhai Patel, Mavalankar, Ayyangar and you know, in our House, Dr. Radhakrishnan and you, Sir, with your gracious manner in which you conduct the House. Sir, to you, who have spoken, to those who have sponsored me and to those who have cheered me, I express my thanks.

#### STATEMENT *RE* STARRED QUESTION NO. 582 ANSWERED ON THE 17TH MARCH, 1966

##### LINKING OF BARSUA WITH TALCHER ON S. E. RAILWAY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHAM NATH): Sir, in my reply to a supplementary to Starred Question No. 582 on 17-3-66, put by Shri S. Supakar, I had stated that the target of export of iron ore from the Nayagarh area will be about 6 lakh tonnes per year. This figure, it is regretted, is not correct, and was due to a miscalculation. The taxfet for export of iron ore from the Nayagarh area in the Fourth Plan period is about 3 million tonnes per annum.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

##### I. WITHDRAWAL OF INDIAN TROOPS FROM THE SIALXOT SECTOR

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL i AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWAR \N SINGH): I Mr.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :  
सभापति जी, मैं स्यालकोट क्षेत्र से भारतीय  
सैनिकों के हटाये जाने की ओर रक्षा मंत्री  
का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ। मगर रक्षा मंत्री सदन  
में नहीं हैं।

श्री सभापति : विदेश मंत्री हैं।

Chairman, Sir, in the absence of the Defence Minister, who is away from headquarters, with your permission I will make a statement in reply to this Calling Attention Notice.

As the House will recall, under the Tashkent Agreement, the armed personnel, of the two countries had to withdraw, not j later than 25th February 1966, to the positions they held prior to 5th August ■ 1965. These withdrawals were duly car- ; ried out. In fact, the U.N. Secretary- I General announced the completion of these withdrawals on 26th February 1966.

According to the agreement between the Chief of the Army Staff, India and tha C-in-C, Pakistan Army, any doubts about the ground positions, as they existed on 5 th August 1965, were to be settled by ' mutual discussion between the local Commanders. On the international border between the Sialkot District of Pakistan and the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir, a minor difference of opinion arose over three small areas, the total ■ acreage of which was about 36. Accordingly as required under the agreement i between the Chief of the Army Staff, j India and the C-in-C, Pakistan Army, the matter was considered by the two local commanders and whatever adjustments in , positions were necessary, were carried out in the light of mutually agreed conclusions.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, J should like to know what actually | has happened. Is it not a fact that our forces have withdrawn from the three i points which we have been claiming as ours and, if so, on what grounds onr forces have withdrawn? All along, also after the cease-fire and the withdrawal of forces, India has been claiming that this aiea in the Sialkot sector Belongs to India and now, suddenly, a decision has been taken to withdraw our forces from that area. I should like to know on what grounds this decision has been taken.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : Sir, I would like to clairify the position that, according to the Tashkent Declaration, and also more or less in accordance with the Security Council Resolution, die armed forces of both sides were to withdraw to positions which were occupied by the respective forces on the 5th of August. And on these points there was some doubt about the actual positions on ground, and as I have mentioned in the main statement, it. was agreed between the two Army Chiefs that, if there is any dispute about the actual positions, that is a matter which

should be settled between the local Com- manders. And the local Commanders aet and have settled the position. I wooM like to give further information. This point was first raised when I and my colleagues, Mr. Manubhai Shah and Sanuva Reddy, went to Rawalpindi for Ministerial talks, and when we landed there, questions were put to us suggesting that India had not complied with the Tashkent De- claration and that Indian forces were continuing to be in occupation of areas, or they were in positions, in which they were not on the 5th of August. And even at !hat time we had made the position quite clear that this was being mentioned to us for the first time and we would verify that position, and if there were any areas in which withdrawals in accordance with the Tashkent Declaration had not taken place, we would comply with this. So I do not think there is in this any dispute at all. It is a factual thing as to what were our positions on the 5th of August.

SHRJ ATAL BIHARI /AJPAYEE : If it is a factual thing, then why ou.r forces did not withdraw after the 25th of February? Obviously there was some dispute, and may I remind the hon. Foreign Minister that this area is the same area which was attacked by Pakistan a few years aeo. An encounter took place and one of our Captains and some soldiers wert killed by Pakistan. Ana Pakistan, is it not in forcible possession of this area? Now, after our forces had liberated that area, bad taken back that area from Pakistan, way the same area is being handed over again to Pakistan ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You say it was occupied by the Pakistani forces.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Yes. Sir.

MR CHAIRMAN : On the 5th of August.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Before.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If it was in their possession before, then perhaps Pakistan may be justified in claiming it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Does it mean then that all the illegal possessions of Pakistan on the 5th of August are to be written off? Let the hon. Minister

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.] refer to the old dispute and deny that there was any dispute at all. Regarding this area, are we to go strictly by technicalities ? I understand that the Tashkent Declaration lays down that the respective forces should withdraw to the 5th August line, but is it not a fact that this area has been in the illegal occupation of Pakistan and that this area rightfully belongs to India but was captured by Pakistan and our forces, during the recent conflict, liberated this area? And now, under the pretext of the Tashkent Declaration Indian territory is being handed over to Pakistan.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : Sir, I cannot understand this excitement. As you yourself rightly put the question to the hon. Member, we were not at the time of withdrawals deciding any disputes that might be there between the two countries about the actual *de jure* border or *de jure* boundary—that is something which must be understood. This was an agreement to undo or unwind the effects of the conflict, and it was agreed that we should withdraw, that either party should withdraw to positions which it occupied on the 5th of August. So this was the limited question with which we are concerned as follow-up action of the Tashkent Declaration. I would, with your permission. Sir, like to point out to the hon. Member that Pakistan is in illegal possession, according to our version, of 30,000 square miles in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That is a different matter.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : Merely because we have suspended an earlier decision, that does not mean that there is any admission, direct or implied, about the actual *de jure* position. This was an action which was taken in pursuance of an agreement and also, more or less, in accordance with the requirements which we were called upon to fulfil by the Security Council Resolution.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Vfy question has not been replied to.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think it has been.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It has not been. Are there any old disputes in regard to this area or not? Is it not a fact that Pakistan has been in illegal pos-

session of this area for the last so many years? Let the hon. Minister reply.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : Sir, I am not called upon at this stage to go into the disputes, because that is a different matter, about which I would not like to take any definite position. Our position is quite simple; withdrawal to the positions occupied by either army on the 5th of August is something which has been agreed upon, and we should honour that. Whatever are the disputes, that is a separate issue altogether, and withdrawal or being in possession does not affect the actual *de jure* boundary at all points.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Sir, to

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया :  
(मध्य प्रदेश) : क्या श्रीमान्, यह बतलाएंगे कि जैसा यह तय था कि 5 अगस्त के पहले की स्थिति को पहुँच जायें और जो पहला झगड़े का कारण था जैसा कि आपने बताया कि तीन प्वाइन्ट पर था, तो वह पहले के झगड़े की वजह से था, पहले पाकिस्तान ने उसे अपने झगड़े में ले लिया था और चूँकि 5 अगस्त के पहले, आपके कहने के अनुसार, वह पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में था, उसको दिया जाना चाहिये था, तो क्या कारण था कि 25 फरवरी तक उनको वह जगह नहीं दे पाए जब कि यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के सेक्रेटरी ने भी उस पर सील लगा दी कि आपने जो कुछ पोजीशन ली, वह बहुत अच्छा है। तो ऐसी स्थिति में वह डिस्प्यूट की बातें 25 फरवरी के बाद तक क्यों रही ?

expect that the local commanders will be so perfect that where hundreds of miles of country are involved, at each point there will be no dispute at all between the local commanders is, I think to expect too much. Disputes can arise. When the then there is this agreement, that the local commanders will meet and settle the point and then take their respective forces to either side, to the position occupied by them on either side. I would like, because the hon. Member referred to the Security Council, to say that Pakistan raised this matter in a communication addressed to the Secretary-General also, and we have clarified the position



to the Security Council, that this was a very minor matter which had been settled between the local commanders and Pakistan was trying to take a propaganda advantage of this and trying to show as if India is not honouring its obligations under the Tashkent Declaration. [Shri Rajnarain stood up]

**श्री सभापति :** मैं पहले उन लोगों के नाम पुकारूंगा राजनारायण जी, जिनके नाम पर यह सवाल है ।

SHRI D. THENGARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, an attempt is being made to minimise the gravity by saying that the acreage is only 36. Consequently may I ask who their apart from the 30,000 sq. miles of area in Jammu and Kashmir which is under illegal occupation, this episode of 36 acres is not a link in the chain so that Pakistan has not yet withdrawn from various areas from which it ought to have withdrawn according to the Tashkent Declaration? If that is so, may I know what is the total area from which it ought to have withdrawn and has not yet withdrawn ?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Sir, I am not minimising any gravity of it. I am making a factual statement. When it is 36 acres I cannot make it 360. You should read nothing more in it than what is stated.

The second question asked is whether Pakistan continues to be in illegal possession of areas from which Pakistan should have withdrawn according to the Tashkent Declaration. I would like to make the position categorically clear and say that there is no area in the possession of Pakistan from which Pakistan under the Tashkent Declaration, was required to vacate. All that has been vacated by the Pakistani forces.

**श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी (राजस्थान) :** श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जिस प्रकार पाकिस्तान के इस दावे के आधार पर हमने सियालकोट में इस स्थान को खाली करने का निश्चय किया है, क्या इसी आधार पर राजस्थान से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले क्षेत्रों के बारे में भी पाकिस्तान की तरफ से कोई विवाद चल रहा है ? यह बात समझ में आ सकती है कि

पाकिस्तान ने उस क्षेत्र को खाली कर दिया जो उसे करना चाहिये था लेकिन आज भी क्या राजस्थान के उस क्षेत्र में जिस पर आज हमारा अधिकार हो सकता है पाकिस्तान किसी क्षेत्र की मांग कर रहा है और अगर कर रहा है तो इस सम्बन्ध में सारे विवरण प्रस्तुत किये जायें ।

**सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह :** राजस्थान सेक्टर में कोई ऐसा इलाका हिन्दुस्तान का नहीं है जो पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में हो या जिसमें पाकिस्तान का कोई फौजी या दूसरा 'पिकेट' हो । जब और अब वह क्या मांग करता है, मेरी तो नोटिस में नहीं है । कोई ऐसी गलत मांग हो तो उसे तुरन्त रद्द कर दिया जायेगा ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** जी हां, आप दे रहे हैं । रद्द क्या कर देंगे ।

**श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी :** जैसलमेर के इलाके में इस प्रकार की मांग की जा रही है ।

**सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह :** जो नाजायज मांग होगी उससे परेशानी नहीं होनी चाहिये, हम बिलकुल नहीं मान सकते, कभी नहीं मानेंगे ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** सभापति जी, यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है । मुझे अफसोस है कि विदेश मंत्री महोदय इसको जल्द से ज्यादा सरल बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । 5 अगस्त से पहले वहां भारत की एक सेना नहीं थी ऐसा मंत्री महोदय का कहना है । अगर यह बात सच है तो फिर फौजें वापस हटाने के बारे में इतनी देर क्यों लगी । पष्ट है कि सरकार के दिमाग में भी यह बात थी कि यह क्षेत्र हमारा है और इसे पाकिस्तान को देने की जरूरत नहीं है । जब सिक्खूरिटी काउन्सिल में, जब यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में, पाकिस्तान गया तो सरकार की ओर से कहा गया कि पाकिस्तान का दावा गलत है, जब दोनों देशों के मंत्री पाकिस्तान में मिले तब भी जो बक्तव्य निकाला गया उसमें यह नहीं कहा गया कि कमान्डर्स मीट कर रहे

हैं। अभी प्रेसीडेंट अयूब ने 2 अप्रैल को रेडियो पर जो भाषण दिया उसमें कहा कि यह जो चालीस एकड़ का इलाका है वह इलाका पाकिस्तान का है भारत इसको खाली नहीं करता। अगर दोनों देशों के मंत्रियों के बीच में यह समझौता हो गया होता कि कमन्डर्स इसके बारे में विचार करेंगे तो पाकिस्तान के प्रेसीडेंट को इस तरह का आरोप लगाने की जरूरत नहीं थी लेकिन जब से सरकार के ऊपर दबाव पड़ा है, सैनिक दबाव, कूटनीतिक दबाव, इस इलाके को खाली किया जा रहा है।

सभापति जी, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह इलाका 36 एकड़ है या 40 एकड़ है। मंत्री महोदय कह सकते हैं 36 एकड़ कोई बड़ा इलाका नहीं है। लेकिन इस सदन ने कसम खायी है कि एक-एक इंच भूमि की रक्षा की जायेगी। क्या 36 एकड़ एक इंच से कम होता है? मैं चाहूंगा, इस सवाल पर आप बहस का मौका दें, शाम को 4 बजे या साढ़े 4 बजे मंत्री महोदय को बुलाया जाये, हम इस सवाल पर बहस करना चाहते हैं। यह सवाल इतना सीधा नहीं है जितना मंत्री महोदय बना कर पेश कर रहे हैं।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : जी हाँ, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ यह सवाल उतना टेढ़ा भी नहीं है जिस कदर अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी टेढ़ा साबित कर रहे हैं। बहस तो उन्होंने कर ली, कोई सवाल तो पूछा नहीं। अब जो उन्होंने बात कही है उसके मुतालिक मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, एक तो उन्होंने अपने बयान में कहा कि हमने यह कदम किसी डिप्लोमेटिक प्रेशर या किसी फौजी दबाव की वजह से उठाया है। इस बात की मैं पुरजोर तरदीद करना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें न डिप्लोमेटिक प्रेशर, न मिलिटरी प्रेशर का कोई संबंध है। उन्होंने दो चीजों का अपने इस भाषण में जिक्र किया, उन्होंने अपने सवाल को भाषण में बदल दिया। तो दो चीजें उन्होंने कहीं कि सिक्योरिटी काउन्सिल में और मिनिस्टीरियल मीटिंग में इसकी

चर्चा हुई, कानालाजिकल आर्डर में पहले मिनिस्टीरियल मीटिंग है जो कि मार्च के शुरू में हुई और मैंने अपने पहले बयान में साफ किया है कि जिस वक्त हम रावलपिंडी गये थे उस वक्त भी हमारी नोटिस में यह लाया गया कि हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ से कुछ इलाका, कुछ एकड़ ऐसा है जिसमें से ताशकंद समझौते के मुताबिक हिन्दुस्तानी फौजें वापस नहीं हुईं। तो मैंने बिलकुल उसी वक्त कह दिया था कि ताशकंद समझौते के मुताबिक हम समझते हैं कि हम हर जगह से वापस हो गये हैं, अगर उसमें कोई ऐसी जगह है जहाँ कोई झगड़ा है या डिस्पूट है तो हम ताशकंद समझौते के मुताबिक पूरा अमलदरामद करेंगे। इसलिये यह कहना कि हम कोई गलत पोजीशन ने रहे हैं या जो पोजीशन पहले ली वह अब बदल रहे हैं यह सही नहीं है। फिर मिनिस्टीरियल मीटिंग हुई उसमें मिनिस्टीरियल लेवल पर नहीं आफिशियल लेवल पर चर्चा हुई। उस वक्त भी हमारी तरफ से कहा गया था कि आप यहाँ कुछ प्रोपेगण्डा इसका जो करते हैं, अगर वहाँ पर मौके पर ऐसा डिस्पूट होगा तो हम लोकल कमन्डर्स या दूसरे आफिसर्स जो हैं उनकी बात पर जांच करवा लेंगे। हमारी इस बात पर पोजीशन पहले से साफ रही है कि हम ताशकंद समझौते के मुतालिक पूरा अमल करेंगे।

अब सिक्योरिटी काउन्सिल का अटल बिहारी जी ने जिक्र किया। सिक्योरिटी काउन्सिल में तो यह अब की बात है, थोड़े असें की। उनको भी जो जवाब हमने दिया उसमें भी हमने इस पोजीशन को साफ किया। उसमें हमने यह कहा :

"Under the Tashkent Declaration the Armed Forces of India and Pakistan were required to withdraw to the positions they held prior to August 5, 1965. These withdrawals were carried out. According to the agreement between the Chief of Army Staff of India and the C.I.C. Pakistan Army, any doubts about the ground positions as they existed on August 5, 1965, were to be

settled by mutual discussion between the local commanders.

The area involved in the three pockets is only about 36 acres. Even so, the matter was taken up between the two local commanders and whatever adjustments in positions were necessary have already been carried out in the light of mutually agreed conclusions. I am surprised that for purposes of propaganda the Acting Permanent Representative of Pakistan has sought to exploit this relatively unimportant matter, contrary to the spirit of the Tashkent Declaration."

Now, Sir, one more thing is left in the speech of Mr. Vajpayee which requires a reply. He said that if we had not withdrawn from these areas to the positions which were occupied by the Indian Army on the 5th August then the Pakistan President would not have had the courage or the guts—or whatever is the Hindi word—to make the statement in his first-of-the-month broadcast. I think Mr. Vajpayee knows the Pakistani leaders perhaps even more than I do although I could claim to know them quite a bit and to expect that j they will take up rational positions is absolutely groundless. They are bound to exploit the statements even of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and of his colleagues and they have done that in the past. Therefore let us not base our judgment merely because the Pakistani leaders act in a manner which we think is improper. We should not try to judge that we have been in the wrong merely because the Pakistani leaders make propaganda out of our position.

**श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** श्रीमन्, जो मूल प्रश्न है, वह प्रश्न हमारे लिए 40 एकड़, 36 एकड़ या 30 एकड़ का नहीं है, हमारे लिए प्रश्न एक धूर जमीन का भी है। अगर वह जमीन हमारी है, हमारे भारतवर्ष की है चाहे एक धूर भी क्यों न हो क्योंकि हमने 14 नवम्बर 1962 को प्रतिज्ञा की है :

"This House affirms the firm resolve of the Indian people to drive out the aggressor from the sacred soil of India

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however long and hard the struggle may be."

तो मैं यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह भारतवर्ष की पवित्र भूमि है या नहीं। इस समय प्रश्न 30 एकड़, 36 एकड़ या 40 एकड़ का नहीं है। श्रीमन्, हमने सरकार को बहुत देखा है और आपकी इजाजत से मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि . . . (Interruption) आप बेचैन क्यों होते हैं जरा सुन लीजिये और अनावश्यक बेचैनी से कोई मसला हल नहीं होगा। इस सरकार को हमने देखा है और अगर ज्यादा बेचैनी होगी तो यह भी आपको आज जान लेना चाहिये कि इस मुल्क की आज़ादी हासिल करने के लिए हमने किसी से कम काम नहीं किया है।

**श्री सभापति :** आप सवाल कीजिये।

**श्री राजनारायण :** सवाल यह है कि अब यह न कहा जाये कि हमारी क्या जमीन गई और क्या नहीं गई। हमने मैकमोहन रेखा के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को देखा है। हमने सरकार को यह देखा है कि जो हमारी जमीन थी उसे सरकार ने ऊसर, पथरीली और कंकर-वाली जमीन कह कर चीनियों को सड़क बनाने दी है वह उसने उसको दे दी। हमने अपने मन्सर गांव को देखा और सरकार ने वह भी दे दिया। हम यह जानना नहीं चाहते हैं कि सरकार श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी को क्या समझती है और श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी सरकार को क्या समझते हैं। यह तो देश की जनता का प्रश्न है और सरकार को इसका जवाब देना चाहिये। हमारी मातृ-भूमि क्या है, क्या इसका निर्णय फौजी कमान्डर करेंगे, उसका निर्णय क्या वहां का एक छोटा सा फौज का अफसर करेगा? हमारी जो मातृभूमि है उसका निर्णय हम करेंगे, देश की जनता करेगी, हमारे राष्ट्र की जनता करेगी जिसने कुर्बानी की है। इसलिए मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 5 अगस्त के पहले वह जमीन हमारे कब्जे में थी या नहीं जहां से सरकार

[ श्री राजनारायण ]

अपनी सेना हटा रही है ? इस चीज का साफ  
साफ जवाब मंत्री जी से आना चाहिये ।

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Sir, he has put the question and I might answer it. Sir, I do not want to enter into polemics because I know that the hon. Member has quite a bright record of polemics and he has come with a certain history. I think he will try to adjust himself by and by to the atmosphere of this august House. I wish him well and we will try to facilitate his transformation.

Now the reply is simple. He has asked that I should clarify as to whether India has withdrawn its armed forces from any part which was in its possession on the 5th of August. My reply is that India has not withdrawn from an inch of territory from any point on which its armed forces or security forces were stationed on the 5th of August.

SHRI D. L. SEN GUPTA (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this question has two aspects. So far as I understood, the Foreign Minister's answer is that we have vacated these 36 acres in the Sialkot sector in terms of the Tashkent Agreement. Assuming that is the position may I know what he proposes to do about getting back these 36 acres of land which belongs to India? If he goes to the extent of saying that these 36 acres of land do not belong to India I have no question to put but if he accepts the position that these 36 acres of land belongs to India and that under the Tashkent Agreement we had to give it up, then my question is how he proposes to get back this territory.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I would like to say that we have not given up any area which was in our possession under the Tashkent Agreement. I want to make that position clear. The second thing is, the Tashkent Declaration itself provides the answer to his first query as to how we deal with matters between India and Pakistan about which there may be a dispute. We have agreed that we should try to resolve all our differences and disputes by peaceful means and will not have recourse to use of force.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I shall pass on; I have given ample time to this.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह जमीन भारतवर्ष की है या नहीं ?

श्री सभापति : अब मैं इस चीज को खत्म करता हूँ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक सवाल जरूरी रह गया है । मैंने अभी सवाल पूछा था और माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि 36 एकड़ जमीन है जबकि पाकिस्तान यह दावा कर रहा है कि वह जमीन 40 एकड़ है जिसे भारत को खाली करना चाहिये । तो मंत्री जी को इस बारे में सोचकर जवाब देना चाहिये ।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं सोचकर ही जवाब दूंगा और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आपने भी सोचकर ही जवाब पूछा होगा । इस एरिया के मुताल्लिक पाकिस्तान की तरफ से सिवियोरिटी कौंसिल को जो चिट्ठी लिखी गई है उसमें कुछ एरियाज का जिक्र किया गया है और उसके मुताल्लिक उन्होंने 25 एकड़ एक जगह बतलाई है । 4 कनाल एक जगह बतलाई है ।

It is 25 acres and 4 kanals. Four kanals, I hope, everybody knows come to less than half an acre and then 100 kanals; that means a little over 9 acres. So 25 plus 9 plus i comes to about 36 and not 40. This is what Pakistan said in their letter to the Security Council.

(Several hon. Members stood up)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am very sorry; I cannot allow this to go on indefinitely. I pass on to the next item.

श्री राजनारायण : एक अर्ब सुन लीजिये ।

श्री सभापति : बिल्कुल नहीं सुनूंगा ।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं आपके सामने अपनी मुसीबत अर्ब करना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री सभापति : मैं इसके लिए बाद में मौका दूंगा ।

श्री राजनारायण : आप नहीं सुनेंगे तो मैं बैठ जाऊंगा ।

श्री सभापति: आप जो कुछ कहना चाहते हैं कहिये ।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं निहायत अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात का साफ जवाब दें कि वह जमीन हमारी है या नहीं अगर वे साफ जवाब नहीं देते हैं तो उन्हें दूसरे दिन इसका जवाब देना होगा ।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : क्या सवाल पूछा है ?

श्री गोडे मुराहरि (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सवाल यह है कि 15 अगस्त 1947 को यह भूमि भारत भूमि का अंग थी ? अगर थी तो फिर आज सरकार आकर कहती है कि 5 अगस्त को हमारी फौजें वहाँ पर नहीं थीं । तो यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि क्यों नहीं थीं ? वहाँ पर यह कहना कि वह भूमि 30 एकड़ है, 36 एकड़ है या 40 एकड़ है, इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है । सवाल तो यह है कि तुमने अपनी भूमि की रक्षा नहीं की तो क्यों नहीं की ?

श्री सभापति : गोडे मुराहरि साहब, अब आप मुझे आगे जाने दीजिये ।

श्री राजनारायण : इसका जवाब नहीं

## II. REPORTED SMUGGLING OF CHINESE ARMS INTO WEST BENGAL

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the reported recent smuggling of Chinese arms into West Bengal.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. S. NASKAR): Sir, the Government have no information confirming reports of foreign arms "being smuggled into West Bengal.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA : May I know whether the question was referred to the Government of West Bengal and their reaction got about this question?

SHRI P. S. NASKAR: Yes, Sir. We collected information from the West

Bengal Government and my answer is based on the report from West Bengal Government.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA : May I know whether the report in "The Times of India" was brought to the notice of the Government of West Bengal and if that report was incorrect may I know whether any contradiction was issued because such items of news are apt to cause a lot of harm in the country if not contradicted.

SHRI P. S. NASKAR: I have seen the report in a newspaper in Delhi but I do not think any contradiction has been issued so far but I think the question that has been put by the hon. Member today might get full publicity.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): The matter is a little more serious than what is made out to be. Just on the eve of the general strike and hartal which passed off very peacefully and magnificently yesterday a canard was put across that the West Bengal people were getting arms from Pakistan and China and many things were said in this connection. In a number of papers this dirty lie appeared in order to malign our people and the movement. Now I should like to know why when this report appeared the Central Government did not hold investigations to find out how this report came to be published. Sir, I tell you even yesterday, as the strike was progressing peacefully and we were getting reports, some people were spreading it in the Central Hall and elsewhere that peace will not be maintained because some people had prepared them for violence, left Parties' and so on ...

SHRI G. MURAHARI (Uttar Pradesh) : The Congress itself prepared them.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Naturally. I am not saying it. I want an investigation because I can even name the person. For the last several days we have been subjected to the limit of our endurance to such canards and lies to defame our movement and our people. How is it that the West Bengal Government and the Central Government did not institute immediate enquiries? It is very serious.

SHRI SYED AHMAD (Madhya Pradesh) : What is the question ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think there is a valid question.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It was necessary. He interrupts because he has nothing else to do. Good, interrupt. Now, the position is this. Was it not necessary, in the first instance, to hold an immediate investigation, ask the newspaper editors for the source of the information if they would give it and on the basis of that do something or at least do announce on the eve of the strike that according to the knowledge of the Government it was all false and set the matter at rest? Therefore, I would request that in future the Government should be a little more fair in such matters. Political opponents should not be berated in this manner and sought to be maligned in this manner and the Government should not act in this manner when things go on peacefully. The strike was peaceful. In fact, no Chinese arms had been shown. Of course, it is good you have said it. All the same it is necessary to do it.

SHRI P. S. NASKAR: I do not want to give any reply to the hon. Member, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, but I want to give a little more information as a supplementary that since the 10th March, 1966 certain raids were carried out by the West Bengal Government in West Bengal and certain arms have been found out. Our investigations suggest that they have not been smuggled either from China or from any other foreign country, but certain arms have been found out.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Well, I know the Congress people have illegal arms, many of you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is enough.

SHRI G. MURAHARI: Just now the Minister has said that certain arms have been found out. I would like to know from the Minister whether it is not a fact that Mr. P. C. Sen, the Chief Minister of West Bengal for the last one week has been inciting people to civil war, because he has been asking certain vigilance corps, or whatever it is, to take up arms and use the arms and guns which they have and he has also promised protection for them? *(Interruption)* May I know whether it is not a fact that it may be that this kind of people are preparing arms in Bengal?

SHRI P. S. NASKAR: I repudiate the hon. Member.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think we have had enough.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन् एनफ नहीं हुआ ।  
यह वहाँ की शांतिप्रिय मूवमेंट को बदनाम करने की बात है ।

### III. REPORTED EXISTENCE OF A SPY-RING IN THE NORTHERN HILL DISTRICTS OF UTTAR PRADESH

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA (Bihar): Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the reported existence of a spy-ring in the Northern Hill districts of Uttar Pradesh.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. S. NASKAR): Sir, the Government have no information confirming reports of the existence of any spy-ring in the Northern Hill districts of Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: May I know if it has been brought to the notice of the Government that an Ashram—Ashram means a place where Hindu ascetics live—known as 'Kailasananda Ashram' near Lakshman Jhoola, a very sacred place for Hindus, was searched and a powerful transmitter was found inside that Ashram and the head of the Ashram was arrested? Also, it has been reported—I hope after that report Government took care to investigate it—that a gentleman of German origin—I do not know what his nationality is—was found in the northern prohibited areas bordering on Tibet and on his person also a transmitter was found. May I know if Government have investigated these reports and, if not, why not and on what basis the reply has been given that there is no spy-ring? What is Government's conception of a spy-ring?

SHRI P. S. NASKAR: Government have no information about the existence of any spy-ring in the Northern Hill districts of U.P., as I said earlier, but it has been learnt from the State Government that two unlicensed trans-receiver sets were recovered from an Ashram near Lakshman Jhoola, Rishikesh. Since the operation of such receivers was without a licence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Receivers or transmitters?

SHRI P. S. NASKAR: As far as I know, 'trans-receiver' means a form of walkie-talkie. It is a small walkie-talkie, a two-way instrument which receives and which transmits. It is called a trans-receiver. The receiver was in the custody of a person without licence and it is an offence under the Wireless Telegraphs Act. One person had been detained, but had been released later on on a personal bond. There is no suspicion of espionage.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: Has it been brought to the notice of the Government of India that many foreigners, of late, have developed very great affection for our old Indian Hindu culture and foreigners donning the ochre robe of Sanyasis are going to the Himalayas to practise penance and meditation? But the real purpose in most cases is espionage. May I know whether this has been brought to the notice of the Government and do Government realise the dangers posed by this sort of activity? Not only sadhus abound, but people come to watch gods in the Himalayan region, to trek in the Himalayan region. May I know if Government realise the potential dangers from such a situation?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you aware of the potential dangers of this?

SHRI P. S. NASKAR: We are aware of it and we have got our organisation to deal with espionage. We have our counter-espionage to detect espionage.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA (Uttar Pradesh) : How does the hon. Minister rule out the possibility of espionage, because according to his own statement he has said that a trans-receiver was found? Trans-receiver means it transmits certain news to some other place and receives some news from some other place. Have efforts been made to find out to which places the messages were being transmitted and from which places the messages were being received?

SHRI P. S. NASKAR: It has been checked up. These two sets are of Japanese manufacture and bear the name or trade mark of Soni. I think many hon. Members know the name of Soni transistors. The person has been interrogated

and the receivers were checked. The State Radio Officer, Lucknow, who had examined the sets, gave the information that it is a transmitter with a fractional wattage. They are called walkie-talkie sets and can only communicate two or three miles.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: A third question. I would like to put one more question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Too long questions make three questions. All right, put a third.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: This is the last day of the Session. Now, in giving reply that there is no espionage, may I know if the hon. Minister makes a distinction between spying by individuals, on an individual basis, and spying collectively, as part of a big collective effort? Do Government make a distinction between spying by a collective body, which is a spy-ring, and spying by individuals? Is the answer that there is no spy-ring based on this differentiation?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He said that there was no espionage even in individual cases.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्,  
एक सवाल छोटा सा करना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री सभापति : फरमाइए ।

श्री राजनारायण : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि यह पहला अवसर नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को इसकी जानकारी हुई हो—और मैं अपने बारे में बता सकता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को मैं अवसर इसकी जानकारी कराता रहा हूँ—इसलिए आगे भी इस तरह की घटना न घटे, इसके लिए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई व्यवस्था की है ? श्रीमन्, दो मील, तीन मील तक वह खबर दे सकता है, ले सकता है, यह बिल्कुल गलत है । इसकी फिर जाँच-पड़ताल होनी चाहिये । वह दूर तक खबर दे सकता है, दूर तक खबर ले सकता है । केवल कोशलानन्द के आश्रम में ही नहीं . . .

श्री सभापति : आप उनको जानते हैं ।

श्री राजनारायण : हम खूब जानते हैं । वहाँ हो आए हैं, बन्नीनाथ घूम आए हैं, मन्दिर

कमेटी की रिपोर्ट उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा में पेश की है जिसमें है कि तिब्बत का राजा हर साल रसूम भेजता रहा है। मेरा कहना यह है कि बद्रिनाथ जाने का मार्ग ऋषिकेश से होकर है। वहां बड़ी मात्रा में लोग जाते हैं। उसके आस-पास अनेक जगहों में इस तरह के कार्य हो रहे हैं। बहुत से विदेशी लोग आकर रहते हैं, नाच-गाना होता है। वहां पर सत्ता-धारी दल के लोगों को भी लुभाने की व्यवस्था है। इन तमाम बातों को देखते हुए, क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी जिससे इस तरह की घटना न हो जो राज्य के लिए अहितकर हो।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you should take note of this and enquire into this.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : Could it be that some Congress people took it to transmit message about Shri Kadodkar and receive message about his well-being? Shri Kakodkar has been discovered in Rishikesh. May be some Congress people took it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will pass on to the next item.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE HILL AREAS OF ASSAM (1965-66)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. S. NASKAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Commission on the Hill Areas of Assam (1965-66). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5999/66.]

##### THE KERALA UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1966 (PRESIDENT'S ACT No. 3 OF 1966)

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI M. C. CHAGLA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1965, a copy of the Kerala University (Amendment) Act, 1966 (President's Act No. 3 of 1966). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5986/66.]

##### ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS (1964-65) OF THE KERALA PREMO PIPE FACTORY LTD., TRIVANDRUM AND RELATED PAPERS

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 619-A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Kerala Premo Pipe Factory Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 1964-65, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (ii) Review by Government on the working of the Factory.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6046/ 66 for (i) & (ii).]

##### ANNUAL REPORT (1964-65) OF THE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION, BOMBAY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI M. SHAFI QURESHI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Khadi and Village- Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1964-65, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5898/66].

##### ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS (1964-65) OF THE MINERALS AND METALS TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI AND RELATED PAPERS

SHRI M. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, I also beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of section 619-A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (i) Second Annual Report and Accounts of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1964-65, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India thereon.
- (ii) Review by Government on the working of the Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5954/66 for (i) & (ii).]



**THE COLLIERY CONTROL (AMENDMENT)  
ORDER, 1966**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND METALS (SHRI SYED AHMED MEHDI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of the Ministry of Mines and Metals Notification G.S.R. No. 383, dated the 8th March, 1966, publishing the Colliery Control (Amendment) Order, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5955/66.]

**REPORT ON ACCIDENT IN THE SAUNDA  
No. IV COLLIERY, DISTRICT HAZARIBAGH,  
BIHAR**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines on the fatal accident which took place on the 17th February, 1966, in the Saunda No. IV Colliery, District Hazaribagh, Bihar. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5988/66.]

**ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1966-67**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Plan for 1966-67 issued by the Planning Commission. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6002/66.]

**THE KERALA PANCHAYATS (PROMOTION OF  
COOPERATIVE FARMING) RULES, 1966**

SHRI M. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, on behalf of Shri Annasahib Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 130 of the Kerala Panchayats Act, 1960, a copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 24/66, dated the 27th January, 1966, publishing the Kerala Panchayats (Promotion of Co-operative Farming) Rules, 1966, issued by the Government of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6024/66.]

**I. ANNUAL REPORT (1964-65) OF THE  
COFFEE BOARD**

**II. CERTIFIED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS (1964-65)  
OF THE RUBBER BOARD AND RELATED  
PAPER**

SHRI M. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, I also beg to lay on the Table :—

(a) A copy of the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Coffee Board for the year 1964-65. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5900/66.]

(b) A copy of the Certified Annual Accounts of the Rubber Board for the year 1964-65 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5901/66.]

**ALLOTMENT OF TIME FOR DISCUS-  
SION OF MOTION *RE* SECOND  
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COCHIN  
REFINERIES LIMITED FOR THE YEAR  
1964-65**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that under rule 172 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I have allotted two hour\* for the consideration of motion regarding the Second Annual Report of the Cochin Refineries Limited, Ernakulam, for the year 1964-65.

**RESULT OF ELECTION TO THE  
NATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICUL-  
TURE ORGANISATION LIAISON  
COMMITTEE**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri M. M. Dharia being the only candidate nominated for election to the National Food and Agriculture Organisation Liaison Committee, he is declared duly elected to be a member of the said Committee.

**RESULT OF ELECTION TO THE  
COUNCIL OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE  
OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Gopal Singh being the only candidate nominated for election to the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, he is declared duly elected to be a member of the said Council.

**REFERENCE TO HUNGER STRIKE BY  
SOME HARIJANS IN DELHI**

श्री जगत नारायण (पंजाब) : सभापति जी, मैं आपकी वसाहत से होम मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री जगत नारायण]  
अखबार में यह खबर छपी है कि पार्लियामेंट के सामने जो हरिजन मेम्बरों ने भूख हड़ताल की थी इस बात के लिए कि पंजाब का विभाजन न हो, उनको सरकार ने गिरफ्तार करके जेल में डाल दिया है। उन्होंने जेल में भूख हड़ताल की हुई है। अखबार में छपा है कि उनकी हालत नाजुक है और एक को अस्पताल में दाखिल कर दिया गया है। तो मैं कहूंगा होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कि इस मामले में जरूर बयान दें और यह बतलायें कि उनकी हालत कितनी नाजुक है और क्या गवर्नमेंट उनको छोड़ने का विचार कर रही है।

#### REFERENCE TO SHORTAGE OF KEROSENE IN ORISSA

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS (Orissa):  
Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government through you to the serious situation that has developed in Orissa due to shortage of kerosene. Not to speak of rural areas, even in Cuttack City most of the people are forced to use candles. Before introduction of the quota system Orissa was consuming more than 10,000 kilolitres of kerosene every month. But now the quota has been fixed at 7,000 kilolitres recently. But actually the supply is about 3,000 kilolitres. This has created a crisis and unless it is remedied, it may lead to an explosive situation. I hope the Government which is used to pressure-oriented tactics will not force the peace-loving people of Orissa to launch on a path of agitation. I hope the Minister concerned will reply.

#### REFERENCE TO RULES OF PROCEDURE

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मैं अदब के साथ आपके द्वारा निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। यह सही है कि मैं इस सदन के लिए बिलकुल नया मेम्बर हूँ. . .

श्री सभापति : मगर वैसे आप तजुर्बेकार आदमी हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : लेकिन कुछ संसदीय परम्पराओं की जानकारी रखता हूँ, पढ़ता

रहता हूँ। हमारे लिए आज तीन दिक्कतें बहुत महसूस हुईं और तब से मैं सोच रहा हूँ कि क्या मैं अपने संसदीय और जनतांत्रिक कर्तव्यों का पालन कर पा रहा हूँ। एक तो. . .

श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : इतनी जल्दी सोचने लगे।

श्री राजनारायण : समुचित नजर रखता हूँ। एक तो, श्रीमन्, हमारे यहां नियमावली में कार्यस्थगन प्रस्ताव की व्यवस्था नहीं है, दूसरे अविश्वास प्रस्ताव की व्यवस्था नहीं है और तीसरे जो प्रश्न के उत्तर सरकार की ओर से मिलते हैं, वे हमको भी मिलने चाहिए, हर सदस्य को मिलने चाहिए।

श्री सभापति : क्या चीज ?

श्री राजनारायण : प्रश्न। सवाल पूछते हैं, मंत्री जी जवाब देते हैं। मिसाल के लिए राज्यों को लघु उद्योगों के लिए इतनी-इतनी सहायता दी है। वह जो सदस्य पूछते हैं, वह जानते हैं, मंत्री जी जानते हैं। उसके लिए सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न पूछने के लिए हम तैयारी नहीं कर पाते। महाराष्ट्र में देखेंगे कि वहां की विधान सभा में यह व्यवस्था है। हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं है, उसके लिए. . .

श्री सभापति : राजनारायण जी आपने मुझे लिखा था ? आप मुझको इतिला भेजें, फिर उठाना चाहिए। यह बातें लिख कर दे दें, जो रूल्स कमेटी है उसके सामने पेश कर दी जायेंगी।

श्री राजनारायण : कोई कमेटी बनी है पहले से ?

श्री सभापति : पहले से रूल्स कमेटी बनी हुई है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सभापति जी, यह शिकायत जायज़ है कि जिन बातों के बारे में स्टेटमेंट दिए जाते हैं, उन स्टेटमेंटों की कापियां बहुत कम रहती हैं। जो सदस्य प्रश्न पूछते हैं, उन्हीं को कापी

मिल जाती है, बाकी सदस्यों को कापी नहीं मिलती है। वहां अधिक कापियां रखी जा सकती हैं। इसमें रूलर्स कमेटी से पूछने की जरूरत नहीं है।

#### REQUEST FOR RELEASE OF DETENUS HELD UNDER D.I.R.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : Sir, the Minister of State of Home Affairs is here. I rise on my accumulated notices of motions with regard to the D.I.R. Today is the last day. I should like to know what the Government proposes to do. We read in the newspapers that they are releasing some detenus. They are proposing to discriminate in this matter, that is, keep some detenus, release others, and play like that. First of all it is only proper that the Government should come forward and state its policy as to what it is doing rather than let it go to the press during the session without telling us. Therefore, I should like to know the position with regard to that. When we met the Home Minister, Mr. Jyoti Basu and myself, we were given to understand that the Central Government would have no objection if all D.I.R. detenus including those arrested in October-December 1964 were released by the State Government. In that connection we pointed out that there were some Central detenus in Kerala and Maharashtra—they include Mr. Namboodiripad and Mr. B. T. Ranadive. I see in the papers today that orders have been passed, that the State Governments have been instructed to release all the Central detenus in Maharashtra and Kerala. I should like to know if this is true. But anyhow the matter is serious. Therefore, if possible, in the afternoon the Government should make a statement because we will not have any chance for another few weeks to meet and discuss about this policy. We want a general political amnesty of all detenus and not a single one must be detained. I tell you how it is.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I know.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Sir, I know you know. The fact that the strike and hartal was a unique success in the life of our nation should remind the Government . . .

1 P.M.

SHRI ABID ALI (Maharashtra): Sir, on a point of order. What is the issue before the House? What he wants . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has given notice . . .

SHRI ABID ALI: He wants that the Minister should make a statement. That is all. If he is going into the merit of the case, then, Sir, it would be only fair to allow us also to explain our point of view.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI ABID ALI : He can ask the Minister to do so and I want that on principle . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order.

SHRI SYED AHMAD (Madhya Pradesh) : He should not be allowed to make an insinuation.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I only ask for information . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you have amply done it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : . . . including about the lifting of the emergency. All this is pending before you. We have not yet got any clear statement. The session is about to be over.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have said it. You are reminding the Government.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You have been saying that this has to be . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have said so. Don't go on saying.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: When can I get it? Can't I demand before the Government to make a statement?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall I make you go on demanding?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What eh\* can you do, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have demanded it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: They do not do it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Will you kindly castigate them? You have power and authority.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request you. No, no.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We would like to know—is the Opposition going to be treated like this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Opposition . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: They lecture about democracy and all that . . .

(Interruptions)

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर मेरा है ।

{Shri Bhupesh Gupta rose} MR.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gupta . . . AN HON.

MEMBER: You sit down.

SHRI ABID ALI: Traitors should be put in jail.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Members on either side . . .

SHRI G. MURAHARI (Uttar Pradesh): I move:

"That the Member be expelled."

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What does he say? Why this . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: He said nothing.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Have you heard?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no.

श्री राजनारायण : एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर मेरा सुन लीजिये ।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Senility has come.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सुन लीजिये ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raj Narain, I am on my legs.

श्री राजनारायण : इसलिये मैं बैठ गया । लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीमन् सदन को कंट्रोल करेंगे या वह माननीय सदस्य करेंगे ।

श्री सभापति : मुझे उम्मीद है कि जो चेयरमैन कर रहा है वही ठीक होगा । कभी-कभी लोग गलती करते हैं और मुझे उम्मीद है कि न यह झगड़ा से होगी और न उधर से होगी ।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We do not take any notice of that. I assure you.

SHRI ABID ALI: He only said . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is the formal business. I would like to go through it before I can adjourn House.

# **MOTION RE APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSES ON THE PATENTS BILL, 1965**

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): Sir, I move:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint six members to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Patents Bill, 1965, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shri Arjun Arora, Shri T. Chengalvaroyan, Shri R. S. Doogar, Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra, Shri M. R. Shervani and Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd April, 1966 and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be appointed to the said Joint Committee, namely :—

1. Shri Arjun Arora.
2. Shri T. Chengalvaroyan.
3. Shri R. S. Doogar.
4. Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra.
5. Shri M. R. Shervani.
6. Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha."

The question was proposed.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सभापति जी, इस कमेटी के बारे में एक बात मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ । एक सदस्य

इस कमेटी में ऐसे हैं जो कि पहले विरोधी दल में थे और विरोधी दल के सदस्य होने के नाते उन्हें इस कमेटी में लिया गया, बाद में वह कांग्रेस में शामिल हो गये . . . .

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : कौन है वह ?

श्री डी० संजीवैया : कौन ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : . . . अब फिर वह इस कमेटी में आ रहे हैं । मैं चाहूंगा कि विरोधी दल का प्रतिनिधित्व कम नहीं होना चाहिये ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have got the same Members, the Members who retired are the same.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): About individuals we are not quarrelling. The rules are there; we have been following a convention. The Government side discusses with us. They decide as to how many people should be from the ruling party. Then they discuss with us the number and take from us by mutual consultation. Generally there is consultation. Therefore when he went there, he naturally went from the quota that the Government had allotted to us and divided amongst us. If some people cross the floor, they are welcome to do so. But why should the Opposition suffer on account of that ? If the Congress has adopted somebody from this side, well, we can adopt somebody from that side.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA (Uttar Pradesh) : Both Shri Bhupesh Gupta and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee are wrong; on facts they are wrong.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We are on a principle, not on facts.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: On facts you are wrong.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: If we are wrong, it is for you to look into the matter and then by mutual consultation it can be arranged,

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: When Shri Sinha was elected a Member of that Committee, he was a member of the Congress Party.

SHRI R. S. DOOGAR (West Bengal): If Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has Shri R\* jendra Pratap Sinha in his mind, I would say that he has been in this Committee from the Congress quota. Therefore this question does not arise.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं एक इन्फार्मेशन चाहता हूँ । इसमें यह लिखा हुआ है कि यह कमेटी हाउस की है, तो यह कमेटी हाउस की ही है न ?

श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा : यह ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी है ।

श्री राजनारायण : ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी है तो यह कमेटी हाउस की है । तो हाउस की कमेटी को चेयरमैन एप्वाइंट करेगा या कोई मंत्री एप्वाइंट करेंगे । मैं जरा यही इन्फार्मेशन चाहता हूँ । यह इन्फार्मेशन मुझे दी जाये ।

श्री आर० एस० दुग्गः (पश्चिमी बंगाल) मुराहरि साहब, जरा उनको बता दें ।

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : It is a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses.

श्री सभापति : मंत्री जी यह मोशन मूव कर रहे हैं कि इनको एप्वाइंट किया जाये ।

श्री राजनारायण : तो इसी समय सम्मानित सदन को पूरा अधिकार है कि वह किसी को न मानें, माननीय सदस्य किसी का विरोध कर सकते हैं. . .

श्री सभापति : विरोध कर सकते हैं, विरोध का अधिकार है लेकिन समझौता हो चुका है ।

श्री राजनारायण : तो हम इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध कर रहे हैं । आप खड़े हैं इसलिये मैं बैठे जा रहा हूँ । मैं अपनी डिफिकल्टी बता रहा हूँ कि इस तरह से चलायेंगे तो भविष्य में मुश्किल होगी ।

श्री सभापति : नहीं नहीं, ऐसे कोई नहीं चलायेगा, ऐसे नहीं पास हो जायेगा ।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: He has indulged in . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint six members to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Patents Bill, 1965, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shri Arjun Arora, Shri T. Chengalvaroyan, Shri R. S. Doogar, Shri Shyam Nan-dan Mishra, Shri M. R. Shervani and Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd April, 1966 and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be appointed to the said Joint Committee, namely :

1. Shri Arjun Arora.
2. Shri T. Chengalvaroyan.
3. Shri R. S. Doogar.
4. Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra.
5. Shri M. R. Shervani.
6. Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha."

*The motion was adopted.*

**MOTION RE APPOINTMENT OF  
MEMBERS TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE  
OF THE HOUSES ON THE DELHI  
ADMINISTRATION BILL, 1965**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI  
JAISUKHLAL HATHI): Sir, I move:

That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint two members to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Delhi Administration Bill, 1965 in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shri L. N. Mishra and Kumari Shanta Vasisht from the Membership of the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd April, 1966 and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be appointed to the said Joint Committee, namely :

1. Shri L. N. Mishra.
2. Kumari Shanta Vasisht.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं इसका विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ, श्रीमन् ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not yet put the motion before the House.

आप तो कायदा जानते हैं  
*The question was proposed*

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन् जिस बंग से यह कमेटी बन रही है देहली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के संबंध में, चूंकि मैं खुद भुक्त भोगी हूँ इसलिए कृपा करके उसके संबंध में मुझे कुछ कहने का मौका दिया जाये । आप जानते हैं श्रीमन् कि 'जाके पैर न फटे बिवाई, सो क्या जाने पीर पराई', जिसके पांव में चोट नहीं है वह दूसरे के पांव की चोट को समझ नहीं सकता ।

श्री सभापति : देखिये, इस कमीशन में आप नाम पेश कर सकते हैं कि ये नाम न हों, ये हों ।

श्री राजनारायण : तो मैं इसमें नाम पेश करता हूँ । नाम इसलिये पेश करता हूँ क्योंकि हमें भी कुछ कह लेने का हक है । मैं कोई ऊलजलूल नाम तो नहीं पेश कर सकता हूँ । मैं नाम पेश करता हूँ श्री गंगाशरण सिंह का, श्री अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी का. . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : नहीं, नहीं ।

SHRI P. N. SAPRU (Uttar Pradesh): On a point of order. I want your ruling on this question whether it is open to Mr. Raj Narain to refer to . . .

श्री राजनारायण : यह प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर के तहत है । जिस पर जोरना जाये

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: I know how to deal with him. I want to know whether it is open to Mr. Rajnarain to refer to two Members of this House as *Ul Jalool*.

श्री राजनारायण : मैंने यह नहीं कहा, गलत समझे, आप पहले सुन लें । आप राजनारायण को बहुत पहले से जानते हैं, मैं भी आपको जानता हूँ । मैंने कहा मैं केवल दो नाम पेश करूंगा और वह कोई ऊलजलूल तरीके से पेश नहीं करूंगा । मैंने यह कहा ।

मगर माननीय सदस्य बूढ़े हैं, बूढ़ी अवस्था में कांस्टीट्यूशन जवाब दे रहा है ।

(Interruptions.)

श्री सभापति : राजनारायण साहब ने अपने मुलालिक कहा है ।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से यह विधेयक संबंधित है, इस दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने मुझे तीन बार गिरफ्तार करके जेल में रखा है । तीन बार. . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : बहुत अच्छा किया ।

श्री आबिद अली (महाराष्ट्र) : छोड़ना नहीं चाहिये था ।

श्री राजनारायण : अगर वे नहीं छोड़ते तो आप खत्म थे । हम चाहते हैं वे न छोड़ें वे नहीं छोड़ेंगे तो जनता देश को छोड़ा देगी आपसे । तो श्रीमन्, अगर इस तरह से नहीं चलेंगे तो हम सीधे सादे आदमी इस हाल में कैसे बैठ पाएंगे, कैसे बोल पाएंगे । मैं कितना कठिन कर्त्तव्य कर रहा हूँ । यह राज्य सभा है इसमें जरा ठीक से बैठिये । तो मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि इस विधेयक से मैं ऐसे किसी को संबंधित नहीं कराना चाहता जो किसी खास बजह से दिल्ली प्रदेश में कुछ के गुस्से या मोहब्बत का केन्द्र बन गये हैं । दिल्ली में रहते-रहते भी कुछ मित्र बन गये हैं । मैं खूब मजे में जानता हूँ लेकिन मैं उनका नाम क्यों नहीं लूँ । हमसे मिश्रा जी का संबंध आज से नहीं है, जब से वे विद्यार्थी जीवन में थे तब से संबंध है । तो इतना मेरा कहना है कि ये किस तरीके से दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर हावी हो जाते हैं, अगर किसी तरह से इस विधेयक से उनका नाम जोड़ना मात्र उनको दिल्ली के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर इतना हावी करा देगा कि यहां पर विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों को जिस तरह से चाहें उस तरह से पकड़वा दें, जब चाहें रात को पुलिस भिजवा दें, जब चाहें किसी को घाने में बंद करवा दें । आज दिल्ली

में कोई एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन नहीं है और मंत्रियों और बड़े-बड़े उच्चाधिकारियों की इच्छा मात्र ही आज दिल्ली के प्रशासन को चलाती है । उनकी जो ख्वाहिश है वह बिल्कुल नापाक है, रद्दी है, उसी नापाक और रद्दी ख्वाहिश से दिल्ली का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चल रहा है । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ इस विधेयक के साथ कुछ ऐसे समझे हुए लोगों को, जिनको सारी जनता का अनुभव है और विरोधी पक्ष के भी हैं, उनमें से दो को रखना चाहिये । अगर विरोधी पक्ष के दो नामों की छूट देंगे तो हमारे अटल बिहारी जी, गंगाशरण सिंह जी, ये दोनों सुलझे हुए लोग हैं, पुराने हैं, जानकार हैं, और दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के भुक्त भोगी भी रह चुके हैं, अगर वे स्वतः नहीं हैं तो दूसरों को देखे हुए हैं । इसमें लम्बे चौड़े भाषण की जरूरत नहीं है । हमारा इन नामों पर विश्वास नहीं है, इनके कमेटे में रहने से दिल्ली का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन खराब होगा । इसलिये मैं इन दो नामों का प्रस्ताव कर रहा हूँ जो मैं अभी कह चुका हूँ । -

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA (Uttar Pradesh):  
Mr Chairman, on a point of order. No names can be proposed here .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA : . . . I want to raise the point of order that unless the consent of Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Ganga Sharan Sinha has been taken, I will request you to rule out the names proposed by Mr. Rajnarain.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you let me do that. I am afraid the names cannot be proposed because you have not sent me any amendment.

The question is:

'That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint two members to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Delhi Administration Bill, 1965 in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shri L. N. Mishra and Kumari Shanta Vasisht from the membership of the

[Mr. Chairman] Rajya Sabha on the 2nd April, 1966 and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be appointed to the said Joint Committee, namely :

1. Shri L. N. Mishra
2. Kufnari Shanta Vasisht."

*The motion was adopted.*

**MOTION RE APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSES ON THE JUDGES (INQUIRY) BILL, 1964**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI): Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint three members to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Judges (Inquiry) Bill, 1964 in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shri Akbar Ali Khan, Shri G. S. Pathak and Shri K. K. Shah from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd April, 1966 and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be appointed to the said Joint Committee, namely:—

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan
2. Shri G. S. Pathak
3. Shri K. K. Shah."

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : I am not opposing any thing but I will bring it to your notice that when Mr. Pathak was elected he was elected, I believe, as a private Member of the House *on* the Committee, not by virtue of being a Minister. Sometimes the Minister goes on such Select Committees normally to preside over the meeting of the Committee. Now Mr. Pathak is the Law Minister and he comes in the other capacity. Earlier somebody else might have been there from the Government side to take charge of the work of that Committee. Therefore, we have duplicity here. I am not opposed to it. But let one be elected from the Government side not one from the Congress benches, rather than put another Minister there. The purpose of the Select Com-

mittee is to ensure that the representation of the Treasury Benches is reduced to the minimum. Generally when a Member goes away another Member is taken out of the private Members. Here this will be slightly altered by the fact that he is not a Minister because we are maintaining the *status quo*. The reason is this. He has become a Minister now and the Treasury representation has increased. Therefore, I do not think that it is very, very fair. The Home Minister is there, who will be looking after this kind of thing or the Law Minister is there. If he is Law Minister, let him come as Law Minister and take another private Member. I do not think the Congress Party or the Home Minister, Mr. Hathi, has been very well advised in altering a kind of convention that we have been following so far.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA (Bihar) : The contention raised by the hon'ble Member, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, proceeds on some misunderstanding of the position. Under the normal rules, both of this House and of the Lok Sabha, no Minister can fit *ex-officio* in a Select Committee . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I agree.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA : And, therefore, if Ministers have to be on a Committee, they have to be elected by their respective Houses. Mr. Pathak is a eminent jurist. He is not being put there because he is the Law Minister but because he has been associated with the administration of justice for near about 40 years. In the circumstances, if you replace Mr. Pathak by some other person, Mr. Pathak will not be able to sit on that Committee. Though Mr. Bhupesh Gupta makes a very alluring offer to us, for some of us would replace Mr. Pathak. But if Mr. Pathak is not elected, he would not be able to sit on that Committee. Therefore, I hope Mr. Bhupesh Gupta will withdraw his objection.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : एक मौलिक प्रश्न मुझे उठाना है । सिनहा साहब ने भूपेश गुप्त की जिस बात को गलत कहा, मैं उनसे भी निवेदन चाहता हूँ कि भूपेश गुप्त के तर्कों को यूँ ही टालें नहीं । यह कहना सही है कि जब इस कमेटी में श्री पाठक का नाम आया तो उस समय वे कैबिनेट के मिनिस्टर नहीं



ये और जब वे कैबिनेट के मेम्बर हो गये हैं और कैबिनेट का मंत्री स्वतः जब किसी सदन की कमेटो में बैठता है तो कहने के लिए बहुत ही आसानी से हम कह सकते हैं कि वाह, क्या वह हमको प्रभावित कर लेगा, हमको इन्फ्लु-एन्स कर लेगा ? मगर वह करता है ।

श्रीमान्, हम जानते हैं और जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है कि ब्रिटेन का कोई भी पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर सरकारी कमेटो का मेम्बर नहीं होता है । क्यों नहीं होता है मेम्बर ? इसके पीछे क्या तर्क है ? तर्क यह है कि इस तरह के मेम्बर होने में मेम्बर को इन्व्हेस्टमेंट मिलता है और सरकारी मेम्बर होने के नाते वह अपने मत से सरकार के कर्मों और कुकर्मों पर परदा डालता है । इसलिए कमेटो को स्वतंत्र होना चाहिये । जहां तक जज के नियुक्त करने का संबंध है, उसके संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे आदमी को नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिये जो अपनी राय स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक कह सके और ऐसे ही लोगों को उसमें रखना चाहिये । मुझे पूरा निश्चित विश्वास है कि अगर पाठक साहब इस कमेटो में रहते हैं तो उनकी उपस्थिति मात्र से ही यह कमेटो ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं कर सकेगी । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि चूंकि वे कैबिनेट के मेम्बर हैं, उनकी जगह सदन के किसी दूसरे मेम्बरों को रखा जाना चाहिये ।

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: Mr. Pathak was, as Mr. Bhupesh Gupta pointed out, a Private Member and not a Cabinet Minister but after he became a Cabinet Minister he continued to be on the Committee till the 2nd. I may say that when this Bill came—this is a very important Bill—his views were such which were not in conformity with the views of the Government and the majority of the Members wanted a change in the very theme of the Bill and after Mr. Pathak became a Minister, even then he held the same view and as a member, not as a Minister, although he was a Cabinet Member, he has been able to bring forth those views and help the Committee in a great way. If he is a member, he can sit in the Committee in

his own right. If he is not, he cannot do so but because he is not a member, there is no need that the membership which he was holding already till 2nd should be discarded.

SHRI G. MURAHARI (Uttar Pradesh) : The Minister has only . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have told you that when I am standing you should be in your seat. As a matter of fact in my simple-mindedness I thought that these were formal matters and therefore even at 1 O'clock I thought we could dispose them of. We are discussing the composition of the Committee which is normally not done in this House. The composition is discussed outside the House and they generally come with some agreed suggestions.

SHRI G. MURAHARI : There is no discussion . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint three members to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Judges (Inquiry) Bill, 1964 in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shri Akbar Ali Khan, Shri G. S. Pathak and Shri K. K. Shah from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd April, 1966 and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be appointed to the said Joint Committee, namely :

Shri Akbar Ali Khan  
Shri G. S. Pathak  
Shri K. K. Shah."

*The motion was adopted.*

THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1966

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI M. C. CHAGLA) : Sir, I move:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the University Grants Commission Act, 1956."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**THE TELEGRAPH WIRES (UNLAWFUL POSSESSION) AMENDMENT BILL, 1966**

THE MINISTER OF STATB IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND AVIATION (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, I move :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950."

*The question was proposed.*

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं इसका विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हूँ। मैं आपके द्वारा विनम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह को कोई भी विधेयक इस सदन में प्रस्तुत करने की इजाजत नहीं दी जानी चाहिए। इसके बारे में हमारा तर्क यह है कि जब से टेलिग्राफ और टेलिफोन का विभाग इनके हाथ आया है तब से सारे देश में अव्यवस्था फैल गई है। श्रीमन्, आपको पता नहीं कि हम लोगों को कौसी मुसोबत में डाल दिया जाता है। अभी दो मिनट में हमारा फोन उठ जाता है और जब हम बात करने लगते हैं तो फोन काट लिया जाता है। जब हम इसके बारे में पता लगाते हैं कि किस तरह से कटा, तो मालूम होता है कि हमारे ऊपर बहुत पुराना बकाया है, 3 रु० 6 आना हमने पुराना चुकता करना है जिसकी वजह से यह कट गया। जब हमने यह रकम भेजी तो कहा जाता है कि 138 रु० और दे दीजिये। इस तरह से जब एक दफा फोन कट जाता है तो 40 रु० देकर रिकनेक्शन लेना होगा। इस तरह से फोन काट दिया जाता है और फिर रिकनेक्शन के लिए अलग से रुपया देना पड़ता है। यह तो एक चीज है।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि मैं ऐसा निश्चित मत का हूँ कि वर्तमान जनतंत्र में श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह के जरिये जितना कुठाराघात किया जा रहा है उतना किसी के जरिये नहीं हो रहा है। उन्होंने जनतंत्र का मखौल बना रखा है।

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA (Bihar) : I want to say something, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not think it will be helpful.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं चेयरमैन साहब की इजाजत से बोल रहा हूँ और चेयरमैन एक ही आदमी बैठ सकता है, दो नहीं बैठ सकते हैं। उन्होंने मुझे बोलने की इजाजत दी है इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ।

*(Interruption)*

श्री सभापति : मैंने इजाजत दी है, आप कहिये।

*(Interruption)*

श्री राजनारायण : तो मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जब तक श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह इस विभाग के इन्चार्ज हैं तब तक कोई संशोधन, अमेन्डमेंट और परिवर्तन इस व्यवस्था का सुधार नहीं कर सकता है। इसलिए मेरा एतराज है कि इस प्रथम चरण पर ही इस विधेयक को सदन में प्रस्तुत करने की इजाजत सदन को नहीं देनी चाहिये, जब तक कि उनसे यह पोर्टफोलियो नहीं छीन लिया जाता है।

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA : I want only two minutes. May I respectfully request you to order the Secretariat to hand over a copy of the Rules of Procedure of this House to each Member who has been newly elected? I also request that a short handout may be prepared dealing with the conventions of this House and that handout also should be made available to all the Members newly elected or the others, because the convention of this Parliament has been not to oppose any Bill at the introduction stage.

SHRI ABID ALI (Maharashtra) : ordinarily.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have permitted him to say. He has a fundamental objection. He does not want Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha to be allowed to move any

Bill. At what stage could he have raised this fundamental objection ? Therefore I allowed him.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 2.30.

The House then adjourned for lunch at half-past *one* of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at half-past two of the clock, THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

#### STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER RE HER VISIT ABROAD

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Madam Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Madam Deputy Chairman, as the House is aware, I paid an official visit to the United States from 28th March to 1st April in response to an invitation from President Johnson. On the way I broke journey at Paris, where I met President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Pompidou. On the return journey I met Prime Minister Wilson in the course of a brief stop-over in London. I also made a halt at Moscow, where I had discussions with Chairman Kosygin.

In Paris I was received with much warmth and cordiality. President de Gaulle showed deep interest in our economic problems, and assured me of the earnest desire of the French Government and people to help us in dealing with them. In particular, the French Government is ready to help develop further cultural, scientific and technical co-operation between our two countries. A team of French technical experts is visiting India soon in pursuance of this objective. My talks with the French President revealed a full understanding of our position on various inter-national issues and a substantial area of agreement between France and India on M45RS/66-4

many issues. I feel sure that my meeting with President de Gaulle will further strengthen the close and friendly relations between our two countries. Our President has already invited President de Gaulle. The House will recall that some time back (towards the end of last year) Shrimati Pandit personally conveyed the invitation from the President when she visited France as our special envoy. I hope President de Gaulle will find it convenient to visit our country. He will be a very welcome and honoured guest.

Before coming to the various points of discussion with President Johnson and the impressions of my visit to the United States; I should like to take this opportunity to tell the House of the great warmth and graciousness of the hospitality and courtesy shown to me by President Johnson and the American people and to express my sincere thanks to them for it. I had full and frank discussions with President Johnson and his colleagues, and the broad substance of our discussions is set out in the joint communique issued at the end of the visit. A copy of the communique is placed on the Table of the House. I should perhaps mention briefly the general spirit in which our talks took place. In the fast changing world of today, such meetings are necessary even between friends who share many values in common. Our object was primarily to establish a close rapport and understanding, and not to exchange advice or favours. I believe that in this we succeeded in full measure—an outcome which owes much to the complete candour and mutual confidence with which we approached our task. The conversations ranged over a wide field.

President Johnson expressed understanding and appreciation of our own massive efforts to raise the living standards of our people. He assured me of the deep interest of his Government in continuing to assist us in our efforts to promote such development, by playing its full part in the Consortium, which has existed for some years, to mobilise external support for our plans under the auspices of the World Bank.

On our emergency needs for food, President Johnson sent an urgent message to the U. S. Congress immediately after our discussions, seeking Congressional

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi.] approval for generous additional supplies of foodgrains, cotton and other agricultural commodities. The message set our economic progress and current problems in perspective. I am sure the House would like to join; me in expressing our appreciation of its speedy passage through the U.S. Congress. During our talks on India's food problem, President Johnson likewise displayed a sympathetic understanding and appreciation of our efforts to help ourselves, of the promise of our plans for increasing agricultural production and of our programmes for population control.

The President also announced the establishment of an Indo-U. S. Foundation to help develop new techniques in farm and factory, to advance science and to extend research facilities. Such a proposal had in fact been under consideration for quite some time and was approved by Government about a year ago. The Foundation will be administered in a manner consistent with the Government of India's educational plans and programmes and with a view to further the national interest and the health of the economy.

As the House is aware, we view external assistance only as a means of supplementing our own efforts and as an aid towards achieving self-reliance in the shortest possible time. In the course of our talks President Johnson repeatedly stated that the United States views its assistance to us in the same spirit of promoting self-help and early self-reliance on our part without interfering with our policies or plans.

There was reference to India's relations with Pakistan during the talks. I reiterated India's desire to promote the friendliest of relations with Pakistan in keeping with the Tashkent spirit, despite the difficulties created. We agreed that the peaceful processes set in motion by the Tashkent Declaration should be continued. President Johnson expressed his strong support for the Tashkent Declaration and his desire that there should be friendship between India and Pakistan. Reference was also made to the threat posed to India's security by China's aggressive designs and postures. Apart from re-affirming our determination to defend our freedom and territorial integrity against any threat, from whatever quarter it may come, I emphasised the fact that the long-range challenge of China

is as much political or economic as military. I also explained that India's gigantic effort to attain the goal of democratic socialism and of achievements in the field of development, in conditions of stability, was itself a notable contribution to peace.

The situation in Viet Nam was briefly discussed. I reiterated India's continuing desire to see a just and peaceful solution of this problem.

I have extended an invitation to President and Mrs. Johnson to visit India, and the President has expressed the hope that it would be possible for him to visit our country again.

In New York I had a useful meeting with Secretary-General U Thant at the United Nations and took this opportunity to address the Afro-Asian group.

Besides the discussions which I had with President Johnson and his colleagues, I had occasion during my stay in the United States to meet and share my thoughts with a large number of distinguished American citizens in the course of various public engagements. I reiterated our stand on Kashmir and its wider implications. These contacts have, I think, helped promote a better understanding of our views by the American people.

On my way back from the United States I had a meeting with Prime Minister Wilson in London. Our talks covered many subjects and were held in a friendly atmosphere. They have resulted in a better understanding of India's position. Mr. Wilson expressed the British Government's readiness to join other countries in giving urgent consideration to immediate steps for providing further economic assistance to India as soon as possible. I have invited Mr. Wilson to visit India, and he has accepted the invitation.

In Moscow I had a valuable exchange of views with Chairman Kosygin, in the course of which we reviewed the international scene and, in particular, the developments following the signing of the Tashkent Declaration. As the House is aware, Indo-Soviet co-operation in the economic and other fields has grown steadily during the past many years. A number of projects are currently under execution with Soviet assistance, and the Bokaro steel plant has been added to the list very recently. The Soviet Union

continues to take a friendly and sympathetic interest in our Fourth Plan, and during our talks in Moscow we agreed that the preliminary discussions, which we have already had in this regard, will be expeditiously pursued.

Chairman and Mrs. Kosygin have agreed to visit India later this year. This will give us yet another opportunity to strengthen the bonds of friendship and goodwill between our two countries.

I was reluctant to be away from India even for a brief period when Parliament is in session and at a time when we have many pressing problems to tackle at home. But as the House will appreciate, despite the urgency of our tasks and the underlying friendship of other nations towards us, it is necessary to develop contacts at the personal level from time to time with the leaders of countries with which we have established strong ties of cooperation and understanding. I have every hope that my discussions during this visit abroad will advance the cause of friendship and cooperation not only between our respective countries but also in the wider comity of nations.

Madam Deputy Chairman, throughout my ten-day visit, I found an abundance of friendship and goodwill for India and a growing understanding of the significance of India's foreign policy and of its developmental efforts. We can derive satisfaction and strength from these manifestations of friendship. But we must never forget that there is no substitute for hard and determined effort and sacrifice on the part of the Indian people. The nations of the world are watching the Indian experiment and they will respect us and be willing to assist us only in the measure of our own effort and sense of dedication. This is the task to which we must now, as before, address ourselves, with faith and confidence in the capacity of our people to shape the destiny of India.

Thank you, Madam.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL (Gujarat) : Madam Deputy Chairman, In so far as the matter of goodwill is concerned, the visit of the Prime Minister can be considered a successful visit. I am sure her personal charm and manners have

contributed considerably to the bringing back of some of the lost goodwill. But may I ask the Prime Minister what it means in concrete terms ? It seems that the Prime Minister did not talk business with the President of the United States of America. I think the country will be disappointed to learn that the Prime Minister did not even go prepared to talk business with the President of the United States. I think the opportunity has been sadly missed. She herself admitted in her statement that there is abundant goodwill in the U.S.A. Perhaps it would be there also in England in spite of the little misunderstanding that might have cropped up during the last few months. But if she had not gone fully prepared and if a team of officers is to go later on, what is going to happen in the meantime ? We still continue to be short of food. Our foreign exchange crisis still remains to be met. In these circumstances can we consider the visit was so successful ? It seems that the President of the United States has passed the buck to the World Bank. And the World Bank is also thinking about it. There is not that easy flow of money which used to be there some time back, for which we have to thank only ourselves—we cannot blame the World Bank—and the way in which we have used the aid that had been coming freely.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the point to be clarified ? What actually do you want the Prime Minister to clarify.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Madam, I am trying to put before the House what I surmise is the result of the Prime Minister's visit and I would like to be corrected if I am wrong and if my surmise is not correct. Is it correct that the President of the U.S.A. has passed the buck on to the World Bank instead of dealing with it ? And is it a fact that the Prime Minister did not go prepared to talk business with him and therefore a team of officers is to follow from here ? What is the concrete achievement of the Prime Minister's visit? That is what I would like to ask first.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Madam, it is not a fact that I did not go I prepared. We did have business talks.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Then I would ask what is the result of those business talks ?

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore) : Madam, I would like to seek clarification from the Prime Minister on this point. From the statement it appears the Prime Minister discussed Indo-Pakistan relations with the President of America. I would like to know whether she brought to the notice of the President that the friendship between China and Pakistan is growing and that until and unless the wa--pacts that America has with Pakistan are abrogated and the supplies of military\* aid to Pakistan are done away with, the situation in the sub-continent may again be threatened and peace may be endangered ? I would like to know whether this point of view was pressed and if so, what was the reaction.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Our point of view was put before the President and at various forums. The President himself is very well aware of the dangers of Pakistan's growing friendship with China.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :**  
महोदय, जब प्रधान मंत्री जी अमरीका में थीं, उस समय कम्युनिस्ट चीन के नेता पाकिस्तान की यात्रा पर आए, उसी समय पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रीय दिवस के 'अवसर' पर कम्युनिस्ट चीन के टैंकों का, विमानों का प्रदर्शन हुआ । क्या अपनी यात्रा के दौरान में अमरीकी नेताओं से बातचीत करते समय प्रधान मंत्री जी को इस बात का अनुभव हुआ कि अब अमरीका के नेता यह समझने लगे हैं कि भारत और पाकिस्तान को एक ही पलड़े में रखने की उनकी नीति ठीक नहीं थी और पाकिस्तान को हथियार देकर जिस तरह से उन्होंने मजबूत बनाया है उससे कम्युनिस्ट चीन के संकट को रोकने में सहायता नहीं मिलती, उससे बाधा पैदा होती है ? क्या प्रधान मंत्री महोदय को बातचीत में इस तरह के संकेत मिले कि अमरीकी नेताओं की अब आँखें खुलने लगी हैं और वे समझने लगे हैं कि अगर दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया में कम्युनिस्ट चीन के प्रसार को रोकना है तो वह अवसर-

वादी साथी पाकिस्तान की पीठ थपथपाने से नहीं होगा, एक सच्चे, लेकिन स्वाभिमानी, मिल भारत का साथ देने से होगा ?

**श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी :** वे तो खुद ही मानते हैं कि भारत का साथ देना चाहिए । अब वे कितनी नाप-तौल करेंगे, यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकती ।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : It is very difficult to ask for clarifications. Anyhow ...

SHRI ARJUN ARORA (Uttar Pradesh) : Then don't attempt the difficult.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : When the Swatantra Party agrees here then it is difficult for me even to ask clarification.

May I know, while pointing out the various dangers did the hon. Prime Minister point out the danger created by the U.S. aggression in Asia especially the war in Vietnam which is threatening peace in this region of Asia? If so, if she did point it out, what was the reaction of the U.S. authorities and whether she demanded that this aggression should stop ? That is number one. Secondly, I would like to know something more clearly about this Foundation. It is not at all clear. But one thing good she has done. She said that it was done one year ago. Was she under the obligation that she must also ditto and sign on the dotted line ? Or was there any discussion that it should be annulled, because this Foundation, this Indo-American Educational Foundation, seems to be a preposterous adventure. Then I would also like to know something about this economic aid. We are told now the World Bank will come into the picture and my friend here said she was not dealing with the business part of it. I think it was very great business, but on the wrong side. She was very well prepared I must say, Madam Deputy Chairman. Her advisers had prepared her very well and that is why now according to the American line things have gone from the President at Capital Hill to the President of the USA in the World Bank. I would like to know whether in this connection the Prime Minister pointed out that it was absolutely a breach of faith when in the autumn

of last year the United States of America unilaterally suspended, and goaded others to suspend the promised aid for the last year of the Third Five Year Plan ? If «o what was the reaction ? And finally I would also like to know from the Prime Minister whether a categorical statement was made to President Johnson that any continuance of military arms aid to Pakistan under the U.S.A. Pakistan war-pact of 1954 would be regarded or would be considered something in the nature of— I put it mildly—an unfriendly act, and would not be conducive to the promotion of good relations and so on.

Then as far as Prime Minister Wilson is concerned, nobody bothers about Wilson nowadays. And as for President de Gaulle ....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you have made three points. Don't you want them to be answered before you go on to the next ?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: About the United States of America there were three points. Now about President de Gaulle. Now it is very difficult for mortals like us to understand . . .

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Say something about Soviet Russia.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am coming to that. Now, she arrived at an understanding with President de Gaulle and also with President Johnson when the two are openly quarrelling. I do not know what magic touch brought about that wonderful understanding.

Now my friend here wanted me to refer to Chairman Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers. It seems she discussed the Tashkent Declaration with him, and I should like to know if she asked—why she should ask I do not know—how he liked all that thing that was done in the United States of America.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : There are so many questions. Madam. The first is about the Indo-American Foundation. Perhaps hon. Members are aware that the money for this is already here. It is PL 480 money which is in India some of which up till now used to be re-loaned to the Government of India for

Plan investment. Some very small proportion, five per cent., is kept for the so-called Cooley Fund from which private investment with American collaboration is supported and the balance of 15 per cent has been reserved for U.S. Government use in India. Up till now this was entirely in the discretion of the Americana. This Foundation brings, if I may put it that way, a little discipline into it and, as I have said, the programmes which will be financed through this Foundation will be within the Framework of our Plan and our own priorities. All investments will be made in Government of India bonds. Now I think this is a better way of using the money than has been the case up till now.

About Vietnam, naturally one cannot agree on every point with everybody and different nations do have different points of view. They appreciate India's stand in this respect.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Did you appreciate the American stand ?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please let the Prime Minister give her full answer.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: What I said was that I appreciated President Johnson's desire to have peace there and he had made an effort for it.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) : Peace of napalm bombs, peace of explosives ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Peace of stopping bombing and beyond that too; I mean full peace.

As far as arms aid to Pakistan is concerned, naturally this was mentioned. What they will do and how they will look into this matter is their own concern. We can only put forward our own point of view with regard to these matters.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: What was their point of view ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I think their point of view is known to hon. Members.

Now about the question of World Bank. Here firstly nothing has been postponed.

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi] The food aid to India messago has already passed through the Congress. As far as economic aid is concerned, the consortium has already held a meeting and other meeting will be held soon. Naturally this has to be now discussed in the perspective of our Fourth Plan and those details can only be gone into by experts from both sides, not only from my side but even from the American side. It is not for President Johnson to discuss the points but for his experts. And routing the aid through the World Bank enables the aid-giving countries to muster the support of their people and their legislatures for it and thus they find it easier to go through with their different proposals if the people know that these proposals are endorsed by the World Bank. And I do not think it harms our own interests in any way.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Shakuntala Paranjpye.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : Madam on a point of clarification . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have called an hon. Member already.

SHRIMATI SHAKUNTALA PARANJPYE (Nominated) : I would like to ask the Prime Minister, Madam Deputy Chairman whether, when she met Chairman Kosygin—of course they must have discussed Tashkent—she tried to find out what he thought about Pakistan's attitude towards the Tashkent Agreement and whether Chairman Kosygin was satisfied that Pakistan on her side was also carrying it out to the letter.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Naturally, Madam, people were rather disturbed at the speeches, rather provocative speeches, which have been delivered in Pakistan recently on this question but they did all feel that India should show patience and that we on our part should try not to act in the same way but to see if it is possible to implement the Declaration.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बात को कृपया स्पष्ट करें कि उनके साथ कौन-कौन लोग गये और उनके साथ कौन-कौन लोग आये । हमारे एक

सम्मानित सदस्य ने यह बात पूछ ली है किन्तु उसका उत्तर साफ नहीं हुआ या इसलिए मैं पूछ रहा हूँ ।

उपसभापति : यह तो स्टेटमेंट में है ।

श्री राजनारायण : उसमें साफ नहीं है ।

और दूसरा प्रश्न हमारा यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी जब अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन और रूस गई तो इसके पूर्व इतनी स्थिति आ गई थी कि ताशकन्द समझौता कारगर नहीं हो रहा है, ऐसी स्थिति इनके सामने थी, तो मैं स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने जो सर्वप्रमुख प्रश्न है भारत पाकिस्तान का उसको सामने रखा, दुनिया के सामने, कि चाहे वह ताशकन्द समझौता हो या चाहे वह कच्छ समझौता रहा हो, चाहे वह नेहरू-नून समझौता रहा हो, चाहे कोई भी समझौता रहा हो, नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्ट रहा हो, ये जितने समझौते हुए हैं ये सब नाकामयाब हुये । मैं समझता हूँ कि नव-प्रधान मंत्री ने नये ढंग से अगर विदेशों में इस प्रश्न को रखा होता तो समस्या का समाधान होता । भारत और पाकिस्तान की समस्या का समाधान एक ही है भारत और पाकिस्तान का एकीकरण, एकीकरण के पूर्व महासंघ । मैं नित्यप्रति अखबारों में उत्सुकता के साथ पढ़ता रहता था कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री इस समस्या को रख पा रही हैं या नहीं रख पा रही हैं । यही एक समस्या है कि हमने 15 अगस्त 1947 ई० को सबसे बड़ी गलती की, जिनके दबाव में आ कर गलती की—माननीय उपसभापति महोदया, आपको मालूम है कि इस मुल्क का बटवारा किन ताकतों ने करवाया, इस मुल्क का बटवारा जिन ताकतों ने करवाया उसकी जानकारी प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी होनी चाहिये । मुझे याद है 1905 ई० की पूर्वी बंगाल के लेफ्टनेंट गवर्नर की बात, उसने कहा था . . .

उपसभापति : आप क्या प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं ।



**श्री राजनारायण :** मैं यही प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ कि भारत और पाकिस्तान की समस्या के समाधान के लिये एक मूल बात होनी चाहिये। भारत और पाकिस्तान का एकीकरण, विभाजन करने वाली रेखा मिटाई जाये, इस बात को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वहाँ क्यों नहीं रखा और उसके रखने के पूर्व क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी के दिमाग में इस बारे में सफाई थी।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** आप प्रश्न पूछिये, स्पीच नहीं दें।

**श्री राजनारायण :** जरा मुझे सुना जाय हल्ला न कीजिये।

14 और 15 जून 1947 ई० को आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमिटी ने—मैं जब आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमिटी कहता हूँ तो गांधी जी के कांग्रेस की बात कहता हूँ, उपसभापति महोदया, पुरानी कांग्रेस की बात कहता हूँ. . .

**उपसभापति :** मैं यह नहीं समझ पा रही हूँ कि आप प्रश्न क्या कर रहे हैं। जो प्रश्न होंगे तो प्रश्न पूछिये, वह प्रश्न का जवाब देंगे। प्रश्न पूछिये।

**श्री राजनारायण :** हमारा प्रश्न यही है कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 14 जून 1947 ई० का आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमिटी ने जो प्रस्ताव पास किया था जिसमें 3 जून 1947 के मतविदे को कबूल किया था उसकी जानकारी को रखा कि हमने किस स्थिति में इसको किया था। आज वह समय आ गया है कि भारत पाकिस्तान के विभाजन को समाप्त किया जाये। तो यह दूसरा प्रश्न है।

3 P.M.

एक दूसरा प्रश्न है जिसको प्रधान मंत्री ने साफ नहीं किया। उन्होंने अमेरिका में तो द्वियतनाम के बारे में बात की, मगर जब वे कोसिजिन साहब से मिलीं तो कोसिजिन साहब से उन्होंने द्वियतनाम के संबंध में क्या बातचीत की। क्या कोसिजिन साहब से भी

द्वियतनाम के बारे में कोई बात बताई। चौथी बात. . .

**उपसभापति :** चौथी बात आखरी बात है क्या ?

**श्री राजनारायण :** नहीं प्रश्न है। चौथी बात यह है कि क्या भारत की जो मौजूदा हालत है भुखमरी की, क्या उस भुखमरी की हालत से प्रधान मंत्री महोदया ने विल्सन, जॉनसन, कोसिजिन को परिचित कराया और परिचित कराने के पूर्व क्या उनको जानकारी है कि जहाँ से वे आती हैं, इलाहाबाद से, वहाँ आज भी भुखमरी हो रही है, आज भी वहाँ पानी नहीं मिल पा रहा है पीने के लिये। तो इन सवालों के बारे में उन्होंने क्या कहा ?

**श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी :** जो लोग मेरे साथ गये थे उनके नामों का विवरण मैं मेज पर बाद में रख दूंगी। जहाँ तक भारत और पाकिस्तान के प्रश्न हैं वे पुराने इतिहास में निहित हैं और मैं नहीं समझती हूँ कि इस समय वह बात इस तरह से उठ भी सकती है। यह मेरी भी राय है और उन सब देशों के नेताओं की भी राय थी कि हमारे और पाकिस्तान के बीच में न केवल दोस्ती बल्कि सहयोग भी होना चाहिये और उसका रास्ता ढूँढ़ना चाहिये। द्वियतनाम के बारे में जो बात मैंने प्रेसीडेंट जॉनसन से कही थी वही बात मैंने प्रेसीडेंट डग्लस से कही, वही बात मैंने चैयरमैन कोसिजिन और प्राइम मिनिस्टर विल्सन से कही। मेरी आदत नहीं है एक बात एक से कही जाये दूसरी बात दूसरे से कही जाये।

खाद्य की समस्या भी सबके सामने काफी सफाई के साथ रखी गई।

**DIWAN CHAMAN LALL (Punjab) :** Madam, may I, on behalf of Members on this side of the House, congratulate the Prime Minister on a very successful tour of these countries ?

**SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN (Nominated) :** I realise that we can only ask for

[Shri G. Ramachandran.] a clarification, but minor speeches have already been made. I would suggest it this way to the Prime Minister. Is she clear in her mind, in the most convincing manner, that the vast majority of public opinion in this country and the majority of opinion in both Houses of Parliament think that her visit has been a tremendous success?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Is she conscious that she has failed in certain vital aspects?

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: Madam, the Prime Minister has told us just now that she had asked for a peaceful solution, while she had her talks with President Johnson. Now, may I ask her this question first? As the Chairman of the International Control Commission, India has a duty to do by Vietnam. Did she tell point blank President Johnson that unless the big American imperialist forces are withdrawn from Vietnam, there would not be any peaceful solution to Vietnam and that is the only way of a peaceful solution? Did she tell her that firmly and point blank to President Johnson and also to Premier Wilson of England? That is the first question which I think the Prime Minister will kindly clarify. The second question which I shall put to her is this. As far as her visit to foreign countries is concerned, reports say that—we really honour the Prime Minister—the present Prime Minister has torn the much vaunted policy of non-alignment to shreds.

HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: ... and that report is strengthened by the fact that the Prime Minister did not stop over at Cairo. What explanation the Prime Minister has in not stopping over at Cairo, in not strengthening and consolidating the friendly ties that we have had so long with Egypt? That is the second question which I would like the Prime Minister to answer if she can. The third question, which I shall ask the Prime Minister to clarify, is that we know that under PL-480 crores of rupees are being amassed by the Americans here in India and, of course, some part of it will now, it appears, be diverted to the Indo-US Foundation, which, to our mind, will merely be a machinery for capitalist brainwashing of Indian youth. Did the

Prime Minister put this clearly to President Johnson, that as far as the PL-480 funds are concerned the funds will not be utilised by the American Central Intelligence Agency, as they have done in Indonesia and also in Vietnam? Has she got an assurance from President Johnson that no such thing will be done with these funds on Indian soil? These are the three points which the Prime Minister will kindly answer.

{Interruptions} SHRIMATI

INDIRA GANDHI:

Madam, what I said was that India would be glad to find a peaceful solution to Vietnam. I did not say that India had such a solution. I think it is possible to get around a table and discuss these matters. I think if we or anybody could be instruments in arranging such a meeting, on the basis of the Geneva Agreement, it could lead to peace in Vietnam.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : Did you support the presence of Americans in Vietnam?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: As regards my stop-over in Cairo, I would certainly have done so with great pleasure. Only it was not on the way. When the route was planned, I was going by Air-India and we had decided to return via Moscow. You cannot do both Cairo and Moscow on the same trip. I do not think. Madam, that I can reply to the third question, which has been asked here.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADA SWAMY (Mysore) : Madam Deputy Chairman, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether, as a result of her visit, the iciness in the relationship which we had with the Americans till the recent past was defrosted? Secondly, may I know whether it is a fact that the Indo-American friendship and ties have been greatly strengthened? Thirdly, may I know whether the Indo-Soviet friendship has been very much stabilised and whether she would look at this visit as a starting point for growing relations with all these countries, which will pave the way for greater and better understanding?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: That is so.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We go to the next item.

**THE MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1965**

THE MINISTER OF STATB IN THE  
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND  
AVIATION (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) :  
Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further *to* amend the  
Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, be taken into  
consideration."

Madam, the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 prescribes certain minimum standards which merchant ships should comply with in the interest of safety of life and property at sea. These provisions are based on the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1948, which was ratified by India in 1954. This Convention requires cargo ships of 1600 tons gross to have radio telegraphy installation on board the ship. Both cargo and passenger ships are also required to maintain certain life saving and fire fighting appliances which should be open to inspection by the concerned Government authorities. Passenger vessels are required further to comply with additional measures relating to structural safety, stability, safety of navigation, etc.

The 1948 Convention was considered at the 4th International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea in London in 1960 under the aegis of Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation, one of the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations. The working of the 1948 Convention was reviewed and it was modified in the light of the experience gained and it was decided to repack the old Convention by a new Convention of 1960. The provisions of the new Convention would necessitate a number of amendments to the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. As the Indian ships were facing difficulties in having their Safety Convention Certificates renewed in the countries which have accepted the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960, India has deposited the instrument of acceptance of the above Convention with effect from the 28th February, 1966, after consultation with the Ministry of Law. The Convention will come into force for India with effect from the 28th May, 1966, three months after the date of acceptance.

But, as stated earlier, it is necessary to amend the Merchant Shipping Act to provide for the various changes brought about by the new Convention of 1960. The present Bill has been introduced to effect these amendments.

Some of the more important requirements of the 1960 Convention are briefly as follows:

(1) Under the 1960 Convention, the scope of survey of cargo ships has been extended to cover the survey of hull, machinery and other equipment of cargo ships. Further, all cargo ships of over 500 tons gross will be required to carry in addition to the existing certificates a safety construction certificate issued by or under the authority of a contracting Government. It is, therefore, necessary to make suitable provisions in the Act for survey of cargo ships and for the issue of safety construction certificates to cargo ships.

(2) In contrast to the 1948 Convention, the 1960 Convention requires that every ship must carry on board sufficient data to enable the master, by rapid and simple processes, to obtain accurate guidance as to the stability of a ship under varying conditions of service.

(3) The most important deviation made by the 1960 Convention in regard to life-saving appliances relates to the removal of the restriction imposed by the 1948 Convention on the use of inflatable and other rafts which depend on air for their buoyancy. Inflatable life-rafts as well as rigid life-rafts as an alternative are now acceptable, provided these comply with certain conditions.

(4) Under the 1948 Convention, cargo ships below 500 tons gross were not required to be fitted with radio installations but under the 1960 Convention even cargo ships of less than 500 but not less than 300 tons gross are required to be fitted with such installations.

(5) The 1960 Convention contains a number of new requirements relating to the carriage of grain in ships. Emphasis is laid on the need for giving trimming and on the fundamental importance of preserving the stability of the ship. Duly approved grain-loading plans are required to be carried on board by ships carrying grain.

(Shri C. M. Poonacha.)

and such plans are required to be accepted by the other contracting Government. Evidence of compliance with the requirements of the Convention.

(6) The 1960 Convention contains a large number of new regulations relating to the classification, packing, labelling documentation and stowage of dangerous goods on board ships.

(7) The 1948 Convention does not contain any special provisions relating to nuclear ships. Having regard to the new problems in the field of safety owing to the advent of nuclear power as one of the means of propulsion for merchant ships, and having regard to the hazards inherent in the nuclear ships, it is necessary to have special provisions relating to nuclear ships. The 1960 Convention contains a special Chapter for this purpose. A number of requirements are provided for in this Chapter for the purpose of ensuring that nuclear ships do not become a source of danger to life, not only at sea but also at ports and other places and that such ships do not become a source of contamination of food and water resources.

With these words, Madam, I move that the Bill may be taken up for consideration.

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: (Gujarat): Madam, a measure of this type would normally be welcomed. Perhaps the time at our disposal today at least may not be enough if we are to go into all that this Bill proposes to do. This Bill is being introduced here in the Rajya Sabha on the last day, the last afternoon, and I do not know whether we would be able to do justice to it. In fact the measure is belated. I would not like to obstruct the passing of a measure which is so necessary, but normally one would have liked the Government to have taken a measure like this to a Select Committee where the matter could have been gone into with a little more detail where the views of various interests concerned, particularly Indian shipping, as to how shipping is carried on outside could have been ascertained and we would have been able to go into more detail.

I have listened carefully to what the hon. Minister said about the International Conventions at Sea, and how the 1948 Convention had to be modified in 1960 with the passing of time and with the developments that were taking place. Our increasing fleet also must take note of the safety measures. The safety construction certificates, the stability data, the life-saving appliances, all these are very necessary and much more so the last point which the Minister touched, the coming of nuclear ships and the danger that they carry with them wherever they go.

I have, however, certain doubts, Madam. Under this measure it is going to be compulsory for a vessel of 300 tons instead of the present rule of 500 tons to carry a radio equipment. I am wondering why this should not be ever lowered further. The radio all over the world and broadcasting have become like a toy. It is only in this country that we are so backward in this matter. We will not look at the example of Japan where by the development of radio communication they have so modified their method of life—their improvement, their fighting against disease, their fishing and their fleet. Why will we not learn from them? We have a large coastline. It is true that we have a very small fleet, particularly the merchant fleet is very inadequate. We have still a large number of wooden vessels plying; in spite of what Government is trying to do to help them, perhaps the help is not adequate, perhaps the cost is too high to convert these into mechanically propelled vessels. We have a dearth of coast-going vessels. Under these circumstances these measures should need a more careful consideration. And while imposing these obligations on the shipping companies, one would like to consider whether it is making things for the shipping companies more difficult. They are already functioning under certain difficulties. And is it going to make things more difficult for the shipping companies? I am all for the safety of the passengers and the safety of the crew. But when there are difficulties for the shipping companies, they need to be considered because we want an increase in the fleet. Our fleet is so very small. Our Government has tried to help shipping in a certain way at least. We feel proud in saying that we have got certain old, established companies

like the Scindias. The Prime Minister paid a compliment to the Scindia Steam Navigation Company a couple of days ago when we celebrated the National Shipping Day. It was a very well deserved compliment.

SHRI AWADHESHWAR PRASAD  
SFNHA (Bihar): A premier firm.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: The pioneer of the company was Mr. Narotham Morarji. And we had Seth Walchand Hirachand. They and those in charge fought the vested interests when people wanted them to sell out, when all sorts of pressures were brought upon them by the British vested interests to sell out. It is a matter of great credit—and this country should be proud of them—that they stood up against all those pressures and continued to run the company. But are we doing enough to help them? That is the point. And where we are helping them, are we doing the right thing? We had a discussion in this House about a certain company. Now, I would like the Government to take a proper view. When we are having a Bill like this, is it not desirable for Government to make provisions in this Bill about certain matters like this? All sorts of allegations have been made. I hope that the Government is going about the matter of enquiring into them more seriously than they seemed to be going about, from the manner in which the Minister replied to the half-an-hour discussion that day. It has also to be remembered, Madam, that the half-an-hour discussion came before this House in the month of March. This matter was raised before the Shipping Board in August and the Minister then promised an enquiry. Are we serious about it? If this is the way we are going about doing things, how can the shipping companies have large operations outside this country? Of course, compared to their size, what is done by these companies abroad is something phenomenal, fantastic. We have no idea of how they operate. But even the shipping companies that are in India, which are flying the Indian flag, have made a large number of manipulations or business transactions outside this country. Do we know of them? My charge is that we have not known them or my charge is that we are shutting our eyes to some of these things. I criticised the affairs of a company, the Jayanti Shipping Company, on sufficiently

strong grounds and reasons. But the Government has not been able to advance sufficiently strong reasons for delaying the enquiry into this matter up to this time. What has happened outside, how much business has been done outside, whether the foreign exchange has been canoed, whether the ships of the company were useful to this country at the time of dire need when Pakistani aggression came to transport the essential requirements, whether they are at all useful to us to transport our foodgrains which we need so much—on these points the Ministers are silent. Only yesterday, I think, there was a question about provident fund deductions, and the Minister, Shri Bhagat, was here. He avoided the answer. I asked point blank what action does Government take when employers refuse to invest provident funds in proper securities? The Minister said that he would take action. I wanted to know whether they had taken action in the case of the Jayanti Shipping Company. The Minister avoided my question. He did not answer it. Then there is the question of employees' income-tax deductions being misappropriated and the Government shut their eyes to misappropriation. And I am surprised at the blatant manner in which the Minister—I am sorry, he is absent from the House now—answered the question that yesterday we received a cheque transferred from London or some other place for Rs. 9 lakhs from that company. The country's money, the income-tax, must be credited to the exchequer. It is the country's money that he has misappropriated, which he was using so many times. And only when this matter was brought to the attention of the Government repeatedly and if I may say so, it was only when I persisted and I drew the attention of the Home Minister, the Minister of Shipping and everyone else and when at least a little pressure was put, that this money was put back. Have you provided anything in this Bill to safeguard against such things?

Madam, we are on the threshold of building up a merchantile fleet and if such things happen, when we are taking up a measure of this type, would Government not be well advised to take note of such things when they do happen in this country? If they do not happen, it is a different matter.

Madam, this brings me on to the point that I was going to develop further. It was

[Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel.]

only incidentally that I was mentioning about the Jayanti Shipping Company. There is a large amount of trade carried on in the world by a kind of shipping, called tramp shipping. It is a very profitable shipping business. I know about it from friends abroad and in India also, though we have very little of it in India. What is our Government doing about tramp shipping? We know something of the conference lines. There are representatives there from all over the world. There are companies flying a certain flag of a certain country and they enter into a conference and they charge a certain rate. There are certain companies or certain ships which are not part of their conference and they are on their own, more or less; they are free-lances. Therefore they are called tramps. They have single ships or perhaps two or three belonging to others. But they serve a very useful purpose. Madam, I won't name the company. About 10 or 12 years ago, I happened to be in the USA for a few months. I met a few friends and one of them explained this to me because he was very much involved or interested in it. He said that he knew of a company that manipulated ships that did not belong to the conference lines. They would take large stocks of material from the USA. Their ships would be moving about in the Mediterranean and by wireless they would be informed—this is needed for this place; so unload. And they got the best price for those goods. Now, this sort of things also is a legitimate business in shipping. It is not a dishonest business. There is nothing under-hand about it. It is a legitimate shipping business which shipping companies can do. When we are short of shipping, perhaps it is too early to think about it, yet in the little sphere of influence that we are trying build up, would not Government encourage ships to do something like that? Has there been any provision in this Bill to encourage such shipping companies? I do not see anything here. Therefore I ask the Minister to consider it.

As regard\* this measure, there is nothing that we have to say against it except one thing. It is becoming a tendency on the part of some of our ships to employ particularly more and more of foreign crew. Is it not necessary in the interests of Indian shipping that more and more of

Indian personnel, particularly the superior personnel, should be employed. If they are not available, it is not at all difficult to get them trained. Just as we send people out for training, just as we send our technicians out, just as we send our students, just as we send our young men to learn the techniques of steel mill operation, perhaps we could send some of our young men to study and learn how these ships work, with the help of friendly countries. We can get some of them to work on these ships as aides to captains and enable them to learn how they manage their big ships so that they can come back and help our Indian companies to manage their ships. This will be one way of putting a check on certain malpractices and tendencies which seem to be growing in this country. I dare say the hon. Minister will agree with me that our workers right down from the Khalasis and Laskars rising up to the Captain are patriots. We could rely upon them and we should encourage them so that they would always act in the interest of the country. If certain irregularities are committed, who is going to inform the Minister when he orders an enquiry. It is only such people who will give the correct information. Qtherwis\* where is he going to get it from. Therefore, I would like the Minister to have a second thought on that part of the Bill and see if some of these deficiencies could not be made up. I am all in support of what the Minister is trying to do for the safety of the passengers, for the safety of the ship and for going in for international conventions in this respect. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No one else?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa) : Madam, there is no one else and there is no quorum. Let us adjourn.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will ring up the bell and then see. Meanwhile the Minister can begin.

(Quorum bell rings)

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Madam Deputy Chairman, when I was seeking for the detailed consideration of this Bill by this House, I was explaining that the scope of this amending Bill is limited to the extent of changing the existing Merchant Shipping Act to provide for the recommendations of the 1960 Convention. As I

was explaining earlier, Madam, the 1960 Convention provides for certain type of changes for safety of life at sea, and to that extent only this amending Bill is brought before this House for its consideration to incorporate the 1960 Convention in the Merchant Shipping Act of ours. Barring that, there is no proposal at the moment before the Government to bring in an amending Bill or bring amendments to the various other clauses relating to matters which my hon. friend, Shri Dahyabhai Patel, has raised. This has to be done because by the 28th May, 1966 this amendment to our Merchant Shipping Act will have to be made so much so not only the vessels that are registered here, but all those plying within our coastline and the territorial waters would come under the provisions of 1960 Convention. In the international field also our vessels wherever they touch the other countries, which are also members to this Convention, should receive the same benefits and advantages under the provisions of the 1960 Convention. Otherwise our own ships would meet certain kinds of difficulties when they call at international ports. Therefore, the purpose of this Bill, at the moment, is to see that the 1960 Convention is brought under the scope of this enactment of ours, that is, the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, so that we would be entitled, so far as the international practices and standards are concerned, to what has been decided by the 1960 Convention. Secondly, we would have the freedom, the benefit, the advantages and the facilities that can be normally expected and anticipated by members who are a party to this Convention. The references, in particular, are to certain types of safety measures only.

My hon. friend, Mr. Dahyabhai Patel, raised the point as to whether ships below 300 gross tonnage have been brought under this safety measure provisions. So far as cargo vessels are concerned, at present certain safety appliances are required for vessels over 1600 gross tonnage. But now under the revised changes. After the 1960 Convention, not only that limit is reduced but every vessel which has a capacity of more than 500 tonnes will have to necessarily have a radio telegraphy system installed. This is a must now. Other vessels which are between 300 tonnes and 500 tonnes, are now required to instal

either a radio telegraphy or a radio telephone system. Hon'ble Members would be aware of the fact that due to the present 1948 Convention provisions, cargo vessels of smaller capacity are not required to instal such apparatus. Therefore, when cautions and signals were given in respect of cyclone or bad weather and messages connected with that, our vessels were not able to receive such cautions. On the floor of this House it has been raised several times as to why so many ships and so many lives have been lost and several calamities have occurred all along the coast and on the high seas to the Indian ships. It is for this specific reason that safety measures will now be adequately provided for under the 1960 Convention. The 1960 Convention as an international body has come to certain patterns of safety measures to be adopted by all the member countries. Therefore, now the amendments that are sought to be made to the 1958 Merchant Shipping Act are before the House for consideration.

It was also mentioned by my hon. friend, Mr. Patel, that this provision would in some manner affect the interest of the Indian shipping concerns.

It should not and as a matter of fact it would be unwise economy to avoid certain expenditure on safety measures. It is in the overall interest of the shipping companies that such safety measures will have to be provided and incorporated. Mr. Patel incidentally raised the point about Jayanti Shipping Company. I was wondering how this particular question had any relevance to the Bill before the House. This has been raised several times and it has been explained on those occasions as to what the Government propose to do in this regard. Probably my friend must be knowing that the Government have decided and have appointed a Committee of Inquiry to go into the various allegations that have been made against the Jayanti Shipping Company.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. VATEL : So belated that the books can be changed and rebound. What will you find there?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : I must explain to my hon. friend who is an experienced Member of this House that so far as companies are concerned, their accounts

{Shri C. M. Poonacha.]

are periodically audited and the audit reports are published. The balance sheets are periodically published and companies are statutorily required to have their accounts audited every year and the Reports are available to the general public. It is also made available to the Government. We proceed on this basis. The point that has been referred to is in respect of payment of Provident Fund and collection of Income-tax at source in respect of the officers of the Company. It has been explained. Figures have been furnished. It has come to the notice of the Government that certain amounts were in arrears and subsequently they have been paid and I am at a loss to know what particular other matter my friend is driving at.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL ■ You are giving a very favoured, lenient treatment on the one side to friends whom you like and to friends whom you do not like, you give harsh treatment and on flimsy excuses you break away the safes in their homes and carry away the accounts.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : My friend is entitled to his own views in the matter but as far as the Government is concerned, we have ordered an enquiry and it will start in a day or two. There were some difficulties regarding the Auditor-General's nominee and only yesterday we had his proposal and the officer has now been made available and very soon the Committee will go into the working of this particular company and we will be getting a report from this committee. Later on, on the findings of the Committee, further action will have to be taken.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA (Uttar Pradesh): The books could have been seized in the meantime.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : They were not even searched.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: These are matters relating to deduction of provident fund. That is number one. The other was about deductions at source of Income-tax. All these informations are there in the books of the company and there is a Government Director on the Board of this company and therefore every factor has been taken care of. It is not as if you

go and seize the books and then only it is taken care of. The Government have arrangements to take care of such matters and they have been taken due care of and nothing will be allowed to slip out as far as this company is concerned and for that matter any other companies.

Coming to the tramp shipping. There was some reference made about tramp shipping by Mr. Patel. I was wondering how that particular point was also quite relevant to the Bill that is before the House for consideration. To mention in passing, we are trying to build up tramp shipping capacity in this country and my friend would agree that sufficient capacity has been added to the gross tonnage of this country and we are at the moment not so badly off. But I wonder whether tramp shipping is so attractive as the liner ships that we have. Nevertheless knowing the risks that are inherent in the matter of building tramp capacity, there have been entrepreneurs coming forward to extend the tramp capacity in this country. Our tonnage is increasing year by year and the Government's effort would be to give all help to the entrepreneurs and the institutions and people who can come forward to add to the total tonnage capacity of this country as far as shipping is concerned.

Now there is nothing further that I need add regarding the points raised by my hon. friend. As he himself had no objection to the provisions that have been now recommended for amending the Act in relation to the 1960 Convention, I would now request you Madam, to take the Bill into consideration.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 26 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 27—Insertion of new section 331/*

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : I move :

3. "That at page 12, line 31, for the words 'under sub-section (5), the words 'in sub-section (4)' be substituted."



This is due to a typographical error. It is a formal one.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That clause 27, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 27, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 28 to 39 were added to the BUI.*

*Clause 1—Short title and commencement*

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : I move :

2. "That at page 1, line 4, for the figure '1965' the figure '1966' be substituted."

Because this was introduced in December last this formal amendment has to be made.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN<sup>1</sup>: The question is > :

"That clause I, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

#### *Enacting Formula*

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : I move :

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word 'Sixteenth' the word 'Seventeenth' be substituted."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is :

That the Enacting formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Title was added to the Bill.*

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Madam, I move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next item on the Order Paper.

#### **REFERENCE TO CURTAILMENT OF TRAINS ON PURULIA-KOTSHILA SECTION OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.**

SHRI D. L. SEN GUPTA (West Bengal): Before that, with your leave may I mention . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What is it that you want to mention ?

SHRI D. L. SEN GUPTA : With your permission I beg to mention that a sudden serious situation has arisen due to the serious commotion of the travelling public on the Purulia-Kotshila section of the South-Eastern Railway. Now today is the last day of the Session and there is no time to approach the Minister formally. So through your honour I want to approach the hon. Railway Minister to bring to his notice the serious situation prevailing there. It is a railway of 22 miles. Three trains were plying in a day, three Up and three Down trains. Two each way have been cut from the 1st of April and the people are so excited and agitated over the matter that the General Manager of the South-Eastern Railway, when he was in Puru!t» proper, was encircled and surrounded, and through the good offices of some well-meaning gentlemen an ugly situation was averted. Now this is the situation. And, as you will know, from Purulia, Bokaro is very near, and for the development of Bokaro also, this railway, which connects Bokaro, is of special importance, because

[Shri D. L. Sen Gupta.]

the steel plant is coming up at Bokaro, and when the situation is so developing at Bokaro, this curtailment of two trains each way on that section will also affect our industrial development. So taking everything into consideration the hon. Railway Minister should do something so that the people's excitement may be eased, and let at least the three trains, that were moving, be restored.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Well, you have mentioned it on the last day; it will be conveyed, but you won't get a reply.

**MOTION RE REPORT OF THE  
COCHIN REFINERIES LIMITED FOR  
THE YEAR 1964-65**

SHRI ARJUN ARORA (Uttar Pradesh):  
Madam Deputy Chairman, I move :

"That the Second Annual Report of the Cochin Refineries Limited for the year 1964-65, together with the Review by Government on the working of the Company, laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 10th December, 1965, be taken into consideration."

Madam, this is technically the Second Annual Report, but in a way it is the first Report, because the last accounts and the last Report presented by the Company were for a period of about six months only. This Report deals with one full year.

As is well known, the refinery is not yet on stream. It was expected to be commissioned towards the end of 1965, but it is not yet known when it will be on stream. Anyhow the Report reveals certain things which this House, and the country at large must know. And there are some disquieting features which must be explained by the Government.

The Reports points out that out of the Issued Capital there are some defaulters, and the default is to the tune of Rs. 3,75,750. The Report says that the defaulting shareholders have been served with notice that failure to pay the amount due from them by September 15, 1965. will entail forfeiture of their shares by the Company. Now we want to know who the defaulters are

because, in this Company, there are not many shareholders. The three shareholders are, the President of India, One of the Indian subsidiaries of Phillips International, namely Duncan Brothers, and the Kerala Government. Who are the defaulters'? Obviously the President of India will not be among the defaulters. Well, it is obvious because he owns the printing press at Nasik and his writ prevails over the Reserve Bank. We want to know who the defaulters are, whether the defaulters paid the money, the call money, when the notice was served and, if not, whether their shares were forfeited by the Company.

Madam, the capital structure of this Company is interesting. Now after independence, thanks to the great vision of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, we began the oil industry in this country. A mistake was made by somebody and three private sector refineries were allowed to be established in the country; the big three oil companies of the Western world were allowed to establish refineries in the country. They were not only allowed to establish refineries; they were also given certain guarantees about return of their capital; they were given certain guarantees about repatriation of their profits; they were also allowed to import crude as much as they liked. Now this oil business, Madam, is very oily in the world, and the situation has come in the world today that, if you do not control the price of crude, oil refineries can be made a gift of to you. Somebody in the country made the fatal error of making gift after gift to the three Western oil refineries when they established their refineries.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI (Punjab) : Mr. Arjun Arora, who was he ?

SHRI ARJUN ARORA : I want to find out who he was. It was not Mr. Abdul Ghani or Mr. Arjun Arora. It was some bureaucrat. Now these three oil refineries of the western world, established in this country, are still importing lots of crude, and there has been a great deal of controversy over the price which they should be allowed to charge for the crude that they import. There was in 1961-62 the Damle Committee which made certain recommendations about the price at which crude had to be imported. Now, Madam, Mr. Damle was one of the senior most I.C.S. officer!.

His recommendation was not accepted by the three oil companies, and at one stage they refused to import crude and the other oil products which the country was then importing. It may be remembered that as a result of considerable pressure by Mr. Malaviya, the then Oil Minister, these three oil companies, for some time, imported crude not at fixed rates, not at rates recommended by the Damle Committee, but on account. I want to know what has been the fate of the recommendations of the Damle Committee.

4 P.M.

Then there was another committee which submitted its report on crude prices in the year 1965. What has been done about it? Sir, the price of crude and the import of crude are relevant to the Cochin Refineries Limited because the Cochin Refineries Limited are unlike the Barauni and the Gujarat refineries situated at a port. The expectation is that it is planned for imported crude as long as we do not have crude oil in the Cauveri basin. So the behaviour of the three Western oil companies with regard to crude prices is very important.

Madam Deputy Chairman, there are the big seven of the oil industry in the Western world. They are curiously called the seven sisters. Of these seven, three were already in this country holding refineries of their own and having their own distribution arrangements. The fourth one came in via the agreement regarding the Cochin Refineries Limited was signed. It was a 51 per cent agreement in one way though it meant import of foreign private capital. It was good in the sense that it was the first time that of the seven sisters of the oil world one agreed to be a junior partner with Government. These Western oil interests are such big protagonists of private enterprise that they nowhere enter into partnership with a government. But in our country this one has not only entered into partnership with the Government but has also agreed that the Government should have the majority holding, i.e. 51 per cent of the shares. So the Government has the majority. Of course, these oil companies know how to manipulate and how to convert a majority into a minority. But in theory it was agreed agreement. But the price of crude that they will expect, the price of oil in 1966—5

crude which the present Western oil refineries charged, that is important, because the fourth of the Seven Sisters has come to our country.

Then Madam, there has been a great deal of delay in commissioning this refinery. This Report correctly seeks to offer explanations for the delay and then gives incorrect explanations. One of them is that the original estimate at the time of forming the Company, unavoidably did not provide for the high cost of land in the Cochin area nor for the cost of preparing it to accept heavy construction. Now it appears that our engineers and those whom the Government consults about refineries in this matter—they consulted the Western experts—always make mistakes about siting of the refineries. It has been mentioned more than once in this House and repeatedly in the country that in the siting of the Barauni refinery the Government made a mistake. The Russian experts thought that the site was not suitable, but due to political pressures the Government decided to site that refinery at Barauni and as soon as the construction began it was found that the site was not suitable and crores had to be spent in this country on account of that. In this country where you have land of every type crores were spent on making that site suitable for the Barauni refinery and that was one of the causes for the delay. But then the Oil Ministry here refuses to learn. In the case of Cochin it has made the same mistake and the same sort of explanation is given. There is delay. There is rise in the estimates and only land is wasted. In this country land is plentiful. It is the selectors of the site, who should be not only blamed but hanged. But the Cochin Refineries Limited offers explanations. Similarly, the absence of suitable rail connections is also mentioned as a ground for the delay. I submit Madam, that in Kerala itself better sites could have been selected. They were available. The mistake was made and this has led to delay. The result is that this refinery which was expected to be commissioned in 1965 is still not complete and we will be lucky if the construction of the refinery is completed by the end of 1966 and it is commissioned and is on stream this year. Another interesting question arises and it is this. We would like to know how the Minister intends to solve this problem. This is the first refinery in which the Government

[Shri Arjun Arora.]

and the western oil interests have combined. What will happen to the distribution ? The Government had established the Indian Oil Company in 1959 and it has now become the Indian Oil Corporation. It has a network for distribution. Will it be the distributors or will Phillips International be allowed to build its own distribution arrangement for the Cochin Refineries, just as the Burmah-Shell and Caltex and ESSO have their own separate distribution arrangements ? In this case the Government has the majority holding. So we expect the Government to arrange things in such a manner that the Indian Oil Corporation is the distributor for its products. But a forth-right declaration in the matter of distribution is called for, particularly because in the case of the famous or rather infamous fertiliser deal the Western world pressurised the Food Minister to give up the right of distribution and the right to control prices. It is necessary that in the case of the Cochin Refinery we should know something about the distribution arrangement right now.

There are one or two other things about the treatment of labour by the Western oil world that need to be highlighted. There has been a sort of spate of retrenchment in all the three Western oil companies in the country and the Government is unable to stop that retrenchment. The Ministry of Finance and the L.I.C. made a mistake in installing electronic computers and in principle gave the Western oil distribution companies an opportunity to instal electronic computers. These electronic computers I are resulting in retrenchment in all the three oil companies of the private sector. Then there has been a dispute all over the country because the Burmah-Shell, the Caltex and the ESSO do not want to honour their commitments with regard to bonus. I have in the past pointed out in this House that whenever the labour courts and the industrial tribunals heard disputes between companies and their employees about bonus the oil companies refused to produce their books. That was their consistent line. Every time they said, 'You want to see our books to ascertain our capacity to pay. We do not dispute our capacity to pay.' And on this score of admitted capacity to pay they refused to produce their books and they paid what-

ever rate of bonus the tribunals thought proper. Then they entered into agreements with their employees which made them liable to pay 35 per cent, of their wages as bonus. Now taking advantage of some lacuna in the Payment of Bonus Act they are refusing to pay bonus and all over the country there is a great deal of discontent.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN) : Are we discussing the Report of the Cochin Refineries or the other oil companies ?

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN (Andhra Pradesh) : They are connected subjects.

SHRI ARIUN ARORA : Yes; it is a connected subject. If Phillips International Corporation were not there it won't be connected. At any rate, this is a matter which should be of serious concern to the Ministry. Thank you.

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI D. THENGARI (Uttar Pradesh) Madam, certain information which ought to have been furnished has not been furnished in this Report. For example, the reasons for the resignation of Mr. Shiralkar are not given. Are they strictly personal or on policy matters ?

Secondly, while the main reasons for tin increase in the estimated expenditure are enumerated, the cause-wise break-up of the increase has not been given, which was necessary. I request the Government to furnish us at least at this stage with such cause-wise break-up.

We are assured through this Report that the mistakes committed in the case of other refineries would not be repeated in the case of this Cochin Refinery. We want to be reassured that such mistakes will not be repeated because our experience in the past has been very sad. For example, Madam, in the case of the Nunmati Refinery, the trouble had been unduly aggravated by the serious mistakes in carrying out hydraulic testing. The crude distillation unit of the Refinery was commissioned in haste. In the case of Barauni if the decision about location had been taken only on technical grounds, the extra expenditure of approximately Rs. 96 lakhs would'

have been avoided. The original time schedule was not carried out in the case of Barauni Refinery which led to increase in the estimated cost. The civil engineering talent has frequently been allowed to be wasted. In the case of the Cochin Refinery we should now profit by the earlier mistakes. Will the Government assure us that at least the same or similar mistakes will not be repeated in this case ?

Madam, while I concede that in case of refineries there can be certain unforeseen factors, I do assert that most of the reasons given for an increase in the estimated expenditure were not unforeseeable. What was the unforeseeable factor in the case of—

- (a) the cost of land in the Cochin area;
- (b) the cost of preparing it to accept heavy construction;
- (c) construction of a new two-mile road; and
- (d) the scale of the length of the necessary pipe and rail lines ?

Unforeseeability of the increase in the import duty during the year can, of course, be conceded.

The additional capital outlay, now required according to the Report, is to the tune of approximately Rs. 4 crores. I think the calculation is incorrect. It would be approximately Rs. 5 crores or Rs. 4.92 crores. The figures should be checked up.

Madam, the Report states that "the defaulting share-holders have been served with notice that failure to pay the amount due from them by September 15, 1965, will entail forfeiture of their shares by the company." How many shares, the allotment moneys with interest on which have not been fully paid by September 15, 1965, have been forfeited so far ? How many shareholders have made the payment before the prescribed dates ? The respective figures of the total value of the shares forfeited, of those paid up, and also of those not paid before the prescribed date and yet not forfeited should be given.

Further, Madam, the Government must do some basic thinking on the lack of enthusiasm among the prospective shareholders about the Cochin Refinery. The

Report states that as on March 31, 1963, an amount of Rs. 3,75,750 remained as call in arrears. Is it because the people have lost faith in the efficiency of administration and commercial prospects of such undertakings ? Research on this point is necessary. The construction of the refinery was to be completed by the end of May, 1966. I should like to know whether this time schedule would be properly maintained.

Cochin is the only refinery having no captive thermal plant. Consequently, there are losses in millions. The expenditure on the thermal plant would not be a waste; it would be more than compensated and it would be a wise investment. Cochin is a natural port situated on the shores of the Arabian Sea. Thus it is best suited for the location of the oil refinery. And here we are setting up a comparatively smaller refinery. Before taking up refineries at any other place, Cochin should have been given better financial assistance. The Cochin port deserves to be developed. The oil tanker that would be able to enter Madras port should also be able to enter the port of Cochin.

Madam, one of the pleas against the development of Cochin Refinery is that the crude oil price would be higher in Kerala. On good authority I learn that the price in Kerala could be and would be on the same level as that at Madras. It is quite practicable, as Mr. Arjun Arora has put it, to implement the recommendations of the Damle Committee.

I would also like to know the latest position regarding the petrol complex industry that was promised to Kerala.

And lastly, Madam, the pattern of ownership and that of management should be modified suitably so as not to allow the foreign companies to become *de facto* proprietors. Particularly, the distribution should be entirely in Indian hands. The foreign companies should be allowed to enjoy their present status on two conditions, namely—

- (i) maintenance of proper industrial relations; and
- (ii) maintaining the price line.

Thank you.

SHRIMATI DEVAKI GOPIDAS (Kerala) : Madam Deputy Chairman, I am happy to note that the Cochin oil refinery is about to be commissioned and I hope under the able leadership of our present Minister,- Mr. Alagesan, it will work well. Now, regarding the functioning of the Cochin oil refinery, as I have already pointed out in this House on earlier occasions, it is not provided with a captive thermal plant, whereas all the other oil refineries are provided with captive thermal plants. It is stated that, when it is commissioned, if, due to shortage of power it stops working, it will entail a heavy loss to the project. It is to avoid such a situation that all the other refineries, are provided with captive thermal plants. I had asked about it in this House earlier. I am told that the State Government has promised to give enough electricity and it is stated here in the Report that as regards power supply the Kerala State Electricity Board has been erecting the necessary towers and taking other necessary action to ensure supply at the appropriate time. But I would like to point out in this connection that in Kerala power cut has become a common feature. We are experiencing power cut always. This year, even during the monsoon period, we were experiencing a power cut. The FACT, which is producing fertilisers, which are most needed now, when we are faced with a food shortage, even that factory, had closed down. We are experiencing now 80 per cent, power cut in Kerala. Now, I would ask the hon. Minister from where we are going to get power, even after constructing the tower and other things, because even the existing industries are not getting enough power. They are suffering and there is unemployment and so many other problems are cropping up even now. That shows that it is not properly planned. When it was planned, the whole thing was not properly visualised. So, we have to find out ways and means of giving enough power even before it is commissioned, so that we should not suffer. It is a Central project and the Centre has invested so much money and if it is not run properly, it means that it is a national loss. We have to see that it does not suffer like that.

Now, regarding the construction of the oil refinery also I have got to say something. It is not coming up to the same

standard and up to the same volume as envisaged earlier. Now, it is the smallest refinery in conformity with the small State of Kerala. That is the position. We know that the preliminary expenditure, whether for a small refinery or a big refinery, may be almost the same. Land at very high cost has been acquired. Enough land has been acquired. Why then we cannot make it in the normal size and make it a profitable one? We know that if it is a small one, it will not be profitable. It cannot be profitable, because the production may not be enough. At any rate, it is an accepted economic principle that if it is a bigger unit and there is enough production, the cost will come down. It is believed that the Phillips Petroleum Company is to collaborate and their price for crude oil is high. As Mr. Arora has already pointed out, the price of crude oil is not fixed and that has been creating havoc. Anyway, on that plea the expansion of the refinery is stalled. Now, because of that the petroleum complex industry is denied to Kerala. It is only from the bye-products that we get from the oil refinery that a petroleum industrial complex can come up. So many other small industrial developments we were expecting with it and that petro-complex industry is being denied. So to say, this has been made into the smallest possible oil refinery. Anyway, it is a national wastage. That is what I want to emphasise.

Now, regarding the port development. Cochin port is a natural port. I am glad to point out that up to this time, whatever development of Cochin port is there it has come about when Mr. Alagesan was Transport Minister. We got some berths at that time. Anyway, it is not sufficient. That harbour is not given the due importance which it ought to get for the development of the resources, industries and other purposes in that area. Now, even when this refinery is yet to be commissioned, I think the port development should be coupled with it. Otherwise, it may not be possible to cope with the situation. Now, I am told that the port authorities have requested for a sum of Rs 3 crores for developing the port and it has not been sanctioned. Here the oil refinery is going to be commissioned. The pipe-line, I am told, is going to be

off-shore, not in-shore. If it is going to be off-shore, I am informed that it is often dangerous. It is not secure. It is not safe to have off-shore pipe-lines, especially oil pipe-lines. I do not know it. I am a lay person. This is what I am informed. I wish the Minister would throw enough light on this.

Then, I would like to point out one anomaly. Here the Cochin port development is denied when the oil refinery is to be commissioned, whereas in the case of Madras, the oil refinery has been sanctioned and the port development, according to the pattern, is taking place and enough fund is sanctioned. This sort of two yardsticks for two States we resent. We have to see that equal treatment is given to every State. Anyway, this port development should go along with other developments. Otherwise, it will hamper the functioning of the oil refinery.

Now, I would like, again, to emphasise that the Cochin oil refinery has every scope for development. Here It is said in the Report:—

"While Cochin was the logical area for a large refinery in Kerala, the . . . I feel that the wording is good. It is not now a large refinery. It can be made into a very large refinery, not only of Kerala, but also according to the national standard, because it is a very convenient spot near a natural harbour. So, I say that this refinery should be expanded, so that it can be run on more economic lines. It should not be a national waste. Its power requirements should also be considered. A steady supply of power should be ensured.

Thank you.

شری عبدالغنی (پنجاب) : میڈم  
ڈپٹی چیرمین—عرب کا سہارا وہاں  
کے بسنے والے بدو، کہلاتے تھے۔  
ان کی سلطنت ویسٹ اور ایسٹ ساری  
دنیا پر چھا گئی لیکن پھر وہ اپنی غلط  
کاریوں سے غریب ہوئے حتیٰ کہ دنیا  
کی طرف دیکھنے لگے۔ اتنے میں یہی

تیل کی، پٹرول کی، دولت وہاں پیدا  
ہوئی جس نے غیریوں کو بادشاہ  
بنا دیا، مال دار بنا دیا۔ اپنا بھارت  
ایک عظیم اتحاد کا مالک ہے  
اس سے ساری دنیا نے نہ صرف آتما  
اور پرماٹما کا گیان ہی پایا بلکہ اس  
کی پوٹر سرزمین سے، اس کی پیداوار  
سے ساری دنیا نے فائدہ اٹھایا۔ ہماری  
خوش قسمتی ہے کہ آج اپنے دیش میں  
یہ سرمایہ بھی جو زمین کے نیچے دبا  
ہوا تھا وہ ابھر رہا ہے لیکن جیسا کہ  
مسٹر اروڑہ نے، مسٹر ٹھینگری اور  
میری بہن نے بتایا ہم الجھ گئے ہیں  
دو تین باتوں میں۔ ایک یہ کہ ہم  
نے دوسری ودیشی کمپنیوں کے ساتھ  
مل کر یہ کام کیا ہے۔ ڈر ہے کہ  
جو اس کا ڈسٹری بیوشن ہے اس کا  
صحیح طور پر بھارت کو فائدہ نہ ہو  
اور بھارت کی ہانی ہو۔ دوسرا یہ کہ  
تھرمل پلانٹ وہاں کیوں نہیں۔  
تیسرا یہ کہ آپ کوچین کی بندرگاہ سے  
کیوں پوری طرح سے فائدہ لینا نہیں  
چاہتے اور دوسری طرف کیوں لے جانا  
چاہتے ہیں۔ اسٹیٹ اسٹیٹ میں کیوں  
آپ خیال پیدا کرتے ہیں کہ متبھید  
ہو۔

میڈم—میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جو  
بھی رپورٹ مختلف منسٹریز کی طرف  
سے آتی ہیں وہ بڑی ہی ہیلپ فل ہوتی  
ہیں۔ میں یہ بھی سمجھتا ہوں کہ  
اس میں کافی مواد ہر منسٹری دینے

(شری عبدالغنی)

کی کوشش کرتی ہے تاکہ آئریبل سلسلہ پورے طور پر ان سے فائدہ اٹھا سکیں لیکن، جہاں ویکٹس کی باتیں ہوں ان کو کافی حد تک چھپانے کی بھی کوشش کی جاتی ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس میں چھپانے کی کوئی بات نہیں تھی اگر وہ بتاتے کہ کون تھے جنہوں نے رویہ نہیں دیا۔ کون وہ ڈیفالٹر ہیں۔ اس میں بھی کوئی ہرج نہیں تھا کہ ہمیں بتاتے کہ کیوں اتنے اخراجات بڑھ گئے ہیں۔

میڈم۔ میں دو تین عرضیں آپ کے دوارا اپنی سرکار سے کیا چاہتا ہوں۔ ایک یہ ہے کہ ہمیں یہ بات نہیں بھولنی چاہئے کہ چین اور پاکستان کی زیادتیوں کے بعد اپنے دیش کو خطرہ ہے۔ یہ دوسری بات ہے کہ ہم یہ سمجھیں کہ چونکہ ہم شانتی کے فرشتے ہیں اس لئے ہمارے اوپر کوئی حملہ آور نہیں ہوگا لیکن ہمیں یہ سمجھ لینا چاہئے کہ کسی وقت بھی کوئی ایسی بات ہو سکتی ہے۔ ایسی حالت میں ہماری جو بھی ریفرنریز ہیں، جو ہم نئی بنا رہے ہیں یا جو ہیں یا جو نئی بنائیں ان کی سچویشن ایسی ہونی چاہئے کہ وہاں سے بڑی آسانی سے فوجی ضروریات کے لئے اور سول ضروریات کے لئے پروڈکشن کا پورے طور پر فائدہ اٹھا

سکیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ اس لئے بھی ضروری ہو جاتا ہے کہ پچھلے دنوں ہمیں یہ تجربہ ہوا کہ ریلوے پورے طور پر ویکٹ ٹینک نہیں دے سکی اور وہ اس لئے نہیں دے پائی کہ وہ لائن ایسی تھی جس میں آسانی اتنی نہ تھی کہ ویکٹ ٹینکس آسانی سے مل سکیں۔ تو اس بات کا خیال کرنا ضروری ہے جس بات کی طرف دو مانیہ معبروں نے توجہ دلائی ہے۔

یہ بات بھی بہت ضروری ہے کہ اس کو دیکھا جائے کہ کیوں میں جہاں پڑے لکھے لوگ، بہن بھائی، زیادہ ہیں ان کا احساس بھی تیز ہوتا ہے وہ اپنی نیکی بدی کو خوب پہچانتے ہیں اور چاہتے ہیں کہ ان کو فیسلٹی ملے۔ وہ مطالبہ کرتے ہیں کہ گسٹری بیوشن کے معاملہ میں جیسی فیسلٹی مدراس کو ملی ہے یا دوسری اسٹیشن کو ملی ہے وہ ملے۔ تو یہ ان کا حق ہے یہ ان کو ملنا چاہئے اور انہیں فائدہ پہنچایا جانا چاہئے۔

تیسری بات جس کی طرف میں توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ اس وقت جو کئی طرح کی مصیبتیں اپنے دیش کو کافی ستا رہی ہیں ان میں ایک تو یہ ہے کہ نواب اور مہاراجہ جو تھے، جنہوں نے دیش کے ساتھ غداری کر کے انگریز کے راج کو یہاں مضبوط کیا تھا، جنہوں نے ہماری بہن بیٹیوں کو



بہت ستایا تھا ان کے لئے ہم کہتے ہیں کہ ان کی جو پرسیز ہیں وہ تو جاری رہنی چاہئیں کیوں کہ ہم نے ایگریمنٹ کیا ہے لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اسی طرح سے کچھ ایجنسیز ہم نے دے رکھی ہیں جیسے کہ یہ چرت رام بھرت رام ہیں جو ۶۷ لاکھ روپیہ لے جاتے ہیں اور ہم کہتے ہیں کہ ہم مجبور ہیں اور اسی طرح سے برما شیل کے پاس ، کالٹیکس کے پاس ، ایسو کے پاس ایک ایسی دولت ہے ، ایک ایسا سرمایہ ہے جس سے کہ ہم نہ صرف اپنی فوجی اور سول ضروریات کو پورا کرتے ہیں بلکہ فارن ایکسچینج بھی ہم بہت حد تک پیدا کر سکتے ہیں لیکن ہم کہتے ہیں کہ ہم مجبور ہیں ہم نے ان سے ایگریمنٹ کر رکھا ہے ۔ ٹھیک ہے دیش کی ساکھ کے لئے ، اپنی ساکھ کے لئے سرکار ان ایگریمنٹوں کا جتنا احترام کرے وہ ٹھیک ہے ، کوئی ہرج کی بات نہیں لیکن یہ تو سب کنٹریز کہتی ہیں کہ ہم بھارت کو اونچا دیکھنا چاہتے ہیں ۔ ہم بھارت کو شاندار دیکھنا چاہتے ہیں ، بھارت کے ہم دوست ہیں ، ایسی صورت میں میں تو کہوں گا کہ سرکار کو چاہئے کہ جو یہ ودیشی کمپنیاں ہیں ان سب کو نیشنلائز کرے ۔ قرض تو ہم کو دینا ہی ہے ۔ تو جہاں اتنے ہزار ہے اس میں ایک آدھ بڑھ جائے گا تو پڑھ

جائے لیکن ان سب کو چلتا کرے ، ان سب کو رقم دے کر چلتا کرے اور ان سب کا کام ہماری جو پٹرولیم کی منسٹری ہے اس کے قبضہ میں دے ۔ ہم ان پر اپنا پورا کنٹرول کریں تاکہ اپنے دیش کی طاقت بڑھے ۔ میں جانتا ہوں کہ اس میں بڑی مشکلیں آئیں گی ۔ بڑا پروپگنڈا ہوگا کہ ایسا ہم کیوں کریں ؟ یہ کہیں گے ۔ میری اس کے لئے دلیل ہے کہ اگر ہم برما سے نکالے جا سکتے ہیں ، اگر ہم انڈونیشیا سے اکھاڑے جا سکتے ہیں ، اگر ہم افریقہ سے رخصت کئے جا سکتے ہیں اور ہماری کھربھا روپیے کی جو جائدادیں ہیں ان پر ہمارے بنا کسی قصور کے ، بنا کسی گناہ کے ، قبضہ کیا جا سکتا ہے اور وہ ہم برداشت کر سکتے ہیں تو پھر کوئی وجہ نہیں ہے کہ یہ ملک جن کی بڑی طاقت ہے ، جن کے پاس جلانے کے لئے گندم ہے کھلاتے تو ہیں ہی لیکن جلانے بھی ہیں جو کہ دولت کو تباہ اور برباد کرتے ہیں ان کی کمپنیوں کو ہم ے لیں ۔ میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ ضبط کر لیں بلکہ خوب صورتی سے خرید لیں تو میرا خیال ہے کہ ان کو کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہوگا ۔

اب رہا یہ کہ انہوں نے بونس نہیں دیا ۔ انہوں نے ہندوستانیوں کا

(شری عبدالغنی)

نقصان کیا تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے ہر موقع پر ہندوستانیوں کے ساتھ زیادتی کی ہے۔ تو اب وقت آ گیا ہے کہ اگر ضرورت پڑے تو ہم دنیا میں اس بات کو کہیں پورے طور پر، ہم دنیا میں اثر انداز ہوں اور کہیں کہ ہم مجبور ہیں کہ ان کمپنیوں کو رخصت کریں تاکہ ہماری پٹرولیم کی طاقت ہے، تاکہ ہماری ریفرنریز کی جو طاقت ہے وہ کام میں آئے اور ریفرنریز کا جو مقصد ہے وہ ہمارا پورا ہو سکے۔

رہا یہ کہ جو چھوٹی چھوٹی باتیں ہیں کہ کوچین میں اور کیا ہوگا کیا نہیں ہوگا۔ کیل کو اس کا اتنا فائدہ پہنچے گا یہ چھوٹی باتیں ہیں لیکن یہ آگے اثر انداز ہونگی اور جتنی ہم اس طرف توجہ دینگے اتنا ہی دیش ابھرے گا۔ ہم نے دیکھا کہ راجستھان میں پٹرول تو کم ملا لیکن کیس ملتی ہے تو ہمیں اس کے اوپر چھا جانا چاہئے تھا لیکن ہماری رفتار سست ہے۔ کروڈ آئل کی قیمت مقرر نہیں کی تو کر دینی چاہئے۔ آج فرنس آئل کے نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے کافی انڈسٹریز بند ہو گئیں بارش نہیں ہوئی اس لئے بجلی نہیں دے پائے۔ فرنس اور لائٹ ڈیزل نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے نہ صرف بے شمار

انسٹریز رہیں بلکہ یہ ہوا نہ گورنمنٹ کے جو ادارے تھے، جو بجلی کھر تھا، پاور ہاؤس تھا ان میں بھی ایک بڑی دقت آئی۔ انہیں بھی ہم نہیں چلا پائے اور جہاں ہم ڈیزل پلانٹ پہلے لگا سکتے تھے وہ ہم نہیں لگا پائے کیونکہ ان کمپنیوں نے پورا دواپریشن نہیں دیا۔ جیسا کہ مسٹر اروڑا نے کہا یہ ہماری دقتیں ہیں یہ ہماری کمیاں ہیں اور میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ سرکار میری درخواست کی طرف دھیان دے گی کہ ان تمام کمپنیوں کو چاہے وہ ایسو عوں، چاہے برما شیل عوں، چاہے کوئیکس عوں یا چاہے کوئی چین کی ملی جلی کھجڑی ہو ان سب کو نیشنلائز کرنا چاہئے اور ان کو نیشنلائز کر کے ایک ہی مقصد کے لئے استعمال کرنا چاہئے اور یہ کہ ملک کا دفاع ہو، ملک کے راستہ میں کسی پرکار کی کوئی رکاوٹ نہ آئے۔

مذکورہ۔ اب یہ تین دن کی بات ہے کہ میں نے کچھ بات اپنی سرکار سے کہی تو اس کے بعد کسی آنریبل ممبر نے غالباً بھائی عابد علی صاحب نے کہا کہ وہ تو بھاگ گئے میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ میں یہاں بدینیتی کے ساتھ کوئی سچھاؤ گورنمنٹ کو دیتا ہوں چاہے میری رائے سے کوئی اتفاق کرے یا نہ کرے لیکن ان کا اپنا خود کا ضمیر مر چکا،

آتما مر چکی، کہ وہ کھلی بات کہنے سے گھبراتے ہیں۔ وہ کوئی ہوں مسٹر عابد علی ہوں، کوئی ہوں مجھے تو کسی پر بولنا نہیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آتما مر گئی ہے تو اس کو جکائیے اور اپنی سرکار کو صحیح ایڈوائز دینے کی کوشش کیجئے، اچھے سبھاؤ دینے کی کوشش کیجئے، کیوں کہ میں یہ نہیں چاہتا کہ وہ سرکار جو گاندھی بابا کی قائم کی ہوئی ہے وہ کم زور ہو۔ وہ طاقتور ہو اس میں زیادہ سے زیادہ طاقت آئے لیکن نکما پن جو ہے وہ آہستہ آہستہ چھوڑ دیا جائے۔ بہر حال میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ جو درخواستیں میں نے کی ہیں ان کو اسی لائٹ میں لیا جائے گا جس لائٹ میں میں نے درخواستیں کی ہیں اور ایسے کوئی ضمیر مرے ہوئے آدمی کی طرح دیکھنے کی کوشش نہیں کریں گے۔

†[**श्री अब्दुल गनी (पंजाब):** मैडम डिप्टी चैयरमैन, अरब का सहारा वहां के बसने वाले बंदू कहलाते थे। उनकी सलतनत वेस्ट और ईस्ट सारी दुनिया पर छा गई, लेकिन फिर वह गलतकार्यों से गरीब हुए, हुआ कि दुनिया की तरफ देखने लगे। इतने में यहीं तेल की, पेट्रोल की, दौलत वहां पैदा हुई, जिसने गरीबों को बादशाह बना दिया, मालदार बना दिया। अपना भारत एक अजीम इतहाद का मालिक है। इससे सारी दुनिया ने न सिर्फ आत्मा और परमात्मा का ज्ञान ही पाया, बल्कि इसकी पवित्र सरजमीन

† [ Hindi transliteration.

से, इसकी पैदावार से सारी दुनिया ने फायदा उठाया। हमारी खुशकिस्मती है कि आज अपने देश में यह सरमाया भी जो जमीन के नीचे दबा हुआ था वह उभर रहा है। लेकिन जैसा कि मिस्टर अरोड़ा ने, मिस्टर ठेंगड़ी और मेरी बहन ने बताया, हम उलझ गये हैं दो तीन बातों में। एक यह कि हमने जो दूसरी विदेशी कंपनियों के साथ मिल कर यह काम किया है। डर है कि जो इसका डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन है उसका सही तौर पर भारत को फायदा न हो और भारत की हानि हो। दूसरा यह कि थर्मल प्लांट वहां क्यों नहीं। तीसरे यह कि आप कोचीन की बन्दरगाह से क्यों पूरी तरह से फायदा लेना नहीं चाहते और दूसरी तरफ क्यों ले जाना चाहते हैं। स्टेट-स्टेट में क्यों आप ख्याल पैदा करते हैं कि मतभेद हो। मैडम, मैं समझता हूं कि जो भी रिपोर्ट मुख्तलिफ मिनिस्ट्रीज की तरफ से आती हैं, वह बड़ी ही हेलपफुल होती हैं। मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि इसमें काफी मवाद हर मिनिस्ट्री देने की कोशिश करती है, ताकि आनरेबल सदस्य पूरे तौर पर इनसे फायदा उठा सकें। लेकिन जहां वीकनेस की बातें हों उनको काफी हद तक छिपाने की भी कोशिश की जाती है। मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें छिपाने की कोई बात नहीं थी अगर वह बताते कि कौन थे जिन्होंने रुपया नहीं दिया। कौन थे डिफाल्टर हैं। इसमें भी कोई हर्ज नहीं था कि हमें बताते कि क्यों इतने अखराजात बढ़ गये हैं।

मैडम, मैं दो तीन अर्जे आपके द्वारा अपनी सरकार से किया चाहता हूं। एक यह है कि हमें यह बात नहीं भूलनी चाहिये कि चीन और पाकिस्तान की ज्यादातियों के बाद अपने देश को खतरा है। यह दूसरी बात है कि हम यह समझें कि चूंकि हम शांति के फरिश्ते हैं, इसलिए हमारे ऊपर कोई हमलाआवर नहीं होगा। लेकिन हमें यह समझ लेना चाहिये कि किसी वक्त भी कोई ऐसी बम्र हो सकती है। ऐसी हालत में हमारी जो भी रिफाइनरीज

है, जो हम नहीं बना रहे हैं या जो है या जो नहीं बनाएं उनकी सिचुएशन ऐसी होनी चाहिये कि वहां से बड़ी आसानी से फौजी जरूरियात के लिए और सिविल जरूरियात के लिये प्रोडक्शन का पूरे तौर पर फायदा उठा सकें। मैं समझता हूं कि यह इसलिए भी जरूरी हो जाता है कि पिछले दिनों हमें यह तजुर्बा हुआ कि रेलवे पूरे तौर पर बैगन टैंक नहीं दे सकी और वह इसलिए नहीं दे पाई कि वह लाइन ऐसी थी जिसमें आसानी इतनी न थी कि बैगन टैंक आसानी से मिल सकें। तो इस बात का ख्याल करना जरूरी है जिस बात की तरफ दो माननीय मेम्बरों ने तवज्जो दिलाई है।

यह बात भी बहुत जरूरी है कि इसको देखा जाए कि केरल में जहां पड़े-लिखे लोग बहन-भाई ज्यादा हैं, उनका एहसास भी तेज होता है, वह अपनी नेकी बंदी को खूब पहचानते हैं और चाहते हैं कि उनको फेसिलिटी मिले। वह मृतालवा करते हैं कि डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के मामले में जैसी फेसिलिटी मद्रास को मिली है या दूसरी स्टेट्स को मिली है वह मिले। तो यह उनका हक है, यह उनको मिलना चाहिये और उन्हें फायदा पहुंचाया जाना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात जिसकी तरफ मैं तवज्जो दिलाना चाहता हूं, वह यह है कि इस वक्त जो कई तरह की मुसीबतें अपने देश को काफ़ी सता रही हैं उनमें एक तो यह है कि नवाब और महाराजा जो थे जिन्होंने देश के साथ गद्दारी करके अंग्रेज के राज को यहां मजबूत किया था, जिन्होंने हमारी बहन-बेटियों को बहुत सताया था, उनके लिए हम कहते हैं कि उनकी पर्सेज है वह तो जारी रहनी चाहिये क्योंकि हमने एग्रीमेंट किया है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इसी तरह से कुछ एजेंसिज हमने दे रखी हैं जैसे कि यह चरत राम भरत राम हैं जो 67 लाख रुपये ले जाते हैं और हम कहते हैं कि हम मजबूर हैं और

इसी तरह से बर्मा शील के पास, कालटेक्स के पास, एस० सी० के पास एक ऐसी दीलत है, एक ऐसा सरमाया है जिससे कि हम न सिर्फ अपनी फौजी और सिविल जरूरियात को पूरा करते हैं बल्कि फोरन एक्सचेंज भी हम बहुत हद तक पैदा कर सकते हैं। लेकिन हम यह भी कहते हैं कि हम मजबूर हैं हमने उनसे एग्रीमेंट कर रखा है। ठीक है देश की साख के लिए, अपनी साख के लिये सरकार इन एग्रीमेंटों का जितना एहताराम करे वह ठीक है। कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं लेकिन यह तो सब कन्ट्रोल कहती हैं कि हम भारत को ऊंचा देखना चाहते हैं। हम भारत को शानदार देखना चाहते हैं। भारत के हम दोस्त हैं। ऐसी सूरत में मैं तो कहूंगा कि सरकार को चाहिये कि जो ये विदेशी कम्पनियां हैं इन सबको नेशनलाइज करें। कर्ज तो हमको देना ही है। तो जहां इतने हजार हैं इसमें एक आध बढ़ जाएगा तो बढ़ जाए लेकिन इन सबको चलता करें इन सबको रकम देकर चलता करें और इन सबका काम हमारी जो पेट्रोलियम की मिनिस्ट्री है उसके कब्जे में दें। हम उन पर अपना पूरा-पूरा कन्ट्रोल करें ताकि अपने देश की ताकत बढ़े। मैं जानता हूं कि इसमें बड़ी मुश्किलें आएंगी। बड़ा प्रापेण्डा होगा कि ऐसा हम क्यों करें? यह कहेंगे। मेरी इसके लिए दलील है कि अगर हम बर्मा से निकाले जा सकते हैं, अगर हम इंडोनेशिया से उखाड़े जा सकते हैं, अगर हम अफ्रीका से रखसत किये जा सकते हैं और हमारी खरबहा रुपये की जो जायदाद है उनपर हमारे बिना किसी कसूर के, बिना किसी गुनाह के कब्जा किया जा सकता है और वह हम बरदाश्त कर सकते हैं तो फिर कोई वजह नहीं है कि ये मुल्क जिनकी बड़ी ताकत है जिनके पास जलाने के लिए गंदुम है, खिलाते तो हैं ही लेकिन जितने भी हैं जो कि दीलत को तबाह और बरबाद करते हैं उनकी कम्पनियों को हम ले लें। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि ख़्त कर लें बल्कि खूबसूरती से खरीद लें तो मेरा ख्याल है कि उनको कोई एतराज नहीं होगा।

[ श्री अब्दुल गनी ]

अब रहा यह कि उन्होंने बोनिस् नहीं दिया। उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तानियों का नुकसान किया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने हर मोके पर हिन्दुस्तानियों के साथ ज्यादाती की है। तो अब वक्त आ गया है कि अगर जरूरत पड़े तो हम दुनिया में इस बात को कहें, पूरे तौर पर हम दुनिया में असर अन्दाज हों और कहें कि हम मजबूर हैं कि इन कम्पनियों को रखसत करें ताकि हमारी जो पेट्रोलियम की ताकत है, ताकि हमारी रिफाइनरीज की जो ताकत है वह काम में आए और रिफाइनरीज का जो मकसद है वह हमारा पूरा हो सके।

रहा यह कि जो छोटी-छोटी बातें हैं कि चीन में और क्या होगा क्या नहीं होगा। केरल को इसका कितना फायदा पहुंचेगा या नहीं पहुंचेगा यह छोटी बातें हैं। लेकिन यह आगे असर अन्दाज होगी और जितनी हम इस तरफ तबज्जो देंगे उतना ही देश उभरेगा। हमने देखा कि राजस्थान में पेट्रोल तो कम मिला लेकिन गैस मिलती है तो हमें उसके ऊपर ध्यान जाना चाहिये था लेकिन हमारी रफ्तार सुस्त है। कस्टोमर आयल की कीमत मुकर्रर नहीं की तो कर देनी चाहिये। आज फरनेस आयल के न होने की वजह से काफी इण्डस्ट्रीज बन्द हो गई। बारिश नहीं हुई इसलिए बिजली नहीं दे पाए। फरनेस और लाइट डीजल न होने की वजह से न सिर्फ बेजुमार इण्डस्ट्रीज स्की बल्कि यह हुआ कि गवर्नमेंट के जो इदारे थे, जो बिजली घर था, पावर हाउस था उनमें भी एक बड़ी दिक्कत आई। उन्हें भी हम नहीं चला पाए और जहां हम डीजल प्लांट पहले लगा सकते थे वह हम नहीं लगा पाए। क्योंकि इन कम्पनियों ने पूरा कोआपरेशन नहीं दिया। जैसा कि मिस्टर अरोड़ा ने कहा वह हमारी दिक्कतें हैं, यह हमारी कमियां हैं और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार मेरी दरखवास्त की तरफ ध्यान देगी कि इन तमाम कम्पनियों को चाहे वह एस० सो० हों, चाहे वर्मा गैल हों चाहे, कालटैम हों या चाहे कोई चीन

की मिली जुली खिचड़ी हो उन सबको नेशनलाइज करना चाहिए और उनको नेशनलाइज करके एक ही मकसद के लिए इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए और वह यह कि मुल्क का दिफा हो। मुल्क के रान्ने में किसी प्रकार की कोई स्कावट न आए।

मैंडम, अब यह कि तीन दिन की बात है कि मैंने कुछ बात अपनी सरकार से कही तो इसके बाद किसी आनरेबल सदस्य ने गानवन भाई आबिद अली साहब ने कहा कि वह तो भाग गये। मैं नहीं समझता कि मैं यहां बद-नियती के साथ कोई सुझाव गवर्नमेंट को देता हूँ। चाहे मेरी राय से कोई इतफाक करे या न करे लेकिन इनका अपना खुद का जमीर भर चुका, आत्मा भर चुकी कि वह खुली बात कहने से धवराते हैं। वह कोई हों, मिस्टर आबिद अली हों, कोई हों मुझे तो किसी पर बोलना नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आत्मा भर गई है तो उसको जगाइये और अपनी सरकार को सही एडवाइज देने की कोशिश कीजिए, अच्छे सुझाव देने की कोशिश कीजिए क्योंकि मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि वह सरकार जो गांधी बाबा का कायम की हुई है वह कमजोर हो। वह ताकतवर हो इसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा ताकत आए। लेकिन निकम्मापन जो है वह आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता छोड़ दिया जाए। बहरहाल मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जो दरखवास्तें मैंने की हैं उनको इसी लाइट में लिया जाएगा जिस लाइट में मैंने दरखवास्तें की हैं और ऐसे कोई जमीर भरें हुए आदमी की तरह देखने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे।

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN : It has been very difficult for me to understand the policy of the Government of India as far as the construction of oil refineries is concerned. From time to time so many new ideas have been coming forth. At one time the idea was that we must have some of the largest refineries in the world and Cochin was tom-tommed as an ideal site for one of the biggest refineries that we could erect. Last year we were told that the whole process of thinking had

changed and that we were thinking in terms of smaller refineries so that their capacity to supply and distribute the products could be limited to a certain specific area. In the process Cochin Refinery has suffered. Shri Arora mentioned that some people have gone by default in not subscribing to the shares which they undertook to do. I think they were justified in evading to give the share money because they did not know what would happen to this refinery. And today the Minister expects us to be satisfied with the result—that instead of producing oil, instead of processing oil towards the end of 1965, the refinery has come out with two Reports, the First and the Second Annual Reports. Report after Report is coming but no oil is coming out of that refinery. The difficulties mentioned were that the soil was not suitable. I do not understand it. Everybody knows that Cochin is on the sea-coast and soil on the sea-coast is likely to be sandy and the foundation will have to be stronger. All this is common sense which even any villager can imagine. I do not understand how our engineers or the planners forgot to take the nature of the soil into consideration.

AN HON. MEMBER : Where is engineering ?

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN : Now the size has been cut down. Of course, in the process Madras gets a refinery. I have no complaint at all. I like it. But regarding this refinery, the size has been cut down and there is something in what the hon. lady Member from the side mentioned—all the refineries are constructed along with thermal stations so that the power supply need not be interrupted.

— شری عبدالغنی : مسٹر کمارن—

مسٹر کامراج وہاں پیدا کرو کیل میں—

†[श्री अब्दुल गनी : मिस्टर कुमारन्  
मिस्टर कामराज वहां पैदा करो केरल में]

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN : They depended upon the State Government. Now the State Government is also being run from here. Shri Gulzarilal Nanda runs it. There is no supply of power there. The present state of affairs is that there is 80 per cent power cut in Kerala, with the result that

several factories are out of commission. Now, depending upon such an unsure source of power supply, how can they commission the refinery, how can it go on stream ? Naturally, if any particular shareholder has any doubt whether his money would be going into the Arabian Sea or into production process and if he avoids, contributing to the share money, I think his doubt is justified. But in spite of all these things, a certain progress has been made. We have seen that in spite of inner and outer pulls some progress has been made on that side. I was told that while calculating about the production which was expected to come out of this refinery since November or December, 1965, the supply of kerosene oil to Kerala was also taken into consideration. Now this refinery is not going to produce kerosene oil. It has to be seen whether it will start processing the crude in 1966. So the supply position of kerosene oil in Kerala is going to suffer. We will have a deterioration there similar to West Bengal where the shortage of kerosene oil has brought about so much of protest.

Another thing is this. When we do start producing kerosene oil and other petroleum products from this refinery, what will be the vehicle or the agency through which we supply these. Recently I saw a memorandum from the Petroleum Workers Union, Ernakulam, wherein they have expressed a genuine apprehension. When this refinery goes into production what will happen to them. Naturally, when the State sector expands or enlarges, the foreign private sector operating in India will get reduced. So they are afraid that they will be thrown out of employment. That is a genuine fear of theirs. And of late, in the foreign oil companies this feature has been coming up either by the electronic computer which is being introduced in the foreign oil companies or otherwise. I was told that in the Delhi Caltex they have cheated a surplus cell where the employees are asked to play cards and other things so that afterwards these people can be asked to go out. This danger is there and these employees are having a genuine fear. What is the remedy which the Government has got for this ? The only remedy is to take over the distribution system which is being handled by them. As a matter of fact, I am for the taking over of the entire Burmah Shell, Caltex and

†[ ] Hindi transliteration.

[Shri P. K. Kumaran.]

ESSO distribution systems in India. Otherwise, we cannot solve the problem. The problem of kerosene oil which we experienced last year was only because of this. Leave alone the Caltex and Burmah Shell Refineries—I will come to that point later—unless the agencies through which they distribute these things are taken over, we will not be able to co-ordinate distribution in India and also assure the employees of these distribution agencies that they will not be thrown out of jobs. This aspect will have to be taken into consideration.

Then, if this Refinery is to be made an economic unit, we must have a petrochemical complex in the area. There are a lot of by-products made out of the crude oil—from spirit and kerosene oil down to naphtha—and all these things are useful and they form the very basis of medicines and chemical industry. Therefore unless a large petro-chemical complex is built around the Cochin Refinery, this cannot be found feasible and economical also. Steps have got to be taken immediately; otherwise there will be the apprehension of the people as well as the shareholders as to where this will end. That is their genuine apprehension, their genuine doubt because of the confusing policies hitherto followed. Long after conceiving the idea of a Refinery a decision was taken and again only after two or three years, it came up, after a lot of shouting. But now instead of oil they are producing Reports. Whether they will produce oil is also doubtful. If such things are going on, people have got every anxiety as to going to happen. Unless the Minister makes a 'concrete statement that it is going to produce oil, nothing will satisfy us. I think last year it was promised that the expansion programme was not given up. It was stated in this House by Shri Humayun Kabir. Now I think it is given up. What is going to happen? All these confusing policies and other things should be stopped and a comprehensive idea should be placed before us as to what is going to happen to the Cochin Refinery. Cochin is a port, the crude can be imported. Of course, a port is selected for this because we want to utilise the imported crude. Only when we produce a sufficient quantity of crude Nunmati, Barauni and Koyali refineries will

be the major units. But so long as we depend upon imported crude, Cochin Refinery should be taken to be the major factor. An industrial complex should be developed around it, especially in view of the fact that in Kerala unemployment is of a high degree and also a lot of other attendant problems are there. If you see the distribution of funds spend on development, you will find that Kerala has got the least share.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY) in the Chair.]

Taking all these into consideration the policy towards the refinery should be charted. Otherwise there will be no confidence among the people, especially among the people of Kerala, as well as those whose money you want to be contributed as share money for the development of this project.

Mr. Arjun Arora mentioned the question of bonus in foreign oil companies. All foreign oil companies came to some agreement in 1963 that for three years they would be paying so much bonus and so much wages and all these things\* This year they are out to break it. Now it is the duty of the Minister in charge of Petroleum and Chemicals to see that the foreign oil companies honour the agreement which they gave to the members of their staff and the unions concerned. It is in the hands of the Minister to bring pressure on them to see that they keep their word.

Then these companies are importing computers at a monthly rental of Rs. 1,000. That also should be stopped. Electronic computation is a very desirable thing in advanced countries but in backward countries, with a developing economy, we must go slow with electronics and all these things. This should be taken into consideration.

I hope the points raised by me will be kept in view by the Minister while replying to the debate.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am glad I have been provided this opportunity for clearing many misunderstandings—as I was listening to the speeches of the hon. Members—that seem to have been created about this question and also the misunderstanding about the oil policy in general. I was rather surprised

i d very experienced and knowledgeable Member like my friend, Mr. Arjun Arora, was saying certain things for which there is no basis.

Now, Sir, I shall take up the question of the size of the refinery first. It seems to have been felt that the size of the refinery that we propose to put up in Cochin is rather too small. The hon'ble lady Member over there said that because the Kerala State is small, perhaps the size of the refinery also has become small. I should say that this is a very big-sized refinery. Even the foreign private companies, which have put up their refineries, started with very much smaller capacities than what they are now. The Burmah Shell refinery, whose capacity now is 3.75 million tonnes, started as a 2-million tonne refinery. The initial capacity, you will note, was less than the capacity that we propose for the Cochin refinery. The ESSO refinery was much smaller. Its present capacity is 2.5 million tonnes. It started with 1.2 million tonnes. Caltex, the smallest of these three, started with 0.675 million tonnes. Now it is 1.05 million tonnes. So even the private oil companies started with much below the present size of the Cochin refinery.

Now let us leave these refineries and take the refineries which we ourselves put up. The Nunmati refinery capacity is 0.75 million tonnes, three-fourths of a million. The size of the Cochin Refinery is more than three times the size of the Nunmati refinery. The Barauni refinery in its first phase was only 2 million tonnes. Only the first million tonne has been stabilised. The second million tonne capacity has to be still established and, later on, it will be increased by another million when it will become 3 million tonnes. Similarly, the size of the refinery at Koyali in Gujarat is only 2 million tonnes, less than that of Cochin. It will take three months before the second million throughput will be achieved. Later on it is proposed to increase the capacity to 3 million tonnes.

Then let us take the refineries that are going to follow the Cochin Refinery. The Madras refinery will be also 2.5 million tonnes, the same size as the Cochin Refinery. The refinery that we propose to have in Haldia will be also of the same

size. Another refinery which we propose to have in the North-Western part of India, will also be of this size, namely, 2.5 million tonnes. So I do not understand how an imaginary grievance enters into the minds of hon'ble Members and they feel that they are small. It is always better to feel that we are big even though we may be slightly small. And when we are actually big, to feel that we are small is not a very healthy trend. I should also like to add that the size of the refinery is fixed by the demand in the particular zone that is allotted to every refinery.

Perhaps there is a suspicion in the minds of some hon'ble Members that the Cochin Refinery is not permitted to be expanded because there is a desire to put up a refinery in Madras. I should like to dispel any such suspicion by saying that the capacity or the size of refineries is determined by the demand of the area to which it is allotted. Before a refinery was put up in Cochin, one could say, "Why put it up in Cochin? Why not expand the Bombay refinery or the Gujarat refinery or the Barauni refinery? Let us expand these existing refineries and let us meet the needs of the entire country from the existing refineries." If this is the argument about all the existing refineries, then no further refineries can come up. Therefore, let us look at it in that light as to why we are not permitting the expansion of private refineries in Bombay. Mr. Arjun Arora knows that expansion that was permitted was at a time before we took charge of the portfolio. And why was it permitted? It was permitted because there were demands in those areas. And why are we not permitting expansion now? If we permit more expansion in the Bombay supply area then there will be too much of oil products there. They will have to be transported at high cost which, we think, we should avoid. So the location, the size of a refinery is determined by the consumption possibilities in the particular areas attached to it. Therefore, I should like to dispel any suspicion that may be lurking in the minds of hon'ble Members as to the fact that the Cochin Refinery is not being expanded because of extraneous consideration. It is because of very relevant considerations which are inherent in the situation that we have determined the size of the Cochin Refinery at this level. That does



[Shri O. V. Alagesan.]

not mean that it will not be expanded in future. When the demand in the particular area grows, naturally it will have to expand.

SHRIMATI DEVAKI GOPIDAS : May I ask why the original pipe lines are cut down ? Why are they not coming up ?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN : If the honble Member waits, I shall meet all her points.

Then, Sir, a question was raised about the amount of shares that have not been paid up. I should like to say that in this Refinery the following are the shareholders. Certainly the President is not a defaulter, not for the reason that he owns the Nasik Press. The shareholders are the Government of India, the Phillips Petroleum, Duncan Brothers (2 per cent.) and the Government of Kerala. And since a certain amount of shares were thrown open to the public, there are as many as 2,000 small private Indian shareholders.

Among these large number  
5 P.M. Indian shareholders, about  
are defaulters, they could not  
pay and this is the sum represented  
< ' 3 lakhs. So on  
that also there need not be any suspicion that  
somebody else is the defaulter, or that  
something fishy is happening.

The question of distribution rights was raised by Mr. Arora. This agreement was signed on 27th April 1963. If he refers to article 8 of the Agreement on page 5, it is stated there very clearly :

"The production of the refinery will be sold to the Government of India or its nominees specified in this behalf from time to time."

So even when the agreement was entered into, it was decided that there will be no distribution rights ceded to the American partner, namely, Phillips Petroleum Company but the distribution will be done by the Indian Oil Co. as it was then called. This was settled when the agreement was entered into. There need not be any doubt arising so late in the day as to whether the I.O.C. is going to distribute the products, or the Phillips Petroleum Company is going to distribute. Certainly we are not going to allow more marketing organisations by private foreign parties. It

is enough that we have these three and we are now on the path of increasing the volume of distribution by our own concern, namely, the I.O.C. In the Third Plan, I think we are distributing as much as 20 per cent, of the production. As our indigenous refining capacity goes up the distribution percentage of the I.O.C. also will go up. I hope in a few years' time the I.O.C. will be responsible for distributing one-third of the oil products in the country. So there need not be any doubt as to that also.

Then the question of why it has not been commissioned earlier was raised by several Members. Mr. Kumaran, while being rather sarcastic, I should say, was a hit unfair. He said that Reports only are coming out but oil is not coming out. For everything there is a time-limit. I need not quote examples as to what things take what time. It was put in the agreement that from the date of the agreement the construction of the refinery will be completed within 30 months. According to the agreement, which was dated 27th April 1963, this refinery should have been commissioned in October 1965, thirty months from April but actually what happened was, there was some delay in the acquisition of the land for this refinery. So the party took possession of the land only in February/March 1964, that is, about a year later from the date of the agreement. Nobody can build a refinery without taking possession of the site. These things have to be done only after taking possession of the land. From that point of view, if you calculate the period from February/March

1964, certainly the thirty months' period is not over but I am not saying this in defence of some delay that has happened. It is purely practical. When the land was taken possession of by the party concerned only a year later than the agreement, then the 30 months' period has to be calculated from that date. Now, I hope it will come on stream by July this year. Even then it will be less than 30 months. So there need not be any doubts as to that also. I hope the refinery will go on stream by July this year and what is more. I expect from this refinery that it will not take too much time to reach the full capacity. Other refineries have taken too much time. For

I instance Nunmati was started in the beginning of 1962. To stabilise three-quarter of a million production it took us\* to August

1963, more than 20 months. So also, Barauni was started some time in July 1964, formally inaugurated in the beginning of 1965 and we are just reaching one million tons, but I expect this refinery to reach its full production level within six months' time. So much so, the country will be able to get all the produces in which it is short now, namely, kerosene, diesel oil, furnace oil, so on and so forth. That is with reference to the construction period.

Shri Thengari raised certain points like the resignation of Mr. Shiralkar. He is an Official Director representing the Ministry of Finance. The F. A. attached to the Ministry changed • and another gentleman has taken his place. He wanted to know the quantum of increase in the cost of the Refinery and the break-up. I shall be very glad to supply those figures to him. Actually, the original estimate was about Rs. 17 crores. Now I think the final figure would be round about Rs. 22 crores. So there is an increase of Rs. 5 crores in the cost of this refinery. When I first saw that the refinery was going to cost us only Rs. 17 crores I was very happy because at that time that was about the cheapest estimate but now it has shot tip by another Rs. 5 crores and so I do not know how the comparison will stand. I shall give the approximate figures. The land cost increased by Rs. 60 lakhs. Pipe-line cost increased by about Rs. 89 lakhs, warehousing, spares and very special equipment, etc. cost increased by Rs. 37 lakhs, railway siding went up by Rs. 90 lakhs, shipping freight and insurance have shot up in the meanwhile and that accounts for Rs. 42 lakhs. Import duty is the largest single item that accounts for Rs. 119 lakhs. This is how the cost of the refinery has shot up.

A point was raised about power. It is a very sore point with me also. In fact I may tell the House that if this refinery had been ready for being commissioned towards the end of last year, we would not have had any power to run the refinery. I would not have been able to commission the refinery even if I had constructed it. Supposing the refinery is ready to-day, there is no power in Kerala today. In fact when I attended the first Board meeting of this Company in September 1963, as a visitor. the first question I put to the Board of Directors was : 'Why did you not provide for a captive ^ power plant, knowing that

the power position in Kerala is so shaky, so uncertain ?' Later on when I consulted the Central Water and Power Commission, which was in my charge only a little while before that, the Member concerned told me that they would supply enough power for all the industries that we are going to put up in Kerala from the middle of 1965 but it did not materialise; especially this year has been a very bad year. All the reservoirs have gone dry and my Fertilizer Factory in Kerala is completely shut down,

We have completed the third phase of the fertilizer factory. The previous capacity was only 30,000 tons. We added another 40,000 tons to the fertilizer factory, and having taken the capacity from 30,000 to 70,000 tonnes, I could not run the whole factory, neither the 30,000 tonne one, nor the 40,000 tonne. Such is the precarious power supply position in Kerala, and so I am not happy about it. But supposing I am ready to commission the refinery now, there will be no power. I hope power will be available; we have been promised power to run our fertilizer factory from the middle of this month. The Irrigation and Power Minister has promised to give me power for my fertilizer factory in Alwaye by the middle of this month. Now when this refinery goes into ....

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN : Pronvses will not produce power. That is why the question of a captive thermal plant was raifed.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN : Now when this refinery is commissioned in July, I hope I shall have enough power. I understand that a 30 mw thermal plant has been sanctioned for being located at Cochin. But personally I would have liked it to have a capacity of 100 mw. But the p; concerned, the Central Water and Power Commission, should have taken all the facts into consideration. I do not know why they decided that way, but they should have decided for good reasons. So this is with reference to the power position in Kerala.

Then, Sir, the question of port facilities was mentioned. There also the hon. lady Member, I should say, was less than fair to me, and ladies should not be so cruel. Now according to the Transport Ministry crude oil for the Cochin Refinery can be carried at economic cost in tankers of 35,000-tonne size. These can be safely

(Shri O. V. Alagesan) accommodated in the present harbour. Hence they do not feel that it is necessary to deepen the harbour further. The idea of off-shore pipe-lines, which the hon. lady Member mentioned, was considered once; but now it is not considered to be necessary.

Then the question of location was raised. I think hon. Members from Kerala at least should understand this. Such a heavily dense area, the densest area perhaps, the Cochin area, Port Cochin area should have been acquired if the refinery had been placed by the water-line. It would have been very difficult.

SHRIMATI DEVAKI GOPIDAS: Now we have no complaint regarding this.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Some of the cost factors relate to that, because you have to take a railway siding or lay a long pipe-line, and you have to, as the hon. Member said, you have to make a new road, two miles in length, all these things. So just it could not be put there. We have found a very elevated place called Ambak mukal, and there we are siting this refinery. Then, Sir, certain questions, though not very relevant to this subject, were raised by some hon. Members including Mr. Arora. That refers to the retrenchment by the private oil companies. This is a point on which Government feels very sore. There was a tripartite committee that was appointed. They have submitted the report. 'Tripartite' means the private oil companies, the Labour Ministry and the administrative Ministry concerned. They have, as I said, submitted the report. And I am told the oil companies have provided a dissenting minute, which is perhaps as long as the report, or even longer than the report. The report has been just received and we shall take action on the recommendations of the report. But I should like to take this opportunity to tell the private oil companies that Government do not at all view with favour the way in which they have been retrenching Indian personnel, on grounds of lesser profitability, or on the excuse of dubbing such retrenchment as voluntary retirement.

Then the question of bonus was raised. I am happy to inform the House that the bonus has to be paid by the private companies according to the agreement which was entered into by them with the

concerned. The ESSO and the Burmah-Shell have agreed to honour their previous commitments and pay bonus accordingly. I hope the Caltex company will also fall in line and pay the bonus as per the original agreement that was entered into between them and the workers. Sir, I have done.

SHRIMATI DEVAKI GOPIDAS: Just one clarification. The question I had asked, you have not answered. If it is not going to be the original, if it is not going to be smaller in size, why were the original pipe-lines cut down. I am told that it was four lines and now it is only two lines.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Sir, I do not know whether the hon. Member is very clear about the question. I do not understand it. If she writes to me, I shall satisfy her.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY): The Secretary.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

Re. NOMINATION OF RAJYA SABHA MEMBERS ON THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE  
SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary of the Lok Sabha:—

"I am directed to inform Rajya Sabha that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 7th April, 1966, adopted the following motion:—

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Houses for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1966, and communicate to this House the names of the members nominated by Rajya Sabha."

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY): The House will now adjourn *sine die*.

The House adjourned *sine die* at sixteen minutes past five of the clock.