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**Monday, June 5, 1967
Jyaistha 15, 1889 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



(Vol. III contains Nos. 1-10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

2805

2806

LOK SABHA

Monday, June 5, 1967/Jyaistha 15,
1889 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Tension on Assam-Nagaland Borders

- +
- *271. Shri Bibhutji Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Beni Shankar Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Borwa:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri Liladhar Kotaki:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri N. E. Laskar:
Shri Sradhakar Supakar:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri Ranjit Singh:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:
Shri Swell:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the underground Nagas have fortified

the entire 12-mile long area from Bandarchulia to Newsonowal of Assam and have deployed armed Naga hostiles in some strategic points;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). According to information available to the Government, gangs of Naga Underground were noticed in areas opposite to the Assam State border outposts of Newsonowal, Kheremia, Panimora, Bandarchulia, Gahorichora, Garjan, Tengajan, and Raidanguri, during April, 1967. The Government have no information about fortification of the area by the hostile Nagas.

(c) Suitable precautionary measures have been taken to meet the situation in case the hostile gangs indulge in unlawful activities.

श्री बिबुति मिश्र : राज्य शास्त्र और राजनीति धर्म को याद रखते हुए मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का 30-प्रश्व रूपये का बजट बनता है—लेकिन नागा लोग क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं इस के बारे में मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया कि पता नहीं है। प्रखबारों को देखने से पता चला है कि नागा लोगों का सम्बन्ध चीन से है, वे वहाँ से ट्रेनिंग ले कर आ रहे हैं और चीनी लोग भी नागालैंड में घुस गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नागा लोगों की सुरक्षा के लिए तथा नागालैंड पर सरकार का अधिकार रहे, इसके लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We try and gather as much information as possible, but the question has been asked about a specific matter to which I have given a specific answer. It is not as if we are not in touch with what is happening. We know about the Nagas going to China, being trained and coming back, but as the question relates to a specific area, the answer has been given specifically.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मेरे मवाल का जवाब नहीं थाया। मेरा मवाल इमी मे सम्बन्ध रखता है—नागा लोग बाहर से ट्रेनिंग ले कर घानाम बाइर पर घपना घोर्बा बना रहे हैं, बीनी लोग वहा घा चुके हैं—यह स्पेसिक मवाल इमी मे सम्बन्ध रखता है। काई कहे कि कलकत्ता जाइये, ना कलकत्ता सीधे चला जाय, या कलकत्ता कमे जायंगे उन का बोड़ा इतिहास बतलाना चाहिये—घाखिर यह राजघर्म का मामला है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: The Assam Government has taken strict security measures and raised village protection parties to take effective action against such encroachments and to check any breach of law and order by the underground.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: On a point of order. Both Assam and Nagaland are States of the Indian Union, and therefore they come within the purview of the Home Ministry. May I know in what capacity the External Affairs Ministry is answering this question, and whether by dealing with it under the External Affairs Ministry he is not unnecessarily complicating the situation in Nagaland and all those areas?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have answered this question several times. My hon. friend is quite right. Nagaland is a State of India, it is an internal matter, which should be left to the Home Ministry, and the External Affairs Ministry will be only too happy to transfer this subject to them.

एक मामलीय सवस्य : क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The Nagaland Cabinet has requested us specifically to continue this subject with the External Affairs Ministry for some-time.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: What are the reasons for that.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is in deference to the wishes of the Nagaland Cabinet that this subject is being dealt with by the External Affairs Ministry.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: If the Government of Kerala were to make a similar request will you agree to it?

Mr. Speaker: We are going away from the question. This question had been discussed so many times and this is not the first time that the E.A. Minister is dealing with this. So, there is no point of order... (Interruptions.) I agree with you, but certainly it is not a point of order.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Keeping in view the internal fortifications that they are making and the external help they are getting, how long are the Government going to continue these so-called peace talks?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have already answered that question and I shall answer again. We feel that some good has come out of the talks with the Naga underground, and so long as we have that feeling—and we have the hope and expectation that some good will emerge out of these talks—the talks should continue.

श्री क० बा० सिवारी : क्या वह सही है कि प्रेस में जो यह कता आई है कि बाइना मे बहुत मे नागा ट्रेन्ड हो कर हथियार के साथ घा गये हैं और वे लोग उस एरिया में घोर दूतरे एरियाज में फोटीफिकेशन कर रहे हैं—क्या सरकार को इककी इककी

है? यदि हाँ, तो इस के सम्बन्ध में वर्नमेंट क्या स्टेप्स ले रही है? यदि नहीं, तो चापकी सी आई० डी० क्या काम कर रही है, क्या यह उस का फेल्बोर नहीं है?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: Yes, Sir. It does not strictly arise out of this question. Our information is that one or two bands did go to China and have returned. All precautionary and security measures are being taken to deal with the situation.

Shri K. P. Singh Deo: May I know whether a Naga youth was found at Amguri smuggling arms from Pakistan into Nagaland? Are these incidents not recurring, because in the month of March also two trunk-loads of explosives were found while they were being smuggled. Will the Minister say whether there is a regular arms smuggling going on from Pakistan into Nagaland and, if so, what steps are taken to prevent it?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: We are aware of the fact that arms have been smuggled from Pakistan and that some Naga hostiles have been involved just as some Naga hostiles went to China and have returned to Nagaland after getting training. The most that I can say is that we are keeping a close watch. But you must remember that the terrain is too difficult to prevent the Naga underground from escaping into unfriendly countries like China and Pakistan. Burma is giving us wholehearted co-operation. But if anybody has any knowledge of the terrain, thick jungle and the long border, they would appreciate the difficulty of preventing a few Naga underground escaping or coming back. As I said, we are keeping a close watch and we take every precaution to strengthen our security.

Shri Liladhar Koteki: With regard to (c) the hon. Minister replied that suitable measures have been taken to prevent the activities of the hostile Nagas. In spite of these measures, the depredations of the hostile Nagas

in the neighbouring district of Sibsagar have been continued. Therefore, May I know whether the Government have decided to take this matter very seriously and devise some effective ways of stopping these activities of the hostile Nagas?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: I cannot accept the underlying assumption of the question, namely that the Government should consider this more seriously. We look upon this problem as extremely serious and extremely dangerous to the security of the country. We are taking every possible measure to counteract these activities.

Shri N. E. Laskar: The whole thing centres round on one point that we have to check the Naga hostiles from bringing arms from China and Pakistan. May I know what steps the Government is taking to check these people from getting arms from countries like China and Pakistan?

Mr. Speaker: He has explained at length the difficulty about the terrain and all that.

Shri N. E. Laskar: What concrete steps are they taking to check them from getting arms from other countries?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: The positive steps we are taking are first to prevent the Naga hostiles from leaving our country and going into unfriendly countries. We will try our best to see that they do not escape. But as I pointed out, the terrain is such that sometimes it is impossible to prevent 50 or 60 Naga hostiles from escaping. The next thing is, if they escape and we know they have escaped, we keep a watch and see that they do not return. There again, the terrain is such that they might get back.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita: On a point of order. Sir. The Minister says that the terrain is difficult and it is impossible to keep a watch. He always says so; then what is the utility of discussing here the same thing.

Mr. Speaker: You may not be satisfied with the answer. That is a different matter. Shri Supakar.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: We are hearing of the depredations of Naga hostiles almost every day. May I know how far the Nagaland Cabinet and the friendly Nagas there are helpful in checking or preventing the Naga hostiles from committing these depredations almost every day?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as we know, the friendly Nagas do not approve of what the hostile Nagas are doing. That is all I can say. As you know, talks are going on between the Prime Minister and the Nagas and it would not be right for me to express an opinion which might in any way prejudice these talks or create difficulties.

श्री मधु सिन्हा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या असम और नागा लैंड के बीच में सीमा को ले कर कोई झगड़ा है जिस का असर वहाँ शांति रखने के काम पर पड़ रहा है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir. There are some border disputes. I am happy to say that recently the Chief Ministers of Assam and Nagaland met at Shillong and decided that further meetings at Chief Secretaries' level should take place to remove tension on the inter-State border. The Chief Ministers are trying to solve them. They are minor problems which can be easily adjusted.

श्री जार्ज करनेगीब : नागाओं के घोर से चीन जाने और घाने का काम जो काफी दिनों से चल रहा है, इन मसले पर जब नागाओं के प्रतिनिधि प्रधान मंत्री से मिलने चाहे वे तब क्या उन लोगों से चीन के साथ रिश्ता रखने के बारे में कोई मवाल पूछा गया था ? क्या उन से कहा गया था कि जब तक बात चीत चल रही है तब तक कम से कम ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have today in force the suspension of operations agreement to which the friendly Nagas

are a party. They fully realise their obligations under this agreement. As far as we know, they are doing their best to carry out the terms of the agreement. But there is a section—fortunately it is a very small section—which is hostile to us, which is giving us difficulties, which is creating trouble and which is going to China or Pakistan. Our whole problem is to see that that small minority gets smaller and smaller every day and those who are friendly with us get more friendly and agree to remain within the Indian Union.

श्री जार्ज करनेगीब : मुझे एक खुलासा चाहिये। प्रधान मंत्री और नागाओं के बीच जो बात चीत चल रही है उन में जो नागा हैं वह फ्रेंडली नागा हैं या होस्टाइल नागा हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अनुसूचित मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी): मुझे लगता है कि वह फ्रेंडली होस्टाइल नागा हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने पहला प्रश्न यह पूछा था कि उन लोगों से चीन के बारे में कुछ कहा गया है या नहीं। हम ने उन से कहा है।

Shri Hem Barua: Before the Indian Government could extend the so-called cease-fire agreement, the Naga hostiles extended the cease-fire agreement unilaterally, because the suspension of hostilities helps them this way: under the cover of the suspension of hostilities, the Naga hostiles have started a parallel government with the existing government in Nagaland; they have gone to China and Pakistan for collection of arms and, at the same time, the latest information is this: they have collected arms only from China and Pakistan but also from east European countries. Now, they are doing all these things under the cover of the so-called cease-fire agreement. As a matter of fact, they have deliberately and systematically violated the so-called cease-fire agreement. In the face of that, may I know whether our

Government have brought this fact to the notice of the underground Naga leaders with whom they are having confabulations at present and who are sending their delegates to London to meet Mr. Phizo, that this sort of violation of the so-called cease-fire agreement would not help the peaceful solution of the Nagaland problem and they must stop it?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: Yes, Sir. I must confess my regret that there has been violation of the suspension of the operation agreement. I would not call it 'cease-fire' because we are not dealing with a foreign country. The proper expression is suspension of operation. As the Prime Minister has pointed out, during her talks with the Nagas, all this has been pointed out, that really if any progress is to be made, the terms of the suspension of operation agreement should be strictly adhered to, but when the hostile Nagas are not entirely under the control of the friendly Nagas....

Shri Hem Barua: If they are not entirely under the control of the present leadership, I would like to know, with whom the Prime Minister is having confabulations, and what is the purpose in having confabulations or discussions with these Naga hostiles who cannot control their own followers who are going to China and Pakistan and collecting arms to destroy our government?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: Have we not got experience of history, where a large majority cannot control a small minority? If there is a small minority which is hostile to us, which does things which are not the right things to do, which violate the agreement, well, it is not quite correct to say that we should break off all negotiations with the large majority of friendly Nagas.

Shri Hem Barua: But those negotiations have failed.

Mr. Speaker: Order. order. **Shri Dwivedy,**

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is clear now that the Nagas who are negotiating with the Government have got no control over the hostile activities carried on by some Nagas or the violations that are taking place. May I know whether the friendly Nagas who are carrying on negotiations are prepared to do with the representatives of the Government of India, to find them, locate them and expose them to the public that these are the persons who are responsible for the violation of the cease-fire in Nagaland?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: That is a suggestion for action. I am sure the Prime Minister will bear this in mind in the next round of talks.

Shri Hem Barua: The Naga underground leaders have not condemned this.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, I did not hear what the Minister said.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: I said this is a suggestion for action, I am sure the Prime Minister will bear this in mind in the next round of talks with the friendly Nagas, as to what action the friendly Nagas should take in order to prevent the action of the hostile Nagas, of going to China and Pakistan to get arms.

Shri Kanjit Singh: In view of the fact that the negotiations at the moment being conducted by the Government are being used by the Nagas as a cover for preparations for a more widespread rebellion and for the purpose of preparing a bigger, so-called, Naga army, has the Government at all considered any method other than negotiations to solve the Naga problem? And, over a similar terrain, when Burma was able to control the rebellion of Kaarens, has the Government at all considered the ways and means employed by the Government of Burma, with a much smaller army than ours, in solving their Kaarens problem? Then, lastly, the hon. Minister had given an assurance on 22nd May that he would consider the

method of solving the Naga problem as the Mizo problem was solved, that is by regrouping of the Naga villages. Has any action been taken in that direction?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not accept, with great respect to my hon. friend, the suggestion that the discussions that are being carried on by friendly Nagas is a cover for raising an army or for improving the strength of the hostile Nagas (*An Hon. Member: Question?*) It is not fair to make the suggestion as far as the friendly Nagas are concerned. It is not as a cover they are doing it; they are genuinely anxious to try and see if a settlement can be arrived at as much as we are genuinely anxious to see that a settlement is arrived at. With regard to the question of Burma, my hon. friend does not know that Burma has the same problem that we have. They have also failed to check some of the members of the rebels trying from crossing over to the other countries. As I said, Burma is giving us full co-operation as far as the escape of hostile Nagas is concerned. Whatever help they can give, the Burmese Government have been giving us and we ought to be thankful to the Burmese Government for that.

With regard to the third part of his question as to what can be an alternative to the talks, as I have said over and over again, we must pursue with these talks with the hope that some result will ultimately come about.

Shri Manjit Singh: Sir, the third part of my question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: There are some more names on the list. (*Interruption*).

Shri Swell: Sir, the Minister in his reply said that some members of the Naga underground were sighted in this part of Nagaland bordering Assam. For the matter of that, Naga underground members are sighted everywhere. They are sighted in Kohima, in Chidama, three miles from Kohima, having a camp there.

Therefore, the presence of a few members of the underground Nagas in this particular part of Nagaland need not be construed as any sign of hostility on their part. May I know: (a) whether the Nagaland State Government had enquired into this whole matter and had found out that there was no concentration of underground Nagas in this part and whether this Government has received or asked for this report from the Nagaland State Government; (b) whether it is a fact that the Assam Government has rented out a particular forest in Shibsagar District called the Abhoypuri Forest to a certain big business house in this country and that the contractor of this forest had been trespassing into the Desoi Forest of Nagaland and had been illegally falling trees in the forest; and, (c) whether it is a fact that the Nagaland Government in order to stop this illegal extraction of timber from their forest had set up a check-post at Namsa in Tuensang District of Nagaland and nowhere else and whether this Government has enquired into this matter that all this hullabaloo, this kind of crying wolf about of the Nagas concentrating on Assam border, is nothing but a political stunt of the Assam State Government?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am conscious of the fact that there are some differences between the Nagaland State Government and the Assam State Government with regard to certain forests and other things which form the boundary of the Assam State and the Nagaland State. As I said, these differences are being resolved by the meeting of the two Chief Ministers who met in April and who have decided to continue the talks. With regard to the concentration of the Nagas, I have already given the answer.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Jyotana Chanda.

Shri Swell: That is no answer to my question. Sir, I seek your protection. The Minister cannot just

avoid giving answers to my specific questions. I raised specific questions and he has evaded all of them.

Mr. Speaker: All these point can be raised only in a discussion.

Shri Swell: I am entitled to answers to the questions I have raised, not to something else. This is not the way how we are going to function in this House. I ask something and he goes on saying something else.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: May I know whether the Government has given any thoughtful consideration to rehabilitate people on the border of Nagaland and Assam and, if not, whether they will consider it for the sake of security?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is a suggestion for action. I will, certainly, bear in mind what the hon. lady Member has suggested.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: May I know from the Government whether they have evolved a better method of getting intelligence reports from Nagaland. It seems that the Home Ministry, the Defence Ministry and the External Affairs Ministry are all involved in it. I do not know how the coordination takes place. Secondly, I would like to know whether the Government has decided on a policy to woo the hostile Nagas or to take action in accordance with the law of the land.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are constantly, if not, daily, getting intelligence reports which are being studied by the External Affairs Ministry, the Home Ministry and the Defence Ministry. We try to coordinate these reports and see what can be done about it. With regard to the second question, as I have said, our present policy is to continue the peace talks with the friendly Nagas and see if we can evolve a settlement which is in the national interest.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: I mean hostile Nagas, not friendly Nagas.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are taking all action we can against them in preventing them from leaving India, in preventing them from importing arms, etc. How we can do that is a matter mostly for defence and security. We are taking such action.

Shri Ranga: May I take it that it is not taken to be a violation of the agreement that we have reached between the two sections, ourselves and the so-called friendly Nagas, if our security forces there are permitted, also authorised by the Government, to deal with such of them, the small minority, who do not agree with the so-called friendly Nagas and who do all this mischief?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I should not think it will be a violation of the agreement. The violation of the agreement is being committed by them. The agreement lays down that they will not import arms from any country and that they will maintain peace and, therefore, there would be nothing wrong if we take action . . .

Shri Ranga: Are we taking action?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are taking action.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Shri Hem Barua: They are not taking action.

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter of opinion. Next Question.

Kenya Immigration Law

+
*272. **Shri Sradhakar Supakar:**

Shri N. R. Lokar:

Shri P. K. Deo:

Shri D. N. Deb:

Shri K. P. Shagh Deo:

Shri Chittaranjan Ray:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kenya have recently passed a law on immigration, which will deprive about two lakh Indians and Asians of their right to trade in that country; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to protect the interests of Indians in Kenya?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) The proposed new immigration law for Kenya has not yet been passed, but it is expected that necessary legislation will soon be introduced in the Kenya National Assembly.

The proposed legislation will not affect citizens of Kenya whatever their ethnic origin. Under the new law such non-citizens whose continued residence in the country can be considered as being of benefit to Kenya will be permitted to remain.

(b) The majority of persons of Indian origin in Kenya are citizens of U.K. and colonies. The Government of India's representatives in Kenya (and elsewhere in East Africa) however have invariably provided to all persons of Indian origin assistance and guidance to the extent possible, in the context of their interests in Kenya (and elsewhere in East Africa). There is, moreover, no bar against entry into India of any person of Indian origin (including those holding British passports) who wishes to come to this country of his own volition. Such of those persons who have come here from various parts of East Africa for permanent settlement, have been granted by the Government of India certain special concessions in the matter of import of their personal belongings and also their stock-in-trade, machinery and motor vehicles.

Shri Sradhakur Supakar: It is reported that Kenya is friendly with us. May I know if any action on the diplomatic level is being taken to see that those persons of Indian origin who are carrying on trade activities there are in no way prejudiced on account of this particular legislation?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: We agree with the hon. Member that our relations with Kenya are friendly indeed. But we must also realise that Kenya is a sovereign, independent country

and we cannot interfere in their internal working. If they want to bring out a Bill of this nature, we can hardly say anything to them by way of protest.

Shri Sradhakur Supakar: I was asking about any action on the diplomatic level. I do not say that the Government of India should force them either to legislate or not to legislate. I want to ask particularly whether any action on the diplomatic level is being taken to see that the interests of the persons of Indian origin are really safeguarded. That is the pointed question.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Our views on this question have been conveyed to the Government of Kenya a number of times and do not think that there is any need for any diplomatic action or any approach at this juncture.

Mr. Speaker: You have conveyed through diplomatic channels?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Naturally.

Shri N. E. Laskar: Most of the Indians are British passport holders and I like to know, whether it is a fact that the British Government are not taking active interest as far as these people are concerned. I would like to know whether any diplomatic action is being taken with the British Government about these people.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Out of a total of 1,88,000 people of Asian origin in Kenya, only 1,30,000 are holding British passports. (Interruptions).

An hon. Member: People of Indian origin?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: There are some of Pakistani origin also. Out of a total number of 1,88,000 people of Asian origin, 1,30,000 are holding U.K. passports. I do not know what the hon. Member means. Why should we approach the British Government? The approach the British Government? They are their responsibility.

Shri N. E. Laskar: As it is reported they are not taking their responsibility.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: It is entirely a matter between the U.K. Government and the Kenya Government. I do not know where we come into it.

Shri P. K. Deo: The immigration law which is about to be passed in Kenya has created a good deal of panic and a lot of Indians are being repatriated to this country. May I know if the Government will give an assurance to these repatriated Indian citizens that they will be rehabilitated in this country if they come back.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I inform the hon. Member that the idea at the back of this Bill is not to expel or to deport all people of Asian origin from Kenya. This Bill is being brought forward merely to regularise the stay of foreigners in that country according to certain categories and we hope that a large number of such people there will be absorbed, and will be allowed to stay there to carry on their normal trade....

Shri P. K. Deo: Indians are being squeezed out from every country. We want an assurance from the Government that they would be properly rehabilitated.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I repeat that this Bill is not of a discriminatory character or of a racial character. This applies to all foreigners in Kenya irrespective of the fact whether they are Indians or African nationals or Britishers or anybody.

Mr. Speaker: His point is whether any steps are being taken to rehabilitate them in India.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Yes, Sir. Our policy is that we are keeping our doors open completely for these people, if they have to leave Kenya. (Interruptions).

Shri Ranga: He has not understood the word 'rehabilitation'. What is it that you are trying to do to help those people to establish themselves here?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: They are allowed to come. We do not place any bar on their coming to this country, they are quite welcome. But we do not accept them if they are deported from that country. (Interruptions).

Shri Ranga: The Cabinet Minister concerned will try to answer this question, Sir. By rehabilitation we mean . . .

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Nobody has so far come here and asked for rehabilitation help. Our policy at the moment is that we do not give any rehabilitation grant or financial help.

Shri Piloo Mody: Why don't you say so? Why are you ashamed of saying it?

Shri Ranga: For these unfortunate country-men of ours, the compatriots of our country, what is it that the Government tries to do in order to help those people to establish themselves here in some employment or industry? That is what we mean by rehabilitation.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Actually the question has not arisen yet because nobody has come from there and asked for help. As I have said earlier on, if any of those people are expelled from there or they have to leave because of certain circumstances, they can come to India, and we give them necessary facilities; they can import their personal belongings, their cars etc.; the question of rehabilitation or financial aid does not come in; if they ask for it, we shall see what can be done.

Shri P. K. Deo: They cannot bring their own assets...

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: They have not come here yet...

Shri P. K. Deo: The persons coming from Burma have been treated so shabbily that they have not got any shelter to stay in here. Those who come from Kenya may also have the same fate.

Stationing of Nuclear Missiles on Indian Territory

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

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that both U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. have suggested stationing of the missiles of both countries, with nuclear war-heads, on the Indian territory to make the guarantee against nuclear attack or threat of it "credible"; and

(b) whether Shri L. K. Jha, Secretary to the Prime Minister was authorised by Government to indicate India's tentative acceptance of the suggestion?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के विभिन्न प्रवक्ताओं ने बार-बार यह नहीं कहा है कि चीन में जो प्राणविक हमले का खतरा है, उस हमले से जब तक संरक्षण नहीं मिलता है या कोई प्राणविक छत्र या गारण्टी नहीं मिलती है, तब तक हम प्राणविक हथियारों के प्रसार को रोकने सम्बन्धी सन्धि पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं करेंगे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राणविक छत्र या गारण्टी से उन का क्या मतलब है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I think I have stated on the floor of this House more than once that the question of security is quite different from the question whether we sign the treaty or not. We had the discussion on this here the other day.

The question of signing the treaty or not signing the treaty depends upon the merits of the treaty, apart from the question of security. The two must

be kept apart. If the treaty is not acceptable to us, if it is not in conformity with the UN resolution, if it does not lead to general and comprehensive disarmament, if it impedes research for peaceful purposes, we shall not consider the treaty acceptable.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया है। मैंने यह पूछा है कि सरकार को धीरे से बार-बार जो प्राणविक छत्र-सम्बन्धित सम्बन्धों— या गारण्टी की बात की जाती है, उन से सरकार का क्या मतलब है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: There has been no talk of any nuclear umbrella.

श्री मधु लिमये : शास्त्री जी ने कहा था धीरे धीरे मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि कोई बात नहीं हुई है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: My own impression is that Shastriji did not say that he had ever discussed the question of a nuclear umbrella. It was put out in the British press... My impression is, and I speak subject to correct on...

Shri Nath Pal: We can help the hon. Minister. Shastriji used the word 'shield' and not 'umbrella'.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am talking of the nuclear umbrella.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो शब्दों का खेल है।

मंत्री महोदय ने अभी "निक्सुरिटी" की चर्चा की है। क्या वह इस सदन को बतावेंगे कि "निक्सुरिटी" से उन का क्या मतलब है? वह प्राणविक हमले से किस किस का बचाव करना चाहते हैं और उस के लिए वह क्या इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are considering that problem independently of the treaty. I agree that it is a very important matter for us to consider, namely what our security will be

against the possibility of Chinese nuclear attack or even Chinese nuclear blackmail; that is a matter of vital national importance.

श्री मधु लियये : कर क्या रहे हैं ?
श्री मही महोदय तो साधारण बातें कह रहे हैं। प्रश्नों का जवाब माना चाहिये। वह तो साधारण बातें कहते रहते हैं कि हम सोच रहे हैं, हथकौड़ी कर रहे हैं, हम गौर कर रहे हैं, गम्भारता के साथ गौर कर रहे हैं। तो धातिलर उस का नतीजा क्या है ? या सरकार फिर देश को विदेशी नाकतों पर निर्भर बनाना चाहती है ?

सम्बन्ध महोदय : श्री बनर्जी।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has just referred to the agreement or the treaty. May I know whether before the treaty is signed, it is likely to be discussed in this House and the opinion of this House obtained?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The question of this agreement has been discussed in this House and in the other on more than two or three occasions and the Government of India have given certain assurances as to what the treaty should contain before we will consider signing it. We have also said that we will not take any decision unless we see the form and shape in which this treaty ultimately emerges. Today it is at a very preliminary stage. Our representative in Geneva has made a statement setting out India's case. But beyond that, the discussion of the draft treaty has not progressed.

श्री चार्च करनेवीच : चीन की ओर से शही कुछ क्षणों से मधु बम के विस्फोट का खतरा है, शही शही ऐसी खतरों की भाँति है कि इन्टर कान्डीनेन्टल वैलिटिक मिसाइल के टेस्ट करने के काम में भी वं खतरा खतरा है। मेरे इस विचारमें में दो खतरा है (क) यह जो चीन की ओर से मधु बम के टेस्ट करने का काम का कार्य शी० वी० एम० के टेस्ट

करने का काम चासू है, क्या इस पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में कहीं भी भावाज उठाने का काम हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने किया है ? (ख) यह जो चीन की मधु शक्ति बढ़ रही है, इस को मद्देनजर रख कर क्या हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने मधु बम बनाने के बारे में अपनी नीति में कोई परिवर्तन किया है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have read the reports in the papers that very likely China might be able to make use of or launch an ICBM. That increases the threat that we have from China. I fully realise the grave situation.

As far as the question of telling other friendly countries of the situation in which we are placed is concerned, we are constantly pointing out that the explosion by the Chinese of a nuclear bomb poses a very grave and very serious threat to India. As regards Government's policy, it has been enunciated very often by the Prime Minister in this House and elsewhere that at present we have no intention of exploding an atomic bomb.

श्री तिल्लेचवर प्रसाद : क्या यह सच है कि मधु शक्ति के प्रसार को रोकने के लिये जो मसौदा तैयार किया गया है, उसमें एक धारा यह है कि 1967 के पहले जिन देशों ने मधुशक्ति विस्फोट किया है, उन पर वह धारा लागू नहीं होगी। क्या इस प्रकार के देश यह चाहते हैं कि भारत मधुशक्ति प्रदेन न बने तथा क्या जब तक यह धारा उस में रहेगी, तब तक भारत सरकार उस पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं करेगी ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, I am conscious of the fact that the draft that we have seen lays down curiously that any nation which has exploded a nuclear bomb before the 1st January 1966 is a nuclear power. The result is that if the draft goes through in that form, it would mean that China will be a nuclear nation and we, who have

shown great restraint, will be a non-nuclear nation, that China will be under very few obligations and we would be under obligations. Therefore, the question my hon. friend has raised is a very important one which we are considering.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पीछे समाचार पत्रों में कुछ ऐसे समाचार प्रकाशित हुए थे कि तिब्बत में चीन ने कुछ इस प्रकार के प्रक्षेपणास्त्र के झट्टे बनाये हैं कि जहाँ से बँट कर वह भारतीय सीमा में लगे हुए 500 मील दूर के नगरों पर आक्रमण कर सकता है। यदि इस में कुछ भी सत्यकांक्ष है जोकि भारत सरकार ने अपनी जानकारी के आधार पर प्राप्त की होगी, तो क्या उससे बचाव के लिये भारत सरकार ने किसी तरह का कोई प्रबन्ध किया है, जिससे भारतीय जनमानस पर जो प्रभाव इस समाचार का पड़ा है, उसका स्पष्ट और मजबूत भाषा में किसी प्रकार निराकरण किया जा सके।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Apart from what appeared in the newspapers which I have read and hon. Members have read, we have no official information from our intelligence sources or from any other country officially as to the preparation by China of launching pads. A particular report in the newspapers says that such launching pads have been noticed in certain parts of China, which would indeed be a very serious threat to us.

As regards my hon. friend's question as to what we are doing to allay the fear roused in the minds of our people, I full understand the apprehension he feels. I am sure my hon. colleague, the Defence Minister, is doing what he can to safeguard the security of our country.

Shrimati Sushila Bhatnagar: The hon. Minister stated that there is no connection between signing a treaty and security. I would like to know precisely what the signing of a treaty is meant for. Is not the treaty meant

to enable us to become stronger and ensure the security of the nation? I would like to know whether every treaty which is signed is not meant to be either beneficial or harmful to security?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, the main purpose of the non-proliferation treaty was to advance the cause of general and comprehensive disarmament by preventing proliferation, not merely by preventing non-nuclear countries from acquiring nuclear weapons, but also by compelling and obliging the nuclear Powers to freeze their stockpile, if not to reduce their stockpile. In that sense, it is bound up with security. This is the purpose of this treaty which is being discussed. Pursuant to the United Nations resolution this committee was set up to advance the cause of disarmament. The main purpose of the discussion that is going on is on the question of general and comprehensive disarmament.

Shri Nath Pai: It was claimed on behalf of a spokesman of Government that two Secretaries of the Government and the External Affairs Minister made pilgrimages to the different capitals of the world firstly to interpret and explain India's point of view, and secondly to seek clarifications. May I know why it was necessary for three, two senior officials and the Minister, to go? Does it reflect the usual confusion in thinking on the part of Government? Was it an indication of petty rivalries and squabbles; if it was not, and it was just a straight way of interpreting or explaining India's point of view, what are the clarifications these three dignitaries sought from the countries they visited and they themselves offered on our stand regarding not signing the treaty and our security. I would like a comprehensive reply to my question.

Shri M. C. Chagla: As regards Mr. L. K. Jha's visit, it was specifically to exchange with principal members

power, ideas on the broad problem of security of a non-nuclear Power which is at the same time also non-aligned. The question that he discussed was: what is the security which, not merely India but non-aligned non-nuclear countries have against nuclear attack? There was no question of seeking any guarantee. It was merely an exploratory visit, and he met certain people in different parts of the world. In Geneva, the position was quite different. Representatives of the United Nations who are on the Eighteen-Member Committee waited on the Minister, and the question specifically of the treaty was discussed, not the question of security.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): I merely want to add one point. The hon. Member is so conscious of the squabbles and confusion in the ranks of the opposition that he thinks that that is the position here. As far as we are concerned, there is no question of any squabble or confusion of thinking.

Shri Nath Pai: Is that an explanation or just a counter-attack?

श्री नथु लिये : आप लोगों में एक दल होते हुए भी इतने मतभेद हैं कि एक दूसरे को कलम करने पर मजबूत हो जाते हैं। कलम के बारे में आरोप किया गया है, उसका अब तक उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

Shri Nath Pai: I appreciate the rare repartee from the Prime Minister, but may I request her to shed some light on my question?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I thought I had answered it. If there is any part that I have not answered, I shall be glad to answer.

Shri Nath Pai: He has offered to answer. The Foreign Minister, went, the Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister went, and the Foreign Secretary also went. Was it necessary for the three to go?

Could not one have done in these days of scarcity of foreign exchange which Mr. Morarji Desai throws in our face. What did they achieve? He did not reply to that. I accept the contention of the Prime Minister that there were no squabbles, no jealousies, but let him answer my question.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Is it a fact that during the visit of one of the nominees of the Government of India, Mr. L. K. Jha, the Soviet Government and the United States of America had indicated that they are also likely to revise this non-proliferation treaty in its present form? Has any indication been given about that, and is that the reason why the talk about the stand of India on the non-proliferation treaty is being continued?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Mr. L. K. Jha in his tour of different countries was not discussing the merits or demerits of the non-proliferation treaty. His function was specifically to ascertain from these countries what security would a non-aligned, non-nuclear country have if there was a nuclear attack. That was his specific function which he undertook to do in the talks that he had with various people in various countries.

U. S. Fighter Planes secured by Pakistan

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*274. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has secured a new squadron of U.S. supplied fighter planes which are reputed to be most sophisticated of their kind;

(b) whether India has protested to the Government of U.S.A. against the supply of these planes to Pakistan; and

(c) if so, the U.S. Government's reaction to India's protest?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government of India have no information about Pakistan having secured any new squadron (of most sophisticated) U.S. supplied fighter planes.

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

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know whether the Minister's attention was not drawn—apparently it was not—to a report appearing in the Press recently published in all the newspapers that a squadron of star fighter F-104 planes had been received by Pakistan through a third party, that is to say, Iran or Saudi Arabia?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My attention was very much drawn to it and we have made enquiries and the position is this. As far as we have gathered, it has been confirmed by our mission in Pakistan and Iran that 15 F 5 and ZC-130 aircraft had gone to participate in Pakistan National Day celebrations but they returned to Iran sometime in the first week of April. The newspaper report was based on the fact that these were seen in Pakistan when they celebrated the national day.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: If the fighter aircraft of one country can participate in the national day celebrations of another country it can only be in accordance with the fact that they are both members of certain military pacts or agreement. Has the Minister assured himself that in the event of—which we hope will not happen—any hostility, under the same agreement, those planes which go to Pakistan to participate in the national day celebrations will not go over to Pakistan for other more aggressive purposes?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I agree with my hon. friend that it is very unusual for planes of another country to participate in the national day functions. We do not have planes from other countries participating in our national day celebrations.

As regards the second part, I have already made a statement on this. Iran's attitude is that she has certain agreements with Pakistan, defence agreements which will come into effect in case there was aggression by India on Pakistan.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Was any representation made to the United States because the United States is the patron of this military agreement?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not see what representations we can make to the United State when the planes have gone back. They are not in Pakistan now. We would certainly have taken up this matter with Pakistan if Iran had sold these planes to Pakistan.

श्री जय लिवडे : शायद वह पाकिस्तान को बेचा गया हो और नाम सऊदी अरब का हो। यह हो सकता है। इन की जांच की जाये।

श्री नाथ पाई : क्या पता बंनामी कार्रवाई हो गई हो। जरा इस की जांच की जाये।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Government have seen reports in the Indian and foreign Press about another military pact between Pakistan and Iran and that according to that pact these planes had been coming to Pakistan? How many of them have gone? I do not think the Government of India has any information about that definitely. But has not the Government of India so far discussed this matter with the US Government, why through indirect means, these planes are being diverted to Pakistan, in view of the secret alliance between Iran and Pakistan, and joining in any military confrontation against India if occasion arises?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Madam knows that Iran and Pakistan are members of CENTO.

Shrimati Tarkeshwar, Sinha: Apart from that....

Shri M. C. Chagla: They may also have a bilateral defence pact as far as this position is concerned.

Shrimati Tarkeshwar, Sinha: Do they have or not? You said 'may'.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have no official information. It may be a secret pact. We have no official information. With regard to the planes which Iran bought from Germany and which were transferred to Pakistan on the plea of servicing by Pakistan, we made strong representations to Iran and to West Germany and we have been assured now and that is also our information, that perhaps barring a few, all those which were sent from Iran to Pakistan have been returned.

Shri Nath Pal: How many are those few?

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Which are the other countries barring Iran, which had been harbouring these air force planes supplied by USA for Pakistan under the plea of servicing and petty repairs? Secondly, what steps have the Government of India taken to persuade them from not doing so and with what results?

Shri M. C. Chagla: So far as we know, no planes sold by the United States to a NATO country have been sold to Iran, Pakistan of course has been going shopping all over Europe to get as much arms as it can. It has acquired large numbers—heavy arms from China. That you all know: tanks and aircraft. But as far as the transfer of arms sold by the United States to a NATO country is concerned, we have no information.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Turkey was another country which had harboured air force planes under the plea of servicing and petty repairs for use of Pakistan against India and during the last visit of the hon. Minister, what

steps did he take to persuade them not to do so?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Apart from Iran, Saudi Arabia is another country which has been vociferous in championing the cause of Pakistan and also supplying some of the fighter planes bought from other countries. In the present latest context of things, in the light of the West Asian situation *vis-a-vis* our attitude towards the Arab countries, I want to know whether the hon. Minister of External Affairs had made any efforts to make the Arab countries, especially Saudi Arabia, realise the futility of aggravating the confrontation of Pakistan with our country?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as we have official information, there has been no transfer of planes by Saudi Arabia and about Saudi Arabia acquiring from any NATO country, we have no information about it.

श्री जटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : प्रश्न विदेरा मंजी जीने कहा कि ईरान और पाकिस्तान के बीच में अगर कोई गुप्त संधि है तो उसके बारे में उन्हें जानकारी नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सब है कि अपने ईरान की सत्ता से लोटने के बाद उन्हें ईरान की सरकार से कोई नोट मिला है जिस में कहा गया है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ उन का कोई समझौता है और उन के अन्तर्गत वह पाकिस्तान की मदद करने को तैयार होंगे? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन को कोई नोट मिला है। अगर मिला है तो उस नोट के बारे में सदन को जानकारी क्यों नहीं दी गई?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, there are defence agreements between Pakistan and Iran; they rely on CENTO and on the basis of that, if any country which has signed this agree-

ement is attacked by an out side country, it is the duty of the other CENTO country to go to its rescue. That is a defence arrangement between the two countries. We are not members of the CENTO. Therefore, according to them, if we attack Pakistan, who is a member of the CENTO, it is the duty of Iran to come to the rescue of Pakistan.

Shri Nath Pal: The question was not answered at all.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: It is surprising that the Foreign Minister has not cared to reply to my question. I asked whether the Government of India has received any note from the Government of Iran after the visit of the Foreign Minister to that country and if so, what are the contents of that note?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have received no note after my return. There has been no note sent to the Ministry by the Government of Iran.

Shri Hem Barua: It has transpired of late that Pakistan is replenishing her depleted armoury, depleted by our brave jawans, with fighter aircraft from USA channelled through Saudi Arabia and with MIGs from Soviet Russia channelled through China. That is how she has gained air superiority over us after she attacked us during 1965. If that is so, may I know whether our Government are trying to evaluate the air strength of Pakistan either through official intelligence sources or through our diplomatic channels?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as diplomatic channels are concerned, we are constantly informed by our Missions if any transaction takes place in which any arms are purchased or transferred to Pakistan. With regard to the other question it is for my colleague to answer.

Shri Hem Barua: The Defence Minister is here, Sir. He should try to tell us about that.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think it can be done during question hour.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

National Cadet Corps

*275. **Shri M. R. Krishna:**
Shri S. S. Kothari:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to reduce the strength of the National Cadet Corps to half of its present number;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the objectives planned have been fully achieved through the N.C.C.; and

(d) whether to prepare and keep the physically fit men to get into the Defence Services at the time of emergency, his Ministry is planning to intensify physical fitness programmes in the Educational Institutions?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). In response to a widespread public demand after the Chinese aggression in 1962, the NCC was made compulsory in 1963 for college boys, keeping in view not only the aspects of development of character, comradeship, the ideal of service and capacity for leadership but also to stimulate interest in the defence of the country and to build up a reserve of potential manpower to enable the Armed Forces to expand rapidly in a national emergency. Following a resolution by the Inter-University Board, all Universities issued ordinances making N.C.C. compulsory for college boys. Since then the

matter has been reviewed in the light of—

- (i) the growing strength of the senior division NCC for college boys, unrelated to the defence requirements consequent upon the increase in the enrolment in colleges from year to year;
- (ii) the shortages that continue to exist in the matter of training staff and equipment for effective training being imparted;
- (iii) the lack of aptitude and reluctance on the part of individual students to participate in the NCC on a compulsory basis;
- (iv) the growing feeling amongst universities and educationists in general of late that the NCC should be made voluntary; and
- (v) the recommendations of the Education Commission and Kothari Committee on the formation of National Service Corps.

A proposal is now under consideration to make the N.C.C. voluntary. The proposal if accepted would lead to a sizable reduction in the strength of the N.C.C.

(c) Within the limitations indicated in answer to parts (a) and (b) the N.C.C. has achieved its objectives adequately.

(d) Apart from the N.C.C., the syllabus of which provides for training for physical fitness and which has as one of its aims the building up of a reserve of potential manpower for the Armed Forces, and the Military and Sainik Schools, with which also the Ministry is connected, the Defence Ministry has no other plans for intensifying physical fitness programmes in educational institutions.

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Mig Factories

- *276. Shri Sharda Nand:
 Shri J. B. Singh:
 Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
 Shri Ranjit Singh:
 Shri K. Halidar:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri D. N. Deb:
 Shri F. K. Deo:
 Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
 Shri D. N. Patodia:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri B. Barua:
 Shri C. C. Desai:
 Shri Baburao Patel:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress so far made in setting up of Mig factories in India;
- (b) the total capacity of the factories; and
- (c) the total expenditure incurred so far on them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. E. Bhagat):
 (a) Construction of technical and production buildings has made considerable progress in the MIG Factories. Procurement of Plant, Machinery, equipment, translation of documents, recruitment and training of personnel are progressing satisfactorily to match a coordinated programme of manufacture.

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

(c) The total capital expenditure incurred on the MIG factories is approximately Rs. 24.00 crores as by the end of March, 1967.

National Defence Fund

- *277. Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
 Shri Brij Shankar Lal:
 Shri Sharda Nand:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that some rare coins which were donated by Indians for the National Defence Fund were sent to U.K. and U.S.A. and sold there at low prices;

(b) if so, whether the coins could not have fetched a better price in India;

(c) whether any enquiries have been made into this matter; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (d). Some coins which were adjudged as rare by numismatists were sent to U.S.A. and U.K. Out of these, 103 were sold in U.S.A. and 271 in U.K. for a total amount which exceeded the value of their gold content at the then prevailing international price. The sale was effected through our missions abroad, as decided by the Executive Committee of the National Defence Fund. The coins were sold for the highest offers which were received. Sale abroad brought foreign exchange; the question of fetching a better price in India as an alternative to selling abroad had not arisen. The question of holding an enquiry does not arise.

Bhabha Committee's Report on Electronics

*278. **Shri Virendrakumar Shah;**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;
Shri Heerji Bhai;
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the **Minister of Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the Bhabha Committee on Electronics;

(b) the steps taken to encourage research and development in the electronics field in the private sector; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to set up a Central Pool of Electronic Instrumentation and Equipment to facilitate research and development in the electronic industry in the private sector?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Government have set up a Committee known as the 'Electronics Committee' in September, 1966 for the administrative implementation of the report of the Bhabha Committee. This Committee is to take account of the most urgent needs for the rapid development of electronics, keep track of the research being done in design and development, identify the sectors where indigenous production could be built up and promote the speedy build up of such capacity.

(b) (i) The Electronics Committee has constituted a Technical Committee for assisting it in locating available facilities for development of electronics both in the public and private sectors and for giving advice regarding the development contracts which could be entrusted to these Units

(ii) The Electronics Committee is considering setting up of a suitable body for collection and dissemination of information relating to development and production of electronics components, equipment, etc. to help the industry and the institutions engaged on research and development work.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present. However, two zonal electronics evaluation test laboratories which will provide necessary facilities to the electronic industry in the private and public sectors for evaluation and testing of their products, are likely to be set up.

Indian Membership of World Bodies

*279. **Shri George Fernandes;**
Shri Madhu Limaye;
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri S. M. Bamarjee:
Shri S. M. Joshi:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of international and world bodies, associations, organisations and committees of which India is a member;

(b) the annual subscription paid by India to each of these organisations and the currency in which it is paid; and

(c) the rise in the amount to be paid as subscription consequent upon devaluation?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) A list of the various international bodies of which India is a member is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-514/67].

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Racial Discrimination in Britain

*280. Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri Umansh:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Shri B. K. Modak:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Dr. Ramen Sen:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. K. Das:
Shri K. P. Singh Das:
Shri Baburao Patel:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Nath Pal:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey conducted by Political and Economic Planning (PEP) in U.K. recently disclosed widespread racial discrimination in Britain against coloured migrants including Indians;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up this question with the British Government; and

(c) whether Government are considering the proposal to raise the question of human rights in the concerned UNO Committee?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Our High Commission has taken up individual cases with the British authorities.

(c) There seems no need to do so at present as the British authorities themselves are thinking of introducing legislation in regard to this matter.

एयरसेली कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों की संटनी

* 281. श्री हुसैन अहमद कदवान :
श्री राम सिंह अबरवाल :
श्री सु० सु० सापुडिया :
श्री गार्डिनियन बौद :
श्री मुहम्मद इयाल :
श्री देवकीनन्दन पाडोडिया :

क्या एला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने एयरसेली कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों की संटनी करने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन अधिकारियों को कौन सी अन्य नौकरियाँ दी जावेंगी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इन प्रतिकार्य प्रणय अधिकारियों को प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्य विभाग अथवा देश के सरकारी वर्कों में नौकरियों देने का विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी हाँ। ऐसे एमरजेंसी कमी प्रायः अफसरों को, जो या तो अधिकार्य हो गए हैं या जिन्होंने स्टाई कमोशन लेना स्वीकार नहीं किया है या जिन्हें स्टाई कमोशन देने के योग्य नहीं पाया गया है, 1967-70 के दौरान चार बँचों में निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार विमुक्त किया जायगा।

(ख) सरकार ने अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं और विभिन्न केन्द्रीय सेवाओं के प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणियों के पदों में उन स्टाई जगहों का कुछ प्रतिशत आरक्षित करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं, जो कि मंच लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा प्रतियोगी परीक्षा और या इन्टरव्यू के आधार पर भरे जाते हैं और जिनके लिए देश भर के सभी महत्वपूर्ण समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं। यह काम प्रत्येक अफसर का अपना है कि वह ऐसे विज्ञापनों का देखें और जिनके लिए वे योग्य हों, उनके लिए आवेदन पत्र भेजें।

बहुत सी राज्य सरकारों ने भी एमरजेंसी कमीशन अफसरों के लिए अपनी सर्विसों में रिक्त स्थानों का कुछ प्रतिशत आरक्षित करने के लिए आवेदन जागे किये हुए हैं। इन रिक्त स्थानों के लिए विज्ञापन प्रकाशित होने पर एमरजेंसी कमीशन अफसरों को स्वयं उपयुक्त प्राधिकारी का आवेदन पत्र भेजना होगा है।

जहाँ तक सरकारी मंस्थाओं और निजी फर्मों का प्रश्न है, एमरजेंसी कमीशन अफसर संबंधित प्राधिकारी को खाली जगहों के लिए सीधे आवेदन पत्र भेज सकते हैं और उसकी एक प्रति पुनः स्थापन मंत्रालय को भेजनी होगी है जो अपनी ओर से यह देखेगा कि जहाँ तक समय एमरजेंसी कमीशन अफसरों को प्राथमिकता दी जाये, रक्षा मंत्रालय ने गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में बहुत से उद्योगपतियों को लिखा है कि वे अपने यहाँ यथासंभव अधिक के अधिक एमरजेंसी कमीशन अफसरों को बनाने का प्रयत्न करें।

(ग) जी हाँ,

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भारत तथा आस्ट्रेलिया के प्रतिनिधियों की वार्ता

- * 282. श्री जंगलराज राव चौबी :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कज्जवाल :
 श्री राज सिंह अवरवाल :
 श्री मधु सिन्घे :
 श्री स० गो० बनर्जी :
 डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
 श्री जार्ज करनेगडीस :
 श्री ह० प० चटर्जी :
 श्री बलामेव जुंटे :
 श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री विभूति निख :
 श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
 श्री य० श० प्रसाद :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में नई दिल्ली में भारत तथा आस्ट्रेलिया के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच तीन दिन तक वार्ता हुई थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन विषयों का, जिन पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ था यदि कोई करार हुआ है तो, उसका भी ज्वोरा क्या है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सु० क० बालसा) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) बातचीत के दौरान आम तौर पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति और विशेष तौर पर दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया की समस्याओं पर चर्चा हुई थी। वे विषय थे : भारत-पाकिस्तान संबंध, विद्युतनाम, चीन, आर्थिक अनुत्पादन और हथियार-परिहार, क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक सहयोग, अनुसंधान एवं संयुक्त

मंडल के सामने समान हित के मतले, ग्राम तौर पर दोनों देशों के बीच सांस्कृतिक और वाणिज्य के क्षेत्रों में बढ़ते हुए सहयोग की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने पर बातचीत हुई।

यह बातचीत एक दूमे के विचार जानने के लिए हुई थी, कोई प्राथमिक करार नहीं हुआ है।

Separate Governor and High Court for Nagaland

*283. Shri Swell: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Nagaland have asked for a separate Governor and a separate High Court for Nagaland;

(b) whether the present arrangement of a common Governor and a common High Court with Assam has proved unworkable; and

(c) whether the Government of Nagaland have adduced reasons for their request?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

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

Indian Navy

*284. Shri K. Haldar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to develop and modernise the Indian Navy; and

(b) the progress so far made in this respect?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Steps to develop and modernise the Indian Navy are under constant review and implementation. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the details.

मैकमोहन रेखा पर विस्तारित क्षेत्र

*285. श्री हरदयाल देवगुप्त : क्या बहिष्क-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार चीन द्वारा 1962 के आक्रमण के बाद मैकमोहन रेखा के भारत को धार की सीमा में बनाये गये विस्तारित क्षेत्र को मानती है; और

(ख) क्या भारतीय सेना उत्तर पूर्व क्षेत्र में मैकमोहन रेखा की रक्षा कर रही है ?

बहिष्क-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सु. क. चागला) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी हाँ।

Radar System

*286. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri K. N. Pandey:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of U. S. A. is eager to complete the radar system provided in the military aid package to India after the Chinese attack; and

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

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of the U.S.A. have offered under their Military Credit Sales Programme certain communication equipment for use with the radars supplied by them. The offer is under consideration.

तंजानिया से भारतीय लोगों का निष्कासन

*287. श्री बलराम सिंह कुलचाह : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संबंधित विदेशी सरकारें भारत-मूलक लोगों को अपने देशों से बाहर निकालने का निर्णय लेने से पहले भारत सरकार तथा भारतीय दूतावासों से परामर्श लेती हैं; और

(ख) क्या तंजानिया सरकार ने 50 भारतीय लोगों के निष्कासन के प्रश्न पर भारत से परामर्श किया था ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेशचन्द्र सिंह) : (क) संघ प्रमुखतात्मक सरकारों के लिए यह जरूरी नहीं है कि वे विदेशियों का विपत्तन करने तथा उन्हें निकालने के विषय में अन्य देशों से सलाह-मशविरा करें। इन सरकारों का यह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय रूप से मान्य अधिकार है कि वे ऐसा आदेश दे सकती हैं। लेकिन भारत सरकार ने इन सरकारों को यह स्पष्ट रूप से बता दिया था कि ऐसे लोगों को भारत भेजने के तमाम मामलों में, जो भारतीय नागरिक नहीं हैं, भारत भेजने से पहले भारत सरकार की पूर्व अनुमति लेनी होगी और उन लोगों को इस बात की रजामंदी देनी होगी कि वे भारत भेज दिए जायें।

(ख) जी नहीं। लेकिन हमारी सलाह पर दार-ए-स्तलाय में हमारे हाई कमिश्नर ने तंजानिया की सरकार से जोर दे कर कहा कि वह प्रत्येक मामले में सावधानी पूर्वक विचार किटु वगैर और बैठ कार्यों के बिना उन भारत मूलक लोगों को देश-निकासी का आदेश न दे जो बहुत बरतों से हैं रहे हों और काय किया है।

हमने भी इस विषय में अपने विचार दिल्ली-स्थित तंजानिया के हाई कमिश्नर को बता दिए हैं।

हमारे हाई कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि तंजानिया की सरकार ने इस स्थिति की सराहना की है और इस तरह के संकेत हैं कि आगे से निकासी के आदेश जारी करना रुक गया है। पहले जारी किए गए निकासी आदेशों की समीक्षा की जा रही है और समुचित मामलों में आदेश रद्द कर दिए जाने की संभावना है।

Pak. Letter to Security Council about Elections in Kashmir

*288. Shri Y. A. Framad:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has written a letter to the U.N. Security Council alleging that the recent elections in Kashmir were farcical; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The letter of the Permanent Representative of Pakistan makes false and unwarranted allegations which amount to gross interference in the internal affairs of India. The elections in India are no concern of the Government of Pakistan. A suitable reply will be sent to Pakistan Permanent Representative's letter in due course.

Construction of Barrage by East Pak Government on Bari Tosta River

*289. Shri B. K. Daschowdhury:
Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government of East Pakistan

have started constructing a big barrage on the bank of Buri Teesta within the border of East-Pakistan and India, very near to Dewangany within Haldibari P.S., district Coochbehar, West Bengal;

(b) whether it is a fact that if the barrage is finalised, it will completely submerge the Dewangany area; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to save the Indian people in that border area from this catastrophe?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). According to information available with the Government of India, Pakistan has included a scheme, in their Third Five Year Plan, for constructing a diversion barrage on the Buri Teesta, a small tributary of Teesta. It is located some 15 miles south of Indo-Pak border and cannot be termed a "big barrage".

The Government of India have no information in regard to this project being taken on hand. The possibility of its submerging any areas in India, on completion is under examination. Meanwhile, detailed information on the project has been called for from our Mission in East Pakistan and from the West Bengal Government.

Military Preparations by Pakistan

*291. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that along the border of Jharalingswar in Cooch Behar, Pakistan has built up a bund in the Chatnai area;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan is preparing bunkers and digging trenches along the Mekhliganj area in the Cooch Behar district of West Bengal;

(c) whether it is a fact that all the border posts in the border area opposite to Mekhliganj have been reinforced by the Pak army;

(d) whether it is a fact that Pak army is preparing bunkers and digging trenches along the Belonia border of Tripura also; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that Pak. army, reinforced recently, have fired upon the Indian people, several times, living in the border areas of Belonia?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) It is a fact that the East Pakistan authorities recently started constructing a bund from Kaliganj Chatnai to Ratansingh Chatnai opposite Jharsingheswar, P.S. Haldibari, District Cooch Behar. Strong protests were lodged with the East Pakistan authorities by our Border Security Force and the Government of West Bengal. As a result of these protests the Pakistan authorities have stopped construction of the bund.

(b) According to reliable reports all the old trenches and bunkers along the border opposite Mekhliganj in Cooch Behar have recently been cleaned and repaired by the EPR personnel.

(c) There is no information about the reinforcement of Pakistan border outposts in the border area opposite to Mekhliganj by Pakistan Army. However, we have received reports to the effect that EPR personnel in some of the Pakistan border outposts have been reinforced.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) During the last three months, there was firing only once, on 20th April, 1967, by the East Pakistan Rifles towards Belonia town. There was no casualty.

Official of Indian High Commission in U.K. involved in smuggling

*292. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Jyotirmoy Bose:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports in the *Hindustan Times* of the 22nd May, 1967 to the effect that 'a senior diplomat of the Indian High Commission' is alleged to be involved in a racket to smuggle hashish into London from Delhi; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Ministry of External Affairs is aware of the press report appearing in the *Hindustan Times* of 22nd May, 1967 and have made some enquiries in the matter. Our enquiries have so far revealed that no diplomat senior or junior or any other official of the Indian High Commission, London, is involved in a racket to smuggle hashish into London.

(b) Indian High Commission in London has already taken up the matter with the British Government for publishing such incorrect reports in their newspapers.

Indian Nationals detained in Burma

*293. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 218 on the 3rd April, 1967 and state:

(a) the further progress since made in securing the release and repatriation of Indian nationals detained for alleged economic offences by the Burmese Government after the 27th May, 1964; and

(b) the special efforts made in this direction?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The question of Indian nationals detained in Burma for alleged economic offences is being pursued by our Embassy with the Burmese authorities. Priority is being given to the examination of cases of those Indian nationals who have been in jail before 27th May, 1964 since they have been under detention for a longer period. Since the last answer given in the House on 3rd April, 1967, we have been informed of the release of two more Indian nationals belonging to the pre-27th May, 1964 category. Our Embassy is pursuing the remaining cases with the Burmese authorities.

Manufacture of War Equipment

*294. **Shri S. C. Jha:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is still not in a position to manufacture all the necessary war equipment, like tanks, war trucks, jeeps, automatic guns, fighting planes and fighting ships and has to be dependent on outside help; and

(b) if so, when India would be self-sufficient in these things?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Our aim is to have a self-sufficient production base. Defence Production is a continuously evolving process with an increasingly high degree of sophistication. We have achieved adequate self-sufficiency in small arms.

We have, however, still to depend on foreign sources for non-ferrous metals, special steels and alloys and sophisticated components in the field of electronics, aeronautics and instrumentation, and in these fields efforts are being made to achieve increasing self-sufficiency with the assistance of the developing industrial base in the country.

Anti-China Propaganda

*225. **Shri Atam Das:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have launched an anti-China propaganda to counteract Chinese anti-Indian propaganda in the forward areas;

(b) if so, its impact on the morale of our Jawans posted there and its effect on counteracting Chinese propaganda; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the time and tempo of such propaganda?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir; the Government of India have launched a campaign to counteract Chinese anti-Indian propaganda in the forward areas at Nathu La.

(b) The moral of our forces has always been high. The propaganda from our side has succeeded in exposing the hollowness and falsehood of Chinese propaganda and has also succeeded in imparting correct information to our jawans and the Chinese forces.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Anti-Radar Device Scheme

*296. **Shri Virendrakumar Shah:**
Shri Pilo Mody:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a former Physics Lecturer at Allahabad University invented an anti-radar device scheme which might have led to a major achievement in the field of national security;

(b) whether the scientists from his Ministry called on him to know more about his scheme;

(c) the reasons for rejecting the scheme by Government; and

(d) whether Government are aware that he has taken up a job elsewhere?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). A scientist who was formerly a Physics Lecturer in the Allahabad University was stated to have developed some anti-radar material and to have collected preliminary data in this regard. The matter was discussed with him by a senior Defence scientist and the former subsequently put up a Grant-in-aid scheme costing Rs. 27 lakhs. These proposals were considered in detail in the Defence Research and Development Organisation and discussions were held at which the initiator of the proposal was present. On an evaluation of the scheme, it was found that an investment of Rs. 27 lakhs was not commensurate with the results likely to be achieved. The scientist was invited to work in the Defence Electronics Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, where the necessary facilities are available for carrying out evaluation of material developed by him. He regretted his inability to do so and as a result the scheme was not proceeded with. Government are aware that the scientist has taken an appointment at another institution in Uttar Pradesh.

Pak. Attempt to Take Possession of Indian Territory

*297. **Shri B. K. Daschowdhury:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government of Pakistan are trying to take possession of a portion of Indian territory in South Berubari, sheet No. 28;

(b) whether Government are aware that farmers and poor villagers of South Berubari have been threatened

with dire consequences, unless they desert their houses; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to protect life and liberty of those villagers?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). We have received reports that EPR personnel of Barashashi Border Outpost in Pakistan are repeatedly indulging in aggressive and provocative activities and are holding out threats to the Indian nationals of the village Pathanpara in South Berubari, PS Kotwali, Distt. Jalpaiguri, to stop cultivation of their land.

(c) The Government of West Bengal have lodged a strong protest with the East Pakistan Government and have drawn their attention to the latter's assurance in January 1967 in response to an earlier protest that necessary steps have been taken to prevent the Pak. nationals from interfering with the cultivation of the plot of land in question by Indian nationals. The Government of West Bengal have also protested against the digging of trenches and setting up of advance camps by the EPR men within 150 yds. of the boundary which is a violation of the Border Ground Rules. The Deputy High Commission for India in Dacca have also been directed to lodge a strong protest with the Government of East Pakistan.

Pak. Foreign Minister's Complaint against India re. Tashkent Agreement

*296. Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Bedabrata Barua:
Shri P. Parthasarathy:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan Foreign Minister has recently complained to the Government of U.S.S.R. that India was going back on Tashkent Agreement;

(b) if so, the specific instances quoted in the complaint; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to refute the charges?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). According to reports appearing in newspapers, a Pakistani spokesman is reported to have said in Moscow on 11-5-1967 that the Pakistan Foreign Minister during his talks with the Soviet leaders complained that India was violating the terms of the Tashkent Declaration. No specific instances of our alleged violation of the Declaration were reported to have been quoted by the Pakistan Foreign Minister. We have reasons to believe that the Soviet leaders who attach great importance to the Tashkent Declaration have, in their discussions with the Pakistan Foreign Minister, stressed the need for a sincere effort to implement this historic document, which was freely and voluntarily signed by the Heads of the two Governments.

We have informed the Soviet Government on a number of occasions of our difficulties in developing friendly relations with Pakistan in accordance with the Tashkent Declaration. The Soviet Government understands our position and is appreciative of our desire to persist in our efforts.

✓ **Pak. Propaganda About Manufacture of Atom Bomb by India**

*299. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mention has been made in the Pakistan National Assembly that India was going to experiment with the Atom Bomb;

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

(c) the steps taken to counteract such baseless propaganda?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These allegations are, of course, entirely without foundation. The

repetition of such allegations give rise to the suspicion that Pakistan is preparing an excuse for acquisition of nuclear weapons.

(c) Government have made their position clear to other countries which, we have reason to believe, are convinced of India's bonafides in the matter. They have also taken effective counter measures to neutralise Pakistan's future propaganda.

Bhutan's Entry in U.N.O.

*390. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Bhutan have suggested that Bhutan be allowed to apply to the United Nations for membership and that India should sponsor their application;

(b) whether there is a formal request to this effect or only informal request; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). A similar question was answered in the House on 25th July, 1966, in reply to Starred Question No. 7. No further developments in this regard have taken place and no formal or informal request has been received since. The Government of India would be happy to sponsor Bhutan for membership of the United Nations and other international bodies when Bhutan expresses her readiness to assume the responsibilities and obligations of such membership.

बिहार में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को फिर से रोजगार देना

1421. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या एका संघी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय बिहार में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) सरकार ने उन्हें रोजगार देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) उनमें से कितनों को अभी तक रोजगार नहीं मिला है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) बिहार राज्य के सैनिक, नाविक तथा वैमानिक बोर्ड के पास उपलब्ध फ़ाइलों के अनुसार बिहार में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की इस समय लगभग संख्या 1,25,000 होगी ।

(ख) भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के पुनः व्यवस्थापन के लिए निम्नलिखित सूविधाएँ और रियायत दी जा रही हैं :

सीमा रोजगार प्राप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में

(1) सेना से विमुक्त होने से 6 महीने पहले अपनी इच्छानुसार किसी एक रोजगार दफ्तर में अपना नाम दर्ज कराने की अनुमति देना ।

(2) रोजगार दफ्तरों में सिविल नोकरी के लिए तृतीय प्राथमिकता देना ।

(3) धायु के सम्बन्ध में इतनी छूट देना, जितना कि शसस्त्र सेनाओं में उनकी सविम हो चुकी होती है और उसके साथ, जहाँ आवश्यक होता है, 3 वर्ष की धीर रियायत देना ।

(4) चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों की नियुक्ति के लिए न्यूनतम शैक्षिक योग्यताओं में रियायत ।

(5) रक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों में नियुक्तियों के लिए तथा उन सुरक्षा पदों में नियुक्तियों के लिए प्राथमिकता देना जिनके लिए उनके पास विशेष अनुभव होता है ।

(6) तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के स्थायी पदों में क्रमशः 10 प्रतिशत धीर 20 प्रतिशत तक रिक्त स्थानों को जुलाई, 1966 से, सर्वप्रथम 2 वर्ष के लिए धारित रखना ।

रोजगार प्राप्त करने के अधिक अवसर बनाने के लिए प्रशिक्षण देने के सम्बन्ध में !

(7) औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में जहाँ 5 प्रतिशत जगह छात्रवृत्ति सहित आरक्षित रहती हैं, व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण ।

(8) अध्यापकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए प्राथमिकता ।

(9) ट्रैक्टर और कृषि फार्म मशीनरी प्रशिक्षण (पहला बैच जुलाई, 1967 के प्रशिक्षण के लिए जाएगा)

(10) प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 3000 सेना कार्मिकों के लिए सेना से विमुक्त होने से पूर्व उनके रेजिमेंटल सेंट्रों के नजदीक स्थित विभिन्न औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में कुछ चुने हुए कार्य व्यापारों में प्रशिक्षण (यह योजना शीघ्र ही कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली है) ।

बिहार सरकार सहित सभी राज्य सरकारों से यह कहा गया है कि उपर्युक्त (3), (4) और (6) में उल्लिखित रियायतें, तदनुसूची राज्य सेवाओं और पदों में सीधी नियुक्ति के लिए, दी जाए ।

बिहार राज्य के रोजगार दफ्तरों के आंकड़ों के अनुसार जिन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए 1966 के दौरान रोजगार देने की

व्यवस्था की गई उनकी संख्या 483 थी और जो उस वर्ष के अन्त तक रोजगार की प्रतीक्षा में थे उनकी संख्या चालू रजिस्टर में 2303 थी ।

Publications brought out by I & B Ministry

1422. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of weekly, fortnightly and monthly publications brought out by his Ministry and the price per copy thereof;

(b) the total number of their sales annually;

(c) the total annual expenditure on all these publications including the pay and allowances of employees and officers engaged for bringing out these publications ;

(d) the total sale receipts of these publications; and

(e) the amount of annual loss incurred by Government?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-515/67].

(b) to (e). The information is given below:—

(for 1965-66)

	Total No. of copies sold	Total Expenditure	Total Receipts	Loss
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) Journals brought* out by Publications Div.	8,32,835	12,01,535	Sales: 3,33,961 Adver- tisement : 64,471	8,03,103
(II) Programme journals brought out by All India Radio	31,20,024	18,07,356	Total : 3,98,432 Sales: 11,06,530 Advts., etc. : 3,70,085	3,30,741
			Total : 14,76,615	

*The journals brought out by the Publications Division are primarily meant for publicity purposes. Except for 'Ajkal' and 'Bal Bharati', all the

other journals are brought out by the Division on behalf of other Ministries/ authorities and are intended for publicising the Plan in its various aspects, the Community Development and Co-operative movement and Panchayati Raj or for explaining India's point of view to oversea's countries. The policy, content, distribution targets etc. of these journals are decided by the sponsoring authorities. 6,16,148 copies of the journals were distributed free for publicity purposes.

Indians Migrated to Foreign Countries

1423. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians who gave up their citizenship and migrated to foreign countries since the 15th August, 1947;

(b) the names of the countries to which they migrated and their number;

(c) how many of these Indian migrants were doctors, scientists and otherwise specialized persons and how many were artisans and labourers;

(d) the names of the countries which invite and encourage the migration of Indian doctors, scientists and specialized professionals;

(e) whether the policy of Government is to encourage such migrations in view of the population explosion in the country;

(f) whether these migrants are allowed to take all their assets from India;

(g) if not, in what proportion and the manner of taking their assets;

(h) whether Government propose to take steps to stop or discourage the migration of doctors, scientists and other specialized professionals to foreign countries; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (i). The facts are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when received. Government's policy is not to discourage deserving people going abroad for higher education or specialisation when such facilities are not available in India. At the same time Government do not wish to encourage brain drain from the country of people whose services are required in India.

Officials of External Affairs Ministry having Foreign Wives

1425. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials in his Ministry having foreign wives;

(b) the nationalities of these foreign wives;

(c) the number of officials who have also Indian wives in India;

(d) whether the anti-bigamy law has been applied to these Hindu officials who have wives in India as well as foreign wives;

(e) the number of officials who divorced their Indian wives legally before marrying foreign ones;

(f) whether prior permission of Government was obtained before effecting marriages with foreign women; and

(g) if so, the grounds on which the permission was granted?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) 17.

Excludes 8 officials whose wives have since acquired Indian nationality. (Information regarding the present national status of all these 17 wives is being collected).

(b) British	(4)
French	(1)
Spanish	(1)
German	(3)
Indonesian	(1)
Malaysian	(1)
Japanese	(1)
Polish	(1)
Czech	(1)
Italian	(1)
Dutch	(1)
Thai	(1)

(c) to (e). The information is being collected.

(f) In 2 cases the marriage took place before the officers joined this Ministry. In 12 cases permission was given. In one case, the marriage took place in April, 1967, and it has been decided to accept the officer's resignation. In 2 cases, the officials concerned were local recruits abroad before joining IFS(B).

(g) Permission was granted on the merits of each case, taking security and other aspects into consideration.

Draughtsmen and Tracers in A.I.R.

1426. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 639 on the 7th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts of Draughtsmen and Tracers are still lying vacant; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The posts of Draughtsmen and Tracers are lying vacant due to delay in the finalisation of the Fourth Plan Schemes. Now that various projects under the Fourth Plan have been taken on hand, steps are being taken to fill these posts.

Draughtsmen in All India Radio

1427. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Draughtsmen Grade I and Grade II sanctioned during the last three years; and

(b) the number out of them which have been filled up so far?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Two posts each of Draughtsman Grade I and Draughtsman Grade II were sanctioned in All India Radio during the last three years.

(b) Out of these, one post of Draughtsman Grade I has been filled up so far. Action is being taken to fill other posts as well.

Indians Refused Entry in U.K.

1428. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons holding valid papers and passports who were not admitted in U.K. in 1966-67; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-516/67].

A.I.R. Station at Imphal

1429. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge powerful transmitter is proposed to be installed in the All-India Radio Station at Imphal; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). It is proposed to install a high power medium wave transmitter

at Imphal within the Fourth Plan period. The transmitter is likely to be commissioned in 1970.

Air Station at Imphal

1430. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in the All India Radio Station at Imphal;

(b) the number out of them who are local people and how many of them are from outside Manipur; and

(c) whether the non-local employees are provided with the same facilities that are available to Government employees working in Manipur on deputation?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) 81.

(b) 66 are local people and 25 are from outside Manipur.

(c) No, Sir.

Naga Army

1431. Shri Ranjit Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Beni Shanker Shrama:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the strength and organisation of the so-called Naga Army;

(b) the intention of this 'Army' in a heavy build-up in Merapani, Bandarchalia, Namtola, Namsai etc. in April, 1967; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) In the first place, the Government of India do not recognise any such officials status for the group. Information available with the Government about the Underground armed personnel is

obtained from confidential and other sources. It will, therefore, not be in the public interest to disclose such information.

(b) and (c). According to the information available with the Government gangs of armed Underground were noticed in the vicinity of Nagaland-Assam boundary. The Government is not aware of the Underground intentions although it would be obvious that they are not peaceful. Suitable precautionary measures have been taken to meet the situation in case the hostile gangs indulge in unlawful activity.

Plans for Development of "Little Tibet" near Palam Pur

1432. Shri K. P. Singh Deo: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the plans of Dalai Lama to develop a 'Little Tibet' near Palam Pur; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) According to our information the Dalai Lama has no such plans.

(b) Does not arise.

Atomic Power Station in Madhya Pradesh

1434. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government had some time ago written for exploring the possibility of locating an atomic power station in the State;

(b) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh had prepared any scheme for such a project;

(c) whether any move has been made in that regard; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Atomic Energy has no knowledge whether any such scheme has been prepared by the State Government.

(c) and (d). In reply to an enquiry from the Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding the economics of setting up a nuclear power station in the Morena region of Madhya Pradesh, that Government was advised that as the demand for power in that region was limited and the distance from load centres considerable, it would not be economical to set up a nuclear power station.

Sale of Rice by Formosa to India

1435. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Shri D. N. Deb:

Shri F. K. Deo:

Shri D. N. Patodia:

Shri S. K. Tapariah:

Shri Gadlingana Gowd:

Shri Mohamed Imam:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Formosa have made a tentative offer to sell 2,00,000 metric tons of rice to India to meet the food shortage; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

बिरोही नगरों से बरामद हुई खनिज

1436. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कन्नूबाव :

क्या वैज्ञानिक-कार्य यंत्री बहू बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सच है कि जासाम में खेरिनिया यंत्री पर नाभा बिरोहियों द्वारा

किये गये खोजगम में बरामद हुई खनिज सामग्री पर "पाकिस्तान में निर्यात" विज्ञापन प्रकृत है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान की सरकार के साथ कोई पत्र-व्यवहार किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में पाकिस्तानी सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वैज्ञानिक-कार्य यंत्री (श्री नु० क० जागन्ना) : (क) सरकार को इस तरह की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उत्पन्न ।

Ilmenite Processing near Quilon

1437. Shri George Fernandes:

Shri J. H. Patel:

Shri A. Sreedharan:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the name of Indian and American firms processing ilmenite from the beach sand near Quilon in Kerala;

(b) the terms of collaboration agreement with the American firm; and

(c) when the project is likely to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) Presently, Messrs F.X.P. Minerals—a Kerala Government undertaking—is engaged in the processing of ilmenite from the beach sands of Kerala. No American firm is processing ilmenite there.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Uniform Entertainment Tax

1439. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

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

(a) whether the All-India Film Trade Convention has asked for a uniform entertainment tax of 20 per cent throughout the country; and

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

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter concerns the State Governments. A uniform entertainment tax of 20 per cent throughout the country was also recommended by the Film Enquiry Committee 1951. The Central Government have been in correspondence with the State Governments on the subject but in view of the resultant loss in revenues, the State Governments are generally reluctant to accept the proposal. The matter is being pursued.

Nuclear Energy

1440. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is self-sufficient in the basic materials required for production of nuclear energy;

(b) if not, the measures being taken to attain self-sufficiency; and

(c) what time it will take to achieve that?

The Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) to (c). India is self-sufficient in basic nuclear raw materials like uranium and thorium required for implementing its nuclear power programme. Self-sufficiency in regard to certain sophisticated materials like heavy water and zirconium, also required for implementing the programme, will be achieved as soon as the plants for their manufacture, which are being set up are commissioned.

Complete self-sufficiency in materials will however be attained only when the necessary industrial base for the manufacture of conventional raw materials e.g. stainless and special alloy steel required for the fabrication of components of nuclear power plants is also developed in the country.

Chief of Naga Underground Forces

1441. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gen. Zuheto has recently been appointed as Chief of the Naga underground forces;

(b) whether Gen. Zuheto is known to have led groups of Nagas to Pakistan in 1962-63 for obtaining arms and military training; and

(c) whether Government consider his new appointment to have any unusual significance?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government of India do not recognise the existence of any such unauthorised rank.

(b) Information available with the Government about the Underground armed personnel is obtained from confidential and other sources. It will therefore not be in the public interest to disclose such information.

(c) Changes in the Illegal Underground hierarchy do not affect the policy which the Government of India have been pursuing towards a peaceful and amicable settlement of the problem.

**Dearness Allowance to
Ex-Servicemen**

1442. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any rise in the Dearness Allowance for Ex-Servicemen; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) No dearness allowance is admissible to ex-servicemen. Such of them as are in receipt of small pensions are getting temporary and/or ad hoc increases in pension, at the same rates as are applicable to Central Government civil pensioners. No proposal for raising these rates in the case of ex-Servicemen alone is under consideration.

(b) does not arise.

**Exchange of Mail between India and
China**

1443. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese authorities have unilaterally changed the location of the point on the Tibetan side of the Nathu La at which mail had been exchanged between Indian runners and Chinese postal officials twice a week since 1960;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chinese hold that by moving the place of exchange of mail bags from Chumbithang to Nathu La, the journey of the Indian runner has been shortened.

(c) The arbitrary nature of the action of the Chinese Government has been brought to their notice.

"डा० जिवाजी" पर फिल्म

1444. श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी :
श्री बलराज मशोक :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय ने पहले "डा० जिवाजी" नामक फिल्म के 35 भागों पर आपत्ति की थी परन्तु बाद में यह केवल पांच भाग निकाले जाने पर महमन हो गया था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान निर्माता निर्देशक श्री ईविड लीन के वक्तव्य की धार दीनाया गया है कि सेक्टर की आपत्तियों का स्वतंत्र "नैतिक कम और राजनीतिक" प्रतिक्रिया था ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की इन बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के०के० शाह) : (क) वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय ने जो आपत्तियाँ की थीं, उनकी कुल संख्या 35 थी, परन्तु बाद में यह 10 भाग निकाले जाने पर महमन हो गया था, जिन पर श्री ईविड लीन द्वारा दिये गए स्पष्टीकरण को ध्यान में रखते हुए पुनर्विचार किया गया था ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) वास्तव में, श्री ईविड लीन, परिवर्तन के साथ या बिना परिवर्तन किए कुछ भाग निकाले जाने में महमन हो गए थे । इस विषय पर कोई बाद-विवाद उठाना हम वांछनीय नहीं समझते ।

National K.M. / Association of India

1445. श्री. Jarnal Singh:
Sardarni Nirlep Kaur:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that the civilian national association

competitions are an annual feature and also in view of the fact that Government have not been able to allot land to the National Rifle Association of India for the construction of their own ranges and consequently the National Rifle Association of India have to depend on the use of Army ranges for conducting their competitions, Government would consider giving standing instructions to the Area Commander to provide facilities at Army ranges whenever the National Rifle Association of India makes an approach to him for conducting their competitions; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):
(a) and (b). Instructions already exist for allowing use of Army Classification Ranges by Rifle Clubs subject to certain conditions. As regards additional facilities involving the loaning of tents or personnel, special permission is given on request. Government expect that over a period of time, the National Rifle Association will aim at becoming self-sufficient in respect, at least, of these additional facilities.

बल्लते-फिरते रडार

1446. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के पाम कोई 'बलना-फिरना रडार' नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राउब मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

प्राकाशवाणी के कलाकार

1447. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :
श्री राज स्वल्प विद्यार्थी :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

श्री सच्चु लाम्बे :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा :
श्री श्रींकार सिंह :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्राकाशवाणी में कलाकारों की नियुक्ति नैमित्तिक आधार पर की जाती है, न कि स्थायी तौर पर ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को उन कलाकारों की श्रेणी में कोई प्रोत्साहन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० झाहू) : (क) और (ख) . विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रमाण कार्यक्रमों के लिए प्राकाशवाणी की गुपी कलाकारों और कार्यक्रम देने वालों की जरूरत होती है। जब किसी व्यक्ति की किसी विशिष्ट प्रमाण, जैसे संगीत प्रस्तुति या धारा आदि, के लिए आवश्यकता होती है, तो उसके लिए उसमें ठेका कर लिया जाता है। इस ठेके में, जिस कार्यक्रम के लिए उसकी सेवाओं की जरूरत होती है, उसका उल्लेख होता है और इन सेवाओं के लिए दी जाने वाली फीस के बारे में भी अनुबंध होता है। इस प्रकार के मामलों में, किसी व्यक्ति को दैनिक आधार पर या मासिक आधार पर रजिस्टर करने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। जब किसी कलाकार विशेष की सेवाओं की बार-बार या लगातार जरूरत होती है, तो उसे स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट के रूप में रख लिया जाता है। ये नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारी नहीं होते और ठेके पर काम करते हैं, जिसकी आम अवधि सामान्यः 5 साल की होती है। जब थोड़ी अवधि के लिए ही आवश्यकता

शक्यता होती है, तो नियुक्ति भी आवश्यकता के अनुसार विनिश्चित अवधि के लिए होती है। कभी कभी, अल्पकालीन आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए या व्यक्तियों को परखने के लिए, उन्हें मामानुष्यम आधार पर भी रखा जाता है। जब आवश्यकता एक महीने में भी कम अवधि के लिए हो तो व्यक्तियों को उतनी ही अवधि के लिए रखा जाता है जितने के लिए उनकी सेवाओं की जरूरत हो और उन्हें, उसी धरणी के स्ट्राफ घाटिस्टों को जो कुल फौज और भले देय है, उसी के अनुरोध में फौज दा जाती है। स्ट्राफ घाटिस्ट या नैमिनिक ठेके पर रख जाने वाले घाटिस्ट नियमित मरकागी कर्मचारी नहीं होते, घन: उन्हें स्थायी आधार पर नियुक्त करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्राथमिकता के स्ट्राफ घाटिस्टों की परामर्शमन ने ज्ञान ही में अभाववेदन दिया या कि यदि कोई घाटिस्ट नैमिनिक आधार पर काम करने के बाद नियमित ठेके पर काम करने लगे, तो उनकी सेवाएं शुरू में ही नियमित ठेके पर ममती जानी चाहिये।

(घ) यह मामला विचारग्राह्य है।

Ministry for Sports and Cultural Affairs

1448 Shri George Fernandes:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Joshi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been representations from several sports' bodies in the country for the creation of a Ministry for Sports and Cultural Affairs; and

(b) whether she contemplates creation of such a Ministry?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New Discoveries in Nuclear Field

1449. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have gone into the implications of the new discoveries in the Atomic field regarding conversion of thorium into uranium-233 by neutron bombardment and the fabrication of plutonium, as reactor fuel; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to seek Technical Co-operation from the Soviet Union on "Fast Reactors"?

The Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Soviet Union has done advanced research in the field of fast reactors and under our existing collaboration agreement covering atomic energy, we hope to benefit from work done in the Soviet Union, as in other countries, with which we have similar agreements.

Chinese Protest Re. Erection of Pillars on China-Sikkim Border

1450. Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Hukam Chand Karhwal:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese Government have sent a protest note stating that the Indian troops have erected stone pillars on the China-Sikkim border on the Chinese side;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) They have alleged that Indian troops recently constructed seven stone piles on the Chinese side of KAILU LA on the Tibet-Sikkim

border and also demolished 'MANI' PILE regarded as the customary boundary mark at Kailu La.

(c) These allegations have been carefully investigated and found to be false. A reply rejecting the protest will be sent shortly.

एमजॉसी कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारी

1451. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राम सिंह आवरवाल :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार एमजॉसी कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों को स्थायी कमीशन देने का है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसे अधिकारी जिन्होंने अच्छे शक प्राप्त किये थे तथा त्रिनका नाम चयन के समय योग्यता सूची में आ गया था शक स्थायी कमीशन दिये जाने के अयोग्य पाये गये है ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या क्या है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे अधिकारियों को पदोन्नत करने का है जिन्होंने संघर्ष के दौरान अधिक बीरता दिखाई है तथा जो बरिष्ठ भी है ; और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा- संचालक से राज्य मंत्री (श्री डॉ० राजू जगत) : (क) प्रापात्कालीन कमीशन अफसरों को, जो कि अन्यथा योग्य है और सविम सनेक्शन बॉर्डों द्वारा पास किए गए हैं, उन्हें स्थायी कमीजंड देने का प्रस्ताव है । प्रापात्कालीन कमीजण अफसरों की कुल संख्या के एक तिहाई अफसरों को स्थाई कमीजण दिया जाएगा और बाकियों को विमुक्त किया जाएगा । यह सब 1967-70 के दौरान

एक निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार किया जाना है । भार्मी मेडिकल कोर और रिमाउंट वेटेगिनरी कोर के प्रापात्कालीन कमीजंड अफसरों को विमुक्त नहीं किया जाएगा ।

(ख) यह सम्भव है क्योंकि प्रापात्कालीन कमीजण के लिए जो चुनाव किया गया था उसका स्तर निम्नतर था जबकि स्थाई कमीजण के लिए सविम सनेक्शन बॉर्डों द्वारा किए जाने वाले चुनाव का स्तर उच्चतर होता है ।

(ग) इस प्रकार के आंकड़े न रखे जाने के कारण यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(घ) बीरता के लिए विभिन्न तरीकों से पुरस्कार दिया जाता है—नामनः— संस्करण प्रशस्ति पत्र, आदि द्वारा । जिन अफसर को बीरता के लिए अर्जेंट किया होता है उसे चयनित ग्रेडों में पदोन्नति के समय उसकी अन्य योग्यताओं के साथ साथ उसके अलंकृत होने के तथ्य को ध्यान में रखा जाता है । बीरता पुरस्कार प्राप्त प्रापात्कालीन कमीजंड अफसरों को स्थाई कमीजण देने में इस बात का पूरा ध्यान रखा जाता है ।

(ङ) इस प्रकार के आंकड़े न रखे जाने के कारण सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

सैनिक स्कूल

1452. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राम सिंह आवरवाल :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कितने सैनिक स्कूल हैं तथा वे कहां कहां पर हैं ;

(ख) उन में कितने छात्र शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) उन पर प्रति वर्ष कितना व्यय होता है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राष्ट्र संची (बी नं० रा० अगत) : (क) देश में 15 सैनिक स्कूल हैं, जो मन्सरा (महाराष्ट्र), कूजपुरा (हरयाणा), बालाचंडी (गुजरात), कपूरथला (पंजाब), बिलीगढ़ (राजस्थान), कोमकुण्डा (छात्र प्रदेश), करलाकुम (केराला), पुळुनिका, (पश्चिमी बंगाल), भुवनेश्वर (उड़ीसा), अमरावती नगर (मद्रास), रीवा (मध्य प्रदेश), तिलिया (बिहार), बोजापुर (मैसूर) गोलपाडा (आसाम) और चांडा खान (उत्तर प्रदेश) में स्थापित है।

(ग) 5887 (31 मार्च 1967 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

(ग) इन स्कूलों को चलाने वाले सैनिक स्कूल मीमांसी के बॉर्डर आफ गवर्नमें ने 15 सैनिक स्कूलों के लिए 1967 में 96.43 लाख रुपए का बजट मंजूर किया है।

संघन में भारतीय उच्चायुक्त की नियुक्ति

1453. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय :
 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
 श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
 श्री स० अ० प्रसाद :
 श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
 श्री सुलेन्द्र मीना :
 श्री हीरबी भाई :
 श्री ल० प्रधापी :
 श्री न० क० सांघी :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्र 27 मार्च 1967 के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न परमा 40 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने का हक रखे कि :

(क) क्या संघन में भारतीय उच्चायुक्त की नियुक्ति कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उच्चायुक्त का पद कितने समय तक खाली रहा ; और

(ग) उरगेकत नियुक्ति करने में देगे क्यों हुई है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य संची (बी सु० क० जगला) : (क) : जो नहीं।

(ख) : संघन में भारत के हाई कमिन्तर का पद 24-12-1966 से खाली है।

(ग) इस पद पर जिन महानुभाव को पहले चुना गया था, वह उसे स्वीकार करने को तैयारी में नहीं थे। अतः नए व्यक्ति का चुनाव करने पर सफ़िक रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है।

War Correspondents

1454. Shri Mohammad Ismail:
 Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
 Shri Umanath:
 Shri B. K. Modak:
 Shri Bhagaban Das:

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

(a) whether Government have prepared a scheme for the deployment of Press Representatives and Camera-men as War Correspondents;

(b) if so, the criterion for the selection of candidates; and

(c) the details of the training course proposed by Government?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Selections were made on the basis of nominations invited from the news agencies as well as newspapers of various languages in the light of their regional coverage, standing and circulation. The Press representatives will receive training in suitable and convenient batches.

(c) Disclosure of this information will not be in the public interest.

Sainik School in Himachal Pradesh

1455. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a Sainik school in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Permanent Welfare Offices for Ex-Servicemen in States

1456. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up permanent offices at State headquarters for the welfare of Ex-servicemen; and

(b) if so, their nature and functions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) State Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Boards have been set up for the welfare of the ex-servicemen.

(b) These are permanent bodies, whose functions are to administer and co-ordinate the work of the District Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Boards under them and generally to promote measures for the welfare of ex-servicemen and their families and the families of serving and deceased service personnel residing in the State.

Seminar on Indo-Pak. Problems

1457. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Seminar was organised by the Gandhi Study Group to discuss Indo-Pak. problems on the 1st May, 1967;

(b) if so, whether any External Affairs Ministry official participated in the deliberations;

(c) whether the Government helped in the conducting of this Seminar in any way; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. However, two officers of the Ministry of External Affairs attended the Seminar, as observers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Ban on 'Night' films

1460. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the so-called 'Night' films such as "Orient By Night", "Paris By Night", "America By Night" etc. which have been banned, and their names, up to 31st March, 1967;

(b) the dates on which these films were censored and allowed to be released when first imported, and the duration of the run of each of them in the country;

(c) the number of copies of each film allowed to be imported into India and the amount of duty paid thereon;

(d) what particular social benefit to the people of our country was gained by banning these films after allowing them to be run so long; and

(e) why the censors had not banned the 'Night' films when they were first imported into the country and put up before the censors?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) to (c). Eleven 'By Night' series films have been uncertified for public exhibition with effect from 24th April, 1967. Information regarding their

titles, dates of their certification by the Central Board of Film Censors, number of copies imported and the duty paid thereon is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-517/67]. Information regarding the exact duration of the run of each film is not available with Government.

(d) Review proceedings had to be undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 on receipt of a number of complaints from the public against the exhibition of these films which on examination were found to be justified.

(e) The Central Board of Film Censors was well within its competence to allow exhibition of these films with an 'A' Certificate after such deletions as were considered necessary in its judgement.

Sainik School, Bhubaneswar

1461. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the mismanagement of the Sainik School at Bhubaneswar in Orissa;

(b) whether it is a fact that the parents of the boys there have lodged several complaints against the management of the School;

(c) whether it is a fact that the State Government have no control over the school; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the management of the school?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Although Government have not received any complaints against the management of the school from parents of boys, they have seen some reports in Orissa newspapers making various complaints about the manner in which the school is being run. These have been looked into and generally found to be without basis.

(c) and (d). Under the scheme of the Sainik Schools run by the Sainik Schools Society, the State Government is represented both on the local Board of Administration and the Board of Governors and is thus able not only to express its views but also to influence the decisions relating to the management of the school.

Defence Officers sent abroad

1462. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhal:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Officers from the Defence Services sent abroad during the last two months; and

(b) the names of countries to which they were sent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Heads of Indian Missions Abroad

1463. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhal:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the posts of the Heads of Indian Missions abroad which have been filled during the last two months; and

(b) the posts which still remain vacant?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Given below is the list of countries where a new

Head of Mission has been posted in the last two months:

1. Rumanoa Bucharest
2. Denmark Copenhagen
3. Malaysia.... Kuala Lumpur
4. Thailand Bangkok
5. Iran Tehran

(b) Selections for the Heads of Mission posts in Turkey, Kuwait, Poland, Indonesia, Senegal, Syria, Mauritius and Nigeria have already been made and the Heads of Missions concerned will be taking over in each of these countries shortly; except Mauritius where the incumbent is already in place. In the case of U.K. and Australia the selection of a Head of Mission is under active consideration.

Soldiers wounded during Indo-Pak Conflict

1464. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the total number of soldiers wounded in the recent Indo-Pak conflict who were admitted in various occupational therapy centres for training and rehabilitation and for whom grants have been given by the Central Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. B. Bhagat): 12 wounded soldiers are at present undergoing treatment in various Training Centres viz. Industrial Training Institutes, Queen Mary's Technical School, Kirkee and Training Centre for Adult Blind, Dehradun.

The wounded soldiers still in Military Hospital numbering about 240, are already getting physiotherapy treatment in the Hospitals, wherever necessary. However, a separate Medical Rehabilitation Centre has been set up to provide physiotherapy and diversional therapy treatment to those soldiers who may need them on completion of their medical treatment.

The period spent by these persons in the Medical Rehabilitation Centre and Vocational Training Centre is treated as 'duty' in the case of other ranks and as 'sick leave' in the case of Officers; no other Government grant is given to them.

Defence Training Institutions

1465. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Defence Training Institutions proposed to be opened in the country during 1987-88; and
- (b) the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. B. Bhagat):
 (a) Nil.

- (b) Does not arise.

Heavy Water Plant

1466. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to establish any Heavy Water Manufacturing Plant in the country during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) and (b). It has been decided to set up a Heavy Water Plant with a capacity of 200 metric tonnes per annum. The question regarding the location of the Plant is under consideration of Government.

Film Institute of Poona

1467. **Shri Mohsin:**
Shri M. N. Naghnor:

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

(a) the yearly recurring and non-recurring expenditure of the Indian Film Institute, Poona;

(b) the total investment on the Institute;

(c) the number of students studying in the Institute with break-up for various courses;

(d) the number of staff working in the Institute; and

(e) the per capita expenditure?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Expenditure of the Film Institute of India, Poona for the year 1966-67 was as follows:—

Recurring	Rs. 11.92 lakhs
Non-recurring	Rs. 3.00 lakhs

(b) Total expenditure on the Film Institute of India, Poona since its inception in 1960 Rs. 77,50,720.

(c) 124 students were studying in the Institute during the academic year 1966-67. The break-up in various courses is given below:—

(i) Screenplay Writing	9
(ii) Direction	15
(iii) Motion Picture Photography	30
(iv) Sound Recording and Sound Engineering	26
(v) Film Editing	21
(vi) Film Acting	23
Total	123

(d) 175.

(e) Average annual expenditure per student during the last five years came to Rs. 9,579.

Tulihal Airport

1468. **Shri M. Meghachandra:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that land is being acquisitioned for the purpose of expanding the Tulihal Airfield in Manipur;

(b) if so, the number of families to be uprooted by this expansion and how much of the acquisitioned land is actually cultivated land; and

(c) whether people affected by this airfield expansion are being given alternative land as compensation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. E. Bhagat):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 75 families will be displaced by the acquisition of land. The area includes about 170 acres of cultivated land.

(c) No, Sir. The affected persons will be paid cash compensation only according to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act.

Violation of Indian Air space by Pak. Plane

1469. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri D. N. Deb:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a jet plane from Goga side of East Pakistan intruded into Indian territory through the Jhau-danga border outpost on the 7th May, 1967;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into the incident; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. E. Bhagat):

(a) On 7th May, 1967, at about 1810 hours a Pakistani light aircraft entered Indian air space at a point East of

Bangaon, in West Bengal area, and then turning in a northerly direction re-entered Pakistan territory. It penetrated about 8 nautical miles into Indian territory.

(b) A protest was lodged with the Government of Pakistan on 16-5-1967.

(c) Reply of the Government of Pakistan is awaited.

Resettlement Directorate

1470. Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri Mohamed Imam:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri Gadilingana Gowd:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the details of alternative employment arranged by the Resettlement Directorate of his Ministry for the Emergency Commissioned Officers who have been served with quit notices; and

(b) whether complaints have been received about the unsatisfactory working of the Resettlement Directorate?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. B. Bhagat):

(a) Resettlement Directorate functions only as a liaison office between the potential employers and the ex-ECOs. Its role is to persuade the potential employers to give preference to the ECOs in the matter of filling vacancies in their offices and it has no authority to issue posting orders against such vacancies.

Government have taken steps to reserve certain percentages of permanent vacancies in the All India Services and various Central Services [posts Class I and Class II which are filled on the basis of a competitive examination and/or interview by the Union Public Service Commission, advertisements for which are published in all important newspapers of the country. It is for the individual officers to be on the look-out for such

advertisements and apply for them, if they are eligible.

Most of the State Governments have also issued orders reserving certain percentages of vacancies in their services for the ECOs. For these vacancies also the ECOs themselves have to apply to the appropriate authority as and when advertisements appear.

As for public undertakings and private firms the ECOs could apply for such vacancies as they come across, direct to the authority concerned with a copy to the Director General Resettlement who would then use his good offices to see that preference is given to the ECOs while making recruitment. The Ministry of Defence has also written to a number of important industrialists in the private sector for absorption of as many ECOs as possible in their organisations.

For the facility of the ECOs Resettlement Directorate will be issuing periodical bulletin giving the particulars of all vacancies (both reserved and unreserved) reported to them for the information of the ECOs who are due for release or have been released. A statement of vacancies so far reported to Resettlement Directorate is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-518/67].

(b) No specific complaints about the unsatisfactory working of the Resettlement Directorate have been received by the Government.

अहमदाबाद के निवृत्त उपग्रह संचार केन्द्र

1472. श्री विजयनाथ वाघ्देव : क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अहमदाबाद के पास एक प्रयोगात्मक उपग्रह संचार केन्द्र स्थापित किया गया है और वह चालू हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब ; और

(ग) इस पर कितना व्यय हुआ

अनु संश्लि विभाग में राज्य-संज्ञा (बी एच० एल० गुणवत्ता-संज्ञा) : (क) तथा (ख) जी, अब तक नहीं। इस केन्द्र की स्थापना का काम जारी है तथा यह प्रगस्त, 1967 में काम करना शुरू कर देगा।

(ग) इस केन्द्र की स्थापना संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ विशेष निधि से प्राप्त वित्तीय तथा तकनीकी सहायता से की जा रही है। इस निधि से प्र.योजना के लिए छः लाख पच्चीस हजार डॉलर की सहायता मिल रही है। चौबीस पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक प्रायोजना के विविध कार्यों, प्रतिरिक्त उपकरणों आदि पर खर्च होने वाला सरकारी हिस्सा अनुमानतः सतानवे लाख पचास हजार रुपये होगा। गुजरात सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजना के लिए मुफ्त दी गई भूमि की अनुमानित कीमत 22 लाख रुपये आंकी गई है और यह उपरोक्त खर्च में शामिल नहीं है।

Manufacture of Marine Diesel Engines

1473. Shri Vinawa Nath Fandey: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved the project for the manufacture of Marine Diesel Engines in India;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure involved in the project?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 31st March, 1967.

(c) The estimated capital expenditure on the project is about Rs. 363 lakhs.

Anti-Indian Propaganda by China

1474. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Shri Moolha Lal: Shri Atam Das:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has stepped up anti-Indian propaganda and subversive activities in India; and

(b) if so, the steps which are being taken to counteract their activities?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government are fully aware of the Chinese threats and all necessary steps are being taken to protect our national security.

इसराईल के साथ सांस्कृतिक संबंधों का व्यापार करार

1475. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या संवैदिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत ने अब तक इसराईल के साथ कोई सांस्कृतिक संबंधों का व्यापार करार किया है ;

(ख) क्या इसराईल ने राजस्थान के मकसल की हरीबरी भूमि में परिवर्तन करने के लिये एक पाइप-लाइन सिंचाई योजना बनाने की योजना की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उक्त प्रस्ताव किन कारणों से स्वीकार नहीं किया ; और

(घ) इस समय इसराईल में भारतीय हितों की रक्षा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संवैदिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चम्पल) : (क) की नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). 1963 में इमराईल की सरकार ने निर्धारित तरीके के विपरीत राजस्थान सरकार को मिन्टो और कृषि के क्षेत्र में सहायता देने की सीधे ही पेशकश की। चूंकि निर्धारित तरीके का पालन नहीं किया गया था, इसलिए इस प्रस्ताव पर आगे कुछ नहीं किया गया।

(घ) हम समय भारत के कौमली हितों की देखभाल नैल-घबोव में ब्रिटेन का राजदूतावास कर रहा है।

टेलेविजन उपकरण में आत्म निर्भरता

1476. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत कब तक टेलेविजन प्रसारण तथा टेलेविजन मंत्रों के निर्माण के लिये आवश्यक मशीन उपकरणों के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर हो जाएगा ताकि उनके आयात पर विदेशी मुद्रा न खर्च करनी पड़े ; और

(ख) मधुबं देग को आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस उद्योग की स्थापना पर कितनी भारतीय मुद्रा तथा कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा के खर्च होने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) तथा (ख). टेलेविजन प्रसारण उपकरण

टेलेविजन प्रसारण उपकरण केवल दिल्ली में बनाया गया है जिसमें अभी तक विदेशी उपकरणों का इस्तेमाल होता है। सीवीजन प्रसारण उपकरण और स्टूडियो उपकरणों के देश में ही बनाने के प्रस्तावों को अभी अस्थायी रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

टेलेविजन रिसेविंग सेट

सेट्टल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंजीनियरिंग रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, पिलानी द्वारा तैयार किए गए देशी तकनीकी विधि का उपयोग करते हुए दो कंपनियों को प्रति वर्ष दस-दस हजार टेलेविजन रिसेविंग ब्राने के लिए लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं। इन दोनों कंपनियों का इस पर पूंजीगत व्यय 50 लाख रुपये के लगभग पड़ेगा जिसमें 70 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा होगी।

प्रारम्भ में प्रत्येक टेलेविजन रिसेविंग पर लगभग 235 रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। पांचवें वर्ष में, जब कि बाहर से मंगाये जाने वाले उपकरणों का धीरे धीरे देशी उत्पादन आरम्भ होने लगेगा, प्रति रिसेविंग पर 40 रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी।

परमाणु में बाहर से मंगाया जाने वाला एक महत्वपूर्ण उपकरण टेलेविजन पिक्चर ट्यूब है जिसे देश में ही बनाए जाने की सम्भावना है और इससे प्रत्येक टेलेविजन रिसेविंग में आयात किए जाने वाले उपकरणों की कोमत कम होने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान मिलेगा।

पनडुब्बियों का निर्माण

1477. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में पनडुब्बियों के निर्माण करने का एक योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या अपनी परमाणु नीति के मद्दे में सरकार ने यह निर्णय भी किया है कि रक्षा-कार्यों के लिए परमाणु पनडुब्बियों का भी निर्माण नहीं किया जायेगा ; और

(ब) क्या यह सच है कि परमाणु पनडुब्बियों की निर्माण लागत अन्य पनडुब्बियों की निर्माण लागत से अधिक होती है परन्तु उनकी संभारण लागत कम होती है तथा उनका कार्य बहुत उत्तम होता है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) ऐसा कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

(घ) हमारे पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार अन्य पनडुब्बियों की अपेक्षा परमाणु पनडुब्बियों की उत्पादन लागत और संभारण लागत अधिक होती है और परमाणु पनडुब्बियों का कार्य काफी उत्तम होता है ।

गण एण्ड जॉल फंक्टरी, काशीपुर
(कलकत्ता)

1478. श्री राम सिंह धायरवाल :
श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप :
श्री ब० का० भट्टाचार्य :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 10 मई, 1967 को कलकत्ता में काशीपुर म्बिन गन एंड जॉल फंक्टरी में हुई एक मुठभेड़ में 20 व्यक्ति घायल हो गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मुठभेड़ के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप जन-धन की कितनी हानि हुई ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) से (ग). यह सच है कि 10 मई, 1967 को एक मुठभेड़ हुई थी । घाईनेन्स कारखानों के महानिदेशालय के एक प्रवर सफर की अध्यक्षता में एक तथ्य निर्णायक बोर्ड का संयोजन किया गया । इस मुठभेड़ में किसी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई लेकिन सम्पत्ति को कुछ नुकसान पहुंचा और व्यक्तियों को चोटें घाई । तथ्य निर्णायक बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट उपलब्ध होने के बाद ही इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत विवरण उपलब्ध होने की आशा है ।

Reorganisation of Cantonments

1479. Shri M. N. Naghmoor:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to amend the Cantonments Act of 1924;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) whether Report has been received from the Committee headed by Shri S. K. Patil on the re-organisation of Cantonments; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon, particularly in regard to giving relief to the civilian owners of properties in the Cantonments?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to amend the Cantonment Act, 1924, with a view, amongst others, to introduce free and compulsory primary education in accordance with the directive principles of State Policy; further democratisation of the Cantonment Administration consistent with the nature of Cantonments as military stations; permit extension of the Act to places where Indian Navy is quartered; rectify defects in certain provisions of the Act brought out in judicial pronouncements; and remove difficulties experienced in administering the Act.

(c) Yes, Sir. Such a report was received in the year 1951.

(d) On the recommendations of the Committee, the following actions have been taken:—

(i) Parts of certain Cantonment areas were excised from their limits and merged with the adjoining municipalities;

(ii) Cantonment Electoral Rules have been amended.

(iii) A decision was taken in 1957 to grant free hold rights on certain conditions to persons holding lands in Cantonments on old grant terms. The matter is now being re-examined in the context of the need to evolve a pattern consistent with the socialist goal of society and also in the context of increased defence needs of lands in Cantonments consequent to the declaration of Emergency in 1962.

Atomic Power Station in Rajasthan

1480. Shri K. N. Pandey: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state how much funds are being provided by Canada for the second unit of nuclear power station reactor being added to the Rajasthan atomic power station?

The Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): Canada is providing through her Export Credits Insurance Corporation a loan of Canadian \$38.5 million for the second unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project.

Movement for Creation of "Christian Democratic Republic"

1481. Shri S. K. Tapuria:
Shri D. N. Patodia:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item in the 'Indian Express' of the 19th May, 1967 saying that a movement has been launched in Kachin

State of North Burma for creation of a "Christian Democratic Republic" comprising of Naga inhabited areas of Burma, Nagaland and Naga inhabited areas of Manipur and Assam; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As the matter relates to certain developments taking place in another country, the Government of India have no comments to make. So far as areas inhabited by Nagas in Nagaland, Manipur, NEFA and Assam are concerned they constitute an integral part of India and the Government of India will not permit any such extra-constitutional activities.

Application for Issue of Visa from General Kong Le

1483. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any application for visa was received by Government from General Kong Le;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) whether it is a fact that General Kong Le visited India as a State guest in 1964?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No formal application was received but he made a verbal request to our Commissioner in Hong Kong and sent telegraphic request.

(b) It is understood that he is now going to the Philippines first. We shall consider his request if he still wishes to visit India after his Philippines visit.

(c) General Kong Le visited India in 1963 as a guest of the Government of India.

Genocide of Pushtoons

1484. **Shri M. L. Sondhi:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India propose to raise the question of genocide of Pushtoons by Pakistan in the United Nations Organisation; and

(b) if so, the details of the specific stand of India keeping in view the United Nations provisions for genocide?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

A.I.R. Artistes in Dharwar Station

1485. **Shri S. A. Agadi:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the article appearing in Prapancha, of the 14th May, 1967, published from Hubli, Mysore State regarding the partial and communal treatment meted out to the Artistes by the local Committee of the All India Radio, Dharwar;

(b) if so, the action contemplated to be taken in the matter;

(c) the names of the Members of the Advisory Committee;

(d) the basis on which the Advisory Committee is constituted; and

(e) the authority empowered to constitute the Advisory Committee?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No action is contemplated as the allegations made in the article are without any basis.

(c) The Hon. member is evidently referring to the local Audition Committee. The following are the non-official members of this Committee attached to the Dharwar Station:—

(i) Shri B. G. Angadi

(ii) Shri B. H. Inamdar

(iii) Shri S. S. Tuppad

(iv) Shri S. V. Bhirdikar

(v) Shri V. K. Koregaonkar

(vi) Shri D. B. Pathak

(d) The members of Local Audition Committees are selected on the basis of their knowledge of music.

(e) The Director General, All India Radio.

I.A.F. Dakota Accident

1486. **Shri K. N. Pandey:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether an I.A.F. Dakota crashed over the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District on the 5th May, 1967; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir. The aircraft crashed on the hills north of Sherpai Range, about 35 miles north-west of Kumbhigram.

(b) The aircraft was on a courier flight between Kumbhigram and Gauhati. Contact with the aircraft was lost after 1000 hours and search for it was immediately undertaken. The wreckage was located on the 7th May, 1967 on the hills north of Sherpai Range. There were 14 persons on board the aircraft, including 4 members of the aircrew, and all were killed. The aircraft was totally destroyed. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the accident. Further details will be known when the proceedings of the Court on Inquiry are finalised.

Wellington Cantonment

1487. Shri Nanja Gowder: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lands in which the Wellington Cantonment in Nilgiris District (Madras State) is established are on a 99-year lease;

(b) if so, on what terms; and

(c) whether the claim for adequate compensation on the basis of land for land of the villages has been favourably considered?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Land measuring 796.96 acres in Wellington Cantonment was taken over in or about year 1850 for perpetual use on payment of a lump sum amount of Rs. 650 and an annual payment of Rs. 165.

(c) Representations were received from certain residents of Jagthala village of Nilgiris District, Madras for the return of the land in Wellington Cantonment which they claimed had been acquired from their forefathers on a lease for 100 years. In the alternative they requested for the payment of the present market value of the land or land in exchange. The claim was examined and a lump sum amount of Rs. 4743.75 in lieu of the annuity of Rs. 165 being paid to the owners was offered to the persons affected. The persons declined the offer and have filed a suit against Government which is being defended. The matter is sub-judice.

Indians in Industrial Establishments in Saudi Arabia

1488. Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Bodabrata Barua:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indians in the Industrial Establishments in Saudi Arabia are being replaced; and

556 (a) LSD-4.

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up this question with Government of Saudi Arabia?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Some Indian Employees working with the Government of Saudi Arabia and with private Establishments were recently replaced. It was suspected that this was in pursuance of a ban on the employment of Indians. This matter was accordingly taken up with the Saudi Arabian Government who denied the existence of any such ban.

Exchange of Ambassadors with China

1489. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri K. K. Nayana:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Bairaj Madhok:
Shri Shri Chang Goel:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government was willing for a renewed exchange of Ambassadors with China if the Peking regime is prepared to play its part in reopening a meaningful dialogue between the two countries on the border dispute;

(b) whether the Chinese reaction has been ascertained in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government of India have always been prepared to have meaningful discussions with China on the border dispute; there is unfortunately no indication at present from Peking of any willingness to have a settlement with India. The Government do not think, therefore, that any useful purpose would be served by suggesting at this stage a renewed exchange of Ambassadors.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Government Advertisements in News Papers

1490. Shri Prem Chand Verma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Directorate of Advertising and Publicity maintains a list of newspapers, dailies, weeklies and monthlies, to which Government advertisements are released; and

(b) if so, the number of advertisements released to newspapers of these categories separately in English, Hindi and other regional languages during the last one year?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity maintains a record of media particulars of all regular newspapers and periodicals who approach Government for advertisements. This information is utilised in selecting newspapers for the release of specific advertisements.

(b) The requisite information in regard to display advertisements is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-519/67]. Similar information about classified advertisements is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

Concessions to Bigger Newspapers

1491. Shri Prem Chand Verma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bigger newspapers and periodicals receive a much greater measure of concessions from the Central Government in securing raw materials, newsprint, etc.;

(b) whether it is a fact that 80 per cent of the total allotment of newsprint and machinery for newspapers etc. has gone to 26 big businessmen and the rest of 20 per cent has gone

to the rest of newspapers in India; and

(c) the names of proprietors of newspapers who have received imports licenses of Rs. 5 lakhs and above during the last twelve months?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Twenty-six big newspapers got 80.9 per cent of newsprint and 65.1 per cent of printing machinery of the total allotment for 1966-67.

(c) Names of proprietors of newspapers to whom licences for more than Rs. 5 lakhs were issued for newsprint and printing machinery during 1966-67 are given below:

For Newsprint:

- (1) Ananda Bazar Patrika, Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
- (2) Hindustan Times Ltd., New Delhi.
- (3) Indian Express Newspapers (Bombay) Ltd., Bombay.
- (4) Indian Express (Madurai) Ltd., Madurai.
- (5) Andhra Prabha Ltd., Vijayawada.
- (6) Bennett Coleman & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
- (7) Amrita Bazar Patrika Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
- (8) Thanthi Trust, Madras.
- (9) Malayala Manorama Co. Ltd., Kottayam.
- (10) Statesman Ltd., Calcutta.
- (11) Sakal Papers Pvt. Ltd., Poona.
- (12) Kasturi & Sons Ltd., Madras.
- (13) Lok Prakashan Ltd., Ahmedabad.
- (14) The Mathrubhumi Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd., Kozhikode.
- (15) The State's People Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
- (16) Bombay Samachar Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

(17) Newspapers & Publications (Pvt.) Ltd., Patna.

(18) Nageswara Rao Estates Pvt. Ltd., Madras.

(19) Indian National Press (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

For Printing Machinery:

(1) Indian Express Newspapers Ltd., (Bombay).

(2) Basumati Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.

(3) Shri N. L. Shah, Jai Hind, Rajkot and Ahmedabad.

(4) Shri P. U. Reshamwala, Gujaratmitra and Gujarat Darpan, Surat.

(5) Shri Y. K. Khadiolkar, Nawakal, Bombay.

(6) Shri Narakasari Prakashan Ltd., Nagpur.

(7) Amrit Bazar Patrika Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.

(8) Malayala Manorma Co. Ltd., Kottayam.

(9) Mathrubhumi Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd., Kozhikode.

(10) Indian National Press (Bombay) Ltd.

(11) Shri J. R. Rawal, Nutan Saurashtra, Rajkot.

(12) Vasani Publications Pvt. Ltd., Madras.

(13) Shri R. G. Maheswari, Nav Bharat, Nagpur.

Press Council

1492. Shri S. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Press Council has no statutory power by which it can force the newspapers not to indulge in yellow journalism;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to invest it with any such power?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) The Press Council has already been invested with adequate powers under sections 13 and 14 of the Press Council Act, 1965.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of Government to invest the Council with more powers.

CORRECTION OF REPLIES TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS NOS. 1 AND 2 DATED 25-7-1966 AND NO. 2883, DATED 22-8-1966, REGARDING TELEVISION

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (i) The figures of expenditure relating to Television given in reply to parts (b) and (d) of the Unstarred Question No. 1 by Dr. M. M. Das, answered on the 25th July, 1966, have been checked and found to be as indicated below:

Question	Reply already given	Revised reply
"(h) The amount spent for this purpose since the day of the decision to date;"	"Rs. 66.96 lakhs (approx.)"	"Rs. 83.28 lakhs (approx.)"
"(d) The amount spent during the current calendar year to date for TV and the amount of foreign exchange counterpart of it;"	"The total expenditure on TV during the current calendar year upto June 1966 was Rs. 25.84 lakhs (approx.) The foreign exchange component was Rs. 5.28 lakhs (approx.)"	"The total expenditure on Television during the current calendar year upto June 1966 was Rs. 27.86 lakhs (approx.) The foreign exchange component was Rs. 5.28 lakhs (approx.)"

[Shri K. K. Shah]

(ii) The figures of expenditure relating to Television given in reply to part (a) of the Unstarred Question

No. 3 by Dr. M. M. Das, answered on the 28th July, 1966, have been checked and found to be as indicated below:

Question	Reply already given	Revised reply
"(a) The amount spent during the current calendar year to date for television and the amount of foreign exchange counterpart of it."	"The total expenditure on Television during the current calendar year upto June 1966 was Rs. 25.84 lakhs (approx.). The foreign exchange component was Rs. 5.28 lakhs (approx.)."	"The total expenditure on Television during the current calendar year upto June 1966 was Rs. 27.86 lakhs (approx.). The foreign exchange component was Rs. 5.28 lakhs (approx.)."

(iii) The figure of expenditure relating to Television given in reply to part (c) of the Unstarred Question No. 2883 by S/Shri H. C. Samanta, Bhagwat Jha Azad, M. L. Dwivedi

and Subodh Hanada, answered on the 22nd August, 1966, has been checked and found to be as indicated below:—

Question	Reply already given	Revised reply
"(c) The expenditure incurred since its introduction."	"The expenditure incurred on TV since its introduction upto end of June 1966, is Rs. 66.96 lakhs approximately."	"The expenditure incurred on TV since its introduction upto end of June 1966 is Rs. 83.28 lakhs (approx.)."

12.00 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES (Query)

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the calling attention.

Shri P. K. Dee (Kalahandi): I have given notice of an adjournment motion, Sir. That should have precedence.

Mr. Speaker: I am considering it. I have referred it to Government. I have postponed it. It is not a secret document. It has been placed on the Table; it is a public document and everybody has got a copy. It need not be raised now. I have not taken any decision on it.

Shri P. K. Dee: May I help you in arriving at a decision, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: There are dozens of adjournment motions. If each one of you begins explaining here, there will be no end.

Shri P. K. Dee: The whole State-Centre relationship is going to be jeopardised.

श्री एबी राव (पूरी): इसको तो निम्ना
वादा: बाह्ये, यह बहुत बहम मजसा है।

Mr. Speaker: Will you kindly take your place?

Shri P. K. Dee: It is very unfair.

Mr. Speaker: May be. There are other adjournment motions also. I have not rejected it. It cannot be discussed on the floor of the House. (Interruption). I told you in my Chamber also and I am repeating it. (Interruptions). I seek guidance from the hon. members. After all, the CBI report is not a secret document.

श्री एबी राव : सी० बी० आई० रिपोर्ट
पर सवाल की बिण नये हैं . . .

Shri Banga (Srikakulam): May I take it that you have not taken any decision and you are going to give consideration to it and you will bring it before the House again tomorrow?

Mr. Speaker: Not in the House. The decision is taken by the Speaker in the Chamber.

Shri Banga: Will it be treated as pending and alive?

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what I am saying. (Interruptions).

श्री ए.म. लेखक माधव (भारतकी) :
तीन बार यह प्रश्न उठाया जा चुका है।

Mr. Speaker: I can well understand the prejudice against Bijou Patnaik. But the hon. Member should understand my position also. What should I do? Here are a dozen Calling Attention Notices and Adjournment Motions I did discuss this question with the hon. Member also. Naturally, I will have to get some information. This document is not secret, it was placed on the Table of the House (Interruption). Order, order. Every second the hon. Member is getting up and saying something. What am I to do? Let the hon. Member go on, I will sit down.

An hon. Member: Sir, may I draw your kind attention . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Everybody can draw my attention, but not to this adjournment motion. Because the hon. Member here raised it, now others are also trying to raise their points. May I request everybody to sit down.

श्री ए.म. लेखक माधव : तीन बार प्रश्न उठाया जा चुका है। लेकिन कुछ भी नहीं किया गया है।

Mr. Speaker: I have some adjournment motions by Shri Madhu Limaye and others also. There are some questions of privilege also by Shri Madhu Limaye. Therefore, let us proceed now with the Calling Attention Notice.

12:37 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE

AIR VIOLATIONS AND HEAVY CONCENTRATION
OF TROOPS BY PAKISTAN ON
RAJASTHAN BORDER

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुकवाड़ (विज) :
श्री वरिष्ठमन्त्री लोक महत्व के निम्न विषय की ओर ध्यान देने की अपेक्षा की जाती है।

विभागा है और शर्मा करता है कि वह इस बारे में एक बयान देने की कृपा करें :

"राजस्थान सीमा पर पाकिस्तान द्वारा हाल ही में वायु सीमा के उल्लंघन और वहाँ पर पाकिस्तानी सेना का भारी जमाव।"

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government have information about the location of Pakistani Armed Forces in West Pakistan across the Rajasthan border. No unusual concentration of Pakistani troops has taken place in this area recently which may cause us concern.

A Pakistani fighter aircraft violated Indian air space in the Barmer area of Rajasthan on 6th January 1967. A protest on this was lodged with the Government of Pakistan.

I would like to assure the House that we are keeping a close watch on all happenings across our borders which have a bearing on the security of our country and no measures will be spared to safeguard the territorial integrity of the country.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुकवाड़ : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारतीय सीमा की सुरक्षा के प्रश्न को लेकर वहाँ जाने सम्बन्धी इस तरह की जो बार बार कार्रवाइयाँ होती हैं, उसको देखते हुए क्या शासन इस कार्यवाही को तात्कालिक घोषणा के प्रतिकूल नहीं मानता है? यदि मानता है तो फिर भारत स्वयं को तात्कालिक घोषणा के बन्धन से मुक्त क्यों नहीं कर लेता है? और इसी तरह भारतीय सीमा के सामरिक महत्व के स्थानों पर पाकिस्तान द्वारा बिना तरह की तैयारियाँ होती हैं उसी तरह की तैयारियाँ भारत की ओर से भी सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से क्यों नहीं की जाती हैं?

Mr. Speaker: This is too long question. After all, we are only discussing about the air violations on the Rajasthan border. The

[Mr. Speaker]

subject of defence cannot come in here. The hon. Minister may answer only the pertinent one.

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, the Tashkent Declaration is an agreement which has been entered into and signed by the heads of governments of the two countries as a basis for settling disputes. It is a good document, and not withstanding these violations or others that might take place we continue to adhere to the Tashkent Declaration. It is true that Pakistan are making several preparations, by acquiring armament, by improving their communications and the like. We try to keep ourselves informed of those developments and we on our side take the necessary corrective steps.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) :
अखनूर में पाकिस्तान सेनाओं के जमाव मन्वन्धी ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के समय मने रखा मंत्री जी से एक बात पूछी थी कि चीनी और पाकिस्तानी हमले के बाद क्या हमने अपने मिलिटरी इंटेलिजेंस के कार्य में किसी प्रकार की कुछ प्रगति की है तो आपने उस समय कहा था कि समय को देखते हुए हमने अच्छी प्रगति की है। उसके थोड़ी ही देर के पश्चात् उसी दिन एक अन्य माननीय सदस्य श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री ने जब राजस्थान सीमा के बारे में आप से प्रश्न पूछा तो आपने कहा कि किसी प्रकार की कोई पाकिस्तानी फौजों की तैयारी या जमाव वहां नहीं है। आज आपके कथन से प्रकट होता है कि वहां पर भी सुरमुराहट प्रारम्भ हो गई है। उसको आप छोड़िये। जैसे पिछले भारत-पाक संघर्ष में राजस्थान के सबसे बड़े हवाई अड्डे जोधपुर की उपेक्षा चलती रही और जोधपुर तक पाकिस्तानी विमान आकर अपनी उड़ान करके लौटते रहे, क्या इस बार भी राजस्थान के उस क्षेत्र की पहले जैसी उपेक्षा तो नहीं की जा रही है या अपनी ओर से आपने विधिवत् तैयारियां कर ली हैं ?

Shri Swaran Singh: If the hon.

Member has carefully heard what I said today, there is no contradiction in what I said on that day when the hon. Member was putting a supplementary when the Call Attention notice about Akhnoor incident was before this honourable House. Even at that time, I had given information which is, more or less, in line with what I have given today.

About the attacks on Jodhpur airport at the time of the last Pakistani aggression, it is no doubt correct that Pakistani aeroplanes did attack Jodhpur airport on more than one occasion. But the House will be glad to learn that they were unable to inflict any serious damage either to the airport or to other . . . (interruption) It was on account of our action, by our air force, that they were unable to inflict any damage on the airport and there was practically no damage caused to any of the vital installations there. When conflict takes place, there are bound to be air raids from one country on the other. For any country to say that they will ensure that their aircraft will raid the other side and that no raid from the other side will take place is not realistic. We have to take action to counter that by fighter aircraft, by anti-aircraft measures and the like. We should view that in a proper perspective and not be too much agitated by it.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शायद मैं अपनी बात को समझा नहीं पाया हूँ। मेरा कहना यह था कि जोधपुर शहर पर पाकिस्तान की ओर से जो आक्रमण हुए, उनमें उन ने 250 पाँड से लेकर 2,000 पाँड के 196 बम गिराये। वह तो परमात्मा की कृपा थी कि जोधपुर हवाई अड्डे और शहर को विशेष हानि नहीं हुई, वैसे भारत सरकार की उपेक्षा में कोई कमी नहीं थी। मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि सरकार की ओर से अब क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं, ताकि इस प्रकार की स्थिति फिर न उत्पन्न हो।

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री (झरना) : पिछले भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के बाद पाकिस्तान ने जिस तरह अपने सियालकोट क्षेत्र में नई तैयारी कर के वहाँ पर अपनी स्थिति दृढ़ कर ली है, क्या सरकार को इस बात की सूचना है कि उसी प्रकार राजस्थान से लगे हुए अपने क्षेत्र में भी पाकिस्तान युद्ध की तैयारियाँ करके अपनी स्थिति को दृढ़ कर रहा है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: As I said already, we know the situation on the Rajasthan border and, on our side, we are fully prepared to meet any eventuality.

Mr. Speaker: Now, shall I call all the 39 Members who are on the list? The Rules Committee has taken a decision, two days ago, that in future all the names will be balloted and only five names will be put down.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Not till the House has adopted it. Let it be first adopted by the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी नहीं । पहले इस बारे में यहाँ पर विचार होगा ।

Mr. Speaker: All right; not now. Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : जिस तरह राजस्थान पर पाकिस्तान के हवाई दल के विमानों द्वारा आक्रमण हुआ है, उसी तरह पूर्वोत्तर सीमा पर भी इस तरह के आक्रामक हुए हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वजह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के हवाई दल ने इन विमानों में से किसी को भी मार नहीं गिराया है । झूठक टाइम्स में खबरें प्रकाशित हुई थीं कि हम लोगों की रूस के साथ बातचीत चल रही है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप हम को रूस से अच्छे बम्बर और लड़ाकू विमान मिलने वाले हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये खबरें झूठक टाइम्स को कैसे मिलती हैं, क्या हिन्दुस्तान के विदेश मंत्रालय या सुरक्षा मंत्रालय के अधिकारी इन सारी बातों की

विदेशी अखबार वालों या दूतावासों को बता देते हैं । मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि अच्छे विमान मिलने पर भी अब तक पाकिस्तान को सबक सिखाने के लिए उसके विमानों को मार क्यों नहीं गिराया गया । ।

Shri Swaran Singh: In this particular case about which I have made a mention, the intrusion was only three miles deep into our territory—only three miles deep. With the jet aircraft or fighter aircraft, three miles can be accomplished in a fraction of a second . . .

Shri Nath Pai: Fraction of a minute or a second?

Shri Swaran Singh: I am sorry, it is fraction of a minute. The hon. Member is right. Therefore, to say that whenever these intrusions take place our fighter aircraft should go into the air and should bring them down is not a correct approach. If the penetration is deep enough, then it can be tackled. The House will recollect that we did take action against one aircraft on the Punjab-West Pakistan border and we were able to down one plane.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का बिल्कुल उत्तर नहीं आया है । मैंने यह पूछा था कि हवाई जहाजों की खरीद के बारे में न्यूयार्क टाइम्स में खबर कैसे लगी और क्या सरकार ने इस बात की जांच की है कि विदेश मंत्रालय या सुरक्षा मंत्रालय के अधिकारी इन खबरों को अखबार वालों को देते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question.

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, इसी से सम्बन्ध है । आधिकारिक विमान क्यों चाहिए ?—अतिक्रमण करने वाले विमानों के खेद का बचाव करने के लिए ।

Shri Swaran Singh: The news item in the New York Times was not correct.

श्री जयु लिव्हे : उस में से क्या सत्य है ?

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : (कमीज)
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे सवाल पूछने से पहले यह कहने बीजिए कि मैं समझता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान दोनों एक दूसरे की हवा पर उड़ते रहें, अगर ऐसा समय घा जाये, तो बहुत अच्छा है— दोनों का महासंघ बने। यह कह कर मैं अपना सवाल पूछता हूँ। एक वकत पाकिस्तान ने भारत के हवाई जहाज कैम्बरा को इसी तरह हवा का उल्लंघन करने के कारण मार गिराया था। इस वकत मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान का हवाई जहाज केवल तीन मील अन्दर घाया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा कैम्बरा कितनी मील अन्दर गया था। मंत्री महोदय जब "डीप पेनीट्रेशन" की बात कहते हैं, तो क्या उनका मतलब है कि अगर कोई हवाई जहाज दिल्ली तक घा जाये, तब उसको मार गिराया जायेगा ? वह "डीप पेनीट्रेशन" का गणित में अर्थ बता दें कि हवाई जहाज के इतने मील अन्दर घाने पर वह उसको मार गिराने में कबल हो सकेंगे।

Shri Swaran Singh: About the Indian aircraft which was brought down in Pakistan, our case at that time was that it was completely illegal, they should not have done that and we lodged a protest.**

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या असत्य बात बोलने के कारण इनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही हो सकती है ?

Shri Nath Pai: That was not the position of the Government of India at least as narrated in the House. We had raised the issue and we were told again and again that the plane was by and large in the Indian territory.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): We were told like that.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : यह वा तो अब असत्य बोल रहे हैं या तब असत्य बोल रहे थे ?

श्री नथ पाई : यह ज्यादा मुमकिन है कि दोनों वकत गलत बात कही गई।

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member is right in reminding me that. About the earlier thing, unless it is specifically put, I should not attempt an answer, for one thing I was not in charge at that time. (Interruptions).

श्री जयु लिव्हे : तो क्या हुआ ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब तो यह कानून और संविधान का मामला बन गया।

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : वह कहने का क्या मतलब है कि 'आई वाज नाट इन-बार्ड रट रेट टाइम' ?

Mr. Speaker: No amount of shouting is going to get the reply. Let me hear the point or order. Will Dr. Lohia sit down?

श्री जयु लिव्हे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट चाक चाईर है। अब तो कानून और संविधान का मामला घा गया। इसमें दो सिद्धांत हैं। एक तो पूरा मंशिन-मंडल इस सदन के प्रति जिम्मेदार है। दूसरा यह है कि सरकार में कुछ सत्य है। ये मंत्री तो हररोज बचने। इनका न मान्य कितने कबई

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair- vide col. 2824.

कितनी धट्टिचरता और कितना सत्ता का मोह हो गया है। ये हर दिन प्रापस में झगड़ा करने और मंत्री बदला करेगे।

क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि सरकार में कोई सातत्य नहीं है। क्या इसका मतलब है कि पहले जो सुरक्षा मंत्री बयान करेगा, उसको बाद में दूसरा सुरक्षा मंत्री काटेगा, फिर तीसरा जो प्रायोगिक वह दूसरे के बयान को काटेगा। इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय बतलायें कि उस समय का बयान असत्य था या इस समय का असत्य है। अगर उस समय का असत्य है तो उनके खिलाफ और यदि इस समय का असत्य है तो इनके खिलाफ हम तत्काल विधेयाधिकार का प्रस्ताव लायें।

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like to make the position quite clear. There is no question of shirking responsibility. All of us are jointly responsible, and we are responsible for all the actions or the statements.

एक माननीय सदस्य: हिन्दुस्तानी में बोलते तो अच्छा रहता, सफाई हो जाती। मैं समझा कि कोई बढ़िया बात करने वाले हैं।

Shri Swaran Singh: There is arrangement for simultaneous translation.

There is no question of avoiding responsibility or shirking responsibility.

As regards the factual position, the present question relates to the concentration of troops on the Rajasthan border and air intrusion on the Rajasthan front. But questions have been asked about several other things which happened in the past and detailed answers are expected to be given

en about earlier statements that might have been made.

To the best of our capacity, from the information that might be available, in our desire to impart as much information to the House as possible, we attempt and try. But if they pinpoint any particular statement and want to refer to it, in all fairness, unless proper notice is given, it is very difficult to remember by heart all the earlier statements that might have been made by my predecessor. So, there is no question of shirking responsibility at all.

Mr. Speaker: I know; the hon. Minister need not commit himself. It is absolutely unnecessary to commit himself now. If any hon. Member wants to know about something that happened some six or eight months back, the hon. Minister can ask for notice. I think he could ask for notice.

डा० राज बनोहर सोहिवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा नहीं हो चाहिये। मैंने नर्मडी महोदय से पूछा था, इन्होंने डीप-पैनीट्रेशन (गहरा-पुसाव) शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया था। इनको सदन को बतलाना चाहिये था कि गहरे पुसाव का क्या मतलब समझते हैं? कितने इंच, कितने फुट कितने मील कितना समझते हैं? इसके बिना भागे नहीं बढ़ने दिया जाये, डीप-पैनीट्रेशन का मतलब इनसे समझवाइये?

Mr. Speaker: I think the hon. Minister has understood the question.

डा० राज बनोहर सोहिवा : डीप पैनीट्रेशन (गहरे-पुसाव) का अर्थ सरदार साहब से मिल जाने के बाद और डूबरी कार्यवाही थाप करें। हमें पहले इसका अर्थ बिलना चाहिये।

Shri Swaran Singh: Three miles is not deep penetration, it may be that over 20 miles or so, it could be defined as deep penetration.

डा० राज बनोहर सोहिवा : क्या यह बूब जवाब है मंत्री जब 20 मील गन्वर जा सकते हैं।

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): On a point of order . . .

Shri Nath Pai: May I make one submission? . . . (Interruptions) If you want that I should begin by saying 'On a point of order', I can also do it. But what I have to submit to you is not a point of order. I have to submit something very important to you. If you are going to place a premium on putting questions by prefacing them with 'On a point of order', it will be a very unhealthy practice. But I am honest and straight with you. I say that I want to raise a matter arising out of this . . .

Mr. Speaker: There are about 39 other hon. Members who are also equally honest . . .

Shri Nath Pai: Then, you are compelling me to say 'On a point of order'. On a point of order . . .

Mr. Speaker: Yes, he can raise his point of order.

Shri Nath Pai: I am very sorry about this . . .

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): May I know why this exception is being made in the case of an Opposition Member only? We can also raise points of order . . .

Mr. Speaker: That is why I have said specifically that irrespective of whether it is a Congress or Opposition Member, all points of order will be answered only by the Speaker. Unfortunately, the hon. Lady Member might not have heard it because she might not have been here.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Then, let him raise a point of order only and not ask any question.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot prevent them from raising points of order. The rules say that I must allow them. If the House gives me power to prevent points of order, I can certainly do so.

Shri Nath Pai: ** On the earlier occasion we were told on the floor of the House by his worthy predecessor that the 'plane was on Indian territory'. We had an adjournment motion on that matter in the House in the name of Shri Hem Barua. It was in reply to that we were told like that. **Then a question was raised..

Mr. Speaker: Is it a point of order?

Shri Nath Pai: I am asking what is the information by which we are to go.**

Mr. Speaker: What is Mr. Gupta's point of order?

Shri Nath Pai: What are our rights in this matter? If earlier we were told that the 'plane was on Indian territory**' is there no restriction on Government? What is your ruling?

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Nath Pai: What is my protection as a Member? What about my right to be informed correctly?

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

The Minister has asked for notice. He will have to find out.

Shri Nath Pai: You are not protecting the rights of the House.

Shri Balraj Madhok (South Delhi): **Our charge was that the plane was shot down while it was in Indian territory.** Is it correct, is it proper, for an hon. Member to say such irresponsible things on the floor of the House?

Mr. Speaker: If we spend time like this, the other Members on the list will not be able to put their questions. There are 39 of them.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): On the same point which he has raised, if some other Members want to say something, let them be given an opportunity.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair- vide col. 2924.

A point has been raised by Shri Madhok. It is for you to answer whether you would be willing to give any direction or advice to the Minister concerned whether it is proper for the Minister to make such statements in that manner. You were good enough to give him warning and say that if he wanted, he might have asked for notice instead of straightway volunteering information of which he was not quite so sure. We thank you for that, at the same time, I would also like you to suggest to the Minister concerned that in regard to these technical matters it might be better for him and for the country as a whole not to venture any kind of suggestion in regard to what would be the distance of penetration by a jet plane of an enemy which we would consider as deep penetration. It would be better for him not to give any answer straightway in such matters based upon his notions or guesswork. He must take time to consult his own expert advisers and then give the information.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have absolutely no objection in points of order being raised. On this side as well as on the other side, any Member can raise a point of order. But I might say a word before that. All the points of order raised are by way of seeking information. . .

Shri Ranga: I am not asking for information. I am asking for your guidance to be given to the Minister concerned.

Mr. Speaker: I have given it already that wherever he is not sure of facts, he should certainly ask for notice. Naturally one must be specific.

May I now say that of the 39 Members on the list, only 5 have been able to ask questions? Should not

the other Members have a chance to ask their questions?

Shri Ranga: In the meanwhile, this thing came up.

Mr. Speaker: If there is any clarification required, that could be sought. But the other Members must also be given a chance, 39 of them, not one or two. But what happens is that if a Member wants information, he simply rises on a point of order. I do not know. Unfortunately, the rules are so rigid that if any Member rises to a point of order, I am compelled and obliged to call him.

Shri Nath Pai: I did not want to.

Mr. Speaker: 39 of them are there. Why don't you give them a chance to ask questions? After all, you know that in a calling attention I am going by the names one by one without any discrimination.

श्री एल० एन० जंजी (पूना) :
प्रध्वक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री नाम उम नोटिस
में हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: You have no right. Other members whose names are here have still to be called.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता : **

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma (Khammam): It has been the practice of the House that whenever a member raises a point of order, he has to quote the rule to avoid this trouble.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think asking them to quote the rule has prevented people from raising. Anyway I will ask.

Shri H. N. Makerjee (Calcutta North East): I see the list of names has very reputable members, but a matter has arisen which affects the

[Shri H. N. Mukherjee]

procedure, propriety and principle as far as this country is concerned. That is why we are worried. Otherwise I do not wish to take part in the proceedings. The Minister has made a statement which makes a mockery of what this country had said through its own Minister in this House as well as to our neighbour country, with which we have very delicate relations, which he is now contradicting. We were told that at that point of time our plane was inside our territory, and I suppose we took up the matter on protest and told Pakistan about it. **I do not understand

Mr. Speaker: I agree with you, but they can put this question.

Shri H. N. Mukherjee: You have to do something about it. What is the use of asking questions about this?

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: It should be expunged. Otherwise, it will cause damage.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Baburao Patel.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): May I suggest that as the Minister has said that he wants time to answer this question, whatever he has said has no relevance, and therefore it should not form part of the proceedings?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like to apologise to the House for causing this inconvenience, and I will be quite frank, I had no intention and I have no intention to contradict any statement that might have been made by my predecessor Shri Chavan.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Menon.

Shri Swaran Singh: There was one plane which was shot recently also.

Shri Nath Pai: This was an old affair.

Shri Swaran Singh: It appears there may be more than one incident. At any rate. . . .

Shri Hem Barua: There was only one. (Interruptions). We want your protection. Here is a Minister who does not know anything. Only one Canberra plane was shot down by Pakistan.

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like to say very clearly that in making any observation today it was not my intention to contradict any earlier statement that might have been made by either Mr. Krishna Menon or Mr. Chavan, and I take this opportunity of expressing my apology if any inconvenience has been caused to the House. I unreservedly withdraw any such statement.**

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, that portion may be omitted from the records.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब इस को निकालने की जरूरत नहीं है यह सब रहना चाहिए ।

Mr. Speaker: He has withdrawn it.

श्री बबू लिलवे : मिनिस्टर साहब को जैसा उन्होंने कहा है, अपने जुबान को बापिस लेने दीजिये, इस को कार्यवाही से काटिये नहीं ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): If it is not expunged, mischief will be done because it goes to the press. I want that it should be expunged. Otherwise the language to which objection was taken will remain.

Mr. Speaker: I said that it is expunged, and he has expressed his regret.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair. vide col. 2924.

Shri Baburao Patel (Shajapur): My point of order is this. Just now you said that members did not give a chance to others to speak. I think you are the person who does not give us a chance, because you do not look in our direction at all.

Mr. Speaker: But unfortunately your name is not there. I am bound by the rules, I cannot call you though I know you very well.

Shri Swell (Autonomous Districts): He was raising a point of order, and he could not get a chance.

Shri Baburao Patel: Apart from that, senior members ought to set an example in good behaviour. They get up and do not allow others to speak. You are unable to control them.

Shri Swell: They should set an example; or, we will follow their example, we can also shout.

Shri Baburao Patel: We represent half a million people, we get no time to speak at all. Senior members do not observe any discipline at all. They shout all the time. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Shall we proceed with this calling attention now? Will the House kindly keep a little order, a little silence also? If anybody wants to speak, do not speak so loud at least. Those who want to speak so loud may go to the Lobby, there is so much of noise. **Shri Banerjee.**

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): In reply to the very pointed question of Dr. Lohia, this deep penetration has been defined by the hon. Minister as 20 miles. So, they can go 18 or 19 miles, they should not touch this sensitive twentieth mile, otherwise they will be shot. I think this will be taken note of by Pakistan. This also should be either withdrawn or expunged, because this is a very serious matter. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that if the Pakistani aircraft go

17 or 18 miles but do not touch this twentieth mile, they will not be shot, whether such instructions have been issued in the light of the definition given by the Minister.

Shri Swaran Singh: Any intrusion, whether it is deep or not deep, is a violation, and therefore the Pakistani aircraft, when it commits a violation, is liable to be shot down, and should be shot down.

श्री जयू सिन्घे : गिरावें ?

Shri Swaran Singh: But still one is our right to shoot, and the other is that when the intrusion is very small, obviously we cannot make our aircraft active and go up at once so that we can catch them within two or three miles. So, we should appreciate this and not indulge in dialectics on such an important thing.

Mr. Speaker: **Shri Shrichand Goel.**

Shri Ranjit Singh (Khalilabad): I have been authorised by Mr. Goel.

Mr. Speaker: No, there can be no authorisation in this case.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (जगरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि यह विमान सिर्फ तीन मील अन्दर तक चला तो अब प्रश्न यह है कि वह हमारे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के ऊपर कितने मिनट तक उड़ा ? दूसरे यह कि 29 अप्रैल को इटंबा नामक स्थान पर से होकर भारतीय सीमा में एक पाकिस्तानी विमान चला यदि वह सततनिक विमान की होगा तो 15 मिनट में वह 150 मील अन्दर तक चल गया होगा तो क्या उसको उन्होंने मार गिराया या ?

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member is enquiring, if I understood him correctly, about the eastern border. This question is about the Rajasthan border.

श्री कपु सिन्घ : यह विमान के गिराने के सम्बन्ध में या इसलिए उन्होंने पूछा। क्या गिराने की क्षमता क्षमता नीतियां हैं ?

Shri Swaran Singh: That does not arise out of this.

Mr. Speaker: Ask about the Rajasthan border if you have any question.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : राजस्थान बोर्डर के बारे में मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह विमान कितने मिनट तक हमारी सीमा के अन्दर उड़ा ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I cannot give the exact time at which the Pakistani plane flew over our territory on the Rajasthan border.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय समय नहीं बनलायेंगे तो कैसे पता चलेगा ?

Mr. Speaker: He has no information.

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): It has been said that information about the location of Pakistani armed forces in West Pakistan across the Rajasthan border is available. I would like to know the estimated strength of this troop concentration. Will the hon. Minister consider such border violations as escalation of Pakistani war efforts against India, after Pakistan has received spare parts from America?

Shri Swaran Singh: It has been a sound practice that the other side should not know that we know about the disposition of their army because such a knowledge on their part is not in our national interest. There has been consistent advice from the armed forces that we should not divulge information that we may have about the disposition of forces on that side. About the second question, any border incident is bad; they have the potentiality for escalation.

श्री श्री० प्र० स्वामी (बुरावाबाद) : पाकिस्तान सीमा पर, जो कि हमारी राजस्थान की पाकिस्तान से मिलती हुई सीमा है, पाकिस्तानी सेना जमा हो रही है। पिछले महा युद्ध से हमें यह अनुभव प्राप्त हुआ था कि हमारी राजस्थान की सीमा पर अपनी सेनायें भेजने के लिये जो कम्युनिकेशन है वह अपूर्ण है। एक ही रेल लाइन है जो जोधपुर तक जाती है। क्या पाकिस्तान की सेनाओं के जमाब की देखते हुए भारत सरकार ने व्यवस्था की है कि राजस्थान की सीमा पर ग्रीड में शीघ्र सेना भेजी जा सके ? क्या मडकों और रेल को लाइनें बनाने का हमारी सरकार का विचार है ? दूसरी प्रश्न यह है कि डीप पेंनेट्रेशन की जो परिभाषा है उस को हमारी डेफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री वापस ले ले। पेंनेट्रेशन इज पेंनेट्रेशन।

Shri Swaran Singh: The first part of the question is valid because communication lines on our side of the India-Pakistan border in Rajasthan were not good. We have taken several steps to improve the communications on our side. We have a programme of constructing new roads and we are also improving other means of communication. The second question should not cause any worry because I have made it clear that an intrusion is an intrusion and is a violation and it attracts their liability and their responsibility. We have got every right to take whatever action we may like against intrusions.

श्री श्री० करनधीर (बम्बई वल्लभ) : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में कहा कि पाकिस्तान का जो हवाई जहाज राजस्थान की सीमा में आया, वह घटना 6 जनवरी को घटी थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो घटना 6 जनवरी को घटी उस की रपट अपने मंत्रालय को कब मिली और पाकिस्तान की जो रिपोर्ट इस मामले पर भेजा गया वह किस तारीख को भेजा गया ?

Shri Swaran Singh: The protest note by the EA Ministry was lodged on 19th January and I have not got the precise information about the exact time when we learnt about this intrusion. I presume the delay could not have been more than a few hours.

श्री वसन्तलाल सिंह (देहरादून) : हमारे माननीय मंत्री महोदय जो बार बार फरमाने हैं कि हम हर एक मुकाबले के लिये तैयार हैं तो क्या उन्होंने रजिस्ट्री करवा ली है कि वह मुकाबला करते रहें ? वह हमला करते रहें और हम मुकाबला करते रहें । क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था कर सकती है कि पाकिस्तान की हिम्मत ही नहीं हो सके कि हमारी सीमा का प्रतिक्रमण हो, चाहे वायु सीमा हो चाहे स्थल सीमा हो और चाहे जल सीमा हो ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I think this brave statement of the hon. Member will have great effect upon Pakistan.

Shri Hem Barua: When a demand was made in this House that any plane of Pakistan or of China intruding into our airspace should be shot down, the ebullient Defence Minister of the time, Mr. Krishna Menon said that shooting down was not civilised behaviour. When this demand was repeated, it was stated Mr. Chavan who was the Defence Minister then that instructions were issued to our Air Force to shoot down any intruding plane. He did not limit the instructions to particular dimensions or depth. In that context, do those instructions which the predecessor to our present Defence Minister issued to shoot down intruding planes, stand today and if they stand today and hold good, why was this plane not shot down or brought down?

Shri Sawaran Singh: There has been no change in the instructions and whatever instructions were issued by my distinguished predecessor continue. I would not like to repeat what

I have said earlier but I have pointed out that there is a difference between practical aspect and our right to shoot. Our right to shoot down continues even if the intrusion is very small, a mile or half-a-mile. An intrusion is an intrusion. But it is not always possible, from the practical aspect, to shoot down a plane when the intrusion is just two or three miles.

Shri Hem Barua: He did not exercise his right. We have been told like this time without number of the rights. The misfortune is that our Ministers do not act upon what they say.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I would like to know whether an American company had been entrusted with the task of aerial survey of these areas, especially Jaisalmer and Bikaner districts and whether this company has gone to the strategic areas and in view of the military pact with Pakistan, is the Government sure that no information was given by this company to Pakistan?

Shri Swaran Singh: No American company has been given the task of aerial survey by the Defence Ministry. If it is given by any other Ministry, I have no information.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They are having a second aerial survey for the Rajasthan canal in these areas. Let him find out whether it is desirable to have these things in that area.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : यह सरकार है या प्रलग-प्रलग दुकानें हैं ?

Shri Hem Barua: How do you like that description, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: My liking or not liking does not make any difference.

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): Are Members allowed to sleep in the House?

An hon. Member: They can sleep but not snore.

Mr. Speaker: For sleeping, the lobbies are much more comfortable; or, rather I should say, more comfortable.

Shri Samar Guha (Contd): In reply to the Calling Attention Notice, the hon. Defence Minister said that the concentration of Pakistani forces in the Rajasthan border is not of such an unusual measure, that it may concern us much. The words that he used, "no unusual concentration" may also mean that the measure in which the concentration has been made may be more than usual. In view of the fact that Pakistan has made concentration in the Chamb area in an unusual measure and also in view of the fact that on the borders of Kashmir Pakistan has made a large concentration, also in view of the fact that in the eastern sector, in the Lalmunirhut in East Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question? (Interruption).

Shri Samar Guha: I am coming to the point; this is very important. In view of the fact that there has been a large concentration of Pakistan army in the eastern sector in the Lalmunirhut in East Pakistan, which is a very strategic area situated down to Cooch-Bihar, in view of the fact that Pakistan is building bunkers and making military preparations in the Motiganj area and also in view of the fact that Pakistan is making aggressive arrangements in Belonia sector in Tripura, the concentration of Pakistani army which is more than usual in Rajasthan area may concern us seriously which the Defence Minister wants to underestimate. I would ask the Defence Minister to say why say that the concentration of the Pakistan army in the Rajasthan sector should not be considered as is more than usual?

Mr. Speaker: There is no question.

Shri Samar Guha: This is a question. He says these are not unusual. I say, in view of the overall strategy of

Pakistan in concentrating her army in different areas and also in making military preparations all around us, the concentration of Pakistan army which is more than usual in the Rajasthan sector should concern us. That is (a). And (b)—some of the Serpanches and also the Panchas.....

Mr. Speaker: Put the question. Let him answer the first point now. Please sit down.

Shri Samar Guha: Some Panchas and Surpanchas crossed over to Pakistan at the time of the Indo-Pakistan conflict.....

Mr. Speaker: He is straying away from the point.

Shri Samar Guha: They crossed back into Rajasthan desert: whether it is a fact or not.

Mr. Speaker: The answer also need not be long; he may say yes or no.

Shri Swaran Singh: I have taken note of all these points that he has mentioned. He has given more information than perhaps what he himself sought. I have taken note of them.

Shri Samar Guha: The question is whether Panchas and Serpanchas crossed over to Pakistan at the time of the Indo-Pakistan conflict and whether they have been allowed to re-enter Rajasthan again?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have no information.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: The Indo-Pakistan relations have now reached a delicate stage; President Ayub has said in a recent interview that the tension between India and Pakistan today is much greater than it was in September, 1965, when the war broke out. In view of the fact that there are reports that of concentration of Pakistan troops all along our borders, including Rajasthan, I want to know from the Minister whether he has

learnt the lessons from the last war,—that when Pakistan moved her troops into the Rajasthan border, even after the cease-fire, those circumstances which helped Pakistan to do that and occupy our territory without firing a single shot—and has he taken precautions to prevent a recurrence of that thing. I want to get a clear assurance on this in this House.

Shri Swaran Singh: We have always learnt lessons and we will continue to learn lessons. We have taken note of our performance and also our difficulties and shortcomings in various sectors, and I would like to assure the House that we have greatly benefited by our experience at that time. We will take every possible step to ensure that we take necessary corrective measures in an adequate measure.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (वागपत) : क्या पिछले पाकिस्तान के हमले के समय हमारे सैनिक अधिकारियों से सरकार को कोई ऐसी सूचना मिली थी कि हमारी राजस्थान की सीमा में सिंध के फकीर पीर पगारू के जो अनुयायी रहते हैं उन्होंने हमारे कुछ सैनिक रहस्य उस समय पाकिस्तान को दिये थे ? यदि यह ठीक है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने ऐसी कार्रवाइयों को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय और सावधानी की है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is going into details—what happened three years ago. That does not arise out of this question.

Shri Amrit Nahata (Barmer): In the context of the efforts of Pakistan to rouse tension on the borders, I would like to know whether the Government has realised the necessity of preserving the century-old communal harmony on the borders on our side and, if so, may I know if the Government thinks it proper to prevent the spreading of communal venom and to prevent certain communal parties and organisations from spreading the fangs of communal passion on the border?

556 (ai) LSD—5.

Shri Swaran Singh: On the border or in the interior, it has always been our endeavour,—and I presume the entire House will endorse this—that there should be communal harmony in the country because unity in the country greatly strengthens us in our defence.

श्री धुलेश्वर मीना (उदयपुर) : जैसलमेर की उत्तर पश्चिम सीमा पर पाकिस्तान नहर बना रहा है अपनी सीमा सुरक्षा के लिए । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार राजस्थान कैनाल को रामगढ़ से कच्छ तक मिलाने का प्रयत्न कर रही है ? इससे आर्थिक लाभ के साथ साथ हमारी राजस्थान की सुरक्षा का भी परपत्र हल हो जाएगा ।

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a suggestion for action—that the canal should be extended.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : शत्रु के जो सैनिक हवाई जहाज हमारे क्षेत्र पर उड़ते हैं उनकी उड़ान सम्बन्धी गतिविधियों की पूर्ण जानकारी रखने की क्या आपके पास कोई व्यवस्था हमारे हवाई अड्डों पर है ताकि हमें मालूम हो सके कि वे आने वाले हैं और हम पहले से कोई कार्रवाई कर सकें ?

Shri Swaran Singh: There are arrangements which enable us to detect if there are any enemy flights or any non-Indian flights on our border or roundabout our borders.

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): In view of the desert terrain, will the hon. Minister kindly inform the House, whether it is possible for our tanks, small, medium or heavy, to reach the border particularly when the border is more accessible from the Pakistan side, and they can bring tanks?

Mr. Speaker: The question is about air violations.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Otherwise, how are you going to protect our territory?

Shri Swaran Singh: The terrain is not difficult and armour can be used in this territory.

Mr. Speaker: It can be used.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Large chunks of Rajasthan were lost during the last war, and so I asked whether our tanks were then used in that area. It is a very important point. Large chunks of our territory were lost.

Mr. Speaker: Let your colleagues also be enabled to put questions.

13 hrs.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah (Jhalawar): Bearing in mind the practical difficulties of intercepting intruders in our air space, has the Government taken any step to put some forward air bases on this particular Barmer sector? Last time there was none.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is not customary to give the disposition of our fighter aircraft on our border.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah: I am not asking about fighter aircraft, their number, etc. Have you any idea of putting forward air bases?

Shri Swaran Singh: As to where our air bases are or should be, we have never disclosed.

श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा (डुमरियागंज) : माननीय मंत्री ने पाकिस्तान को सदा की तरह इस बार भी एक और विरोध पत्र भेजा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि (क) क्या उन्होंने विरोधपत्र में यह स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि पाकिस्तान के व्यवहार को देखते हुए भारत ताशकंद समझौते पर एकपक्षीय रूप से टिका नहीं रह सकता; (ख) यदि माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह स्पष्ट नहीं किया है, तो क्यों नहीं किया है और ताशकंद समझौते के प्रति उन की इस अग्रगण्य श्रद्धा का क्या रहस्य है, (ग) क्या माननीय मंत्री यह आशा करते

हैं कि उनके विनम्र विरोधपत्र का कुछ भी असर पाकिस्तान पर पड़ेगा और विरोधपत्र भेजने के अतिरिक्त क्या उन से कुछ और आशा नहीं की जा सकती ?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a speech trying to show that protest notes are not effective or useful; about the Tashkent Declaration; we do not repeat in every protest note that we are lodging this protest and therefore, we can go back upon the Tashkent Declaration.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Since the Minister expressed concern over the Pakistani aircraft penetration, deep or otherwise, may I ask whether he has given any thought to arrangements for deployment of ballistic missile defences? I would request him not to take shelter behind secrecy requirements. Western journals already speculate a lot about Indian activity or inactivity in this respect. I want an answer about the strategic doctrine. I do not want to know how many missiles are actually there, but I want some convincing answer that the Minister knows about missiles.

Shri Swaran Singh: He has himself anticipated my reply. I would not give any reply about the ballistic missile defences that we might organise. Whatever Western journals might speculate, we should continue to follow this policy. They might speculate and give some information at random, compelling us to disclose the correct information, but we should never fall into that trap.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal): In view of the fact that Pakistan has intensified its belligerent and bellicose attitude presumably with the assistance they have got from USA, may I know whether the Minister will take sufficient care not to allow any of the foreign agencies, in whatever manner it is possible, to make aerial surveys of Rajasthan Canal and the Rajasthan border, which is a strategic area?

Shri Swaran Singh: That is a very valid concern and we will certainly ensure that the considerations of security are foremost and any aerial survey by any foreign agency will be controlled suitable, so that our security does not suffer.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी गन्तव्ययानी के सम्बन्ध में कागजात को देखने के लिए वक्त मांग लिया है। मैं मानता हूँ कि कागजात को देखने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि उस समय सब माननीय सदस्य यहां प्र थे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कागजात को देखने के बाद वह इस सदन को मही बात कब बता देंगे और अगर वह शर्ती पर हैं, तो देश का धोरें देश की जनता का उनकी तरफ से जो नुकसान हुआ है, उस के लिए क्या वह जनता से माफी माँगे या अपने पद से इस्तीफा दे देंगे।
(अवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता।
(अवधान)

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : वह यह तो बता दें कि कागजात को देखने के बाद वह इस सदन को सही बात कब बतायेंगे।

Shri Kanjit Singh: On a point of order, Sir. You have permitted certain portions of the Minister's speech to be expunged from the proceedings. (Interruptions). The Minister is continuously misleading the House. I want to seek your protection. Sick Ministers are permitted to give sickening answers to the House and waste the time of the House. At least in cases where the country is humiliated by the statement of a Minister, will you advise the Minister to resign?

Mr. Speaker: Will you kindly sit down?

Shri Swaran Singh: I take strong objection to this type of insinuation. It is amazing that under the garb

of point of order, they raise all sorts of things. It is amazing how they are permitted to say these things.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि राजस्थान बार्डर पर पाकिस्तान की ओर से एयर वायलेसन्ज भी हुए हैं, उसकी फीजों का हेंबी कानसेट्रेंशन भी हुआ है और कुछ पाकिस्तानी जासूस भी वहां पकड़े गए हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या राजस्थान सरकार की तरफ से केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इस सम्बन्ध में कोई नोट प्राया है; यदि प्राया है, तो उस के कन्टेन्ट्स क्या हैं और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, क्योंकि राजस्थान एसेम्बली में वहां के होम मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि उन्होंने इस बारे में सेंटर को लिखा है।

Shri Swaran Singh: As a matter of fact, the party to which the hon. member belongs raised all these questions in the Rajasthan assembly and some items have appeared in the newspapers. On these matters, we receive reports from time to time from the Rajasthan Government and we are in touch with them. These are our joint efforts to tackle the situation effectively.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I strongly protest against what the Minister has said. मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि मेरी पार्टी ऐसे सवाल उठाती रहती है। वह बड़ी बल्लत बात है। वह इस हाउस को बड़ी तैन्विकी ट्रीट कर रहे हैं। वह जिस तरह जवाब दे रहे हैं, उस से वह हाउस को कनफ्यूज कर रहे हैं। मैं इस बारे में आप की प्रोटेक्शन चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान एसेम्बली में जी और कहीं भी हर एक मेम्बर को सवाल पूछने का राइट है। अगर मिनिस्टर साहब उन का सवाल नहीं दे सकते हैं, तो आप उन को इन्फॉर्म कीजिए कि वह तैवारी कर के सवाल पूछें ठीक जवाब दें। मैंने यह सवाल पूछा था कि

[श्री कंबर साल गुप्त]

क्या राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई नोट प्राया है या नहीं; अगर प्राया है, तो उस के कन्टेंट्स क्या हैं और उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है। वह इस सवाल का जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं। अगर वह जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं, तो ही कुछ रिवाइज एंड सीक हिच सीट।

Shri Swaran Singh: I am not going to resign to oblige the Jan Sangh. Let that be understood. (Interruptions). It becomes very cheap that you talk about resignation and the like. It is amazing that you should say like this. The question put to me was whether we received any report about these matters from the Rajasthan Government. I have said that we have received reports from time to time about the entire border situation, the internal situation, about the arrest of spies, etc. It has never been the practice to publish any intelligence report. The hon. member has functioned in a smaller sphere. Let him expand his mind a little before he puts the question.

श्री कंबर साल गुप्त : मेरा विभाग बीस मील डीप पेनीट्रेशन का नहीं है। जिस तरह मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है, उस तरह कोई भी समाजदार मिनिस्टर जवाब नहीं दे सकता है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान के घसावा किसी भी देश के वह मिनिस्टर होते—हो नहीं सकते, लेकिन अगर होते—तो उन को फौरन हटा दिया जाता।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं हिन्दुस्तान में हूँ, किसी भी देश में नहीं। इसलिए भीर किसी देश में मुझे कैसे हटा सकते हैं ?

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम पुरी (नवादा) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत पाकिस्तान सीमा (बाउंडरी) के जो सुरक्षित क्षेत्र हैं, जो गैर-सुरक्षित क्षेत्र हैं, वहाँ से जो संवाद

प्राप्त होते हैं, जो न्यूज मिलती हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में क्या किसी सैनिक अधिकारी को यह अधिकार दिया गया है, या यह छूट भी गई है कि वह वहाँ पर हुई घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में किसी समाचारपत्र को, या किसी व्यक्ति-वित्तेय को खबर भेज सकते हैं, यदि हाँ, तो किस मंत्रालय के माध्यम से।

Shri Swaran Singh: No, Sir.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जोधपुर के अन्दर जो राडार लगे हुए हैं, उन्होंने समय पर सूचना नहीं दी, क्या वे खराब थे ? वे राडार ऐसे हैं कि जब पाकिस्तान से हवाई जहाज उड़ता है, तो उन से पता चल जाता है, इस लिये यदि वे खराब थे, तो क्यों खराब थे ? यदि उन के द्वारा सूचना मिली तो आपने क्या कार्यवाही की।

दूसरे, राजस्थान सरकार ने समय-समय पर आपको धनेकों पत्र लिखे हैं कि पाकिस्तान की यह गतिविधि बल रही है, उन्होंने आपसे जो अपेक्षा की, आपने उन की अपेक्षा को पूरा नहीं किया, इस का क्या कारण है?

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir about the first part of the question, we do not give information about where our radar installations are, and I do not know why he should presume that there is a radar installation and ask whether it is properly functioning or not. He should not have put such a question.

About the second part of the question, I have already answered that we have received from time to time reports from the Government of Rajasthan, we are in touch with the Government of Rajasthan and we have jointly taken several

steps to safeguard our territorial integrity in that region.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Madhu Limaye has given two notices of question of privilege.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस को दो बजे लीजिये, इसमें कुछ समय लगेगा ।

Mr. Speaker: All right, we will adjourn for lunch and meet again at 14.00 hours.

13.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE
(Query)

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri Nath Pai (Raipur): We have written to you a letter.... (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received your letter just now.

Shri Nath Pai: Are you directing the External Affairs Minister....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will just find out.

Shri Nath Pai: We had given Call Attention notice at 1 O'Clock....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received your letter just now.

Shri Nath Pai: Please hear my submission. We gave Call Attention notice the moment we heard the disturbing news about hostilities between the U.A.R. and Israeli forces. This is news of the gravest importance to the whole of the world. Perhaps, Government may be taking shelter

behind the procedural things. I have written an urgent letter to you to ask the Minister concerned to make a statement. The House should not be left to just rumours or unfounded news-items. We should get an authoritative statement from the Government on this vital issue. I think, you will appreciate that we are exercising only our duty in making a request to you....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I entirely share your concern as well as the concern of the whole House. I will find out from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and let you know after some time.

श्री राम लेखक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है और सरकार को तत्काल यहाँ पर एक वक्तव्य देना चाहिए । प्रधान मंत्री या उप-प्रधान मंत्री को सदन में तत्काल आकर वक्तव्य देना चाहिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई) : काबीना के एक मंत्री यहाँ पर हैं । मेनन साहब कुछ कहें ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal): May I make a submission? Sir, you have rightly pointed out that you share the anxiety of the Members to what is happening in that part of the world—Cairo has been bombarded and there have been air raids. I would only request you to ask the External Affairs Minister or the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to make a statement.

श्री एस० एन० जोशी (पूना) : इस मामले में लोगों ने ध्यानाकर्षक प्रस्ताव भी दिये थे लेकिन सब सब को स्वयंसे रखा गया, इस प्रश्न पर चर्चा होने वाली है । सब चर्चा तो दूर रही, काहिरा के ऊपर बमबर्षा भी हो गयी और आज अभी इस बमबर्षा पर सदन में प्रधान मंत्री या विदेश मंत्री कोई उपस्थित नहीं हैं ताकि यह प्रश्न भी

[जी एस० एन० जोशी]

देश को वहाँ की हानत के बारे में बतला सकें। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि इस चीज को सब से पहले लिया जाय और गवर्नमेंट सदन में इस बारे में अविलम्ब बयान दे।

श्री कटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार इस के ऊपर धाज नाम की पांच बजे बक्तव्य दे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As I said, I share the anxiety of the hon. Members. I will ask the Minister concerned to make a statement.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): This is a question on which we have been asking for a discussion. We have given notice under rule 193 that some time should be allotted for it. It is our misfortune and it is rather a matter of irresponsibility on the part of the Government that on such a vital issue, when the whole country is agitated, they have neither given us time nor have they made any statement. Now, when the war has broken out, there is nobody present on the Treasury Benches. Is it proper (Interruption).

The Minister of Law (Shri Gevinda Menon): The wishes of the House are being communicated to the Minister concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up the other question which is equally important.

श्री राम लक्षक बाबू : मेरा निवेदन है कि यह एक बजे की घटना है इस लिये सरकार का स्वयं यह प्रथम कर्तव्य है कि यह घड़ी इस चीज के बारे में बक्तव्य दे क्योंकि सारा सदन चिन्तित है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As I have said, I will find it out. Just wait for half an hour.

श्री क० ना० तिल्लारी (बेलिवा) यह हाउस की सब ओर से हिमांशु है कि सरकार इस बारे में स्टेटमेंट दे।

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): There is a conflicting news in the sense that from the Israeli side, it is said that fighting has already started in certain parts, and from the Egyptian side it is said that Cairo has been bombarded. Now, we are in a fix and, therefore, you should direct the Prime Minister to come immediately and make a statement to the House to allay our doubts.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): My submission is....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Nambiar, I think, it should satisfy all sections of the House; we all of us share the concern and the Minister has already submitted that he has communicated the desire of the House to the Minister concerned. What else do you want?

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): We agree with you. There should be a statement by the Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think, there is unanimity on this question.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): There is a Call Attention notice on that. In the meantime, I think, the war has broken out—that is the report—and it is very odd that Government of its own volition does not come forward, particularly, after there was a recess—they had time to cogitate over the matter—and at least take the Parliament into confidence at once. If you say that after Government got to know of it, they sent word to you that they would require a little time before they could come before Parliament with proper preparation, I can understand that. But no such communication has come from Government. He says, he has communicated the desire of the House to the proper quarters. My point is

that the proper quarters, that is, the Minister of External Affairs, the Prime Minister, should have come before the House at 2 O'Clock because we were meeting after recess and they got to know of it before we got to know of it when we read the telegram over there. Therefore, it is very odd that Government does not come of its own volition before the House and that you have to send word to them and they would come at their pleasure. If you say that they have communicated to you that they want a little time to come before Parliament with proper preparation, I can understand that. Otherwise, Government is acting in a manner which is not proper.

Shri Nambiar: The news came as back as 11.30. It is already very late.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All of us have received the news with a sense of shock. I agree with the hon. Members. We share the concern. (Interruptions).

Shri Hem Barua: The Prime Minister should come and make a statement.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): It is very proper that, when news of this kind comes, there should be concern in this House. But Government must have time first of all to verify the news, get proper news and then make a considered statement. The Government cannot make a statement here and now without knowing what has happened. Let us behave in a responsible manner. Let the Government come tomorrow morning and make a statement. There is no need for any statement now.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The Prime Minister should make a statement today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What Mr. Masani has observed it. (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Prime Minister should come and make a statement today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The members' concern has been conveyed. I am sure the spokesman of the Government will come here soon and certainly meet the wishes of the House.

Shri Nath Pai: We want you to direct him, order him, command him, summon him..

Shri Hem Barua: Please direct the Prime Minister to come.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Within half an hour's time, the Minister of External Affairs will be present here and say whatever he has got to say. The hon. members may please resume their seats. (Interruptions).

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakhapatnam): Will they come here in response to the direction from you?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Limaye.

14:12 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

AGAINST The Hindustan Hindi

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैं बिहारी परिवार के एक प्रखार "हिन्दुस्तान"—हिन्दी बाले—के खिलाफ नियम 222 के मातहत विशेषाधिकार का सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ। साधारणतया मैं प्रखारवालों के खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार का सवाल उठाना पसन्द नहीं करता। पिछली बार "स्टेट्समैन" के बारे में मैंने सवाल उठाया था, लेकिन उसके पीछे उद्देश्य उस समय के जो गृह मंत्री थे उन की गलत बयानों को और प्रखार को पकड़ना था। फिर भी प्रखार के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने के लिये वह सवाल नहीं उठाया गया था।

[श्री मधु सिन्घे]

आज यह सवाल मैं इसलिये उठा रहा हूँ कि जैसा कि कई रपटों में कहा गया है, हिन्दुस्तान के प्रजाधरों के ऊपर दिन प्रति दिन कुछ उद्योगपतियों का धीर वैसे वालों का कब्जा होता जा रहा है, और उसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि उनको जो शक्ति प्राप्त होती है, प्राथिक शक्ति, मालिक के नाते, उसका यह लोग दुरुपयोग करते हैं। वैसे तो हम लोग देखते हैं कि "हिन्दुस्तान" हो या "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" हो, या बिड़ला वालों का कोई दूसरा प्रजाधर हो, उन में खास कर हम लोगों के लिये गाली गलौच रहता है। आज तक इस बात को हम बराबर नजरअन्दाज करते रहे। प्रजाधरों की कर्मी न कर्मी उनके मालिक रास्ते पर धा जायेंगे। लेकिन 2 जून के "हिन्दुस्तान" में एक सम्पादकीय में मैंने देखा, वह किसी सम्वाददाता की रपट नहीं है, वह तो सम्पादकीय है, और सम्पादकीय का मतलब हुआ कि सोच विचार करके, गौर करके वह लिखा गया है।

अब जिसके बारे में मेरी शिकायत है, प्रजाधर जो सम्पादकीय है उसको मैं पूरा नहीं पढ़ता। उसकी एक नकल मैं आपके पास भेज चुका हूँ। उस में से कुछ हिस्से मैं पढ़ता हूँ। इस सम्पादकीय का नाम है :

"निराधार, अनगल ब अनुचित"

मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका अनुवाद करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। प्रागे चल कर इसमें कहा गया है कि :

"हजारी-रिपोर्ट को असंगत एवं अवाञ्छित रूप से माध्यम बना कर जिन निराधार आरोपों के तीर समस्त लोकसंजीव प्रौचित्यों को बेधते हुए, पूरे बारह बंदे तक राज्य सभा में बराबर चलते रहे, सरकार की कसौटी पर वे सारे आरोप

तथ्यहीन हैं और सरकार उन पर विचार करना अनिवार्यक समझती है।"

और, यह तो बिल्कुल गलत बात है क्योंकि सरकार ने एक कमेटी का गठन भी किया है। अगर यह आरोप तथ्यहीन होते तो कमेटी का गठन नहीं करना पड़ता। उस को तो मैं छोड़ता हूँ। इसमें राज्य सभा की चर्चा का उल्लेख है, लेकिन प्रागे चल कर जो बात आती है उन के साफ मतलब हैं कि केवल राज्य सभा में जो हुआ उसके बारे में ही उन्होंने नहीं लिखा है, दोनों सदन में हजारी रिपोर्ट या मेरा एक विशेषाधिकार सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव या या ध्यान आकर्षण का मामला था, उन सभी के बारे में जो कुछ कहा गया उसको मर्दे नजर रखते हुए यह लिखा गया है। प्रागे चल कर यह कहा गया है कि :

"किन्तु खेद का प्रसंग है कि कतिपय संसद-सदस्यों ने इस रिपोर्ट को उसके मूल उद्देश्य के विन्दु से नहीं परखा और केवल एक संस्थान विशेष एवं व्यक्ति विशेष को बदनाम करने के माध्यम के रूप में ही उसका इस्तेमाल किया।"

तो, उनकी जो सद्भावना है या जो उनका हेतु है उसके ऊपर भी कीचड़ उछाला गया है। अर्थात् हजारी-रिपोर्ट पर बहुत नहीं करना चाहते थे, कीचड़ उछालना चाहते थे व्यक्ति-विशेष को लेकर। मतलब बिड़ला और बिड़ला परिवार से है। प्रागे चल कर उसमें कहा गया है कि :

"ऐसी अवैज्ञानिक, अशुभनायक एवं दुस्माहसपूर्व हजारी-रिपोर्ट को सार्वजनिक रूप से प्रकाश में आने से रोक्ना चाहते हैं।"

किया गया और जिसमें मिशनरी, मसीहाई और धर्म-योद्धा के भावों एवं भावों में बिड़ला-साम्राज्य का भूत पैदा किया गया, इस शौर्य के मूल में जितनी कुटिलता, कायरता एवं कुमति है, उतनी शायद ही आज तक पार्लियमेंट के मंच पर प्रदर्शित हुई होगी।

मतलब कभी नहीं हुई

आगे चल कर यह हमें उपदेशात्मक पिला दे है।

“संसद् का मंच राष्ट्रीय विचार-विनिमय और देश की विविध गतिविधियों को परखने का सर्वोच्च, अनिमित्त एवं सर्वाधिक वास्तवपूर्ण मंच है। इस मंच से बोलने का अधिकार भी जनता उन्हीं लोक प्रतिनिधियों को देती है जो जनहित को अपनी चेतना में सर्वोच्च महत्व देते हैं और परिपूर्ण राष्ट्रनिष्ठा एवं जिम्मेदारी के साथ अपनी राय पेश करने की पावता रखते हैं।”

जो हम लोगों की जन प्रतिनिधित्व करने की जो पावता है उसके बारे में भी उन्होंने अन्वेष प्रकट किया है।

“प्रश्न है कि क्या हजारी रिपोर्ट का आधार लेकर संसद् के मंच से जो अनगणता, विषय-वसन, चरित्रहानन एवं अविवेक प्रदर्शित हुआ क्या वह संसद् एवं उसके सदस्यों की प्रतिष्ठा के अनुकूल वा ?”

आगे उन्होंने दोनों सदनों का जिक्र किया है कि :

“दोनों सदनों में जो निम्नाश्लोचना हुई है”

बिड़ला परिवार और बिड़ला संस्थानों के बारे में :

“उसमें सत्कार दल के सदस्यों ने भी अपनी भाग लिया है।”

इस के ऊपर उनको खेद है कि आपके दल के सदस्यों ने भी उसमें हिस्सा लिया। इस पर उनको बड़ा दुःख हो रहा है।

आगे चल कर

मंच, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : हम लोग खुश हैं।

श्री मधु लिवले : हम भी खुश हैं। फिर कोई विरोध नहीं होना चाहिये। अन्त में प्रश्नकार ने लिखा है।

“इस दृष्टि को पूर्वाग्रह से रंगीन दृष्टि कहे जा सकना से पंक्ति दृष्टि प्रथवा भरफूक तामाशा देखने की नाबारी, क्या कहे कुछ समय में नहीं आता।

इस तरह की सारी बातें इस संपादकीय में हैं।

प्रश्न सवाल यह है कि क्या यह सम्पादकीय हमारे संविधान की जो विशेषाधिकार सम्बन्धी धारा है और जिस के अधीन हमें विशेषाधिकार दिये गए हैं, उनको भंग करता है ? मैं आपका ध्यान संविधान की 105 धारा की ओर आँचना चाहता हूँ। उस में कहा गया है :

“Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of Parliament, there shall be freedom of speech in Parliament”

[श्री मधु सिमर]

वाक् स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार को इस संविधान में बड़ा महत्व दिया गया है और उसको नियमित करने का अधिकार केवल इस सदन को है, इस सदन की प्रक्रिया से वह नियंत्रित है। इसके अलावा वाक् स्वतंत्रता पर और कोई बंधन नहीं है, कोई भी रोक नहीं है।

आगे यह भी कहा गया है कि संसद में जो बातें कही जायें हैं उन बातों को लेकर अदालतों में कार्रवाई नहीं हो सकती है। यह अधिकार इसलिए दिया गया है कि अगर अदालत में खींचे जाने का खतरा बराबर बना रहेगा तो संसद सदस्य अपनी बात को ठीक तरह रख नहीं पायेंगे। इसलिए सदस्यों को अपने कर्तव्य को अच्छी तरह से निभाने के लिये यह वाक् स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार दिया गया है और यह भी संरक्षण दिया गया है कि संसद में जो कहा जाता है या बोला जाता है उसको लेकर अदालतों में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं होगी।

आगे चल कर तीन में उन्होंने यह कहा है:

"In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law...."

हम लोगों ने मांग की है, इस सदन के प्रारम्भ में भी की है, कि हम लोग कानून द्वारा अपने विशेषाधिकारों को निश्चित करें। लेकिन वह हुआ नहीं है। हम लोगों की गलती नहीं है। हम तो बराबर जोर देते आए हैं। अगर यह हुआ नहीं तो इस में दोष हमारा नहीं है आगे चल कर रखा है:

"...and until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the commencement of this Constitution."

हम लोगों को यह देखना है कि जिस सम्पादकीय की धोर में आपका ध्यान खींचा है और उस में वे जो सारी बातें लिखी गई हैं, क्या 1950 में हाउस आफ कॉमन्स का विशेषाधिकार सम्बन्धी जो कानून था क्या उस कानून के मातहत यह विशेषाधिकारों का उल्लंघन हो जाता है या नहीं? मैं जरा आपका ध्यान मंड पार्लियामेंटरी प्रैक्टिस की धोर दिखाना चाहता हूँ। उसका यह जो सतरहवां संस्करण है उस के पृष्ठ 117 से मैं इसको पढ़ रहा हूँ:

"In 1701, the House of Commons resolved that to print or publish any books or libels reflecting on the proceedings of the House is a high violation of the rights and privileges of the House, and indignities offered to their House by words spoken or writings published reflecting on its character or proceedings have been constantly punished by both the Lords and the Commons upon the principle that such acts tend to obstruct the Houses in the performance of their functions by diminishing the respect due to them."

Reflections upon Members, the particular individuals not being named or otherwise indicated, are equivalent to reflections on the House."

इस वाक्य पर मैं जोर देना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ विविष्ट सदस्य का नाम न देकर सभारण सदस्यों की चर्चा की गई है उसका नाफ मतलब है कि वह पूरे सदन की अप्रतिष्ठा है, सदन का अपमान है, सदन के विशेषाधिकारों का हनन है।

आगे चलकर 124 पृष्ठ पर यह लिखा हुआ है:

"Analogous to molestation of Members on account of their behaviour in Parliament are spee-

ches and writings reflecting upon their conduct as Members. On 26th February 1701, the House of Commons resolved that to print or publish any libels reflecting upon any member of the House for or relating to his service therein, was a high violation of the rights and privileges of the House.

"Written imputations, as affecting a member of Parliament, may amount to breach of privilege, without, perhaps, being libels at common law, but to constitute a breach of privilege a libel upon a Member must concern the character or conduct of the Member in that capacity."

मतलब यह है कि सदस्य के नाने उमका यहाँ पर जो व्यवहार है या उसके द्वारा जो कुछ भी बोला जाता है, अगर उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई अपमानजनक शब्द लिखे गए हैं किसी अखबार में तो उन के बारे में हम कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं। इन सदस्यों की जो बाहर की कार्यवाही होती है उसके बारे में हम लोग कोई कदम नहीं उठा सकते हैं।

अब मैं आप से इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हजारी रिपोर्ट पर यहाँ बहस होने वाली है। बहस के दौरान में बहुत सी बातें कही जायेंगी। हमें यह वाक् स्वतन्त्रता इखलिये दी गयी है कि निर्भयता के साथ हम इन बातों को रख सकें। अगर कोई व्यक्ति या कोई माननीय सदस्य अपनी वाक् स्वतन्त्रता का दुरुपयोग करता है तो उसके बारे में कार्यवाही करने का सदन को पूरा अधिकार है। इसीलिए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जब श्री अर्जुन शरोड़ा के आरोपों की चर्चा प्रधान मंत्री के द्वारा यहाँ पर की गई तो मैंने स्वयं विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव भी दिया और नियम संख्या 184 के मातहत भी एक प्रस्ताव दिया जिसमें मैंने कहा कि श्री अर्जुन शरोड़ा को अपने आरोपों को पुष्टि करने का मौका दिया जाए। यदि वह उन की पुष्टि करते हैं तो शिष्टियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही हो। यदि

वे पुष्टि करने में असमर्थ रहते हैं तो फिर यह सदन या राज्य सभा या दोनों मिल कर उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं। मैं यह बिल्कुल नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि सख्त गैर-जिम्मेदारी के साथ बोलते जायें। जो सदस्य आरोप करते हैं या अपनी बात रखते हैं वे संसद का जो अनुशासन है, संसद की जो नियामावली है उसके सामने सिर झुकाने के लिए हमेशा तैयार रहते हैं और उनको हमेशा तैयार रहना चाहिये।

अभी "हिन्दुस्तान" में जो सम्पादकीय आया है यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। ये लांग वाक् स्वतन्त्रता के लिये नहीं लड़ रहे हैं क्योंकि धन्नी के जो भाई हैं हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स, जिसके बारे में मैंने प्रश्न से नोटिस दिया है उसमें एक वाक्य आ गया है। बिड़ला अखबार वालों का जो दिमाग है वह कितना सड़ा हुआ दिमाग है उसका हम अंग्रेजी अखबार के लेख से आपकी सबूत मिल जायगा। उसमें यह साफ कहा गया है। संसद की कार्यवाही की रपट अखबारों में छपनी है और जिस तरह संसद की कार्यवाही सुरक्षित है उही तरह कार्यवाही की जो रपट अखबारों में आती है वह भी सुरक्षित है। इन रपटों को ले कर कोई अदालत में कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकती। यह महाशय चाहते हैं कि यह संरक्षण छीन लिया जाए। क्या नतीजा होगा? इसका मतलब होगा कि हम लोगों के खिलाफ जितनी बातें वे प्रसिद्ध करना चाहेंगे छापते रहेंगे। जो असली बात है, वह छपेगी नहीं। इस प्रकार सत्ता के केन्द्रीयकरण का मामला चल रहा है, राजनीतिक प्रभाव डालने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है, प्रधान मंत्री का चुनाव हो, राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव हो, मंत्रियों का बचन हो, वह छिपी हुई बात नहीं है कि बिड़ला क्लब से टेलीफोन आते हैं, बकाब आता है, कैब चलता है, सब कुछ चलता है।

श्री क० ना० सिन्हा (बेगिया) : बिल्कुल गलत बात है।

श्री जयू लियवे : उन की धोर से चलता है। धाप फितना दबाव में धाते हैं उस के बारे में मैं इस बयत कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ। फिर धाप को क्यों गुस्ता धा रहा है। उन की धोर से कई कार्यवाहियाँ इस तरह की हो रही हैं यह मैं कह रहा हूँ #

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): We support the hon. Member and we agree with him. Let him not bother about it. He is taking up everybody's cause and not his own cause.

Shri Shashi Ranjan (Pupri): The hon. Member has got our full support. We are going to support him. Let him go on.

श्री जयू लियवे : मैं धापका धाभागी हूँ। इसलिये मैं इस मामले को उठा रहा हूँ। धाप बिसेधाधिकार समिति के मामले इस मामले को भेज दीजिये, बिसेधाधिकार मनिनि सम्पादक धौर मालिक को बुलाये। मैंने जो नोटिस दिया है उसमें मालिक का नाम नहीं लिया था लेकिन धापको अनुमति से धब में धीपचारिक रूप से प्रस्ताव रखा रहा हूँ इसके बारे में। इन सम्पादकीय में संसद् सदस्यों की प्रतिष्ठा के खिलाफ धौर जो धपमानजनक बातें कही गई हैं, जो हमको गालियाँ दी गई हैं, उसको समिति देखे। यह कोई धामुली बात नहीं है। धंघेबी में धगर इनका धनुवाद किया जाए तो कुटिलता का धर्ष होगा **बेकिर्बिलियलिज्म** या होगा **कुकिडनैस** धौर कायरता का **कार्बाडिस** धौर कुमति का मेरी राय में **बेलाकाईबी** या धाप उसको दुष्ट धावना कहिए, जो भी कहिए लेकिन **बेलाकाईबी** सब से धच्छा धनुवाद रहेगा। जब इस तरह के धारोप लगाए गए हैं, तो बिसेधाधिकार समिति का यह फर्ज है कि इन धारोपों के बारे में, धौर इस पत्र में जो कुछ भी लिखा गया है, उसके बारे में सम्पादक धौर मालिक दोनों से, जबाब तलब करें धौर बिसेधाधिकार समिति जल्द से जल्द इस बारे में धपना फैलता ये ओ कि ह्मारे बिचारार्थ सदन के सामने धाप।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Masani:

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Have you granted leave to this motion?

श्री धदल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि धाप इस बारे में कौनसी पद्धति धपना रहे हैं।

श्री जयू लियवे : किसी ने भी बिरोध नहीं किया है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him ask the leave of the House.

श्री जयू लियवे : मैंने कहा है कि किसी ने भी बिरोध नहीं किया है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any objection to leave being granted?

श्री जयू लियवे : धाप क्यों पूछ रहे हैं इस पर मुझमें ऐतराज है? यह जानते हैं। धगर उन्हें बिरोध करना है तो वह करेंगे।

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon): No objection.

Shri Randhir Singh: We are supporting him fully. This is everybody's cause, not his own.

श्री जयू लियवे : मैंने प्रस्ताव पेश कर दिया है कि यह भावना बिसेधाधिकार समिति के पास जाये धौर पत्र के सम्पादक धौर मालिक से जबाब तलब किया जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both issues?

Shri Govinda Menon: It can be added on there.

श्री जयू लियवे : यह धलन भावना है। धाप नियम 224 को देखिए। उसके धनुसार एक समय पर एक ही प्रस्ताव धा सकता है। उसमें लिखा है :

"not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting".

इसीलिए मैंने दूसरे मामले को नहीं उठाया है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The subject is the same.

श्री मधु लिमये : हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स अलग है और उसमें लिखने वाले व्यक्ति अलग हैं। हिन्दुस्तान अलग है। मैंने इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान का मामला रखा है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That this matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges for report”.

Shri M. Y. Saleem (Nalgonda): I want to draw your attention to rule 226 which says:

“If leave under rule 225 is granted, the House may consider the question and come to a decision or refer it to a Committee of Privileges on a motion made either by the member who has raised the question of privilege or by any other member”.

There are two aspects to the case.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): We know that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already moved a motion.

Shri M. Y. Saleem: After the motion has been moved and leave granted, it is for the House either to consider it or refer it to the Privileges Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion is to refer it to the Privileges Committee.

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर माननीय सदस्य इस सदन के द्वारा फैसला कराना चाहते हैं तो वह संशोधन रख सकते हैं।

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): We have no objection to leave being granted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That this matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges for report.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The matter stands referred to the Committee of Privileges.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : माननीय सदस्य श्री मधु लिमये ने यह प्रस्ताव रखा है कि पत्र के सम्पादक और मालिक दोनों से जवाब तलब किया जाये। (व्यवधान)

My point is that the proprietor of those newspapers, Shri Birla, should also be called before the Privileges Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whatever has been said in the motion and the observations following it has been recorded here.

14.36 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT, AUDITED ACCOUNTS ETC.
RE: INDIAN RARE EARTHS LTD.

The Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): On behalf of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1965-66, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-512|67.]

ANNUAL REPORT, AUDITED ACCOUNTS ETC.
RE: GARDEN REACH WORKSHOPS LTD.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): On behalf of Shri B. R. Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Garden Reach Workshops Limited, Calcutta for the year 1965-66

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-513167].

12.37 hrs.

MOTION RE: JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon): I beg to move the following:

"That a Joint Committee of the Houses to be called the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit be constituted consisting of fifteen members, ten from this House and five from the Rajya Sabha, who shall be elected from amongst members of each House according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote;

That the functions of the Joint Committee shall be—

- (i) to examine the composition and character of all existing 'committees' and all 'committees' that may hereafter be constituted, membership of which may disqualify a person for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament under article 102 of the Constitution;
- (ii) to recommend in relation to the 'committees' examined by it what offices should disqualify and what offices should not disqualify;
- (iii) to scrutinise from time to time the Schedule to the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959, and to recommend any amendments in the said Schedule; whether by way of addition, omission or otherwise;

That the Joint Committee shall, from time to time, report to both Houses of Parliament in respect of all or any of the aforesaid matters;

That the members of the Joint Committee shall hold office for the duration of the present Lok Sabha;

That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Committee;

That in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

That this House recommends to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Joint Committee of the Houses to be called the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit be constituted consisting of fifteen members, ten from this House and five from the Rajya Sabha, who shall be elected from amongst members of each House according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote;

That the functions of the Joint Committee shall be—

- (i) to examine the composition and character of all existing 'committees' and all 'committees' that may hereafter be constituted, membership of which may disqualify a person for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament under

article 102 of the Constitution;

- (ii) to, recommend in relation to the 'committees' examined by it what offices should disqualify and what offices should not disqualify;
- (iii) to scrutinise from time to time the Schedule to the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959, and to recommend any amendments in the said Schedule, whether by way of addition, omission or otherwise;

That the Joint Committee shall, from time to time, report to both Houses of Parliament in respect of all or any of the aforesaid matters;

That the members of the Joint Committee shall hold office for the duration of the present Lok Sabha;

That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Committee;

That in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

That this House recommends to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee".

Shri Banga (Srikakulam): The hon. Minister has not given us any idea as to why he is moving this particular motion. Is it in order to get this standing Committee elected? If so, what is it that the earlier Committee has done, what were the various new offices of profit which were considered, which of them were treated as offices of profit and which were not so treat-

ed. No such information has been given to us at all. Also for what period of time is the new Committee to function?

Shri Govinda Menon: It is all stated in the body of the motion. The new Committee will be in office till the end of this Lok Sabha.

In 1959, when the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification Act) Bill was debated here, there was a demand from members, which was accepted by the Mover of the Bill, the then Law Minister, that a Committee of the Houses with this name shall be constituted in every Lok Sabha which would review from time to time the offices of State and Central Governments to be formed later which may or may not occasion disqualification from membership. The work of this Committee would be to examine whether other offices than those contained in the present legislation should be included in the schedule to the legislation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a Joint Committee of the Houses to be called the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit be constituted consisting of fifteen members, ten from this House and five from the Rajya Sabha, who shall be elected from amongst members of each House according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote;

That the functions of the Joint Committee shall be—

- (i) to examine the composition and character of all existing 'committees' and all 'committees' that may hereafter be constituted, membership of which may disqualify a person for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament under article 102 of the Constitution;

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

- (ii) to recommend in relation to the 'committees' examined by it what offices should disqualify and what offices should not disqualify;
- (iii) to scrutinise from time to time the Schedule to the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959, and to recommend any amendments in the said Schedule; whether by way of addition, omission or otherwise;

That the Joint Committee shall, from time to time, report to both Houses of Parliament in respect of all or any of the aforesaid matters;

That the members of the Joint Committee shall hold office for the duration of the present Lok Sabha;

That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Committee;

That in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

That this House recommends to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee".

The motion was adopted.

14.42 hrs.

STATEMENT ON SITUATION IN WEST ASIA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before proceeding with the Railway Budget discussion, the Minister of External Affairs

may make a statement on the situation in West Asia, if he desires to.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): Sir, we have just heard—I have heard what you have heard—on the telex that fighting has broken out between Israel and UAR. It is a cause of grave anxiety not only to Government but, I am sure, to every Member of the House. We are most anxious that peace should be maintained in Western Asia. I want to assure the House that we have done our best to do so. If you have been following reports in the newspapers, our Permanent Representative in New York has been trying to do his best to have a resolution passed which will receive a majority vote and which will lessen tensions and enable the Secretary-General to bring about through his talks some settlement. But before that resolution could be discussed or voted upon, if reports are correct, the situation has worsened.

Naturally, I cannot make a full statement because I know just as much about it as Members. All I can say is that we all desire peace because war will be a calamity to the UAR, to Israel and to the whole world and, we, as a peace-loving nation, are anxious that peace should be maintained in Western Asia. The assurance I can give to the House is that India will do its best to see . . .

श्री रामसेवक यादव (वाराणसी) :
तथ्य क्या है ? तथ्य बताइये । मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में ज्यादा जानकारी होनी चाहिए ।

An hon. Member: What are the facts?

श्री मु० क० चागला : मुझे ज्यादा जानकारी कैसे हो सकती है ? अभी तार आए हैं . . .

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): What has Shri R. K. Nehru been doing in Cairo? Tell us some facts. Do not go on moralising.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Will he kindly listen to me? The only facts I know are the facts which the House already knows. The facts are that hostilities have broken out . . .

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (हापुड) : मेरा पार्यट ब्राफ़ धार्डर है। हाउस को अभी तक इस विषय में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। केवल-मात्र यह चर्चा सुनी है कि संघर्ष प्रारम्भ हो गया है। विदेश मंत्री के पास संसद्-सदस्यों की प्रश्ना जवादा साधन हैं। वह अपनी जानकारी के आधार पर बतायें कि अब तक क्या-क्या घटनायें घटी हैं। उनको यह कह कर सच्चाई पर पर्दा डालने की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिए कि जितनी जानकारी मदस्यों के पास है उतनी ही उनके पास है।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय वक्तव्य देने में जल्दी करने की जरूरत नहीं है। शाम को सदन की बैठक खत्म होने से पहले या कल सबेरे पूरे तथ्यों को इकट्ठा करके वक्तव्य दे सकते हैं।

श्री नु० क० बाबला : मैंने वही कहा था।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Already the External Affairs Minister has stated that he will make a full statement tomorrow.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Mr. Vajpayee has really said what I was going to say, that at this moment no facts are available except what has come over from Cairo Radio or Moscow Radio.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): What about Tel Aviv radio?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I have not heard what has come over Tel Aviv radio. My information is only what has come over the other two. Until we can find out what the bare
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facts are, I do not think it is right to make any statement here. Therefore, I would suggest not taking up any time at all. If we can learn more by tonight or by tomorrow, we will be able to make a statement.

श्री बघु लिये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा सुझाव है कि वह पश्चिमी शिया के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव श्रीमती तारकेवरी सिन्हा के नाम से है उस पर कल चर्चा की जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When you gave notice of the calling attention the situation was different. Now it has radically altered. Therefore, after listening to the statement, we will decide it tomorrow.

Shri Nath Pai rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request Mr. Nath Pai, what purpose would be served by putting questions.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): I want to make a submission. Before the statement is made, I would appeal to the Government not to say anything which may smack of partisanship or which may aggravate the situation we should play a role as peacemaker and not war-maker. This is my appeal to the Government.

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): We have never been war-makers.

14.46 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Poonacha.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाब (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, परसों कहा गया था कि इस पर दो घण्टे बढ़ाये जायेंगे आपसे बातचीत हुई थी और आपने हुकमको स्वीकार किया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिये दो घण्टे बढ़ाये जायें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You will get an opportunity when the Demands come before the House.

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): I am grateful to the hon. House and the hon. Members for giving careful consideration to the railway budget. While presenting the interim budget proposals I had indicated that for the year ending on 31st March, 1967, that is the year 1966-67, we were likely to end up with a deficit of Rs. 15 crores. When that budget was presented it was expected that the budget year would end with a surplus of Rs. 22 crores, but, in fact, the latest position, as I have mentioned in my budget speech there has been a deficit of Rs. 24 crores i.e. roughly about Rs. 46 crores deficit as against the original estimate when the budget proposals were presented in 1966.

Members have mentioned in their speeches that this serious shortfall in railway earnings is mainly due to inefficiency of the railways; they have also said that in the railways, economy to a very great extent could be observed, and that the anticipated deficit of Rs. 37 or Rs. 38 crores for the current year could well be found by saving, by improving the operational efficiency and by cutting down certain unnecessary items of expenditure, reducing staff and what not.

With your permission, Sir, I would briefly refer to some salient features of the year that has just passed. We had estimated that in the year 1966-67 the originating traffic would improve by 12 million tonnes. That anticipation could not be realised because of the fact that there was serious shortfall in so far as steel and coal were concerned. I have been looking into these figures. The anticipated originating revenue earning goods traffic has been showing a rather erratic fluctuation year after year. Perhaps I could bring these facts to the notice of the House, in the first year of the

third plan we were able to achieve additional revenue earning goods traffic to the extent of 5.8 million tonnes; next year, i.e. the second year of the third plan period, it went up by 13.8 million tonnes, and in the third year it was 8.2 million tonnes. Then in the fourth year it dropped down to 1.2 million tonnes, in the fifth year it again registered a rise by 13.3 million tonnes, and now in the first year of the fourth plan, that is the year which has just passed, the additional originating revenue traffic in goods was only about 2.5 million tonnes as against the anticipated increase, additional, of 12 million tonnes. It would be evident now that there has been this kind of steep fluctuation so far as goods traffic is concerned. Now if we take the over-all industrial growth, we can see that there also there has been a steady decline. From 8 per cent it has been showing a downward tendency; and it had come by the end of the third year of the third plan period to about 7 per cent, in the fourth year of the third plan to about 5.4 per cent, thus it has been showing a slightly downward tendency. That, in essence, explains why there has been a certain shortfall so far as anticipated goods traffic is concerned, and as such, so far as Railways are concerned, this is reflected in the traffic moved by them. Thereby the capacity that has been built up for this purpose could not be fully utilised because of these fluctuations so far as the originating goods traffic is concerned.

It has also been mentioned that there has been some competition by roads, road transport, and much of the goods that could have been moved by railways, is being switched over to road transport because the railway transport system has not been efficient and it has not assured the customer the necessary services, speedy transit and such other customer services. Therefore, there is progressive switch-over to road transport. While I do admit that to some extent this is true,

hon. Members should also consider the other developments that are taking place in our country. As in any other developing country or fully developed country, the road transport does compete with the railways. It is not a special phenomenon so far as we are concerned. Let us just look at the other picture.

In so far as road transport is concerned, the development of roads, the development of national highways, the development of State highways, the development of the communications system and the capacity that has been built up in this country for producing heavy duty trucks and its accessories, the tyre manufacture, fuel production, all these things have developed to such an extent that road transport has picked up great momentum. Naturally and necessarily it must be so. Therefore, there is going to be over a period of time due to the phased development of Road Transport a sharing of the demand for transport. It is unavoidable. Trends are now in evidence that this sharing in the total transport demand has started in our country also. The road hauliers can offer certain attractive terms too and so they attract a certain amount of traffic. That is also unavoidable. I do not suggest that this should be stopped. What I am saying is that in so far as road transport is concerned, it is now becoming more and more pronounced because the capacity of road transport to lift cargo has been greatly facilitated by the building up of roads, production of trucks and various other things. Therefore, this competition is in evidence and that has to some extent affected the railways. That does not and should not, I feel, dishearten us because we also can and should improve our services and try to attract more goods traffic.

It is also a fact that there has been some serious set back in steel and coal traffic. The target for steel production was ten million tons but we realised only 7.7 million tons. Similarly, as against the original target of 90 million tons of

coal, we hardly reached 70 million tons. On the other hand we have built up the capacity to handle this tonnage in a fairly elaborate manner, by investing about Rs. 414 crores for developing the line capacity in the steel and coal belt area and for transporting iron ore for exports. So, capacity had been built up but for certain reasons beyond the control of the railways, traffic has not picked up. I hope that this traffic will pick up and we will be able to handle additional traffic and justify the investment and also make proper utilisation of the assets so created. There have been some temporary ups and downs in this and the railways have no specific control over certain influences and trends and there has been certain shortfalls which were more in evidence last year.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): Will you not agree that you also miscalculated?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Certainly not. We have been working on the advice that we get. The capacity had been very wisely built. These are temporary set-backs that are reflected now. After all what does the railway budget do except to indicate the general economic, industrial and other activities of the country? It could not do something different; it is due to the reflection of all these that the gap has occurred.

Coming to the other points, there also the railways are now facing great strains. The rise in costs both on account of staff and materials such as fuel have been very substantial and like any other customer or consumer it had no say in this matter. For example, since 1961-62, the operating expenses have been steadily mounting up and they, had gone up by about Rs. 130-140 crores, during the last 4-5 years. An increase of nearly Rs. 77 crores is mainly due to staff costs. Again, after that we had one dearness allowance increase and another increase is more or less coming now. Each increase means Rs. 15 crores more expenditure for the railways.

[Shri C. M. Poonacha]

Two increases—one has come and another is coming—means Rs. 30 crores. In the same manner steel prices have been registering a steady increase by about 42—45 per cent over the last five or six years.

Shri Nambiar: You were a party to it; your Railway Board was represented. Why did you allow that? That is my case. After decontrol it has gone up. You are responsible for it.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: My friend Mr. Nambiar is very thorough so far as the working of the railways is concerned. He knows how things get out of control. If staff costs go up, if the wage bill goes up, does Mr. Nambiar suggest that I am responsible? As I was explaining, Rs. 110-120 crores increase has been only because of the increase in the wage bill. Who is responsible for this?

श्री जार्ज करनेजीव (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :
घाघ घाडिट रिपोट देव कर् बनलाइये ।

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Let the train move; do not pull the chain too often.

श्री जार्ज करनेजीव : पट्टी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 34 फीसदी टूटरी में 32 फीसदी घाघ नीवरी में 31 फीसदी स्टार्क का खर्च है । यह घाघ गलन कर्ता है ।

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The price of steel and coal, and the cost of operation were steadily rising. All that has happened over a period of time which is now reflecting on the finances of the railways more pronouncedly. The railways have done their best to absorb this rise within their financial resources. They have consistently and persistently been following a policy of economy, and tried to improve operational efficiency and utilise the assets better and they have tried to absorb these increases by better methods of wording. A stage has come when that could not be done indefinitely.

Shri Jyotirmay Basu (Diamond Harbour): How many fare rises have you had in the last five years?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The last rise was sometime in 1965. Over a period of 10 years our fares have gone up by 30 per cent while the costs of other materials, wages, etc. have gone up by 70 or 80 or even 100 per cent. That in short is the picture of the railways. We have been steadily striving to improve efficiency, effect economy. Railways have carried more goods, and in spite of shortfalls....

15 hrs.

An hon. Member: Stop corruption.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I am coming to that. Be a bit patient. I am coming to every point that you have raised during the course of the debate. In the current year we have come to a position where inescapably we could not further avoid the gap and had to come before the House for a raise in fares and freight. Last year itself, hon. Members would realise, we ended up with a deficit of Rs. 24 crores, and that deficit of Rs. 24 crores has not been passed to anybody; that has been absorbed in the Reserve Fund, which we have built up. In the Reserve Fund last year, the opening balance was Rs. 63 crores. This year, I am closing it with a balance of Rs. 38 crores. The Reserve Fund has come down. Somebody did suggest, "Why don't you adjust it to the Reserve Fund and why did you come with a proposal to raise the fare?" But that would not be a wise and safe policy. We should have some reserve fund kept for unforeseen circumstances and as such I personally did not feel we should not adopt that course, because that was the easiest course, as my friend Shri Dandekar said, "in a school-boy fashion". If I was thinking in terms of a school-boy, I would have adopted that course. I do not propose to do that and I would

not recommend that to anybody because that would be a dangerous proposition. On the other hand, we have retained the Reserve Fund, and now come with a proposal to augment our revenues as we have got to improve our finances and there is no escape from it.

Here too, I would like to explain to the hon. House that Rs. 37 crores of deficit which we have inevitably come to, is not all that. We have tried to bring it down to the barest minimum. You may look into the figures. My friend Shri Sequeira wanted to know some figures. If you go into the various detailed figures that we have furnished to you in these papers, you would see that we have not contributed anything to the Development Fund this year. The normal Rs. 20 crores is not there. On the other hand, I am drawing Rs. 19 crores as loan for the Development Fund. That Development Fund reserve has also come to a close. That Rs. 20 crores which we should have contributed, has not been done. Next the Depreciation Reserve Fund. My hon. friend Shri Dandekar was a member of the Convention Committee. There, we have accepted that the contribution would be on a phased scale and for this year it is Rs. 115 crores; out of that Rs. 115 crores, I am contributing only Rs. 105 crores; Rs. 10 crores less. So, in fact, we have not raised that amount. This Rs. 10 crores and the other Rs. 20 crores—make Rs. 30 crores—we have left it uncovered; we have left it as such because we are passing through some difficult period. We would certainly hope for a better period to come and a better performance by the railways when we hope to see that better earnings would come in.

Leaving that aside, and coming to the most essential thing, that is, the unavoidable gap, the gap of Rs. 17 crores deficit as it exists, according to the present rate of fares and freight, and the Rs. 13.3 crores increased dearness allowance and Rs. 7½ lakhs increase in the cost of steel

prices—14 plus 17 is 31 crores and the sum of Rs. 6 crores that I am contributing to the Depreciation Fund, the total figure is Rs. 37 crores for which I have come before the House with proposals to raise our fares and freight, thereby meaning that even though the gap may be something of the order of Rs. 67 crores, we have not come before the House for the full amount. We will try to improve our efficiency; we will try to tighten the belt and we will try to do everything which the hon. House has suggested and improve our finances; but in the meantime, what is unavoidable will have to be provided for, and therefore, the proposal that I have placed before this House.

Coming to the point which my hon. friend Shri Dandekar raised, and very rightly. In his view, wagon utilisation is not up to the mark; he felt that much is to be done so far as wagon utilisation is concerned. So far as engine utilisation is concerned, he felt that it has also not improved much. The empty wagon kilometre is increasing. These are from an angle may appear so and in the papers we have furnished all these details. While this is a fact, my hon. friend Shri Dandekar should also remember why this empty wagon kilometre is increasing and why the wagon utilisation has not improved. As we could see by the pattern of movement performance, we have been more and more coming to the closed circuit movement, regarding wagon utilisation. That is to say, we have the big industrial complexes, the steel mills, the coal belt, iron ore export, food movement etc. In these, a large number of empties come in a particular direction. It is not as if on the return journey they can easily pick up traffic, because it is a closed circuit. Then we have special wagons so far as steel mills are concerned. We have special types of equipment so far as coal movement is concerned. That could not be switched over overnight for general cargo purposes. There are inherent difficulties.

[Shri C. M. Poonacha]

So, in the overall picture, one may feel that there are certain shortfalls in operating efficiency, but they are due to certain specific reasons and conditions of planned operation. Then, there is the question about idle wagon kilometres. There again, when you move the raw materials to the steel mills, they go with full load, and on the return, the wagons do not get traffic. So, the entire thing comes back empty. So, the utilisation is just 50 per cent there. It cannot be helped. In the same way, coal movement and the movement of foodgrains also. We are moving foodgrains from Madras to Bihar. Movement of foodgrains from Madras has gone up tremendously. We are unable to cope with it; take the foodgrain movement from Andhra to Kerala: every day, three train-loads in that closed circuit are moving—about nine trains are moving every day on the line. There is a similar movement from Madras to Bihar. Normally this should have been from say Calcutta to Bihar. But unfortunately, in this country, such a rational planning cannot be done. I am not trying to lay or apportion blame anywhere; it cannot be done because at one port or the other, where the largest amount of unloading foodgrains programmed for, there is a strike. This is the situation which we have to face in this country. So, we have to divert the vessels to such an extent that it is a strain on the economy of the country. But we cannot help it, and the railways will have to provide the transport. These are some of the special considerations and circumstances in which the railways find it extremely difficult to give the best or a better account of themselves in the matter of the utilisation of the built-up capacity.

We have been also saying that there has been a switchover to road movement. The switchover to road movement, as I was saying, is natural phenomenon with the Road developments that are taking place. But so far as the long-distance bulk cargo

movement is concerned, the road is not coming in; it has to be moved by the railways. The road-haulier can refuse custom or accept custom. He can exercise his preferences. He need not lift everything, but as a common carrier, the railway has to lift everything that is offered; the railway cannot say no to anything that is offered to it. Therefore, there are certain difficulties. The high-rated cargo is slowly slipping away from our hands. The low-rated, bulk, long distance movement which is not profitable is coming to us in greater quantities and in larger proportions. That is the position in which the railways are working, and I am sure as time passes, the same things would become more pronounced in the years to come.

So far as coal is concerned, there have been some un-expected short-falls.

We have developed the outlying coalfields and the long haulage distance is somewhat reduced. There again, Singareni, and Pench Valley in Central India and other areas have not come up to the proposed targets. We are still moving coal from the Bengal-Bihar coal belt area. That also throws a certain strain on the railways.

In spite of everything, we have been doing our best and we hope to do better next year. We are anticipating an additional traffic of about 8.5 million tonnes. I hope this would materialise and whatever we are now taking into account as revenue from out of this would be realised.

Shri Chengalraya Naidu (Chittoor): What about reducing transport charges at Singareni?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: For Singareni, there cannot be a special rate. The coal freight rate is uniform to all the places. The advantage you would get is you would be nearer to the customer. There cannot be any

special rate. If in the southern peninsula there is greater demand for Singareni coal, you have the advantage of being closer to the consumer point.

Shri Chengairaya Naidu: They have fixed a rate upto 40 KM. But when it is less than 40 KM, we want you to reduce it.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Whatever is applicable to other coal areas will apply to you also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Later on I will permit a few questions. Let the minister finish now.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I was on the point that the cost of materials, cost of fuel, staff costs—everything has been going up very steeply and as such it has placed a heavy strain on the railway finances, with the result that to safeguard the efficient working of the railways and also to go ahead with certain development programmes which we have on hand, we have got to raise the fares and freights by a small percentage to augment the revenues of the railways.

As I said, we have no control over these things. So far as the demands are concerned, every sector of the community—even most of the hon. members here—want every so many things to be done. Passenger amenities will have to be increased. Additional lines will have to be constructed. Additional capacity will have to be created. Faster and speedier trains will have to be operated. All the costs are mounting up steadily. To say that the railways should perform the miracle and not raise the fares and freights and run as such is too much to expect. Mr. Shastri referred to Shrimatiji—Saharanpur....

Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri (Bee'pat): S. B. Light Railway.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: He rightly characterised that particular Light Railway as Shrimatiji. The Indian

Railway is like the proverbial Indian housewife on whom every demand is made. She has no control over anything—over the man's income, how he earns and spends, over the way the vegetable vendor and others put up the prices. She has no control over the size of the family either. Yet, she is expected to run the house efficiently all the time without a murmur. It is something like that for the poor Indian Railways. This Shrimatiji has no control over the prices, over the wage bill, over the way it should expand and so on. Yet, she has to run the house without a murmur. It is too much to expect. The Indian housewife has all the virtues. I hope the Indian Railways will continue to have all these virtues.

15.16 hrs.

[**SHRI P. K. DEO in the Chair**]

Shri Nambiar: The railway housewife is not that much innocent.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): He is speaking for Malabar.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): Is the Government one or divided? I thought Government was one. You must blame your Government for all these things—having no control over prices and so on.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I am trying to explain the railway finances. Of course, jointly and collectively, myself, the learned Acharya and all of us are responsible because we are members of this honourable House.

I have come with a modest proposal to raise the fares and freights. Mention was made that this would hit hard the industrial sector and also the general travelling public, particularly the third class passengers. I was trying to analyse what would be the impact of the freight rates. I find that so far as certain selective sectors are concerned, the increase is imperceptible. In steel prices, the increase would

[Shri C. M. Poonacha]

probably be .44 per cent. On imported wheat it would be about .14 per cent; on indigenous wheat, it is likely to be .08 per cent. Salt may be affected by about .22 per cent. I have tried to work out the impact of the freight increase and I feel that these increases which we have proposed could be taken care of in the existing pricing of the commodity. I have every hope that this is not going to be reflected in the pricing. Normally, taking the cost of any item, 10 per cent of what would be the transport element. So, the 3 per cent increase is likely to be 3 per cent of that 10 per cent and not 3 per cent of the entire cost. Working on that basis, the impact of these enhanced freight rates would be very much below even 1 per cent. That should not actually upset the entire pricing of the commodities in the country and give rise to a spiralling inflationary effect. It is probably too much to say that the slight increase of 3 per cent in freight will have a spiralling effect on the prices.

Shri Nambiar: It is the last straw on the camel's back. It is very thin and light, but it is enough to break the camel's back.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I do not know which camel he is referring to.

Shri Nambiar: The common man who is so much burdened that he is unable to purchase any item. He is the camel.

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): Those who pay know better.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: There are no camels in Malabar, and the straw that actually weights heavily on the camel is certainly not the railways, it is somebody else and my hon. friend, Shri Nambiar knows who it is (Interruption). Certain references were made by hon. Members, in the course of the debate, relating to the accidents that take place in the railways. My hon. friend, Shri Fernandes made some reference to that and he quoted

figures from the report of the Railway Board.

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey (Salem-pur): What about the passenger fares; you have not said anything about it?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I am coming to that. I was saying, that Shri Fernandes referred to page 72 and said that here we had given figures of deaths that are caused in the railways and, later on, in the small pamphlet, which we have circulated along with the budget papers, we had given the number of deaths by railway accidents. My hon. friend—I do not say he does not know these things—would have carefully seen these facts, because the number of deaths that take place in the railways is one thing and the number of deaths that take place due to train accidents is a different thing. He read one thing, then he quoted another thing and made it appear before the House that we were trying to fool the House—actually that was the world that he used. But I would, with great respect, suggest that he better revise his opinion about that. That is not a fact. Well, there are various railway operations and due to accidents deaths do occur. It is given on page 72 of the report. The very first line on page 72 is:

"The number of passengers, railway servants and other persons killed and injured in accidents on Indian Railways exclusive of casualties in railway workshops, during 1965-66 compared with the previous year, is shown in the table below."

That is the total. Then, in our report about the accidents we have given the number as 41. That is due to actual accidents to the Trains. While getting on to the trains, while getting down to the platform, at the railway crossings and on the track certain people get killed. That is not

due to any accident that had happened to the trains, that is due to some other extraneous reasons. Such deaths do occur and my own information is that on the railways there is a death every day. When a train is moving somebody just runs across and gets killed. That is not due to any accident to the trains, but it is an accident caused by an individual unto himself while a train is in motion. These figures are given separately. I should credit the Railway Board with some intelligence that they would not place such things in the hands of hon. Members and get themselves criticised in this fashion.

He also referred to certain things appearing in the Audit Report. Probably he is yet to know the working of the Public Accounts Committee. The Audit Report takes up certain objections in respect of certain works. Those that are held in objection are referred to the ministry or the department concerned. They call for full details, for the full file, call for explanation, go into it thoroughly and then come to a conclusion. So the objections for about Rs. 126 crores is not an abnormal thing that my hon. friend has discovered. These things are held under objection. Details are called for by them, they are thoroughly gone into, and when they locate the actual defects or malpractices or irregularities, whatever they are, they are reported and that report comes before this House.

श्री जार्ज करनेडीज : मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि 126 करोड़ रुपये का मामला एवनार्मल नहीं है । कितने रुपये का मामला एवनार्मल होगा ?

Shri C. M. Foznacha: The hon. Member knows the working in the railways very well. In the railways no work is undertaken without the administrative sanction. After the administrative sanction is duly accord-

ed, the technical sanction will follow. But there are certain works which cannot wait for all that and in those cases urgency certificates are issued. Under such urgency certificates certain works are carried out, otherwise the operations will come to a standstill. This is done in order to keep continuity of work. When a work is taken up under an urgency certificate, all the details are worked out later and technical sanction accorded. Such cases are all held under technical objection by the Audit. So far as the Public Accounts Committee is concerned, unless they get thoroughly satisfied they will not pass such cases. They are still under examination of the Public Accounts Committee. The practice that is followed in this House is, when a particular thing is mentioned in the Audit Report we do not straightaway discuss it here, we discuss it after the Public Accounts Committee finish their examination and their report is submitted to this House. But my hon. friend thought it fit to raise that point here. I am only explaining the position as to what it is.

श्री जार्ज करनेडीज : मैंने तो आडिट रिपोर्ट की बात कही थी, पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमिटी की नहीं ।

Shri C. M. Foznacha: My hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu also raised certain matters with regard to dependence on foreign collaborators in the wake of our dieselisation and electrification. He also objected and said that we had been influenced by the collaborators who helped build the Varanasi Diesel Locomotive Works, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and what not. He even made an oblique reference that there are certain godfathers to be satisfied and the railways are trying to do such a thing. I am very sorry that he should have treated this subject so light-heartedly. I happen to know some things about these collaborations. How many collaborations do we have in this country? To quite a very small

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For example, the Czech tractor manufactured in this country is a collaboration. When we enter into a collaboration arrangement with a foreign country, a friendly country, first we have to import certain pieces in CKD condition. They are brought here, assembled and then put to use. Then the salesmanship also starts. At the same time, we get the technical know-how and we train our own technicians. This takes place over a period of time. At the initial stage we have to import certain pieces in a CKD condition and then train up our technicians. In the case of Czech Zator tractor, how many tractors have been imported in a CKD condition (Interruption). We imported these tractors and we have started manufacturing these tractors here. I think it has come to a stage where the indigenous content is to the tune of 50 per cent or so. Similarly, in the case of the Varanasi Diesel Locomotive Works, we got these locomotives and we assembled them. The first locomotive which was produced had only 2 per cent indigenous content. The hundredth locomotive which rolled out had 58 per cent indigenous content and even more. The Heavy Electricals, Bhopal are now going to manufacture some of these components required for diesel locomotives and when that comes up we will be reaching about 90 per cent indigenous content in the diesel locomotives. Except for certain proprietary items, we will not be importing anything. There is no intention of obliging anybody anywhere. This is the normal practice. Take, for example, MIG aircraft. What did we do? We have imported a few pieces, they have come and we have taken up a phased programme of manufacturing MIG aircraft in the country. This is an understood practice. There is nothing of the kind of god-father. If you want to build up a broad industrial base in this country, we have got to have technical know-how and we have to seek assistance from all quarters. Otherwise, this country will be an orphan. There is

nothing very strange or novel about it so far as the Railways are concerned.

Then, take, for example, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. Progressively, we are increasing the indigenous content. The technical know-how could only be built up over a period of time. It cannot be done overnight. If you want to do it overnight, you have to resort to only two things, either magic or do nothing. That is all. There is no half-way house at all. Therefore, getting technical know-how and manufacturing machinery from out of our indigenous material and components is the accepted pattern of industrial growth. We are following that and, I do not think, we need be sorry about it.

There were references made to passenger amenities and to certain shortcomings so far as passenger comforts are concerned. We are aware of those things and we do not claim that we have been able to achieve cent per cent success. Our passenger amenities are not upto the mark.

So far as catering is concerned, I am conscious of the fact that much needs to be done. But these are operations of a kind that could not be easily controlled. Well, we can easily complain over certain things but it is not so easy and convenient to control these things. I am not pleading that whatever shortcomings there are now in the Railways should be just allowed to continue. I am thinking very seriously about these matters and I have come to the view that a parliamentary committee should go into the question, *de novo*, about catering and passenger amenities, and then we should get a complete detailed recommendation from that committee.

Shri Nambar: You should also include accommodation. The third class passengers must get a place to sit.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I am coming to that.

Much has been said about overcrowding. This is my personal view and I speak as a Member of this House. I feel that the problem of overcrowding is going to be a perpetual one. After all, in the Railways you have the line capacity to an extent and beyond that you cannot create capacity. It is not possible... (Interruption) You take, for example, your Calcutta suburban train, Calcutta tramways or our Roadways. What is happening? If there are 100 buses on the line, they are all overcrowded; if there are 120 buses on the line, they are all overcrowded. It is because the habits of the people are changing and the activities of industrial, educational and other movements are rapidly increasing that transport becomes a problem, not only with the Railways but with the Airways and the Roadways also. To create capacity for all the travelling public, whether by road or by air or by train, will be a problem not only for this country but for any country for that matter. It has to be tackled continuously. I do not think any country would be able to claim that they have been able to solve the enormity of the transport problem completely. But, certainly, we should continue to do our best to the extent the line capacity permits, we will do whatever is possible.

Shri Nambiar: The third class passengers must have some place to sit.

Shri S. S. Kathari: After giving practically the whole reply to the Railway Budget discussion, you have not mentioned any relief.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Something was also mentioned about ticketless travel. Ticketless travel is also a problem that has been confronting the Railway administration all these years. Every time, this matter has been carefully considered. But this again is a social problem. Unless we have the cooperation of the general public in

this regard, checking or preventing ticketless travel completely is not an easy task. However, we have tried to strengthen the organisation to check ticketless travel. Earlier, my colleague, the then Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways, Shri Shahnawaz Khan himself took up this matter and he achieved some success. Actually, we want to follow the same drive against ticketless travel and I am requesting my colleague, the Deputy Minister for Railways, Shri Jamir, to take it up. We will try to organise a thorough drive to check ticketless travel to the extent possible.

There are a number of suggestions made with regard to new lines. My hon. friend, Mr. Naidu, referred to that; my hon. friend Mr. Kunte also referred to that and, practically, every Member had one or two suggestions to make with regard to the construction of new lines.

Shri Manoharan (Madras North): What about Kanyakumari line? Survey has already been undertaken. At least, you do it.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: We have made several surveys. That is true. As I was explaining earlier, the difficulty is about finances (Interruption) it is not merely the Finance Minister, it is the nation. If the country can find money, we can have a network of rail system all over the country. But it is not so easy to find that much money. Somebody suggested about having one single gauge. Of course, I am very much in favour of having one single gauge all over the country. These broad gauge and metre gauge transshipments are the real bottlenecks and these hamper and retard free flow of traffic. It is a fact that much damage and loss are caused at these points of transshipments. If we have one single broad gauge system all over the country, it would be good for our economy and it would help smooth flow of traffic. An assessment was made something back and it was found that we would

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need something like Rs. 1000 crores to convert all the metre gauge lines into broad gauge lines. That was in 1960. The latest assessment shows that we need Rs. 1600 crores for converting all the metre gauge lines into broad gauge lines. If we can find the money, there is nothing like that. The Railways would be able to achieve better operational standards and would be able to function more efficiently if we have one uniform gauge. But it is one thing to desire and it is another thing to provide the means and the wherewithal. Between the two, we will have to strike a balance.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore): Having admitted the reasonableness of the proposal—we are not asking the Government to do it in the one year spending Rs. 1,600 crores—why don't you, for example, convert the newly laid lines in Salem, Bangalore, Guntakal and other places to broad gauge lines?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The Railways would have been very happy to take up this suggestion for implementation, but there are certain difficulties. One difficulty mainly is connecting the system in a particular area. If it is a metre gauge area, you cannot have a broad gauge—an isolated thing running there. It will have to be synchronised with the system there. That is one thing. But apart from that, it is again a question of finance. One mile distance of broad gauge costs nothing less than Rs. 10 to 12 lakhs; if it is in a difficult terrain or a mountainous area, it costs more than Rs. 15 to 20 lakhs; the cost for metre gauge is about Rs. 8 lakhs. So, it is purely a question of providing the money. In the new sector where we are building some of the new lines, so far as earth work, embankments and other things are concerned, we are making them upto B.G. specification; even the drainage is being done that way, but so far as the track is concerned, for

want of finance we have still not been able to take it up. I agree with my hon. friend that on a phased programme we should attempt converting, as far as possible, the metre gauge section into broad gauge section. That is perfectly correct. If finances are available, we should be able to do better, but if finances are not there, then the Railways cannot be expected to undertake such works beyond a certain limit.

Shri Manoharan: When will your financial position ease?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: You are trying at Madras. We are watching with great interest to what extent you will meet with success. I am certainly prepared to take a hint from you.

My hon. friend said that the DMK Government at Madras had reduced the bus fare straightway by one paise per mile. It sounded wonderful I looked into the matter; the rate was 6 Paise and it was reduced to 5 Paise. That is very good, but even the enhanced rate of railway fare is much lower than the reduced DMK rate. That is what I wish to say. (Interruptions).

I do not want to enter into any argument.

So far as the proposals that have been made in respect of new lines, new extensions, and other suggestions are concerned, I do not think that I need go into the detail of everything because they are so many.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How about railway fare?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I am coming to that.

Shri Indrajit Malhotra (Jammu): What about the new line in Jammu?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The other day, Bakshi Sahab raised this point specifically. We have sanctioned the staff for the preparation of estimates and prepare the technical details. They are now being done. We hope to take up the first stage from Kathva to Jammu.

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): What about the Rohtak-Panipat line in Haryana?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Regarding the other suggestions, we will give the suggestions our very best consideration; we will look into them, even discuss with the hon. members, and as and when our finances permit take up new lines. . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Bhubaneswar): What about linking of Cuttack with Paradeep by railway without delay?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: That survey is on and we are awaiting the survey report, i.e., linking of Paradeep with Cuttack. After we get the survey report, we will certainly give our very best consideration to that.

Shri Randhir Singh: What about the new State, a very brave State?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: We shall consider all the suggestions; we shall give our very best thought and consideration to them.

Shri J. H. Patel (Shimoga): Spoke a few words in Kannada.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should address the Chair and not the Mantri Garu.

Shri J. H. Patel: Spoke a few words in Kannada.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Minister feels like replying, he can.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: My hon. friend was making a suggestion that there

need not be any classification so far as rail travel is concerned, that we should have only one general class and not Second Class, Third Class, etc. . . .

An hon. Member: Abolish air-conditioned also.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: and that the air-conditioned class should be abolished. We have no such programme at the moment.

An hon. Member: How about ACC for MPs?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal): I want to

Mr. Chairman: He may ask after the Minister finishes.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Some hon. members during the course of their speech have suggested that the increase in the supplementary surcharge of 3 per cent freight rate should not apply to foodgrains. While I recognise the fact that foodgrains are an essential commodity, the price of which affects the vast majority of the people, particularly those in the lower income group, I had originally not considered it necessary to exempt foodgrains from the supplementary surcharge because the incidence of it in the retail price of the commodity would be almost negligible. I have got it worked out in respect of wheat and the increase comes to about 84 paise per quintal, i.e., 0.14 per cent in the case of imported wheat and 84 paise per quintal or 0.08 per cent in the case of indigenous wheat. In response, however, to the wishes of the hon. members and recognising that foodgrains prices have risen considerably in recent months and that there is today acute distress in some parts of the country, I have decided to drop the increase on supplementary surcharge on foodgrains.

Some hon. Members: Good.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee (Balrampur): Not adequate.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Though we will thus be losing about Rs. 1 crore, we will have the satisfaction that the surrender of this earning is for a good cause which would give general satisfaction.

Shri Nambiar: So also, the increase in third class passenger fares may be dropped.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: As I have already explained at length, I had taken very great care in working out my proposal for increasing the passenger fare. I had kept the total burden on railway travellers to the very minimum consistent with the inescapable need for raising my earnings to bridge the budgetary gap. I had also paid special regard to the fact that the bulk of passenger earnings comes from passengers travelling by ordinary third class and, therefore, I had kept the increase in their case to the lowest. However, in deference to the general feeling expressed by the hon. members in this House, I have decided to lower the increase in ordinary third class fares by bringing it down from the original proposal of 7½ per cent to 5 per cent only. By doing so, there would be a loss of about Rs. 2.7 crores (Interruptions) which I can ill-afford, but I derive the satisfaction from the fact that this loss will give relief to 87 per cent of the total passengers.

Shri Nambiar: A small mercy. Thank you.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: With these observations, I commend my proposals for the acceptance of the House.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: During the discussion on the railway budget, some Members, particularly Shri Tenneti Viswanatham and other friends, had referred to the reorganisation of the South Central Zone with certain marginal adjustments. There has been a persistent demand that

the South Central Zone should be rationalised so as to include the Guntakal Division and other places. May I know whether the hon. Minister is seized of the matter and whether any action is going to be taken? Secondly may I know the rationale behind the allotment of rejected and out-of-date coaches and wagons to the South of the Vindhyan?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister may make a note of the questions and reply afterwards.

Shri Chengalraya Naidu: It would be better if the hon. Minister replies soon after the question is asked, because otherwise he might forget.

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): You are allowing questions again after the debate is over?

Mr. Chairman: That is the usual practice.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री: मैंने एस० एस० लाइट रेलवे के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय को दो तीन सुझाव दिये थे। एक तो यह कि उस रेलवे को टोक धोवर कर लिया जाये और उस को बाढ़ गेज बना दिया जाये। मंत्री जी का कहना है कि उन के पास फाइनेन्सीज की कमी है। इस में दो साल बाकी हैं। तब तक यह देख लें। लेकिन इस में फाइनेन्सीज की कोई बात नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should straight come to his question and not make another speech.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री: दूसरे यह कि इस की इनकम और एक्सेन्डिचर को सदन पटल पर रक्खा जाये। और उस पर प्राप का कंट्रोल रहे।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is making another speech and not putting any question. Shri S. M. Banerjee.

श्री रणधीर सिंह सास्त्री : वहाँ के पैसे-जस्त की जो तकलीफें हैं उन को दूर करने की कोशिश की जाय ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Many Members had stressed the need for the appointment of a wage board for raising the pay scales of the railway employees. May I know the reaction of the hon. Minister, and whether he is prepared to appoint a wage board?

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: The hon. Minister has caught the wrong end of the stick, namely dieselisation. He has not explained to the House the specific economic advantage that we are going to derive, especially when we take into consideration the fact that we have no foreign exchange, and also the national security point of view. If there is war tomorrow, which is coming, the supply of spare parts by our godfathers in the West, I repeat that phrase again, by our godfathers in the West, and the supply of diesel fuel would be stopped and we shall be blackmailed and we shall come to a standstill.

Shri Nambiar: While thanking the hon. Minister for giving small mercies....

Shri Pilon Mody: No thanks are required for this.

Shri Nambiar: ... may I know whether the reduction of the increase which he has proposed in the case of the third class passenger from 7 per cent to 5 per cent would be reflected in the ceiling that he has put, namely about Rs. 4.50 for the long-distance travelling public?

श्री ब्रह्म सिंह बिरौरी बाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण है कि रेलवे मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में रेल कर्मचारियों का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया है ? क्या वह जान बूझ कर चुप हैं या इस के पीछे उन की बदली हुई ध्येय नीति है ? मैंने बर्कट्टु क्लब कैम्पेस का हवाला दिया था स्टेशन

मास्टरों के सम्बन्ध में और पूछा था कि रेल मंत्रालय ने जो प्राश्वासन दिया है क्या वह उस का पालन करेगा। माननीय मंत्री जी चुप हैं। क्या मैं यह समझूँ कि रेल मंत्रालय उन प्राश्वासनों को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है ?

श्री जयु लिवडे (मुंगेर) : आज बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश प्रादि इलाकों में प्रकाल की स्थिति है। रेल द्वारा कई साल पहले जारी किये गये परिपत्रों के अनुसार प्रकालग्रस्त इलाकों के रेल मजदूरों को सहायता देने के बारे में पुराने मुझाव है। मैं रेलवे मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में जो रेलवे मजदूर हैं प्रकालग्रस्त इलाकों में क्या मंत्रालय उन को कुछ सहायता देने जा रही है ?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): ** Will the Railway Minister inform the House how soon they will start construction of a new railway line connecting Paradip? He says that survey has already been undertaken. May I have an assurance from him that after the completion of the survey, the construction will start by the end of 1967-68?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं मंत्री साहब से बहुत श्रद्धा से गुजारिश करूंगा कि क्या सैलून स्पेशल कार और स्पेशल कोचें जो हैं जिन का सोशलिज्म के हिसाब से देश में कोई टिकाव नहीं होता उन को खत्म करने की रेल मंत्रालय की कोई पालिसी है ? आज कल सिर्फ प्राफिजल्स ही सैलून में चलते हैं ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister may reply now.

Some hon. Members rose—

**The original question was put in Oriya.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Members will get ample scope to raise their points during the discussion on the Demands. Now, the hon. Minister may reply.

Shri Randhir Singh: I want that the saloons and special cars should be abolished forthwith. If they want they can travel in first class.

Mr. Chairman: Now, the hon. Minister. I would submit that other Members will get opportunities during the discussion on the Demands to raise their points.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Why this inequality? When you have allowed so many Members to ask questions, we should also be allowed.

Mr. Chairman: They can speak on the Demands. Now, I would request the hon. Minister to reply.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) :
सभापति महोदय, आप ने इतने विरोधी दलों के लोगों को मौका दिया हम को क्यों नहीं देने? यह ठाक बात नहीं है। यह आप की पार्टियलिटी है कि उन लोगों को तो बुलाया लेकिन हम को नहीं बुलाया।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : हम में घाईब घाईब की बात नहीं है। हम को मौका मिलना चाहिये।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is creating disorder. Now, I would request the hon. Minister to reply.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : मैं बाईर के पास से आता हूँ। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सिलिगुड़ी लाइन के बारे में आप ने क्या किया? लडाई के पहले से कहा जा रहा है कि सिलिगुड़ी लाइन को डबल किया जाय। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस लाइन को डबल करने का बिचार है या नहीं।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister may reply now.

Shri Sonavane: We should also be allowed . . .

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry. The hon. Member may resume his seat.

Shri Sonavane: What are the reasons? Is it from the point of view of time that we are not allowed or because you want to give more opportunities to hon. Members opposite?

Mr. Chairman: No reasons. It is within the discretion of the Chair.

Shri Sonavane: It should be used judiciously and not whimsically.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: With regard to the South Central Zone which was very recently constituted, there seem to be some suggestions to reshape it because it had not been properly and rationally formed, and there have been number of suggestions in this direction. They will be examined. I am not able to give a specific reply straightway to this particular question.

There has been this allegation that the old and dilapidated coaches are transferred to the southern side. I do not think that is a fact.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: We shall prove it by facts.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Several Members have suggested the appointment of a wage board. That is a very valid point which my hon. friend has raised. But the House would be aware that we have brought the entire railway employees on the pension scheme. Now, they hold pensionable jobs. We contribute about Rs. 14 to 15 crores to the pension fund every year. We have contributed during this year also. This is also one of the reasons why our expenditure has gone up.

18 hrs.

Shri S. M. Bamerjee: That has nothing to do with pension. Wage board is a separate thing.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The railway employees are more or less coming on a pattern where they are on a par with the Central Government employees. From time to time, the Pay Commissions that were constituted have gone into the question and have made recommendations. These railway employees thus come under the purview of the Pay Commissions and such other bodies as are constituted from time to time by Government, and as such a separate wage board in this regard is not considered necessary.

श्री जार्ज करमेशीज : चुनाव के पहले क्यों कहा था इस के बारे में ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: My hon. friend had mentioned something about dieselisation and other things. If certain things happen somewhere and war breaks out or some such thing happens, then not only for the diesel engines of the railways but for other things also, there would be difficulty. It is not as if the railway diesel engines alone will run into difficulties. So, that would be a national problem. This difficulty will fall upon the whole nation, not only on railway diesel engines but on very many other things. We should take appropriate action at that time and not discuss such questions hypothetically now and create a nightmare against ourselves now.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: What was the economic advantage of dieselisation?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Regarding the reduction to 5 per cent which my hon. friend has raised, this would be up to a distance of 515 kms. It was about 85 P previously, and now at the rate of 5 per cent it would be much less; I think it would be about 60P or so, subject to my working it out, and beyond that distance, further increase will be blocked.

So the highest incidence on the third class ordinary passenger would be some where between near 60P at a distance of 515 kms.

Shri Namdiar: The concession is only up to that.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: My earlier proposal was also for a rise of 7½ per cent upto a distance of 515 kms, which comes to 85 and at 85 it was blocked. Even that my hon. friends in their judgment thought too heavy, and I am making a reduction even on that.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita rose—

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I am replying. As for the railway employees, there was a suggestion made by some hon. friends whether it should not be one union. I welcome the day when we can have one union for the Railways. But under the present circumstances, it is not possible. At the top level, we have two national federations, and then at the zonal and divisional levels, we have affiliated unions. We do not want to have separate unions for each class of workers. That would introduce good deal of confusion and it would not be in the interest of labour either. We have been working on this pattern of national federations and affiliated unions. We do not want sectional interests to be represented by various other unions which will have conflicting interests. I have had a little bit of experience of these things in Civil Aviation. Let us not try to repeat such things on the railways. It would now be much wiser for us to continue this healthy trade union development and I hope it will further add to the welfare of labour under present circumstances.

As regards Paradeep port which was referred to by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, the survey is on. It will certainly see the light of day. The light of day that will be seen at the Paradeep port is not very distant. The port has come and it is Government's accepted policy that wherever there is a major port, a railway con-

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nection should be there. This is the broad policy. Survey is going on. I do hope that after it is completed and we get all the details completed, Government will try to examine the project and consider sympathetically.

16.04 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up general discussion of the General Budget for which time allotted is 20 hours.

Shri M. E. Masani (Rajkot): Mr. Chairman, when I spoke in this House on the President's Address last session, I had made a plea for a new temper and tone by which we could carry on a democratic dialogue in this House without doubting the motives and attacking the characters of one another. I had said that we and the gentlemen opposite have certain common ends, but that what we disapprove of are the methods by which they think they can get to those ends. Now, I would like in what I say today to try and apply the spirit of the plea I had made to hon. Members on all sides at that time.

To start with, I would agree with the diagnosis of the main ills or evils from which the country suffers that was made by the Finance Minister in Part A of his speech. He quite rightly drew attention to the food shortage, the rise in prices, industrial stagnation and the adverse trend in exports as being four of the major areas we have to deal with. I also welcome the general approach he made to the problems facing the country. He was candid enough to say that there was no perfect answer to these problems. That is very true particularly when we have been taken into the mess in which we find ourselves today. But he did indicate certain correct principles. One was that

governmental expenditure should be restrained and reduced; another was that industry should be exposed to a competitive environment; a third was that there should be a hospitable environment for private foreign capital. He was good enough to express publicly doubts about the wisdom of the Second and Third Five Year Plans and to admit that mistakes had been made. He also said that the relative roles of the State and the free sectors of the economy should be dependent on their relative abilities and performance. He said that controls were only a means to an end. All these are very sound principles. Many of us have expressed them in this House over the past few years.

But I have to confess that when Part B of his speech came, there was absolutely no action to match these precepts. There was only the customary tinkering with the rates of taxation. The Finance Minister forgot the very good advice somebody had given that taxes should not be raised or lowered from season to season like the hemlines of women's skirts. This Budget, like those before, has done nothing, only a little higher here, a little lower there. What is more important is that there is nothing in this budget to cure the stagnation from which this country is today suffering and to stop the economy from running down further. There is no incentive to a revival of the economy. Undoubtedly, minor concessions have been given to the direct tax payer, but all of them put together aggregate to only Rs. 5 crores.

16.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

If the Finance Minister thinks that this kind of tinkering will the massive problem of a capital market that is dead is going to stimulate the economy, I am afraid he is in for a disappointment. In other words, the Budget does not touch the fringe of the problem.

It has been described as a *status quo* budget. That is true. But what is the *status quo*? The *status quo* today is rank stagnation, depression, a recession on the way, and shortage of food and other commodities for the mass of our people. This was no time for a *status quo* budget. What was needed was a dynamic budget, if you like, a revolutionary budget.

Now, the Finance Minister says, he has done something. He has balanced the budget. But he has balanced it, if I may say so, by passing the buck. He has passed the buck in two directions. One was the unfortunate Railway Minister who, though faced with a deficit in the railways, had to agree to Rs. 7 crores being squeezed out of the railway budget for the general budget.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Did he say that I forced the Railway Minister to do it?

Shri M. R. Masani: What happened in the Cabinet is beyond my knowledge. But judging the relative seniority of the two hon. Ministers, I would not put a little gentle twisting of the arm of the unfortunate Railway Minister beyond my hon. friend.

The other direction in which the hon. Minister has passed the buck are the unfortunate States. Last year the Centre gave the States Rs. 921 crores by way of loans and advances. This year the interim budget provided for Rs. 740 crores only. Now the Finance Minister has generously added another Rs. 98 crores, making Rs. 838 crores. Since Rs. 38 crores out of this are for famine relief, which are altogether a different category, the net assistance to all the States put together comes to only Rs. 800 crores, as against Rs. 921 crores last year. Thus the States are left with Rs. 121 crores less than last year. That is one of the methods by which the Finance Minister has been able to claim that he has balanced the budget.

Now, on this basis he has claimed that the budget will not be inflatio-

nary. I am sorry I must question that claim. Undoubtedly by balancing the budget and eschewing deficit finance, he has tried to fulfil the laudable purpose of stopping further inflation. But by his indirect taxation by the numerous excise duties he has raised, he has effected inflation in a positive manner.

The Economic Adviser of the Government made a statement the day after the budget was introduced that the new duties would affect, in the way of inflation, only five to six per cent of the general index of prices. Only five to six per cent. At a time when the whole economy is saturated with inflation, five to six per cent can be a lethal dose. The sympathetic or chain reaction which can set in among prices that are not directly affected by the excise duties can be very far-reaching and very violent.

What is the background? Why do I say that the whole economy is charged with inflation? Thanks to the policy of those who sit in office, prices rose in the past four years by 14 per cent every year, and in 1966-67 they rose by 16 per cent. According to Prof. Shenoy, one of our best economists, during 1966-67, Government was printing currency notes at the rate of Rs. 1.3 crores per day during the last twelve months, and in March, 1967, the last month of the year in question, currency notes were being printed at the rate of Rs. 3 crores per day.

It is against this background of massive inflation, criminal inflation, if I may say so, that this mere five to six per cent rise in the price index has to be considered. It can be poison to the body politic and to the body economic and can spread like cancer over the entire economy. There are many ways in which these excise duties are inflationary.

Tea, coffee and cigarettes will add directly to the cost of the white-collar worker, the lower middle classes who are ground down by prices and taxes.

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and the upper ranks of the skilled workers. Aluminium is the poor man's metal. The cost of electrical equipment which all of us have to use, public and private, and a hundred other commodities will rise because of the rise in the excise duty on aluminium. Even utensils will cost Rs. 1.74 more per kilo.

The Finance Minister said that the poor too should be taxed; it is a question of their self-respect, he told the Bombay Union of Journalists on 8th April. The whole concept of a Welfare State is that those who are under-privileged should be helped, the whole idea of a Welfare State is to put money into the pockets of people who by their own efforts may not be able to get the minimum needs of life. Today in this country we may be too poor, thanks to the misguided policies of the Treasury Benches during the last 20 years, to be able to have a Welfare State such as we would like, but certainly to say that those who have not should be taxed, otherwise they would lack self-respect, is a very cruel joke. In the United States today, Prof. Milton Friedman and his Liberal School of Economists advocate "negative taxation". They say that anyone who has less than the lowest limit should be given something to supplement it to bring him up to the exemption level. In other words, in India, if we were to have the capacity to do it, if we had the wisdom to follow the economic policies of the United States and in course of time reach something like their affluence, we should say that any one who is earning less than Rs. 4,000 a year should be given by the State the difference between his income and Rs. 4,000 a year to make him partake of the opportunities of life. When the rest of the world is talking about the Welfare State and negative taxation, to claim that a man who is destitute, who cannot pay tax, should be made to pay it, otherwise he would be lacking in self-respect is, I think a very harsh and cruel joke.

The worst of the excise duties is the one on petroleum and high power diesel alongside of the rise in railway freights. The effect on the cost of domestic gas will be Rs. 1.42 more per cylinder of 14.5 kilos. But the bigger effect is on transportation. Everything that is moved will cost more. This particular duty is pernicious because already petrol and diesel are being taxed many times more than they should ever have been. Bus fares, taxi fares, scooter fares, will all go up. It has been rightly described as a "stay-where-you-are budget" in every sense of the term. Not only is the country stagnant and must stay where it is. Unfortunately today, everyone must stay where he is. Even if you walk, your shoes will cost you more by being worn out faster. If you try to transport any commodity, that will cost you more. Therefore, this pernicious duty on petrol and high power diesel oil is going to add to the cost of every commodity which our people use. That is why I say that this is not a budget free from inflation. It is an inflationary budget because of both the direct effect of taxes and excise duties and the indirect effect on the rest of the economy. Prices are going to rise as a result of this budget in the coming months.

If this budget is not going to revive the economy and is going to continue the price rise, then it is a pretty bad budget; it is a useless budget and it has no solution to the problems that the budget should have faced.

At this point there are many kind gentlemen in the country who say: What could the poor Finance Minister have done? Look at the background, at the legacy with which he was faced. Look at the kind of people by whom he is surrounded on the Treasury Benches! What more could you expect from this poor man?

The honourable Finance Minister will be glad to know of the sympathy that is being exuded for him from certain misguided quarters.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am glad you are one of them.

Shri M. R. Masani: I am not one of them; we are agreed on that. I have too much respect for the hon. gentleman to feel pity for him. I have a feeling of sorrow and disappointment and I am trying to control anger. But I will not insult him with pity.

I say that there was an alternative for the Finance Minister. I am not talking of his bringing in a Swatantra budget. That of course is beyond him. If that budget could be brought, we can revolutionise the economy of this country within a year or two and we can bring in a new atmosphere and a new psychological mood. Our policy would be the exact opposite of the policy that the Treasury Benches are following. I am not expecting him to do anything of that kind. The policy or philosophy of all previous budgets has been: maximum revenues through maximum rates of taxation. Our philosophy is exactly the opposite: maximum revenues through minimum rates of taxation. Ours is the Policy of President Kennedy which he indicated in his own country when he was President. I am not even expecting the present Finance Minister to do anything of that kind. But I do expect him, within the framework of his own Government and his own policy, to do the right thing by the country. That he has failed to do.

I am going to put to him an alternative budget, an alternative budget which he could have brought and carried through and which would have produced many good effects for this country. I am not just criticising his budget; I am saying what he could have done because we are often told: why don't you provide an alternative? This is not the Swatantra Party alternative. This is an alternative suggested to the Finance Minister of the Congress Government; it is a very modest alternative as a result.

The Finance Minister should have started with economy in expenditure. It is shocking that of a total expendi-

ture of Rs. 5150 crores he could not make any cut. Rs. 6 crores on defence is all that I remember in the way of reduction in expenditure that he has ventured to make. From 5,000 crores he has no capacity to make any cut anywhere. I say that without hurting anyone very much, he could easily have effected economies of at least Rs. 150 crores, which would be less than three per cent of the total. If anyone tells me; I spend a thousand rupees and I cannot cut Rs. 30, I know that he is lying. Everyone of us can cut Rs. 3 out of Rs. 100 that he spends, if we really want to. He could have cut 150 crores painlessly and without tears.

How? He has given Rs. 10 crores more for civilian non-developmental expenditure which is mostly wasteful. Our bureaucracy has been proliferating and more and more drones are living on it; they are under-employed. Instead of cutting down that civil expenditure, he has given Rs. 10 crores more this year to waste. I suggest he could have made a modest cut of Rs. 10 crores on last year's civil administration expenditure. That would have made a saving of Rs. 20 crores between his present budget and my alternative budget.

It has been suggested that there is a taboo on suggesting a cut in defence spending. I propose to break that taboo today. A retired Wing Commander of the Air Force wrote in a magazine last week or the week before that "anybody who talks about a cut in defence is considered not defence-minded; and the entire defence finance is completely muffled by officialdom; it is hardly ever scrutinised by experts outside the circle of the brass."

The Prime Minister fell a victim to this fallacy on the first of this month when she is reported to have made the following remark: "So long as there is danger on the borders, there can be no cut in defence expenditure." I suggest this is a *non-sequitire*. Danger on the borders and defence expenditure have very little to do

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with each other except indirectly. Economy in defence expenditure is consistent not only with maintaining the effectiveness of our defences but even increasing it. On the one hand, you can cut the waste and on the other hand you can make your Armed Forces more effective instruments of defence.

Now, one could claim that the present foreign policy should be changed in the direction that some of us want to change it, and hundreds of crores could be saved for this country.

Here again, I am not suggesting that you change your foreign policy. Let them stick to the present policy of non-alignment, but even within this foreign policy, of which we do not approve, it is possible by the application of modern techniques in the fields of inventory control and equipment maintenance to save crores of rupees and yet not do the slightest harm to an effective fighting force.

In the Air Force for example, the ratio of spares to capital cost of planes is today 20 times what it is in Air India and other international airlines. I allow for a higher ratio on defence services because they have to deal with emergencies but not 20 times; may be five times or six times, but not 20 times. It is a colossal waste. The spares which have such a ratio are going down the drain. Does it mean that if a control is kept on inventories, our fighting forces will not be able to deliver the goods? Similarly, there is tremendous waste in many defence production projects. All these can be rationalised without in anyway affecting the fire-power of a single regiment of the army or a single squadron of the Air Force.

What is needed is a Mc Namara operation, what Mc Namara has done for the American defence system through cost effectiveness; testing every dollar spent as to whether it has delivered the goods, cutting it out or giving it somewhere else where the fire-power

capacity of the defence forces can be increased. If this could be done, a saving of Rs. 50 crores could have been easily made in defence without doing the country the slightest harm and doing a great deal of good.

Thus, Rs. 20 crores on civil administration and Rs. 50 crores on defence gives you a net saving of Rs. 70 crores.

I will now turn to the third field of economy, where the economy could be the biggest, and there, I would say that on the so-called Plan expenditure of Rs. 1,826 crores, an economy of Rs. 80 crores could have easily been made. I am suggesting Rs. 80 crores because I am referring to only two projects which could have been easily dropped without touching the rest of the fourth Five Year Plan for this year. The two projects I suggest could have been dropped are the Cement Corporation with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 3,1/2 crores and the Bokarao Steel Plant with an expenditure of Rs. 75 crores. Between them, they would have given us a saving of Rs. 80 crores straight-away.

I was very glad to read the speech made by the hon. Speaker—I am sorry he is not in the Chair now—in Madras on May 14, when he recommended that we should go slow on industrial projects and divert our attention to agriculture. As reported in the *Times of India* on May 15th, the hon. Speaker said:

“Thousands of crores of rupees are being spent on industries. If one-tenth of the money invested in big steel plants had been diverted to agriculture, the country would not have today faced a food crisis.”

He should know: he has been the Minister of Steel in the Congress Government. Only two days ago we had a vindication of what he said when the conclusions of the Pande Report were

published, and we realised that in one year Rs. 13 crores have gone down the drain in the steel works at Durgapur.

But the worst of all these white elephants, worse than Durgapur, is Bokaro. It can easily be postponed for several years without doing our economy the slightest harm. It has already become, even before it can go up, a by-word for wasteful expenditure and nepotism of the worst kind. So far, Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 crores have been spent and all that has been achieved is a levelling of the ground and the building of quarters. Even before that is completed, an army of drones is living off the country. To manage 3000 employees, there are already thirteen heads of departments drawing more than Rs. 2,000 apart from other emoluments.

I have got information—I hope hon. Finance Minister will get it checked—that they have a big Personnel Department with a Deputy General Manager drawing Rs. 2000 to Rs. 2500, under him a Deputy Personnel Manager drawing Rs. 1300 to Rs. 1600, one senior Personnel Officer, 3 Personnel Officers, 9 Assistant Personnel Officers and one Law Officer. There is a General Administration Department with a Secretary drawing Rs. 1600 to Rs. 2000; under him is a Public Relations Officer. There is an Engineering Department with an Engineering Departmental Head. Under him there are 3 Chief Engineers. Under them there are several Design Engineers. The Accounts Department is the worst. There is a Financial Adviser drawing Rs. 3000 to Rs. 3500, a Deputy Financial Adviser drawing Rs. 1600 to Rs. 2000, a Deputy Controller drawing Rs. 1600 to Rs. 2000, 6 Assistant Controllers, 2 Senior Accounts Officers, 9 Accounts Officers and 12 Assistant Accounts Officers. All of them are engaged from the 1st to the 5th of every month in paying wages to 3000 employees. The whole accounts staff is required to pay wages to 3000 employees.

Then there is a Material Department Head, a Medical Department

Head, a Transport Manager and finally, like all private business houses, a Liaison Officer in Delhi drawing Rs. 1800. It is a colossal waste of scarce resources, which can be easily cut out to great advantage.

According to information with me, it sounds dependable, but I hesitate to mention this aspect of it, many of these officers I have mentioned are relations of ministers and senior Congress-men in Bengal and Bihar or are relations of senior Government officials. I am going to pass on this letter to the hon. Finance Minister for him to investigate. I am too responsible to read out which official is related to which Congress-man. This is a story of not only colossal waste, but nepotism.

There are other smaller examples I can give to the Finance Minister. For lack of time, I will give only one more before I pass on from the topic of economy. I would draw attention to the colossal waste of public money that is now being contemplated and which he can even now prevent if he wants to. The Minister of Industries is discussing with Czechoslovakia a project for the manufacture of 12000 tractors per year at an investment by this country of Rs. 25 crores. Rs. 16 lakhs have already been spent on a project report supposed to have been prepared by the Czechoslovaks. It is not at all necessary for this factory to be set up in this country. There is a production of 8,000 tractors last year by Indian companies. I believe this was quite adequate. In fact, there is a glut on the market and even these companies are building up stocks. But assuming that there is a demand for a smaller tractor, as has been alleged by the Agriculture Department, the Indian industry today has an installed capacity to produce more tractors of any kind that are required, big or small, with any horse power and any kind of engine, all produced in this country. They claim that for one-fifth of 25 crores i.e. at a cost of Rs. 5 crores, they can produce 12000 more tractors of any kind, any size with any horse power that is required.

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Can there be any justification, when we have the wherewithal to produce all our needs of tractors, to be talking with foreign country to set up a factory at a cost of Rs. 25 crores to build tractors which we can produce at a cost of Rs. 5 crores? I do hope the hon. Minister will investigate this matter and deal with it in his reply. Will he step in and stop this criminal waste of public money? Unfortunately, 68 per cent of this country's investible resources, including foreign aid, are today being invested in such wasteful State sector enterprises. Let me estimate what this costs the country. According to the National Council of Applied Economic Research, an organisation the Government themselves use, if you give a tax relief of Rs. 100 crores, those who get the relief, the lower middle class on the marginal exemption level, would invest Rs. 25 crores out of this in productive enterprises. That means that if you give a relief in tax at the lower levels out of Rs. 100 crores that you give Rs. 25 crores you can count on coming into an investible surplus. How much are Government be able to put aside for investment out of the money we give them? The corresponding figures are that out of an investment of Rs. 100 crores there is a revenue surplus of Rs. 4 crores. That means out of a Rs. 100 crores tax that we give them they can only produce a revenue of Rs. 4 crores. In other words, there is a net saving of Rs. 21 crores per Rs. 100 crores or 21 per cent of what is left in the pockets of the public compared to the rupee that we put into the till of the hon. Finance Minister. This means, for the coming year, since there is an additional revenue of Rs. 232 crores which the Finance Minister wants, we shall be diverting that much money at the cost of Rs. 49 crores. Rs. 49 crores of capital will be consumed in this process of diverting from more productive to less productive channels.

I have suggested to the Finance Minister where the economies could have

been made. Let me tell him what he could have done or still can do with these savings. The saving of Rs. 150 crores can be converted into tax relief of Rs. 150 crores—Rs. 80 crores on indirect taxes and Rs. 70 crores on direct taxes.

Reduction in indirect tax could have given tremendous relief to the poorer sections of our people. If the excise duty on vegetable oil products could have been cut down altogether a hundred per cent—, if kerosene duties could have been cut by half, if cotton fabric duties could be cut by half, if the duty on matches could have been cut by half, and if the duty on trucks for transportations of goods could have been cut by half, there would have been tax relief to the extent of Rs. 80 crores. These Rs. 80 crores would have gone to the poorer sections of our people to give them a little more of the needs of life instead of having to pay the exchequer all this money. It would have meant a 50 per cent reduction on the burden of the poorer sections of our people on their most immediate needs.

Then I come to direct taxation, how he can spend Rs. 70 crores to regenerate our economy. He should have removed the Annuity Deposit Scheme. It is the worst masterpiece of confusion and futility ever invented by human ingenuity. That would have meant a net loss of Rs. 14 crores. Shri Bhoothalingam, whom the Finance Ministry itself employed to give a report, says so. He says:

"It would be highly desirable to get out of the way this complicating feature which in reality is not even germane to the tax structure. ***The continuance of this system certainly cloud the consideration of other proposals for the rationalization and simplification of the tax structure. ***If the system is not to be permanent, the sooner it is abolished the better."

And, as he himself points out, for

a mere loss of Rs. 14 crores it could have been lifted from our tax system.

The second deduction could have been by raising the exemption limit for the lower middle class from Rs. 4000 to Rs. 8000 a year. It would have only lost us Rs. 5 crores but it would have given great relief to a wide section of our poor middle class people.

The saving in collection charges would have been extra. Then he should have removed the surcharge on income-tax, giving another Rs. 16 crores relief. He could have given relief on the first Rs. 500 of all dividends earned. That would have cost another Rs. 500 crores. Finally, the abolition of the company surcharge of 10 per cent would have meant Rs. 30 crores, bringing the total to Rs. 70 crores.

Thus, along with Rs. 80 crores on excise duties he could have given relief of Rs. 150 crores this year to the taxpayer.

This would have yielded three results. First, it would have given an incentive to investment and saving. The capital market would have been stimulated to the extent of Rs. 40 crores which direct tax relief to the individual taxpayer would have left in his pocket. As I have pointed out, one-fourth of this would have come into productive enterprise immediately. Joint Stock companies would have been left with Rs. 30 crores more to re-invest. It could have been made a condition that if you re-invest, you will be given this much.

The other effect would have been anti-inflationary. Increased investment and production would have checked the rise in prices. The scheme of commodity tax relief would have brought down prices in

six very sensitive sectors for the common man, and the ever-mounting Dearness Allowance bill would have been stopped from growing further. Thus, such a Budget would have stabilised prices.

Finally, he could have got more revenue which he has thrown away by unintelligent measures. As I said, the objective should be maximising tax revenues by *minimum* rates, not by *maximum* rates. Normally, the benefits of tax relief take sometime to be shown. I would have been told that it would take two or three years for the benefits to be shown from tax cuts. But this year happens to be a special kind of year when any relief given would give you returns within this year itself. There is a reason for this, and the reason is, as I have pointed out, as in the case of trucks, that we already have unutilised installed capacity for production which today is not being used either because people have not got the money to buy the things or because high taxes do not leave a surplus to re-invest. This relief would have given an immediate fillip to production because, as I said, unutilised capacity is there and there would not have been the time-lag which normally one would have expected. Mr. Morarji Desai would have had, according to me, Rs. 100 crores extra from import duties and excise duties if he had accepted my budgetary pattern. With Rs. 100 crores extra import and excise duties, he could have given more relief next year when he would have come before us, if he is still there, on 28th February, 1966. All this he has thrown away.

Now, I will be told that if it is so easy, why he did not do it? I speak more in sorrow than in anger. I am one of the many disappointed people in the country. It is for him to answer why he did not do it. I hope, when he replies to the debate, he will tell us, specifically, why what I have said could not be done.

Shri Morarji Desai: I hope you will be here.

Shri M. R. Masani: Till then, I can only guess why he did not do it, may be because of habit, conservatism. May be because of his clinging to the legacy of the past. May be because he put Party above country. May be because he did not have the courage to admit past mistakes and strike out in a new direction. In any case, whatever the reason, he has lost a great opportunity, and so has the country. I am not very much surprised, I can understand and sympathise a little with him, because a bad Budget is only one symptom of the disease that is within his Party. There are other symptoms also.

Before I conclude, I would like to mention three other symptoms because the Budget is symptomatic of the same malady which shows in different ways. One of the symptoms is the Congress Working Committee's resolution. For sheer irrelevance to the country's problems, it is hard to beat. Having failed for more than a decade to cure a patient, all that the doctor does is to double the dose of the same medicine! Or, if may change the metaphor, when the patient is debilitated by the medicines and the treatment of the doctor, when he needs a shot in the arm, a blood transfusion, all that the doctor does is to bleed him a little further! I have no time to go into each of the idiotic proposals made by the Congress Working Committee. But I shall mention only one of them to show how ridiculous they are. Take, for example, the proposed nationalisation of General Insurance. The total amount of money on which Government can lay its hands its ugly, grasping hands would be Rs. 3½ crores a year. For this miserable pittance, the Congress Working Committee wants the Government to destroy an essential, a useful, service to industry and shatter confidence in the whole country at the cost of Rs. 2½ crores only. The Congress Working Committee's resolution appears to me to be a cheap

demagogic device to divert the minds of the people from the miseries to which the Congress Party has brought them. I think the Congress Working Committee has made a mistake in judging that the people of India were going to support such measures. They are making a mistake; they are misunderstanding the minds of the people. As I understand it in all humility, the people want a better life, lower prices, more food and more consumer goods. I do not think that they care so much by what dogma or by what method we produce it. They are no more interested in my dogma than the dogma of my hon. friends on the Opposite. They want them just to deliver the goods and the Congress Working Committee's Resolution certainly cannot deliver the goods.

A second symptom is the way in which this Government is seeking to evade giving implementation to the excellent Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on the planning machinery. That Report was submitted by Mr. Hanumanthaiya and his colleagues on April 29. I would like to congratulate them on the very good job of work done. But since then, all that we have heard is humming and having behind the scenes and an occasional leak to the Press showing how unhappy the gentlemen in office are that they have to carry out the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Committee which they themselves appointed and which has a big majority of their own Party-men. Obviously, the Report is very embarrassing to the Congress bosses who have been misusing the planning apparatus for twenty long years.

What has the Reforms Committee recommended? They have said that the National Planning Commission has been dominated by Ministers and politicians under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. This, in the view of the Committee, I think I am paraphrasing them accurately; Mr. Hanumanthaiya will correct me if I go wrong—has helped it to become a

super or parallel Government diluting in some measure the responsibilities of the Cabinet to Parliament and through Parliament to the people, and that its staff has grown to monstrous proportions and needs to be pruned. These broadly are the conclusions.

The recommendations of the ARC are: first, that the Planning Commission should be an expert advisory body, that the role of the Planning Commission should be confined to planning and evaluation and it should stop involving itself in executive functions and decision-making. Secondly, that while the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister should be closely associated with the work of the Commission, neither of them should be a member or the Chairman of the National Planning Commission.

I would have thought that this was a modest recommendation and could have been accepted immediately without all this baffling. The fact that this is a vindication of what we on these Benches said, I hope has not stopped the Congress Government from accepting the recommendations of Mr. Hanumanthaiya and his colleagues. Because that is exactly what we have been saying. We put it slightly differently: we said that the present Planning Commission should be dissolved and replaced by an expert advisory body. The Reforms Committee suggest that the name and the continuity should remain, but the change should be made exactly as we wanted.

What is coming in the way of these recommendations being accepted? Why this ominous leak that the Prime Minister insists on remaining the Chairman of the National Planning Commission? I suggest that the reason is that the Congress Party has been misusing the apparatus of national planning and has made it Party-planning. This is a federal Government and we have a federal Constitution. The Planning Commission should belong to the nation, to the

country, as much to the State Governments as to the Union Government. They have monopolised that all this time, kept the State Governments completely outside the purview of planning, and have, therefore, all the power in their own hands.

They should be grateful to the Administrative Reforms Committee that they are letting them out so gently, just suggesting that they retire from the scene in dignity and honour. In the Soviet Union, where the planning process started and where it also failed, they were not so charitable to the planners who fail. It should interest the House to know that in the USSR, where also planning has miserably failed, those at the head of the National Planning Commission, called the Gosplan, are normally executed. From the First Five-Year Plan to the death of Stalin, the position of Gosplan Chairman was held by six officials in succession; four of these were shot; the names were G. F. Grinko, V. I. Mezhlauk, G. Yu Smirnov and N. A. Voznesensky. The fifth, Mr. V. V. Kuibyshev, died suddenly and in mysterious circumstances. Only the sixth survived. So, under the old Stalinist regime, four were executed, one died mysteriously and one lived to die in bed. Even after Stalin, under Mr. Khrushchev....

An hon. Member: He is referring to Russia.

Shri M. R. Masani: It is better that we try to learn the lessons without tears.

Even under Mr. Khrushchev, Mr. M. S. Saburov, was accused of being a member of an anti-party group and lost his job. As of now, the average life of the Chairman of the National Planning Commission in Moscow, which is supposed to do long-term planning, has been a year and a half each.

In the USSR, Communism is being dragged painfully into the 20th century. Here, we have the framework

[Shri M. R. Masani]

of democracy, we have this Parliament, we have a free press, and we have an intelligent public. Must we go through those horrors and those disasters? Should we have to learn the hard way? Should we not learn from their mistakes and our mistakes and change where change can be made on the lines suggested by Mr. Hanumanthaiya?

Then, I come to the last and final symptom of what is wrong with the ruling party, and that is the most interesting discussion on the Hazari report. We have been following this controversy with some interest and not a little amusement, this hullabaloo in the Congress Party's ranks over the Hazari report. My sympathies are entirely with these gentlemen who are suffering from shock, and anguish that their wonderful system of socialism has produced this monster that has come before their eyes.

They are doing an injustice to Mr. Hazari. I hold no brief for him; he is a Leftist. But, after reading the report, I must say that I have found it a sensible and reasonable document. There is nothing new in it. He has only repeated what we have been saying here for the last five years. If that is his real thinking, he is welcome to join the Swatantra Party. What does he say? I have gone through the report very carefully, more than I think most Members have done, who have spoken as a result of the report. I am very much in agreement—and I want my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye to listen—with the editorial writer who commented that most Members of the legislature...

As hon. Member: That has gone to the Privileges Committee.

Shri M. E. Masani: That has not gone yet. That would be going tomorrow. That is why I say that I am entirely in agreement with the editorial writer, whoever he is, that most of the members of the legislature perhaps shot their bolt or talked

through their hats without bothering to read the report. If they had gone through the report, they would not have gone into the hysterics that they did.

What does the Hazari report say? All that Dr. Hazari point out is this. These are the main conclusions. I am paraphrasing them and for the benefit of hon. Members I shall give the references to the page numbers.

He says:

(1) "That the licensing system set up by the Congress Government contains 'the implicit assurance of more or less monopolistic (or non-competitive) positions which the licensee is expected to occupy'; page 17).

(2) "The issue of licences tends to give an exaggerated picture of industrial capacity which sometimes scares away genuine entrepreneurs who might be chronologically late at the same time as it encourages foreclosure of licensed capacity by influential groups and sitting tight on unimplemented licences"; (page 19).

(3) That the process of licences 'leads to bottlenecks, contributes to delays and higher costs' (page 19).

(4) That these failures and deficiencies are 'inherent in the licensing system as it was conceived and made to function' (page 19).

(5) "That these deficiencies are so fundamental that they cannot be overcome by procedural or administrative changes" and that they indicate the need for "repealing of the scope and working of the licensing mechanism" (page 21).

—or, as we suggest, the scrapping of the permit-license raj—

(6) That "if licensing is retained"....

—about which he seems to have some doubts—

"... it should be limited to new undertakings of over Rs. 1 crore capital in place of Rs. 25 lakhs as at present" (page 27).

These recommendations are very sensible and reasonable. They hardly justify the hysteria into which certain "leftist" Members of the Congress Party seem to have gone, obviously without reading the report. I suggest that tonight they read the Hazari Report before it is discussed in the Lok Sabha in the next few days.

The fact that the system of licences, permits and controls is creating greater inequalities as a result of corrupt politicians and officials and their business friends—not ours—their business friends, feathering their own nests has pointed out by us month after month and year after year from these very benches. I myself on several occasions have done so, and you, Sir, had been part of the audience, and you have replied to me in debate. I have pleaded with the House that the best way to ensure social justice and a free and equal society in which we all believe is to scrap this permit-licence-control apparatus and free the people from this octopus.

The correct conclusion to be drawn from the Hazari Report is not to look for scapegoats here and there but to realise that all this is inevitable as a result of so-called socialism, which is really Statism, and to give it up (Interruption).

The quarrel between the Congressmen and Birlas is a domestic quarrel with which we have nothing to do.

The remedy is to scrap permit-licence-raj and restore competitive free enterprise, make the industrialist subject to the wishes and preferences

of the small man, the consumer, and not the wishes of the politicians, and officials as at present.

If State enterprises and Bokaro are one kind of State Capitalist exploitation, the Hazari Report highlights another aspect of the same State Capitalist system. Both must go.

Today the national economy is pressed and held back by an army of drones who have been well described as "the heavy hands, the big feet and the blind eyes of the State". The millions of our people have to be liberated from this vested interests. Ours being a mixed economy, our "New Class," as Dhillon has described it, is a mixed class; it consists not only of the Malaviyas but also of the Serajud-dins. This is the prototype of the New Class in our country, the combination of corrupt Ministers and corrupt businessmen exploiting the people and sharing the profit.

16.54 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair].

The sad thing is that Shri Morarji Desai's Budget does nothing to liberate the Indian people from this "New Class". On the contrary, it freezes the *status quo*. I think the effort will fail. I think the country's economy and politics demand today revolutionary solutions. Mere conservatism and the *status quo* will not work. The present stagnant order will come unstuck under its own contradictions and futilities and the people are not going to keep quiet. Too long have they been fed on hope.

The Finance Minister has found a good friend—and he is a "good friend of India also—I refer to Mr. George Woods of the World Bank. May I commend to him a very wise remark made by Mr. Woods is reported to have made. He has said "Hope is a good breakfast but a very poor supper". Today we are not in the morning, we are late in the evening. We are 29-

[Shri M. R. Masani]

proaching midnight. The hour is late. The crisis is very much on us mere hope will not do. The Indian people want results, I have shown the Finance Minister the way in which he could have produced results. Unfortunately, he has not brought such a Budget before us.

The result is that the people are going to be disappointed. He and his Party will no doubt pay for that disappointment when the time comes.

Shri Banga (Srikakulam): The country suffers.

Shri M. R. Masani: Yes, unfortunately, the country also is going to suffer, and millions of innocent men, women and children, who are not responsible for these policies, will have to pay the price.

This is the real tragedy of this Budget. As I said, I speak with great disappointment and sorrow. I still appeal to the Finance Minister and his Party. If they have any imagination left, if they have any vision left, even at this late hour, let them mend. Otherwise, they will destroy the country along with themselves.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (Gonda): While presenting his Budget, the hon. Finance Minister made a very realistic assessment and correct analysis of the economic situation prevailing in this country today. His speech was forthright, pinpointing the reasons for the prevailing economic ill health. He pointed out that the major difficulties were, as already mentioned by Mr. Masani before me, drought leading to food shortage, rising prices, the need to revive industrial activities and adverse trends in exports, and also the adverse effects of the Indo-Pak war which necessitated increase in defence expenditure. He proposes to end what he terms the psychology of inflation by limited outlay on Central Government expenses within resour-

ces to be mobilised in a non-inflationary manner. He has also said that private industry will not be inhibited from increasing production by undue limitation on availability of credit. That should give some assurance to Mr. Masani. He has also said, at the cost of being criticised, that he would welcome foreign investment if it boosts exports. Coming to the controversy of public and public sectors, he has said that their relative values will be determined by their ability in course of time. Certainly this approach is not a doctrinaire approach, not a leftist approach; it is a very pragmatic approach. His very words would indicate that there was a keen desire to see that the economic condition of the country was raised to the extent possible and, that the common man's distress was relieved to a certain extent.

His analysis is masterly, and therefore it is obvious to all of us that the Finance Minister is aware of the very difficult situation which he has inherited. I am one of those foolish persons who have a certain amount of sympathy for the Finance Minister. He knows that the situation is very difficult, and he has to find a solution, he has to find a remedy for this complex situation.

What is the economic situation today? He has been very frank, he has never tried to slur over it and say that our situation is any better. He has neither tried to claim any credit for the measures he has now initiated. He has on the other hand said: "Let us wait and see what results these measures yield, then you assess me, you judge me". His whole approach has been modest, frank, honest.

The Economic Survey draws a rather grim picture of India's economy. Food grain production has gone down by 17 per cent since 1964-65 for reasons too well known to everybody. In industrial production there has been a marginal increase between April

and October, 1966 of 2.7 per cent, and perhaps a little more increase during recent months. Exports have declined from April 1966 to February 1967 by 120 million dollars. The cost of living has gone high with prices rising by 46 per cent in the last three years, a very cruel burden on the common man. These are the facts of the situation. Nobody can get away from it, such is the state of affairs.

Everybody expects, because the Finance Minister is a man of courage, that he will chalk out a bold plan to lift the economy out of depression, revive the moribund capital market, boost exports and hold the price line. It is a very tall order.

Within the short time since he became responsible to guide the finances of this country, what steps has he proposed to take. Finding the position so very difficult, absolutely acute, the first thing that he has decided is to avoid deficit financing. Hence he has presented a balanced budget. True, he has imposed certain taxes, but I am sure that a balanced budget of this type will have some disinflationary effect.

The wide range of miscellaneous concessions and levies give the impression that the budget perhaps is a major fiscal undertaking, but it is not so. We do admit that it is more or less a status quo budget, but status quo to what end? Status quo to give stability to the economy. When your economy has been upset to such an extent, some steps have to be taken first to bring about stability, then we can think of building the super structure.

He has given a few concessions. The concessions are: relief in direct taxes to the tune of Rs. 5 crores, exemption of dividend income up to Rs. 500 from taxation; limit of surcharge has been raised on unearned income to Rs. 30,000; he is helping industries adversely affected by devaluation; he is trying to give tax in-

centive to industrial undertakings employing refugees and repatriates; he is also helping industries damaged by calamity, towards their rehabilitation. Certain step proposed will create a congenial atmosphere for the amalgamation of the economic units. He is also taking steps to simplify tax collection. So far so good. None of these concessions proposed by him are bad; they are good. But the criticism is that they do not go far enough.

17 hrs.

It is natural therefore that there are various questions raised by the public. One is: will it tackle the basic problems? Has it touched the critical points of the economy? Has he given productive orientation to our fiscal and monetary policies? Are there built-in devices to control prices? Will it give confidence to the new entrepreneurs to take reasonable economic risks? Will it help individual saving, to which Mr. Masani had again and again referred. Will it hold the price-line?

I cannot possibly go into all these questions. But let us take some of the major points. The business community's reaction is that nothing has been done to revive capital market. This reaction is nothing new. During the last two or three budgets, their reaction has been the same. It is true that the capital raised by non-governmental private companies last year was low. The main facts of the business situation are not denied either by the Finance Minister or by anybody else. Recognising this difficult situation, the Finance Minister has tried to help the industry, may be, in a small way, by stimulating industrial production by larger availability of bank finance. He has not spelt out the details. I would rather urge that while replying he should give more details and tell that these are the various steps by which greater finances would be made available. Today the real position is that only the bigger

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Industrialists are able to get finances; the middle and small industrialists find it rather difficult because of the rigid position taken by the banks. He has suggested tax concession to promote industrial research, continuation of the liberal import policy, particularly to 59 priority industries, to continue, the provision of Rs. 10 crores to financial institutions. Of course it is just a token but in this tight position, even this indicates a desire and the goodwill of the Minister to help the industry. He has also indicated that he would try to see that all additional outlay is directed to capital goods industry in future and, that he would also explore all avenues for stimulating development outlay as soon as the basic supply conditions improve. It is well known that fiscal concessions alone cannot revive industry. The earlier concessions concerning bonus shares though welcomed by the capital market did not produce lasting benefits. Therefore, the Minister has rightly pointed out that industrial growth is inhibited more by the lack of supply of raw materials, capital goods and machinery rather than fiscal burden. Relaxation of industrial licensing and decontrol of steel will enable the industry to diversify production. Government support the efforts of industries to increase export of capital goods through credit arrangements. New industries will be encouraged by the provision that unabsorbed tax holiday is to be carried forward for eight years. These are some of the proposals by which he tried to set an improved climate for industrial growth. It is true that this will not solve their problem immediately but industries, it is hoped, will start moving towards the right direction.

The main pleading from the industrialist is that taxes should be reduced; they want reduction in the rate of the corporate tax and personal tax and reduction in the rate of tax on unearned income, wealth tax etc.

They contend that all these rates should be reduced. Otherwise, the industry cannot grow. The circumstances under which we are functioning and the mental attitudes that have developed during the few years precludes taking such a step. It is true that corporate taxes may perhaps be reduced if it goes to help towards more investment. Why should personal taxation for higher income groups be reduced? It does not fit in with present day thinking in modern India.

He has taken certain effective steps to improve agriculture. Agriculture is the biggest problem today. Therefore, we have to divert our energies to the extent possible to see that food is produced in this country, and that we do not go in for aids and loans from other countries for that purpose. The Finance Minister has promised a provision for rupee and exchange required for agricultural production programmes. The Central assistance to States has been increased from Rs. 535 crores to Rs. 590 crores, and Rs. 5 crores have been given for land mortgage banks. It is true that perhaps the total amount given to the States this year may be less than last year, but the financial position is very tight at the moment, and within the tight position, the Finance Minister has tried to take them forward and give something more to the States. Therefore, to accuse the Minister and to say that his budget is not production-oriented is not quite correct. The steps may be very moderate; they may not go far enough, but certainly the effort is towards improving the production and taking the economy forward.

What the Minister has to take care of is this: I can say it from the little experience: that the policies may be correct; the aims may be all right and the desire may be to develop, but in implementation various difficulties and defects crop up. The implementation is often misdirected.

the policy and stands in the way of progress. Just now Mr. Masani mentioned the Hazari report. I am one of the foolish persons to have read the report and while reading the report I thought that the few remarks on Birlas comparatively less important on which we should be so excited. Certainly that should be checked. But the more important part of it is, the more effective part of it is the criticism that he has levelled regarding the policy, regarding the implementation of the policy and regarding the role of the Planning Commission. I agree with Mr. Masani that we should go into it and see that the implementation of the policy should not be so defective that it goes absolutely contrary to the desired goal.

The next important point is, how to hold the price line? The price has risen excruciatingly to 46 per cent in the last three years. Some steps have been taken by the Finance Minister. One of them is to avoid deficit financing. That is the biggest step towards bringing about a certain amount of stability; also, he has promised to reduce administrative expenditure. He has said that he is making certain efforts in his own department and also will try to influence other departments. I would like to criticise here—

An hon. Member: Criticise whom?

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: ... the Government. I am not pledged to support them for everything. I will support them for the good things they have done and I would criticise them for the things they, to my mind, have not done. I am sure they will take it in that light. The interim budget was passed only a few months back and since then we have added Rs. 169 crores. Of course, there are certain items which could not be avoided, but if it could have been avoided, then there would have been a surplus of Rs. 100 crores without increasing any taxation, that would have reduced the general demand in the economy thus

restraining the rise in prices. That would have given more benefit to the country.

There are certain inevitable items or which the Finance Minister wanted to raise the resources. But, I agree with Mr. Masani that in a huge budget like this, if we wanted to save, we could have saved, I do realize that trying to reduce the administrative expenditure is a very difficult task. With my own experience in the administration, I will tell you that for three and a half years, I was trying my level best to reduce the expenditure. Reduction in expenditure does mean that we have to reduce the number of employees whenever it comes to the question of reducing the number of employees, there is always a great agitation, I can understand the reason for the agitation. In these very hard days, when one loses one's job, one is very hard put to it. Therefore the agitation. There are certain other ways, also but they try to create difficulties. I was able to bring about a saving of Rs. 13 crores, but after how much effort? Once, we reduce the amount, after a few months' pressure is brought by the concerned departments, to revive the items and to have the cut restored. So it is a very difficult task indeed, but the task must be taken and taken up manfully because the time has come when by the proliferation of administration it has become a vast jungle and it is therefore necessary that the administrative expenditure should be meticulously scrutinised and should be cut whenever it is possible. I am sure if the Finance Minister is determined in this, he will get full support from the Congress as well as from the opposition benches.

The Economic Survey while speaking about inflationary psychology says:

"This can only be checked by curtailment of non-development outlays and also by enforcing economy in development expenditure, even to the extent of postponing some of the items."

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I agree with it intoto. That is the only possible way which we must cut down our expenditure. The time has come when we should think about it. The Finance Minister must recognise this. Of course, he has tried in his own way to make a beginning but a ruthless firmness will be needed if he wants to achieve any success in the task.

I would like to give figures to show how non-development expenditure has increased during the last three plans in the Central Government. In the last 15 years, non-development expenditure has increased from Rs. 260 crores to Rs. 1528 crores—i.e. seven times! This is too much. Much earlier than this, Government should have thought about cutting it down. A poor country like ours cannot afford to have such a top-heavy administration. When we were not free, we were talking about the top-heavy administration. Since independence, various items of work have been taken up which the then Government never thought of taking up. Therefore, a certain amount of increase is legitimate, but I am sure much can be cut down. The time has come when the people's capacity to pay further taxes is exhausted.

Regarding arrears of tax collection, only on 25th May the Finance Minister said that Rs. 828.11 crores are outstanding. A great effort needs to be made to recover this amount. If I am not wrong, there is tax evasion to the tune of Rs. 300 crores and more annually. This is where a very strict and careful watch is needed and strong action is necessary. Even development expenditure can bear a great deal of scrutiny. In the name of development, many things are done which need not be done in a poor country. These frills and embroidery can wait for a future time when we are economically better off. I would suggest to the Finance Minister may try to implement the 16 point note he gave to the Congress Working Committee some weeks back. If

he can bring economy on those lines, it can go a long way to improve our economy.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): He suggested a 10 per cent cut, i.e. Rs. 300 crores.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: He was the originator of the document and he knows it. I do not want to go into details.

The plan outlay on the public sector has gone on rising during the last 3 plans. In the first plan it was Rs. 1960 crores, in the second Rs. 4572 crores and in the third Rs. 8839 crores. It is a huge amount. It was expected that we would derive some income out of this investment. Some income has started coming, but it is not adequate. There is enough room to scrutinise the public sector projects to see that a part of the plan expenditure is met from the income derived from this investment. I have not got the figures, but if we scrutinise it, we will see that we are depending more and more on direct taxation for meeting our plan expenditure. It is easy to tax directly; therefore, we go on imposing new taxation for meeting our plan expenditure. It is time the tax burden was reduced. More and more of plan expenditure should be met by these industrial units. I am not one of them to believe that the public sector projects will not survive. They will survive. We might have made mistakes; we might have started with certain wrong ideas of administration, but all that should be rectified. It is necessary to keep public sector projects. We shall keep the public sector projects, because otherwise the private sector will have the utmost freedom to exploit the country. Therefore, we adhere to our policy that for the time being we have a mixed economy where both the private and public sector projects will have to develop side by side. It is for us to see that the public sector

undertakings are worked in such a way that they are a source of income and strength to our economy. Various other steps had been taken to bring down the price line like subsidy to foodgrains and fertilisers, opening of co-operatives, price regulation of essential commodities, civil supplies organisations etc. All these steps have been taken by the Government to bring down the prices. It only goes to show that this is a subject which is receiving constant attention of the Government. It is not that the Government is unaware of it and the Opposition Members only are aware of it and it is they who are bringing this matter to our notice. We are perfectly aware of it and we are taking all possible steps. But all the steps taken somehow or the other, have not yield the results we want. Therefore, sterner measures are necessary, otherwise we would be involved in the vicious circle of wages chasing prices and prices chasing wages. Therefore, it is necessary to take some more drastic steps to bring down expenditure.

An hon. Member: That is what Shri Masani says.

Shrimati Sacheta Kripalani: I agree with many of the things that he said, but I do not agree that the ugly hands of the Congress Working Committee has something or the other to do with it. Otherwise, many of the things that he said are fairly sound.

Regarding devaluation, I am very sorry to criticise it. Devaluation, if I may describe it, instead of being a booster has been a bit of a damp squib. If adequate precautions had been taken, if greater fore-thought had been given, before taking recourse to devaluation, perhaps the difficulties we have faced subsequent to devaluation may not have been arisen. The country's opinion even then was fairly divided. I do not know who advised the Government and how it came about. But whatever it is, it did come about and as a result of that we have not faced any

better. The expectations out of devaluation and the follow-up measures were: that import of non-essential goods would be restricted, rise in prices would be checked and it will bring an ever-lasting solution to India's balance of payment of position. But none of these expectations has materialised.

The policy initiatives taken after devaluation on new agricultural strategy, liberalisation of export, flexible attitude towards control of industrial production and investment, stimulus to export and import substitution, avoidance of inflationary financing and other measures have not yielded results that were expected. The reasons are, perhaps, that immediately after devaluation the consequential problems which arose were not tackled with promptitude and efficiency. Had they been tackled immediately with promptitude, perhaps the after effects of devaluation would not have been so bad. Secondly, before deciding on devaluation a total study of national economy is necessary. I am afraid such a study has not taken place in this country. Therefore, we jumped in the dark and as a result our exports suffered. Our export earnings was stagnant in 1964-65 they declined by 8 per cent in 1966-67. Part of the reason is drought. Drought affected not only agricultural production but also industrial production leading to exports. But everything cannot be put on drought. If we had taken greater fore-thought before taking recourse to devaluation perhaps things would have been better.

It is, therefore, absolutely essential—it is a matter of life and death for us—that we should improve our exports. In order to improve exports, in this budget, concessions on export duties have been given. The duties have been reduced on some of the essential traditional items of exports which comes to a total of Rs. 13.5 crores. No new subsidies have been imposed and the existing subsidies will continue. Export industries will be given a more favourable treatment in the matter of allocation of foreign

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exchange. Import requirements of export industries will be met at international prices which is a continuance of policy. This and the various other steps that have been taken are expected to boost up our exports.

But I would like to enquire from the Finance Minister whether those industries which are getting foreign exchange facilities, loans etc.—the export industries—are doing what is expected of them. To what extent do these industries export their own commodities, because when we give them loan, foreign exchange etc., they should earn foreign exchange for us. I am told, if a careful scrutiny is made we will find that most of these industries, a fairly large number of them, do not export at all. The reason is, they have a better home market than an international market. They are more keen to sell in the home market than to export. Therefore, it is time that we take into confidence known exporters because exporters, not being producers, would be keen to export. We should try to see to what extent we can give them facilities and see that they export more and earn foreign exchange.

In conclusion, I would say that, though I have been fairly critical—it does not mean I am not aware of the difficulties before the Finance Minister—the situation is very difficult and, above that, he has to find the resources to run the administration. When you are under these two pressure, you look, in great distress, to find out all the resources you can. I have myself experienced it I can fully sympathise with the Finance Minister. He has tried to impose certain taxes, at the minimum rate he can, in order not to resort to deficit financing.

What will be the effect of some of the taxes? Some of the taxes, unfortunately, will affect the poor people—they are not all on luxury goods. Even tea, to my mind, is not a luxury. Today, the poor man cannot afford to take milk; he takes tea.

Similarly, shoe is not a luxury. Therefore, some of the consumer items on which taxes have been enhanced may be reconsidered by the Finance Minister. We can meet the gap by trying to see how more rigidly we can economise and how more rigidly we can save.

I know the Finance Minister has a stupendous and an arduous task before him. In this stupendous and arduous task, he not only requires our sympathy but also our active cooperation. If all of us are determined to look after our national interests, if we all try to economise and save and if we all bring about a proper psychological atmosphere in the country, there is no reason why we should feel helpless. New nations always have to face various difficulties. We are passing through very difficult days. If we are confident enough, if we are determined enough, to get out of these difficulties, I am sure, we can get out and we shall get out of them.

With these words, I have done.

श्री हरबाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट देना किया है वह अत्यन्त निराशाजनक बजट है। इससे न देश की कार्य व्यवस्था का कुछ सुधार होगा और न जनता को राहत मिलेगी बल्कि यदि वह कहा जाय कि जनता के जो संकट हैं वह जारी रहेंगे और महंगाई के कारण धाज लोगों में जो धोड़ा बहुत बूत बना हुआ है वे भी इस बजट के द्वारा निकाल लिया जायगा तो वह अतिशयोक्ति न होगी।

घास ने देश की कार्य व्यवस्था का एक छेदा सा विकास हमारे सामने रखा है। बहुत ही संक्षिप्त और बचा कर उन्होंने वह बतलाया है कि देश की कार्य व्यवस्था काय कियेगी बनायगी है? धाज महंगाई धरम बीना एक खूब खूब है। जनता का बल कम है, देश में धाज के विरुद्ध आन्दोलन है, किसानों के बल के हमारा आन्दोलन बड़े का

व्यापार है। आज देश में जो किसी भी देश की प्रथम व्यवस्था का मूलाधार है वह आज हमारी प्रथम व्यवस्था में मौजूब नहीं है। पहली बात यह है कि देश में खाने, पीने के लिये हो। उस में आत्म निर्भर हो। दूसरी बात यह कि देश अपनी रक्षा करने में सन्नर्थ हो। तीसरी बात यह कि देश के पास अन्न बाहर से इमदाद नहीं मिले तो वह गुजारा कर सके। चौथी बात यह कि संसार में हमारे भाल की मांग रहे जिसमें हमारे शिके की साख़ डनी रहे। कोई भी बान हमारी प्रथम व्यवस्था में नहीं है और अन्न इन्द्र देवता कृपा न करे तो देश भूखों मर जाय। आज दो मूखे के बाद अन्न तीसरी बार भी इन्द्र देवता वर्षा न करे तो देश में खाने को न हो और अकाल की स्थिति हो।

20 वर्ष की कांग्रेस की नीतियों का एक विनाबना चित्र हमारे सामने बित्त मंत्री ने रक्खा है। 20 साल तक आप देश को इन्द्र देवता की कृपा पर और रहम पर छोड़े हुये हैं। इसलिये वर्षा होने से सुधार हो जायें तो उसके लिये आपकी श्रेय देने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। अन्न इससे पहले वर्षा हो जाती और अन्न के लिये भी इन्द्र देवता की कृपा होती और भाने भी हो तो उसके लिये इन्द्र देवता को हम अभ्यवाद करेंगे। आप ने इस देश को अनाज में आत्म निर्भर करने में पिछले 20 साल में कुछ नहीं किया यह आपने इस बित्त विधेयक की व्याख्या में स्वीकार किया है। विस की चार जो मोटी मोटी बातें हैं उन में पहली यह कि देश में मूखे से यह स्थिति पैदा हुई है मैं समझता हूँ कि देश में जो नियोजन किया गया पिछले 20 वर्षों में और जो नीतियाँ अपनाई गईं उसके कारण आज देश में अनाज के लिये हमें विदेशों से किआा मापने के लिये बिलन होना पड़ा है। यदि 20 वर्ष पहले वह समझा जाता है कि यह देश कृषि प्रधान देश है वह समझा जाता

कि हमें अनाज में अपने पावों पर खड़े होना है, यह समझा जाता कि हमारी भाने वाले 20 साल के अन्दर क्या आवश्यकताएँ होंगी, यह माना जाता कि हमारे जैसे एक स्वाभिमानी राष्ट्र को भीख का कटोरा लेकर दुनिया के सामने नहीं जाना चाहिये और इस लिये अपने देश में अन्न उपजाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये ताकि हमें इसकी नीबल न आये तो उस स्थिति में देश की सारी प्रथम व्यवस्था का नियोजन इस प्रकार से किया जाता और मैं समझता हूँ कि अन्न इस प्रकार से कृषि प्रधान देश अपने को मान कर कृषि की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाता। तो आज 20 साल में यह नीबल नहीं आती।

इसमें अनेक बातें कही जा सकती हैं। इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन के शीक में जो सुविधायें इंडस्ट्रियलिस्टम को दी गईं उससे आधा क्या उससे दसवां हिस्सा, सौवां हिस्सा कृषि को नहीं प्रदान किया गया। इंडस्ट्रियलिस्टम के लिये कर्ज, इंडस्ट्रियलिस्टम को हायर परचेंज पर मर्गानरी, इंडस्ट्रियलिस्टम को इनकम टैक्स में राहत और अन्य अनेक रियायतें दी जा रही हैं। एक उद्योगपति कारखाने के बाद दूसरा कारखाना और 300 तक कारखाने 10-15 साल में इंडस्ट्रियल साइसेंस लेकर खड़े कर सकता है लेकिन उसके मुकाबले पर कृषि के बारे में जो नीति अख्यार की गई वह उनको हतोत्साहित करने वाली थी और न ही उनको इंडस्ट्रियलिस्टम के समान सुविधायें दी गईं बल्कि ऐसे कानून पास किये जिसको बजह से कृषि उत्पादन को बहुत क्षति पहुंची।

खेती की हद मुकर्रर की गई जिससे भी किसानों को बहुत परेशानी हुई। अब आज एक महर का आदमी एक मकान के बाद 20 मकान बना सकता है बहुती सम्पति व जायदाद की कोई हद मुकर्रर नहीं की गई जबकि किसान की खेती की हद मुकर्रर कर दी गई। महर कर एक आदमी एक मकान के बाद बीस मकान

की हुरबात देवगुज]

बना सकता है और एक कारखाने से तीन सौ कारखाने बढ़े कर सकता है लेकिन किसान के बेटे के लिये यह कानून पास कर दिया गया कि वह 20 एकड़ के या 30 एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन अपने पास नहीं रख सकता। उसके बाद उसे जो कृषि सम्बन्धी सुविधायें देनी चाहिए वह नहीं दी गई। उस को अच्छे बीज, अच्छी खाद व सिंचाई की व्यवस्था इन सारी आवश्यक सुविधाओं के लिये उस की उम्मीद पिछले 20 वर्षों में की गई। उसी का कारण है कि आज देश में सूखे की स्थिति है। जब तक बाहर से हमारे लिये धनाज न आये तब तक हम गुजारा नहीं कर सकते।

इसमें यह बताया गया है कि खाद्य स्थिति बिगड़ होने के कारण देश में महंगाई बढ़ रही है और वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि पिछले तीन साल में 46 प्रतिशत महंगाई बढ़ी है परन्तु जो धाँकड़े हैं वह उसके बिलकुल विपरीत हैं। यहाँ दिल्ली के लोगों का यह श्रावण है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में महंगाई का अनुपात बहुत ज्यादा है परन्तु जो वर्ष मास्की है उन के अनुसार भी पिछले एक साल में 27 प्रतिशत महंगाई बढ़ी है। केवल धनाज के मामले में खाद्यान्न के मामले में ही महंगाई 39 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है। तीन साल में महंगाई अत्यधिक बढ़ गयी है। उस का हलाक इस बजट में क्या किया गया है? जितनी आवश्यक वस्तुएँ हैं जिनसे लोगों का सम्बन्ध है, कपड़ा, जूते और जो अन्य रोजमर्रा की चीजोंपयोगी चीजें हैं, रेशम का धागा, सब तयाम चीजों में कीमतें बढ़ी हैं और जब इन आवश्यक वस्तुओं पर एकताईज ड्यूटी और दूसरे प्रकार के अन्य घस्रवक कर लगाये गये हैं उन से महंगाई बढ़ी है और सरकारी प्रवक्ता के अनुसार भी इन करों से महंगाई 5 प्रतिशत बढ़ेगी लेकिन

जो इनका मजदूर, कुल मिलाकर सामूहिक असर होगा वह इतने बहुत ज्यादा होगा। इसके जबाब में केवल एक बात कही गई है कि हम महंगाई नहीं बढ़ने देंगे। इस प्रकार का आश्वासन पिछले कई वर्षों से हम सुन रहे हैं। रुपये की कीमत बढ़ाई गयी तब भी यह आश्वासन दिया गया था। पिछला बजट पास किया गया था तब भी आश्वासन दिया गया था कि कीमतें नहीं बढ़ने दी जायेंगी। पिछले पांच, दस वर्षों से हम यह आश्वासन सुनते आये हैं। इस बजट के तीन साल पहले यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि कीमतें नहीं बढ़ने दी जायेंगी, लेकिन फिर भी 46 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है।

इस लिये आज जब आप आवश्यक वस्तुओं पर या दूसरी वस्तुओं पर कर लगाते हैं तो उसके बाद आप यह आश्वासन नहीं कर सकते कि कीमतें नहीं बढ़ेंगी।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

17.32 hrs.

*PURCHASE OF ISLANDS IN INDIAN OCEAN BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Now, we shall take up the half-an-hour discussion.

Shri C. K. Chakrapani (Ponnani): This subject has been raised on the floor of the House several times in the past, but the replies given by Government have been consistently vague and indefinite.

As one hon. Member noted earlier, Britain was purchasing these islands not for cultivation but for establishing a foreign base. It is not a base of an ordinary type. This fact was admitted by the former Foreign

Minister on the floor of the House on the 23rd November, 1966. He said:

"So far as its strategic position is concerned, of course, it occupies a very strategic place."

Sir, he even admitted then that these were going to be defence bases.

What is surprising is the vague and callous attitude of Government towards this problem. When on the 22nd May, a question was raised in the House whether the Government of India at any stage were consulted by the U.K. Government on the purchase of these islands, the reply given by Government was simply astounding. It was:

"I do not know whether actually the Government of India was informed, to start with. When we came to know about it through newspaper reports and when we got in touch with the U.K. Government, they informed us that they had this intention of purchasing them".

I do not think that Government have ever seriously considered the military implications of this issue.

The foreign Minister even went to the extent of taking a servile position about the British base. He said on the 6th April:

"All that we can do, for the time being, is to accept their statements that they do not propose to use these islands as military base".

Here, the hon. Minister simply echoes the British version. Government do not feel it necessary to have their own investigation, independent of the British Government. Whatever the U.K. Government may say, these bases will be used as military bases. Can the Foreign Minister point out a single U.S. or British base which does not have any military significance? The U.S.A. has bases in Hawaii, Okinawa

and Guam Islands in the Pacific Ocean. But everybody knows that they are full-fledged military bases, and we are seeing every day what nefarious role they are playing against the Viet Nameese people. The U.K.-U.S. joint base in the Indian Ocean will play also a similar role in Asia and Africa.

As the Foreign Minister himself noted that the claim of the British Government was that this was necessary in view of the British commitments to Malaysia, Australia and Honk Kong and American commitments in the Far East, I would like to know what the commitments of Britain and America in this area are. It is just to dominate the economies of the Far East and Africa. Economic pressure, political blackmail and military subversion are the weapons freely used by the British and Americans to perpetuate their colonial and neo-colonial hold on these areas. Are we expected to support this in any way? Definitely not.

Government say that they are against any foreign military base in the Indian Ocean, at the same time they accept the British Government's version that it is not a military base.

What is most serious is the Government's attitude towards the East-of-Suez policy of the British Government.

Here I wish to quote some portions from the British Government's white paper. It said:

"We shall continue to honour our commitments to our allies and to play our proper part in defending the interests of the free world.

"It is in the Far East and Southern Asia that the greatest danger to peace may lie in the next decade. Some of our partners in the Commonwealth may be directly threatened. We believe it is right that Britain

[Shri C. K. Chakrapani]

should continue to maintain a military presence in this area."

In the same document, it was announced that by 1968 when the South Arabian Federation should become independent, Britain should withdraw from the Aden base. The Government should have taken note of this position of Britain. The British imperialists themselves admit the need for a strong military presence in the Indian Ocean to continue the age-long loot of the Afro-Asian continent. But the External Affairs Minister has given them a certificate of clean behaviour. What else can a servile government do under the pressure of billions of dollars and sterling?

The Deputy Minister admitted that the Government of India were not even informed of this intention of the British Government. Why should the British Government consult a Government which has completely lost its self-respect, national pride and honour?

On the 6th April, the Minister said: "We shall certainly try to mobilise public opinion of like-minded countries to see that these islands do not in any way prejudice the security of the countries bordering on the Indian Ocean". Two months have passed since then and we do not know whether the Government have moved even an inch in that direction.

It is not sufficient to take this question to the U.N. While this question will be under discussion in the U.N., the U.S.-U.K. combine will continue their military build-up in the Indian Ocean threatening the sovereignty of the whole continent.

Even now the time is not lost. If the Government are really serious, they can mobilise the Afro-Asian countries against this sinister move of Britain. India can give a lead to all these countries against this dangerous move of Britain. It will enhance our prestige. It will regain our lost pres-

tige among Afro-Asian countries. I want to know whether Government are prepared to do that.

A shining example of Arab unity against the US-UK machinations in West Asia is just before our eyes. Can we not take lessons from this? Let the Government raise their strong voice in co-operation with the anti-imperialist Afro-Asian countries and make a firm declaration that the Afro-Asian countries will never tolerate the deeds of imperialist aggression in the Indian Ocean. I wish the Minister to come out with such a categorical statement.

The situation is very serious. Obviously this dangerous development has a direct and immediate bearing on our country. It poses a serious threat to our national independence and sovereignty. If despite this, the UK Government persists in their nefarious game, we should quit the Commonwealth in protest against their imperialist action. May I know whether Government are prepared to do that? This is the question. Mildly speaking, this action alone will satisfy the people of India who stand for international peace and security.

Shri P. Gopalan (Tellicherry): We have before us the news that the child of British and American imperialism, Israel, has launched a war against the Arab countries....

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore): May I say this?

Hon. Members are free to express their opinions, but this is such a delicate situation....

Mr. Speaker: What are we discussing now.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I am merely requesting you not to allow hard remarks to be passed against any country, whether it is Israel or U.A.R.

Mr. Speaker: We are not discussing West Asia.

Shri Hanumanthalya: You by all means argue, but to say that Israel is a child of British imperialism.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: We are discussing nothing very delicate now. West Asia is coming tomorrow.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Communist Members of Parliament said so, let it be like that, we will own it up, it will not come in the name of hon. Members who are afraid of it.

Shri Hanumanthalya: It is not a question of courage.

Shri P. Gopalan: Everybody knows that Israel has started a war on the Arab countries, everybody knows that Israel is the child of British and American imperialism.

Mr. Speaker: We are now discussing about the islands.

Shri P. Gopalan: South Asia is going to be made an arena of war, if the British and American imperialists are allowed to purchase the Indian Ocean islands. It is a direct threat to the sovereignty and independence of our country, but I doubt whether it is not the result of a conspiracy between the American, British and the Indian Governments, that the Indian Government is merely making a mild protest and allowed the Britishers to purchase the islands, and thereby they are participating in the American policy of containment of China. This is the real aim behind the purchase of these islands. The British Defence Department has made it very clear that they are going to make this a base when they are forced to withdraw from Iran and Singapore.

In this connection, I would like to have a clarification from our External Affairs Minister whether it is not a direct threat to the sovereignty and independence of our country.

Shri P. Gopalan: If it is, may I know whether the External Affairs Minister will come forward with a categorical statement that if the Britishers proceed with their aim of purchasing and setting up their bases in these islands, the Government of India will withdraw from the Commonwealth. That is what is expected of a self-respecting country, and I hope the External Affairs Minister will do this solemn duty.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): On April 6th, the Minister of External Affairs replying to a question in the Lok Sabha said that the Government had sent a representation which amounts to a protest to Britain against its purchasing some islands in the Indian Ocean and to provide transit and refuelling-cum-communication facilities to the British and American military planes to the Far East.

May I know if these facilities would not necessitate the construction of military air fields which could be used as a military base? Since the islands in the Indian Ocean have already been bought by the British, may I know what was the result of India's protest to Britain?

There are also alarming press reports about these Indian Ocean islands. The British and U.S. bases have thus appeared on archipelagoes in the Indian Ocean in the Island of Chagos. U.S., British nuclear base and a big naval communications centre are being created. In the Maldives and Cocos islands, anchorages are being sought for naval forces, and landing and take-off strips are being modernised. A new chain of bases is being set up, spreadheaded simultaneously against Asia and Africa.

On the Carribean Islands and Guiana are also constructed numerous British, French and Dutch military installations. In the light of these reports from London and Washington there is no question of setting up a communication centres in the Indian Ocean. What are being set up as

[Shri E. K. Nayanar]

jointly by U.K. and U.S. It is common knowledge that F-111 bombers do not possess the range directly to bomb China. They can only be used against South Asia or East Africa. May I know if the Government of India will wake up?

May I know what steps are taken against the British attitude?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): I do not think there is any ambiguity whatsoever with regard to India's policy with regard to these islands. My statement on the last occasion is perfectly clear and unambiguous. May I repeat the position?

We were informed in 1965 by the United Kingdom that they were proposing to buy these islands. At that time we protested and we said that it was contrary to the UN resolutions. Since then, what has happened is this. The U.K. Government has made an ex-gratia payment of £3 million to Mauritius for acquiring certain islands belonging to Mauritius and they have paid a sum of £1 million to Seychelles islands for acquiring certain islands belonging to the Seychelles. They have given us a categorical assurance that these islands will not be used as military bases.

Shri Nambiar: What is the guarantee? Who will be able to check them? Have you got authority to check this up?

Shri M. C. Chagla: They are meant merely for transit staging facilities. They have pointed out to us that they have the responsibility of defence arrangements with Australia, Malaysia and Hong Kong. In order to discharge that responsibility, they need these islands.

The next thing that happened is this. There is an agreement between the United States and Great Britain which was entered into on 13th December 1966 by exchange of notes concerning the availability for defence purposes of these islands, namely,

Diego-Garci and Chagos, which form part of British Indian Ocean Territories. Only recently, Mr. Healey, the Defence Minister made an announcement in the House of Commons in response to a question in the British Parliament. Recently, about the proposal to develop the Indian Ocean Atoll at Al Dabra for defence purposes, Mr. Healey, Secretary of State said that no decision had yet been taken by the Government on whether any defence facilities were to be established at this place. He said:

"The matter is under serious consideration and I would expect a decision to be taken within 12 months from now."

Therefore, it is clear that this was not intended for military base. My hon. friend suggested as if we were in collusion with the U.K. and the U.S.A. It is a ridiculous suggestion, if I may say so with respect. Whatever facilities are set up in these islands are in order to protect Malaysia, Hong Kong and Australia with whom the United Kingdom has got defence agreements.

Our objection in this matter is this. There is a UN resolution to which we are a party that no colony should be dismembered. An independent sovereign country can do whatever it likes with its territory. But when a country is not sovereign it should not be dismembered. What is attempted to be done is to buy a part of Mauritius which is not independent and also to buy a part of Seychelles which is a colony and therefore, this goes counter to the UN resolution. We have pointed out to the United Kingdom Government on more than one occasion that this is opposed to the UN resolution to which we are a party and we cannot agree to what they are doing. We object to their purchasing these islands till independence has been given to these countries. These countries may, after independence, on their own volition decide to part with these islands; you may

buy a freehold or leasehold but you cannot buy sovereign rights of a country when that country is not in a position to decide whether it is prepared to part with the sovereignty over a part of its own territory. That is our position. That is how the matter stands.

Shri Nambiar: Will it not upset the balance of power in the Indian Ocean area? Is it not harmful to our defence if a great power has a military base in an island which is so near to us? Is it not in the interest of our national defence that we should point it out, apart from the United Nations decision or the charter?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Will my hon. friend realise that the United Kingdom has a defence agreement with Australia and Malaysia and with Hong Kong, and these islands are necessary for her transit and staging facilities and so they are carrying out arrangements for that purpose. They are not establishing military bases; they have given us a solemn assurance that there is no intention whatever on the part of the United Kingdom to establish military bases.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): How do you define a military base?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Well, a military base is a military base.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think you should attempt a definition of whatever it is. It may be dangerous to do so. (Interruption) It is like what was referred to in the morning.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: 200 years ago, we had the same story of the British, at the time of the Battle of Plassey. Is it going to be repeated before this country now?

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If we commit ourselves on the floor of the House, that would not be proper. It is not the Minister alone, but the whole House and whole country. Therefore, we should not ask things off-hand and which will place India in a very, very embarrassing position; it is the Government alone but the country. The House now stands adjourned till 11 O'clock tomorrow.

17.52 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, June 6, 1967/Jyaishta 16, 1889 (Saka).