

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, July 3, 1967/Asadha 12, 1889
(Saka)

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

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Kathmandu-Lhasa Road

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- *571. Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri A. Dipa:
Shri Hardayal Devgun:
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Rabi Ray:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kathmandu-Lhasa Road has been recently opened for vehicular traffic between Tibet and Nepal;

(b) whether Government are aware of the report that the anti-Indian activity by the Chinese in Nepal has greatly increased since the opening of the road; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) The road declared open on 2nd June, 1967 is the Kathmandu-Kodari Road. Kodari is a location in Nepal which is right on the Nepal-Tibet border.

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(b) Anti-Indian activity by China is carried out throughout the world, Nepal being only one such area. The opening of the road cannot possibly add to the extent of Chinese anti-Indian activity which is a matter of current policy of the Government of China in the pursuit of which the Chinese would appear to be willing to go to any lengths of barbarity and uncivilised behaviour.

(c) In so far as anti-Indian activities by China in Nepal are concerned, the Government of India through their Embassy in Kathmandu have drawn the attention of His Majesty's Government of Nepal to the numerous violations of diplomatic norms of behaviour by the Embassy of China in that country.

Shri P. K. Deo: Is it not a fact that anti-Indian activity has gathered momentum lately, which has manifested itself in the Kathmandu airport where the Chinese Ambassador came and shouted anti-Indian slogans? How is it that the Ministry is not aware of this fact and does not say that anti-Indian activity is on the increase?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: It is quite true that the anti-Indian activity by the Chinese diplomats in Nepal has increased recently. But there is no connection between the construction of the Lhasa road and this increased activity on the part of the Chinese.

Shri P. K. Deo: Is it a fact that a large number of Chinese in the guise of technicians have lately come to Nepal and they are concentrated on the eastern border of Nepal adjoining our Naxalbari area?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: There are a large number of technicians and engineers and other people who have come over to Nepal to carry out their various projects which they are constructing with the co-operation of the Nepal Government. It is true that the number of such technicians and Chinese nationals have increased.

Shri P. K. Das: My question related to the eastern zone.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: I have no specific information about it but wherever such projects are being carried out they are there.

Shri K. P. Singh Das: May I know whether it is a fact that thousands of Chinese technicians now working in the Kathmandu-Lhasa road are actually members of the Chinese Secret Service for doing intelligence work which is creating anti-Indian feeling in Nepal and whether it has any connection with the recent happening in Mizo Hills and Naxalbari and the red flag movement in Kerala and Madras? Are the Government aware of that?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: I cannot say anything about what other activities they are carrying out.

Shri A. Dipa: Is it a fact that recently when the Chinese diplomats landed at Kathmandu anti-Indian slogans were freely heard at the Kathmandu airport indicating that Nepal is becoming hostile to India. What efforts are being made to counteract the growing Chinese influence there?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): May I appeal to the House that Nepal is a very friendly country? It is an independent country. We should not say in this House anything which might make Nepal feel that we are trying to interfere in their internal affairs. Nepal has assured us that it will do its best to see that no anti-Indian demonstrations or activities are carried on in Nepal by the Chinese. We have to be restrained because it is a free country, an inde-

pendent country and anything said here may affect our relations with Nepal. Therefore, I would beg of this House to bear in mind in whatever they wish to say not to make Nepal feel that we are trying to interfere in the internal affairs of an independent and sovereign country.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : सन 1962 के चीन के हमले के बाद चीन के इरादे तो बिस्फुल साफ हो चुके हैं। तबसे ही चीन का जो यह दावा बन गया है उसके बावजूद उस की गतिविधियाँ जारी हैं, और यह नेपाल तक ही सीमित नहीं रही हैं। कमकसे में भी माओ त्से तुंग जिम्मादार के द्वारा जाज सुनाई देते चले जा रहे हैं। इन सारी बातों के बाद भी, जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा, नेपाल के एक स्वतन्त्र देश होने के नाते हम उस के सम्बन्धी मामलों में रूख नहीं दे सकते। तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि what is the move undertaken by Government to counteract this growing actively of China vis-a-vis Nepal and Hindustan?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as our country is concerned, we will take every action.

Some hon. Members: What action have you taken in Calcutta?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Whatever action is necessary, we will take. But now we are dealing with an independent country. We are dealing with that question. If a question is put down as to what we have done and what we should do, we will certainly consider it.

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi: Have you done any rethinking?

श्री जय शिन्धे : कुछ महीने पहले मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछा था इसी सदन के बारे में और मैंने यह जानकारी चाही थी कि क्या उन को इस बात का पता है कि यह

की बहुत चीजों के द्वारा बनाई गई है वह इसकी चीनी और मजबूत है और पुनः बने हुए का ऐसा इम्तज़ान है कि ईक, दुक आदि जो बड़े सामान हैं चीन के, वह इस से आ सकते हैं। इस वक्त चीन का जो रवैया है नेपाल के साथ, बर्मा के साथ और हिन्दुस्तान के साथ उसके विपरीत साफ है कि वह एक एक को धमक कर के खरब करना चाहता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जापानी नौसेना चीने नेपाल सरकार से और बर्मा सरकार से चीनी आक्रमण के खिलाफ बचाव करने के लिये, आक्रमण करने के लिये नहीं कहा है कि बर्मा, हिन्दुस्तान और नेपाल मिल कर के कोई सन्धि करें?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am sure that these countries are as aware of the world situation as we are but, as I said, it is a delicate matter for us to advise them on a particular action that they should take. The road was built under the sovereign right of the Nepal Government to build a road. The most we can do is to make friendly representations to Nepal, and as Nepal is very friendly she will do her best to give attention to whatever representations we might make.

श्री जयु सिन्घे: मेरा व्यक्तीय का प्रश्न है। मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब विस्तृत नहीं जाया। जबकि उनका विमान बुनाइटेड नेक्मस ने है इस लिये मेरे प्रश्न की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं ने कहा था कि चीन का जो रवैया इस वक्त नेपाल, हिन्दुस्तान और बर्मा के बारे में है उस को मेरे मजबूत रहते हुए क्या हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने बर्मा और नेपाल से कहा है कि चीनी आक्रमण के खिलाफ वह चीनों से सन्धि कर एक बचाव सन्धि करें, विदेशीय सहायता दें। क्या इस तरह का कोई सुझाव सरकार की ओर से दिया गया है? यदि नहीं दिया गया है तो क्या मजबूत तर्कों में देने का विचार है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is no suggestion about a defensive pact.

We have no defensive pact with any country.

श्री जयु सिन्घे: अब जब चीनी आक्रमण का खतरा है तब? याव तक नहीं था मैं जानता हूँ। अब होने वाला है या नहीं?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are constantly in touch with all the countries that border on China and draw their attention to the danger, the threat and the menace that China poses not only to India but to other countries as well.

श्री जयु सिन्घे: तो क्या वह मतलब है कि नहीं करेंगे? वह हाँ या नहीं कह सकते हैं। मैं ने पूछा था कि क्या मंत्री महीधर इस तरह का सुझाव नेपाल और बर्मा के सामने रखने वाले हैं कि वह सन्धि कर कोई बचाव सन्धि करें? यदि उन का इरादा नहीं है तो वह कहें। जो महीधर निकालना होना वह हम निकालेंगे। मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर माना चाहिये। इस तरह से गोल गोल बात कहने से या दास महीधर करने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

Shri Ramdhar Singh: This question has no bearing on the question that has been tabled. The question is in respect of Kathmandu-Tibet Road.

श्री जयु सिन्घे: क्या कोई जवाब आवेगा मेरे प्रश्न का?

Mr. Speaker: He has made an approach. What the result is, naturally, he may not be in a position to say at the moment to the House.

श्री जयु सिन्घे: वह तो केवल उद्देश्य और हिन्दुस्तान विदेशी प्रचार के बारे में कह रहे थे। मेरा सवाल विस्तृत स्पष्ट है कि क्या चीनी आक्रमण से बचाव करने के लिये हम ने किसी सन्धि का प्रस्ताव किया है। हम एक दूसरे के साथ सहयोग कर के ही अपना बचाव कर सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता

हूँ कि क्या इस तरह का कोई सुझाव मंत्री महोदय ने नेपाल और बर्मा के सामने रखा है ?

श्री जयल बिहारी बाजपेयी : कम से कम यह इतना तो बतलावेगे कि सुझाव दिया है या नहीं ?

श्री मु० क० बाजपेयी : हम हमेशा सोचने के लिये तैयार हैं। कोई चीज माननीय सदस्य कहेंगे तो हम जरूर सोचेंगे।

This does not arise out of this question. As I said, at present, there is no proposal of any defensive pact with any country. But if the House feels, we will certainly give a thought to it.

श्री जयल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सच नहीं है कि काठमांडू के हवाई अड्डे पर जिन चीनियों ने भारत के विरुद्ध नारे लगाए, वे चीनी काठमांडू-रहसा सड़क बनाने में लगे हुए हैं—राज्यमंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि सड़क के निर्माण का भारत विरोधी कार्यवाहियों से कोई संबंध नहीं है इसी लिए मैं यह प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जिन चीनियों ने भारत के विरुद्ध काठमांडू हवाई अड्डे पर प्रदर्शन किया, वे चीनी इस सड़क के निर्माण में लगे हुए हैं। क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल द्वारा हमारे विरोधपत्र का उत्तर दिये जाने के बाद भी काठमांडू में चीनियों की भारत विरोधी कार्यवाहियाँ जारी हैं। कम भारत सरकार नेपाल के उत्तर से संतुष्ट है या यह इस मामले में आगे भी नेपाल को लिख रही है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : मुझे यह तो मान्य नहीं है कि जिन चीनियों ने डिमांडेशन में पार्टी लिया, वे सड़क बनाने का काम कर रहे हैं या नहीं, लेकिन हो सकता है कि वे यह काम कर रहे हों।

श्री जयल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या सरकार ने अपने दूतावास से इस बात का पता लगाया है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : इस वक़्त नेपाल में चीन के बहुत काफ़ी आदमी हैं, जो मुश्किल कामों में लगे हुए हैं। हो सकता है कि जिन लोगों ने डिमांडेशन में पार्टी लिया, उन में से बहुत से लोग वे हों, जो सड़क बनाने का काम कर रहे हैं। जहाँ तक विरोधपत्र का संबंध है, हम ने नेपाल सरकार से विरोध किया और उन्होंने हमको विश्वास दिलाया कि वे पूरी कोशिश करेंगे कि आईन्दा इन किस्म का डिमांडेशन न हों। यह सही है कि हमारे विरोधपत्र के बाद भी कुछ डिमांडेशन हुए हैं। इन सब बातों को तरफ़ हम ने नेपाल सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है और मृतवातिर दिला रहे हैं। हम को यकीन दिलाया गया है कि वे इस बारे में पूरी गतिमान कर रहे हैं और आईन्दा ऐसा नहीं होगा।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, काठमांडू से कोदारी 104 किलोमीटर है और इसी तरह काठमांडू से रक्सौल भी 104 किलोमीटर है। काठमांडू से कोदारी तक जो रोड बना है, उस पर 27 टन की गारंटीया जा सकती हैं। कोदारी से चार मील की दूरी पर तिब्बत में चीना फौज का भड़ा है। हमें यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि नेपाल सरकार की कोई डिफेंसिव ताकत नहीं है। हमें यह बात भी धिंट में रखनी चाहिए कि पिछली बार में हिटलर ने हार्जेंब और बेनजियम आदि देशों को रौंद कर फ्रांस पर हमला किया था। हमारे वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री चौक जस्टिस रहे हैं। उन को इस संबंध में कोई खास दिसवस्पी नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री सदन में बैठे हुई हैं। हम लोग नेपाल के बाईर पर हैं। मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार हम लोगों की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: As the hon. Minister said earlier....

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं ने यह प्रश्न प्रधान मंत्री से पूछा है, उपमंत्री महोदय से नहीं।

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: ...this road lies within the boundaries of a sovereign independent country. Now, as to what use it is put to by that country, it is none of our business. It is for the Nepal Government to see how it is used. How can we say about it?

श्री विप्लव सिन्हा : मैं ने कहा है कि नेपाल एक कमजोर देश है और उस के बाहर पर चाहना की अवस्था ताकत नहीं है। सड़क का निर्माण हो गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग जो बाहर पर बैठे हुए हैं उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए नेपाल को पहले सोचना पड़ेगा। हम तो बाह में घाते हैं। इस में हम क्या कर सकते हैं?

श्री सदन विधायी अध्यक्ष : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखिए कि उपसंजी महोदय क्या कह रहे हैं। वह कह रहे हैं कि नेपाल पहले चाबगा, हम बाद में घाते हैं।

श्री सदन अध्यक्ष : चीन एक एक कर के सब को खर्च करेगा।

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : मैं ने कहा है कि जहाँ तक नेपाल की सुरक्षा का सवाल है, पहले तो उसी को सोचना पड़ेगा।

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): I just wanted to clarify the point. I fully appreciate the anxiety shown by the hon. Members and I want to assure them that we share their anxiety regarding the Chinese threat both to Nepal and to us. We have got certain agreements with Nepal. But Nepal is an independent country. When one discusses this matter and something is said, naturally, it does not have a very good reaction there, gives people the feeling that we are trying to interfere. That is why it is not good to discuss these matters in detail.

श्री रवि राय : प्रधान मंत्री और विदेश मंत्री दोनों इस सदन में बार बार यह कहते आ रहे हैं कि नेपाल एक चाबगा देश है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को बाह दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि एक समाने में किम महेन्द्र के पिताजी ने पंडित नेहरूको यह सलाह दी थी कि दोनों देशों का जॉइंट डिफेंस पैक्ट हो लेकिन पंडित नेहरू ने उस को ठुकरा दिया था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चीन सरकार ने हमारे प्रति जो अनुरोध रखे हैं भत्ताधार किया है उस के जवाब जो सरकार बर्ताव किया है क्या उस के कारण भारत सरकार की ओर से हमें सरकार के प्रति कोई कूटनीतिक हमदर्दी दिखाई गई है।

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has already answered the question.

Shri Ranga: May I know from the Minister of External Affairs as well as from the Prime Minister whether any steps could be taken either formally or informally in order to facilitate convening at an early date of a Conference among India, Nepal, Ceylon and Burma in the light of the latest developments, both in Nepal as well as in Burma, in order to strengthen our common defences against Chinese aggression or possible aggression?

Shri M. C. Chagla: This is a suggestion for action and we will certainly bear it in mind. We shall see whether we can act according to the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

Shri Gadhakkar Gopakar: In spite of all our attempts, the Chinese activities in Kathmandu have increased in recent times; especially, a very serious incident took place on the 17th June, 1967. May I know whether our letter to the Nepalese Government was previous to that date or after that date and what further steps are being taken to see that the Chinese do not use the Nepalese soil for propaganda against our country?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The first main representation to Nepal was sent as far back as 5th May, 1967, and every time there is such an action, we draw the attention of the Nepalese Government that this is not right and that this should not happen. The Nepalese Government has conveyed to us that they would see to it that such action does not take place in future.

श्री कानेश्वर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि भारत की ओर से नेपाल को जो बावल दिया गया है वह काठमांडू स्थावा सड़क के द्वारा बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर चीन भेजा जाता है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : इस के बारे में हमारे पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order.

The Government should be aware of this fact. It has been reported in the Press that Burmese rice and the rice available from other sources are being smuggled into China through this road via Nepal from Calcutta. It has also been reported that Chinese consumer goods like transistor sets, fountain pens and Chinese silk are also being smuggled into India, into our market, and they are using this road. Therefore, we are naturally anxious to know what steps Government have taken to seal the India-Nepal border to prevent smuggling because this road is used as a route for smuggling.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: As I said earlier, this question hardly arises out of the main question. I have no information on this subject.

Shri Tenneti Viewasathnam: I want to know whether the mind of the Government is clear on this. At one time they say that Nepal is an independent country and we cannot interfere, and at another time they say that we realise the threat of this Road. What is the definite position which the Government are going to take?

Will they appreciate that the Kathmanu-Lhasa road is a threat not only to Nepal but also to India and the question must be taken up from that aspect. Where is the question of interference in the internal administration of Nepal in taking up the matter with it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: To the extent this road is a threat to India's security, I am sure, my hon. colleague, the Defence Minister, is looking into it and seeing that our defences are properly secured. To the extent that it is the concern of Nepal, as I said and if I may repeat, it is the concern of the Nepal Government (Interruptions) As far as we are concerned, if it is a threat to our security, it is our duty to meet that threat and that, I am sure, is in the very capable hands

Shri Hem Barua: May we know whether the Defence Minister is ready to accept the responsibility for the baby that Mr Chagla is passing on to him?

Mr. Speaker: Next question

Analysis of Social and other Background of E.O.O.s.

*873. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any analysis/study has been undertaken of the social, educational and class background of the Emergency Commissioned Officers and Regular Officers,

(b) whether it is a fact that by and large the Emergency Commissioned Officers come from middle and lower income groups whereas the Regular ones come from relatively higher income groups; and

(c) other significant findings of this study?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):
(a) to (c). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement:

(a) An analysis study has been carried out by the Directorate of Psychological Research on the socio-economic and educational background of Emergency Commissioned and Permanent Commissioned Officers who were commissioned from the following courses of training:

(i) Emergency Commission Courses 1-4 (June-October, 1963).

(ii) Permanent Commission Courses at the National Academy—21-28 (January, 1959—July, 1962).

(iii) Permanent Commission Courses at the Indian Military Academy—32-33 (January-July, 1962)

(b) The analysis revealed that a majority of both Emergency Commissioned and Permanent Commissioned Officers have come from the families in the middle and lower income groups, although this position is more pronounced in the case of ECOs.

(c) The other significant findings are:

(i) Urban candidates have on the whole fared better than rural candidates.

(ii) The percentage of candidates from Public Schools and other English medium schools who qualified is larger than the percentage of such candidates from other schools, especially for the Permanent Commission Courses.

(iii) The candidates with more than the minimum educational qualification have fared somewhat better than those with just the minimum educational qualification.

श्री मधु सिन्हा : अध्यक्ष महोदय निम्नलिखित जवाब में उन्होंने कहा है तृतीयक अध्ययन के बाद कि जो एमर्जेंसी कमीशनड अधिकतर हैं वह कम आयवर्गीय माने उनके से आते हैं और वह जिन की विशेष स्कूल या कॉलेज पब्लिक स्कूल कहा जाता है उन के छात्र नहीं हैं। पब्लिक स्कूल के छात्र अंग्रेजी माध्यम से पढ़ते हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि सागर में जब मिलिटरी एक्स्ट्राड्यूज हुए थे उस के बाद जो इस वक्त हमारे बीच आफ स्टॉक है कुमार मंगलम साहब उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि भारतीय सेना से एमर्जेंसी कमीशनड अधिकतर जितने जल्दी बने जायेंगे उतना ही भारत का कल्याण होगा। जब हमारे देश पर संकट आया तब जिन लोगों ने काम किया उन के बारे में जो सर्वेस्ट्रुक्चर मिलिटरी स्कूल के पड़े हुए हैं और उच्च वर्ग के हैं नाब बहुत लोग उच्च वर्गीय मनोवृत्ति और समझ दिखा रहे हैं और इसलिए आज एमर्जेंसी कमीशनड अधिकतरों को निकाला जा रहा है सेना में ?

श्री व० रा० भक्त : सागर के बारे में जो मानवीय तथ्य ने कहा उस के बारे में मुझे कोई ऐसी बात मालूम नहीं है। अगर जो दूसरी बात कही कि उन को इसलिए निकाला जा रहा है कि उनके अधिकतर अंग्रेजी पढ़े हुए और उच्च वर्ग से आते हैं वह बात अगर किसी के मन में भी है तो हम उस का पूरे तौर से विरोध करते हैं... (अवधान) क्योंकि इस देश में उच्च वर्ग की उच्चता या और किसी विविध को मानने के लिए हम तैयार नहीं हैं।

श्री मधु सिन्हा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि एक और एमर्जेंसी कमीशनड अधिकतरों के बारे में कहा गया कि उन की अगर ज्यादा है इसलिए उनकी सेना से निकाला जायेगा लेकिन साथ साथ 800 थो-थोड़ियाँ कमीशनड अधिकतर हैं, उन की

सेवा निवृत्ति के बाद, रिटायर होने के बाद 600 अधिकारियों को नौकरी दी गई है और इतना ही नहीं और छः बी लोगों को इस साल या अगले साल मिलने वाली है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एमर्जेंसी कमीशन अधिकारियों ने जो त्याग किया है उन्होंने जो संकट काल में कुरबानी दी है और हो सकता है कि फिर आक्रमण हुआ तो उन को मदद की जरूरत पड़ेगी तो क्या उन के बारे में दूसरे ढंग से और नये सिरे से ध्यान लोग बिचार करेंगे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस के बारे में तो इतिहास मंत्री ने बहुत खुलासा और पर जो नीति है उस का जवाब दिया है कई बार खुलासा किया है। उस के ज्यादा धेरे पास और कुछ कहने की नहीं है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that out of 6,000 emergency commissioned officers, only 400 have been offered alternative jobs and many have been offered reversion, that is, they have been asked to revert back from the officers' posts to their former posts, that is, Other Ranks? May I know whether this has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister and whether he will go into the other question and see that every officer is absorbed in posts of equivalent categories and not in Other Ranks?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This question relates to the analysis conducted by the Research and Development organisation. The hon. Member is asking for details about how many have been retrenched, how many have been reverted and so on. All these details have been given to the House on a number of occasions.

श्री बंधु सिन्हा : नहीं, कभी सम्पीरता से इस प्रश्न पर विचार नहीं हुआ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have a submission to make. The main question no doubt relates to the analysis of social and other background. The

question put by Shri Madhu Limaye is whether this is one of the reasons why their services were terminated. So, my question does arise out of the main question, and, therefore, the hon. Minister should reply to it.

Mr. Speaker: Shri George Fernandes.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डिस : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तरह यह एमर्जेंसी कमीशन अधिकारियों को हटाने का काम चल रहा है और दूसरी धर सरकार की ओर से विज्ञापन निकल रहा है 30 तारीख के अखबार में तो बहुत बड़ा विज्ञापन आया है कि घासी में परमानेंट कमीशन के लिए फिर उन की नवजवान चाहिये तो जब इन लोगों को ट्रेनिंग हो गई, इन लोगों ने लड़ाई में भी हिस्सा लिया, देश की बहुत बड़ी सेवा की तो ऐसे लोगों को हटाते हुए और नये लोगों को भर्ती करने और उनकी ट्रेनिंग देने की नीति जो अपनायी है यह क्या है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : नये लोगों की लेने की तो नीति हमेशा जारी रहती है। जहाँ तक इन के हटाने की बात है जैसा कहा गया पहले भी और आज भी मैं उस की दोहराता हूँ कि इस में एक रिज्यू किया गया और उस ; जो एमर्जेंसी कमीशन के अधिकार इस कालिन नहीं पाए गए कि परमानेंट कमीशन के लिए वह फिट पाये गये हों ऐसे लोगों को छुड़ी दी जा रही है और उन की एक फेज प्रोग्राम में छुड़ी दी जा रही है। बाकी 35-40 प्रतिशत एमर्जेंसी कमीशन के अधिकार जो परमानेंट कमीशन के लिए फिट पाये गए वह रहे गए। तो यह तो बलता है कि जिन की उमर ज्यादा हो और वह कुछल न हों वह जाते हैं और दूसरे लोग रहे जाते हैं। यह तो हमेशा चलता है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise on a point of order. A similar question practically has been asked by Mr. George Fernandes, and the hon.

Minister has answered that. He said only those people who were in the age group of 35 or so have been kept. When I put the question he said this question does not arise out of this.

Mr. Speaker: Your objection is to his not answering your question? Anyway you got the answer. You can treat this as answer to your question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am happy he has answered this question, but I am unhappy he has not answered my question. He should have answered that question.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: These army personnel are well trained persons. May I know from the Minister whether, on their retirement, they have been recommended for public sector jobs or private sector jobs?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: A number of them have been recommended for both private sector and public sector jobs.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : यह जो सभा पटल पर विवरण रखा गया है उस में बताया है कि देहातों के लोग एमर्जेंसी कमीशन में बहुत कम आए हैं। महुरों के लोग ज्यादा आये हैं। वो सरकार इस बात का प्रयत्न करेगी कि देहाती लोगों के भी अधिक से अधिक लोग इस में आ सकें।

श्री ब० रा० मयल : यह तो सब के लिए खुश हुआ होता है। बिना किसी निकलती है और मैं तो चाहूंगा कि गांव के लोग ज्यादा आयें। उस के लिए माननीय सदस्य और दूसरे लोग प्रचार करें।

Shri Umanath: In the findings it is given that most of the emergency commissioned officers come from the middle income and lower income groups, and that is precisely the reason why, when they are retrenched, it is very difficult for them to find alternative employment. I understand from the hon. Minister that out of 1,400 retrenched in the first phase,

only 400 have got employment, 1,000 are remaining unemployed. This poses a real risk of many of them, those who have not yet got employment, approaching foreign embassies out of desperation for the purpose of employment. I would like to know from the Government what objection they have got to the proposal to stop the retrenchment and as and when alternative employment is found by the Government, to that extent retrenchment be effected. I would like to know what specific objection there is to this proposal.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): It does not conduce to efficiency and sense of discipline to carry in the army those who have to go. In such matters it is in the interests of those who have to go as well as in the interests of the army that they should know that they are going at a particular time.

श्री सचिव लिमये : भूखा मरना उन इंटरैस्ट में है ?

Shri Swarn Singh: Let us not forget that these officers who were recruited were recruited specifically for emergency, and they knew they were not joining this as a permanent career. It is quite common in all countries that at the time of emergency such officers are recruited. In fact, a large number of hon. members participating in the debate made out a case that we should have a larger reserve territorial or auxiliary force, so that people might come for a short time and serve. In this particular case, it is not administratively possible that we should continue to carry them in the army in the hope that they will find alternative employment. Those who qualify and make the grade are absorbed on a permanent basis. Their number is of the order of 35 to 40 per cent, as my colleague pointed out. For the others who do not make the grade, efforts are made to find alternative employment. That is the procedure which we are following.

Formation of Press Council

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*874. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have evolved a new formula to resolve the difference over the formation of the Press Council;

(b) if so, the main features of the new formula, and

(c) when the New Council will be set up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Nandini Satpathy): (a) No, Sir. The formation of the Press Council under Section 4 of the Press Council Act, 1966, is mainly the concern of the Selection Committee consisting of the Chief Justice of India, the Chairman of the Press Council and a nominee of the President of the Indian Union.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The Council with its full complement of members was set up on November 16, 1966 and the tenure is three years. Question of setting up a new Council does not arise.

An Hon. Member: Question No. 899 may also be taken up along with this.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Press Council

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*899. Shri Madhusudan Das:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are serious differences between Government and the Chief of Indian Federation of Working Journalists on the new formula on the Press Council;

(b) if so, the basic differences; and

(c) the steps taken to resolve them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Nandini Satpathy): (a) There is no new formula on the Press Council. Efforts to bridge the difference between the Press Council and the Federation of Working Journalists are however continued in a non-official way. Officially Government cannot help much.

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

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Why is the federation of working journalists not joining this Council?

Shrimati Nandini Satpathy: Out of 20 names submitted by the federation of working journalists four persons were nominated to the Press Council. Before they were nominated, the Press Council had got their consent in writing. But after the constitution of the Press Council, they resigned. Their complaint is that the Council was not constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Was any meeting of the Press Council held and if so what were the matters discussed and what were the decisions taken?

Shrimati Nandini Satpathy: A meeting of the Press Council was held. The resignation of the four members was entirely a matter for the chairman. But even then the chairman took the entire Press Council into confidence. The matter was pending. He has written a letter to all the four members.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: To get a clearer reply I would ask whether the representatives of the working journalists association would be taken in the Council and if so how many? Would anybody be taken who is not nominated by the said association?

Shrimati Nandini Satpathy: Yes, Sir. The representatives of the federation of working journalists were taken in the beginning but they resigned. Three organisations were notified by the Government: All India Newspaper Editors' Conference, Federation of Working Journalists and the Press Association. The Press Council asked for a panel of names from each of these three organisations and after that the names were taken from the lists submitted by these three organisations.

A.R.C. Recommendation for formation and re-grouping of Ministries

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*875. **Shri Baburao Patil:**
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri P. Viswambharan:
Shri Mangalathumadam:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission have expressed their views on the recommendation by their study team, to create a new Ministry of Science and Technology and another recommendation regarding the re-grouping of Departments;

(b) if so, what are their views and which recommendations Government proposes to adopt immediately and when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister (Dr. Sarojini Mahishi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Shri Baburao Patil: Seeing that the Minister for Food and Agriculture needs water and fertilisers to grow anything, should not irrigation and fertiliser factories be included in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture so that when we ask the Food Minister about the muddle and mess in the manufacture and distribution of fertilisers, he does not have to tell us to go to the Minister of Petroleum and

Chemicals? Isn't that like telling us to go to the devil?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): It is true that irrigation and the other subjects are very closely aligned, but if the hon. Member looks at these matters closely, almost all the subjects which the Government deals with are very closely inter connected. There is close coordination among the different ministries.

श्री बबु लिवडे: इसी लिये प्रधान मंत्री जी आपको जवाब देना चाहिये, क्योंकि दो-तीन विभागों से, निम्नस्तर से संबंध होता है।

Shri Baburao Patil: The Government do not seem to understand the exact meaning of the words 'commerce' and 'Industry'. They have put textiles, coir, plantation and village industries in the Commerce Ministry while company affairs which should be a part and parcel of trade and commerce has been included in the ministry of Industrial development. Is this also another secular mix-up? And when is it going to end?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I think the hon. Member is full of good ideas and suggestions. He may meet the members of the Administrative Reforms Commissions.

Shri A. Sreedharan: In view of the fact that there is a surplus of ministers and also in view of the fact that there is a Minister without portfolio who has no definite responsibilities, will the Government create a ministry of science and technology and put it under the Minister without portfolio so as to provide him with employment?

... Sir, I have not received any reply to my question.

Mr. Speaker: It is a very useful suggestion and the Government is very thankful for it.

Shri P. Viswambharan: In answer to another question put previously, it was said that the Minister without Portfolio is assigned duties which the

Prime Minister thinks fit to assign. May I know from the Prime Minister whether she has assigned any duties to him and, if so, what are the duties assigned to him till now?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Some duties have been assigned. Just now because the food situation is difficult, I had asked him on my behalf to go and visit some of the States. He has visited Bihar. He is also visiting other States. Unfortunately in between he was rather unwell. (Interruptions). But he is shortly again going to resume his duties.

श्री कान्हेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या प्रधानमंत्री जी बतायेंगी कि मिनिस्ट्री आफ सायन्स एण्ड टेक्नोलॉजी का गठन कब तक होगा तथा इस के गठन होने से क्या विशेष लाभ होंगे? इस समय कटौत करीब सभी मिनिस्ट्रीज इस विषय को डील करती हैं, इस लिये इस के प्रलग से गठन होने से क्या विशेष फायदे होंगे? यदि इस का गठन नहीं हो रहा है तो क्यों नहीं हो रहा है, जब कि इस के लिये रिकमेन्डेशन है?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: This suggestion has been made to the Administrative Reforms Commission. Actually it is part of the report made by the Study Team to the Administrative Reforms Commission. This has not come to Government yet.

Shri S. R. Damani: So far as the recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission are concerned, may I know who has been made responsible for examining them and implementing them?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The study teams' recommendations will be examined by the Administrative Reforms Commission first before they come to Government.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: A few years ago, we had a Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, which was done away with later on May I

know from the Prime Minister whether, in view of the increasing need for self-reliance and import substitution in this country on the one hand and serious complaints about the working of the CSIR including the grievances of the scientists who are employed there on the other, she personally or her Cabinet has given any thought to this matter of reconstituting this important ministry specifically for looking after scientific research and technology, irrespective of whether this particular recommendation is accepted or not?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Government is placing very great importance on scientific orientation in its working, and specifically to the question of application of science to industry. We have not considered forming a special Ministry because we are awaiting the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission.

Shri Viswanathan: Will the Government assure the House that all the recommendations of the ARC will be accepted and implemented?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: How can we? They will certainly be given the most serious consideration.

Shri Hemu Barna: Since political turncoatism is a most vitiating our democracy—you find that the same man who was at 9.30 A.M. in one party is at 2.30 P.M. in another party and at 4.30 P.M. back in his original party; that has happened in India today, (Interruption) political turncoatism, whatever it might be—may I know whether the hon. Prime Minister has got any recommendations to this effect from the Administrative Reforms Commission? If she has not got any suggestions from them, is she going to evolve a formula to stop this sort of political turncoatism that is vitiating our democracy at present?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I agree with the hon. Member and I do not approve of this kind of thing.

Use of Atomic Weapons in Vietnam

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 *877. Shri Umanath:
 Shri B. K. Modak:
 Shri Bhagaban Das:
 Shri P. Gopalan:
 Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
 Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information regarding the proposed use of atomic weapons by U.S.A. in Vietnam; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Umanath: During the last elections in the United States Mr. Goldwater had been repeatedly making a demand on the other candidate—now, President Johnson—that he should accept the position that he will use atomic weapons in Viet Nam, this demand has not been denied by the President, President Johnson, during the elections, which means the question of the use of atomic weapons in Viet Nam is still an open question

Mr. Speaker: This is the Question Hour, Mr. Umanath. What has that got to do now?

Shri Umanath: The point is, it means that as far as the present administration is concerned, the question of the use of atomic weapons in Viet Nam is still an open question. I would like to know from the Government whether our representative in the Control Commission, the Chairman, would take this question up with the United States Government and get an assurance that at no time or at no stage they will use any atomic weapons as far as Viet Nam is concerned.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): As far as I know,

at no time has any official in the United States either in the Government or in the administration, ever said that they had any intention of using atomic weapons in Viet Nam. I mean there may be private persons, and some people in the press—as you know there are doves and hawks in the United States, and some hawks are very extreme hawks—but officially, that has never been said, at least to my knowledge, that they will ever use atomic weapons in Viet Nam.

Shri Umanath: Recent press reports say that a United States submarine with atomic warheads is moving about in the waters near Viet Nam, and one of them visited Japan and so on, I want to know whether this question will be taken up by our Chairman of the Control Commission, that the movement of the submarine near about those waters poses a threat not only to Viet Nam but also to the South East Asian peoples I would like to know whether this question will be taken up by our Government, as the Chairman of the Control Commission.

Shri M. C. Chagla: *Suo motu*, it cannot be taken up unless it is referred to by someone else. The Polaris submarine fitted with nuclear warheads are on the seas. They are out on the seas, but that does not mean that they are intended to be used against Viet Nam.

Shri Umanath: Does it not pose a threat, according to our Government?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as our information goes, there is no threat posed to Viet Nam from an atomic weapon of any sort, either from the land, sea or air

Shri P. Gopalan: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that the Seventh Fleet in the Pacific Ocean consists of nuclear-tipped missiles and, if so, whether the Government of India have protested to the United States Government that the stationing of the Seventh Fleet in the Pacific Ocean is a direct threat to India?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not see how we can make a protest. The fleet of the United States is entitled to be anywhere on the high seas. So long as it does not come to the coastal waters of our country, we have no right to protest. The high seas are there open to the fleet of any country. For instance, the Russian fleet is there in the Mediterranean. There is the American fleet in the Pacific. What protest can we make to the United States Government? Tell them where they should station their fleet?

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: The use of atomic weapons in Viet Nam will be dangerous to India also. In the circumstances may I know whether the Foreign Minister or his Ministry have noted what has been published in the Washington Post about the use of atomic weapons in Viet Nam sometime in the first week of March, 1967?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am sorry, I do not at the moment recall what was published in the Washington Post of the first of March, 1967.

Shri Chintaman Panigrahi: Is the hon. Minister aware that attempts are being made to start a total war in Viet Nam by the United States and that their Defence Secretary, Mr. McNamara is visiting North Viet Nam for the purpose? Did the hon. Minister get any information about this when he paid a visit to the United States?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Total war does not mean atomic war. The question we are dealing with is whether we have any information about the use of atomic weapons against Viet Nam. I would regret the escalation of war in Viet Nam and I have said so. But the question is specifically directed to the use of atomic weapons against Viet Nam. As I said, we have no information that the United States Government has any intention of using atomic weapons against Viet Nam.

Shri P. Venkatasubrahmanyam: May I know whether our representative and Chairman of the Control Commission has sent any report to this Government regarding this aspect of the matter?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No report has been received with regard to this matter.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: If the Government is sincere about collecting this information, why should it ignore what is published in the Washington Post?

Shri E. V. Nayanar: May I know whether India as Chairman of the Commission is aware that America is using napalm bombs, poison gas and toxic chemicals against the civilians and patriotic fighters of North Viet Nam when even Hitler was not so cruel as to use poison gas in the concentration camps? If so, have they as Chairman of the Commission, protested to the United States Government against the use of these things in Viet Nam?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The House should realise the limited function of the Commission under the Geneva Agreement. The Commission consists of three members of which India is the Chairman.

Shri Banga: Is it functioning?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, it is. When a complaint is received by the Commission, it calls on the other side to explain the actual facts. Then the complaint is investigated and a report is made, which is confidential, which is submitted to the two co-Chairmen, who are Russia and the United Kingdom.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Now that China has manufactured the hydrogen bomb and is there in Vietnam by proxy, may I know whether any statement has been made by the President of the United States that, come what may, they will not resort to atomic warfare in that region?

Shri M. C. Chagla: First of all, it does not really arise out of this; we are dealing with Vietnam. Secondly, I did not quite follow the force of the sentence, "Come what may, China having exploded a hydrogen bomb, the United States will never use atomic weapons".

Shri D. C. Sharma: Has the US President made any statement to the effect that they will not have recourse to atomic warfare in that region?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not think any statement has been made in the United States with regard to what would happen if China were to use the hydrogen bomb against any country.

Shri Swell: In view of the US Presidential elections that are coming next year, is it a fact that the United States Government, particularly President Johnson, is rather in a hurry to bring the war in Vietnam to a conclusion and the possibility of more drastic measures being used against North Vietnam including the use of atomic weapons cannot be ruled out? Does the Government have information about it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not think it will be right for us to discuss the domestic policies of a foreign country.

Shri Pilo Mody: Are you thinking of putting up a candidate?

Mr. Speaker: In America?

Shri Amrit Nahata: Does the Government expect to be informed if and when the United States decides to attack Vietnam with an atom bomb and what could be the attitude of the Government of India if and when the United States does attack Vietnam with atom bombs?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The very words used by the hon. Member, namely, "if and when", show that the question is entirely hypothetical.

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Dr. Sushila Nayar: Does the Government have any information on the reported preparations for chemical and bacteriological warfare by several nations?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No, Sir; Government has no information.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि विमर्शनाम के शान्ति प्रस्ताव को कार्यान्वित करने की दृष्टि से नूतनपूर्व राष्ट्रपति ने जो सुझाव दिया था कि वहाँ इंटरनेशनल पुलिस फोर्स रखी जाय इस बात को लेकर कौन सा कदम शासन ने उठाया है?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The question does not arise at this stage because the war is going on and there are no signs of any settlement at present. Our policy is quite clear. After the conflict has ceased the world body will consider as to what steps should be taken to have permanent peace in Vietnam.

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi: When there was a suggestion made by our President, you ought to have taken it up.

Black-Marketing by Newspapers

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*878. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**

Shri Bhagaban Das:

Shri Umanath:

Shri B. K. Modak:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of blackmarketing of newsprint have been reported against newspapers during the last five years;

(b) how many of them are from Calcutta;

(c) the papers so involved and the details thereof;

(d) in how many cases quotas have been cancelled; and

(e) whether any newspaper in Calcutta was found using newsprint for printing leaflets for a foreign Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Nandini Satpathy): (a) Allegations of blackmarketing in newsprint were received in respect of 127 newspapers during the last five years.

(b) Six.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-874/67]

(d) In the case of one newspaper, the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports has debarred the publisher from getting further licences for newsprint for two years for breaches of the Import Trade Control Regulations. In the remaining cases, the newsprint quota was adjusted on the basis of the accepted circulation.

(e) No, Sir.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: May I know whether Government had received complaints about blackmarketing against Jansevak run by Shri Atulya Ghosh in Calcutta; if so, whether the Government has obtained the electricity bill of the printing department and tried to analyse the use of newsprint in conjunction with the electricity current that has been consumed?

Shrimati Nandini Satpathy: There was a complaint received against Jansevak, not about blackmarketing but about exaggerated report of circulation. The Circulation Team went into it. In the statement that has been laid on the Table of the House it is mentioned that the newsprint quota has been reduced.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: What was the purpose of the newspaper in showing exaggerated circulation and what steps have been taken by Government against Shri Atulya Ghosh's paper Jansevak?

An hon. Member: The quota has been reduced.

Shrimati Nandini Satpathy: It is not only Jansevak but there are many other papers who have shown exaggerated figure of circulation. When a complaint is received the Circulation Team goes into it and only after that some action is taken.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: The Jansevak has been left alone; no specific action has been taken. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order; order. She said that a team went there and as a result of the report submitted by the team, the quota has been reduced.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: On the basis of the report that has been given by the Minister, it is found that the misuse of newsprint is confined only to Calcutta. May I know whether there is any reason behind this?

Shrimati Nandini Satpathy: No, Sir. It is not confined to Calcutta alone. As I have already said, 127 complaints were received and these related to different parts of the country.

श्री मधु सिन्हा : मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा कि 127 छबदारों के खिलाफ शिकायतें पहुंची हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनमें ग्रहमदाबाद के न्यू प्रभात पब्लिकेशन का भी समावेश है जिन्होंने फर्जी छबदार बनाये हैं और फर्जी जनता सस्करण भी बनाये हैं? क्या इस तरह की कोई शिकायत मिली है? क्योंकि इन छबदारों को हमेशा आजीविका मिलता है बित्त मंत्री से और जो हमारे सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री हैं उन से। (व्यवधान) मैं जानकारी चाहता हूँ। मैं सबूत के बिना नहीं बोलता हूँ। मुझे जो जानकारी दी जाये।

Shrimati Nandini Satpathy: I do not have the information with me now.

श्री मधु सिन्हा : अब उनको जानकारी दी गई है। मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।