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**Wednesday, June 28, 1967  
Asadha 7, 1889 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(Second Session)**



***(Vol. V contains Nos. 21-30)***

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

7961

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### LOK SABHA

Wednesday, June 28, 1967/Asadha 7,  
1889 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair].

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Prohibition Target

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- \*781. Shri Seshiyam:  
Shri R. Barua:  
Shri D. N. Patodia:  
Shri C. C. Desai:  
Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri D. Amst:  
Shri P. C. Adichan:  
Shri C. Janardhanan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered any proposal to introduce total prohibition throughout India by 1969, the birth centenary of Mahatma Gandhi; and

(b) if so, the scheme drawn up for that purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The Study Team on Prohibition recommended introduction of total prohibition throughout India by 30th January, 1970 when the birth centenary celebrations of Mahatma Gandhi were going to conclude. This recommendation was considered in consultation with the State Governments. Some of the wet States have not accepted this recommendation. Others have agreed in principle but have insisted that a firm undertaking should be given by the Central Government for

full reimbursement of the loss of excise revenue consequent on the introduction of prohibition. The financial and other issues raised are still under consideration.

Shri Seshiyam: There is a definite directive in article 47 of the Constitution which reads thus:

"...in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health."

In spite of this definite directive in the Constitution, may I know whether Government are aware that instead of implementing the policy and extending the area of prohibition, there is a growing tendency on the part of the Government here as well as in the States not merely to limit the area of prohibition but even to undo whatever has been done in the sphere of prohibition, and if so, what Government are going to do to implement the directive principle laid down in the Constitution?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We are aware of this directive principle in the Constitution. But as the House knows, prohibition is a State subject and the State Governments are free to decide upon the time-table and the extent of prohibition that they would introduce in their areas. We have been trying to persuade the State Governments to introduce prohibition and also to accept the recommendations of the study team. But as I have said earlier, it depends on the different State administrations.

Shri Seshiyam: The only way to induce the State Governments to introduce prohibition is to give them the

financial help that they need because as a result of prohibition there is not merely a loss of revenue but an increasing expenditure on the maintenance of police to implement prohibition. The hon. Minister has said that prohibition is a State subject, but here is a constitutional provision which should be respected by both the Central Government as well as the State Governments. Therefore, may I know what the Central Government have been doing for the past seventeen years ever since the commencement of the Constitution, to bring in total prohibition throughout the country and to bring about the necessary conditions for the same?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** I have said that this is a State subject. Except trying to persuade the State administrations there is nothing much that we can do about it.

As far as the question of financial aid is concerned, the House knows that from time to time, various propositions were put forward. At one time, there was a proposition to meet half the cost of prohibition, but that too was not accepted by the State administrations; most of them wanted 100 per cent reimbursement. In view of the present financial position we do not think that it is a practical proposition, and the State Governments now have to decide about this matter in the light of their own resources.

**Shri R. Barua:** In spite of the constitutional provision, there is a psychology growing in the country against prohibition. In view of this, may I know what steps Government are taking to educate public opinion in favour of it and to get the opinion of the different Ministries in this regard?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** There is an All India Prohibition Council which has been formed, and according to its advice, we are undertaking some measures to propagate the ideals of prohibition. Some non-official

agencies are also given aid for propagating the ideals of prohibition.

**Shri D. N. Patodia:** Prohibition has become a forbidden fruit wherever it has been imposed, it only attracts people to indulge in drinking. It is a farce where sometimes even the sponsors of prohibition are not immune. We are already losing a large amount of revenue. If it is imposed all over the country, the loss will be tremendous. In view of this, may I know whether in consultation with the State Governments, the Centre will now be realistic about the whole problem and scrap prohibition all over the country?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** We are very realistic about it.

**Shri Pilloo Medy:** Has he started drinking?

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** On several occasions in this House itself, we were told that almost all State Governments have requested the Centre either to allow them to relax or to scrap prohibition or to help them with additional finance, and that the Central Government are considering the whole question. Even after the general elections, irrespective of Congress or non-Congress Governments being in power in the States, reports have appeared that many State Governments are proposing to at least relax prohibition. At least in one State, Kerala, they have completely scrapped the farce of prohibition. Will the Central Government advise or allow the other State Governments to follow the grand example of Kerala?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** As I have said earlier, there is no question of the Central Government allowing anything. If the State administrations want to take any action, they are completely free to take any action they like in this matter.

**Shri P. C. Adichan:** (Spoke in Malayalam).

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I will translate it. It is well known that today and some other forms of country liquor help agricultural labourers and those who toil on land to recoup themselves after a day's hard labour. But because of prohibition all kinds of poisonous drinks or illicit liquor are being consumed. May I know from the honourable Minister whether the Government are aware that the health of many people get deteriorated because of drinking these illicit liquors and death also occur.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** These are matters for the State administrations to consider.

**Shri Seshyan:** What is the opinion of the Central Government?

**Shri Tenneti Viswanatham:** On a point of order. Three times the Minister has said that it is a State subject. Then why has this question been put on the list at all?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question was whether the Central Government would give the States financial help to offset the loss suffered by State Governments while enforcing prohibition. He said in the beginning that the Centre was prepared to give 50 per cent, but the States wanted cent per cent. After this, some other questions are being put by hon. Members. I cannot help it. It is already ten minutes. I am still allowing it knowing that the reply will be the same, that it is a State subject.

**Shri Seshyan:** On a point of order.

**Shri P. R. Thakur:** The West Bengal Government has recently done away with the observance of one day in the week as dry day. Has the West Bengal Government consulted the Government of India as regards this?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** As far as I am aware, we have not been consulted in the matter.

**Shri Seshyan:** I rise on a point of order. Article 47 says that the State

shall endeavour to bring about prohibition. Article 36, the opening article of the Chapter on Directive Principles, says:

"In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, 'the State' has the same meaning as in Part III."

In part III the definition of "State" is:

"In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, 'the State' includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India."

Therefore, in implementing this policy of prohibition and all the other directive principles the Central Government, Parliament and the State legislatures are equally bound to implement this. That is why the question should be answered by the Central Government.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Hem Barua.

**Shri Seshyan:** What is the ruling?

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no ruling. It is a constitutional question. In the Question Hour I cannot discuss judgments and Constitution now.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I think you will agree with me if I say that prohibition has been made a fetish by persons like Dr. Tek Chand and Mr. Morarji Desai, so much so that now people, when they want a glass of beer, say, "give me a glass of Tek Chand", and when they want a glass of whiskey, they say "give me a glass of Morarji Desai". It has come to that. Whatever that may be, since some of the State Governments are actively opposing prohibition, may I know whether the Government or the hon. Home Minister thinks that he would be able to impose this stupendous fraud called prohibition on our

people in spite of the opposition coming from the State Governments?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Prohibition is not a fraud. This is one of the principles enshrined in the directive principles of our Constitution.

**Shri Hem Barua:** On a point of order. He agrees that it is one of the principles enshrined in the Constitution. Then, why does he say that the responsibility lies with the State Government?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is between the Centre and the States.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** As far as the implementation is concerned, I have said it is the responsibility of the State Government.

श्रीमती जयशबेन शाह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि प्राहीबिशन की बात हमारे संविधान के ड्राफ्टिंग प्रिन्सिपल में बताई गई है, इस लिये इस के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है, ऐसी हालत में इस में पैसे का या रिसोर्स का क्या मतलब है, इस को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिये इन्कम हो या न हो, धागे चलना ही होगा, यदि ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो यह कांस्टीट्यूशन कैसे चलेगा ? मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि इस के बारे में धापकी क्या पालिसी है ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** इस नीति को राज्य सरकारों ने लागू करने का जब प्रयत्न किया तो उनके सामने आर्थिक समस्या आई। यदि उनके सामने आर्थिक समस्या न आती तो इस काम को दूसरे ढंग से पूरा किया जा सकता था, लेकिन आर्थिक समस्या के कारण ही बहुत ही राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी ज़म्मेदारी व्यक्त की कि वे इस नीति को अपने यहां लागू नहीं कर सकेंगे।

**Shri Swell:** May I know whether it is a fact that whatever be the merits

of prohibition as a personal or a national principle, it has proved a complete failure because it has not been implemented, but has also given rise to many forms of social evil like illegal distillation, corruption of the moral fabric of society, smuggling, use of poisonous ingredients in the distillation of liquor, affecting the health of the country etc. Now, if these are the facts, I would like to know whether the Government proposes to revise its proposal of introducing complete prohibition in the country by a particular target date?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** What the hon. Member has said earlier, is a matter of opinion. As for the latter part of his question, I have already said that the study team's recommendations are under consideration.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

विदेशों द्वारा भारत में सामाजिक तथा सांस्कृतिक संगठनों का धन दिया जाना

+

\* 782. श्री कंबर साल गुत :

श्री रा० स्व० विद्याचरण :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कुछ विदेशी सरकारें भारत में सामाजिक तथा सांस्कृतिक संगठनों तथा कुछ व्यक्तियों को निम्न निम्न तरीके से धन देती हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका धारा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की कोई जांच की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) to (d). The Intelligence Bureau were directed to

make inquiries into the use of foreign funds in the recent elections and for other purposes. A report has recently been received from I.B. and is being examined carefully. Government will take some time to formulate their conclusions on the report and to decide whether any further inquiries are necessary.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Sir, I rise to a point of order. This question does not relate to the use of funds for the purposes of general elections. This refers to the giving of money by foreign governments in different forms to social and cultural organisations and individuals. (Interruption). In any case, this is not the other question referring specifically to the use of PL 480 funds for general elections. This is a much wider question. He should reply to that.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, I raise a point of order. What the hon. Minister has replied can be the reply to Question No. 801. Kindly see that question. There is a specific question—Question No. 801—which relates to CBI report on PL 480 funds, during the general elections. I think he has confused the reply. We can link up both the questions, if you permit.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta who has tabled the question will certainly raise it. Let us see.

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** जब पहले यह बात घाई थी, तब सब लोगों ने कहा था कि चूँकि सी० बी० घाई० की रिपोर्ट इतनी रियायतवादी नहीं है, वह तो ऊपर से एक चीज की हुई है, इस लिये क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कमीशन बैठाने पर विचार करेगी जो कि सब लोगों से बातचीत कर के, एविडन्स ले कर, सही तथ्य क्या हैं, माजूम कर सके, धन्यवाद केवल सी० बी० घाई० रिपोर्ट से सही चीज सामने नहीं आ सकेगी ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** When we discussed this matter in the House, this

question was debated for one hour or so, and at that time, I had indicated that after studying the conclusions of this enquiry report, this question will have to be considered, whether a further enquiry by a commission will be necessary. But before that, it would be very difficult for me to express an opinion.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** What about the CIA activities? You have not replied at all.

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** जैनरल इन्वेस्टिगेशन में या ब्राज तक जो कुछ होता रहा है, वह तो होता रहा है, लेकिन आइन्दा हमारे देश की सोशल लाइफ, पोलिटिकल लाइफ, इकानामिक लाइफ में चाहे वह रूस का पैसा हो या अमरीका का पैसा हो या किसी भी देश का पैसा हो, एक पार्टी ले या दूसरी पार्टी ले, एक इन्डीविजुअल ले या दूसरा इन्डीविजुअल ले, उस का कोई के वचन नहीं या इत दृष्टि से सरकार कौन से कदम उठाने के बारे में सोच रही है। क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई लेजिस्लेशन लाना चाहती है या कोई और रास्ता अपनाना चाहती है, जिससे आइन्दा यह चीज बन्द हो ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I am entirely at one with the hon. Member, because, what, really speaking, we are aiming at is that. And the purpose of raising the discussion and asking the question was to clear the national life from these dangers. But what steps could be taken and all that—for that, we must know, and we must be in a position to ascertain exactly how it is working, where it is working and what measures will have to be adopted. Before that proper study is made, if you just go on bandying about opinions, then it amounts to spreading suspicion, and it is suspicion against ourselves, against the nation itself. I think I was pleading for a certain time for a proper study of this report, and after that study, I will certainly come before this hon. House



to indicate the conclusions and the action to be taken thereafter.

**Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji:** Is the hon. Minister aware (a) that the Bank of China was not allowed to function by the Reserve Bank as it was evident to the Reserve Bank authorities that the bank was being utilised by political parties for financing their election campaign and for other party work, and (b), if so, is the hon. Minister prepared to take suitable steps to see that foreign money is not made available to political parties through subterfuge?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I do not have information about this.

**श्री कान्हेस्वर सिंह :** क्या मंत्री महोदय यह कहने का कष्ट करेंगे कि एशिया फाउंडेशन ला इंस्टीच्यूट को अपना भी बी० के० कृष्ण मेनन के द्वारा देती है जोकि सी० आई० ए० का है तथा वह जो वर्ल्ड कांग्रेस ऑफ कल्चरल फेडरेशन है वह भी उसी सोर्य से बना पाती है ? वह तो घाब की घमरीका की तरह हो गयी । जब आइये रूस में । घाल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनिफन कांग्रेस जिस को रूस से बना वर्ल्ड फेडरेशन ऑफ ट्रेड के द्वारा मिलता है जिसके कि उपसभापति एक बहुत बड़े नेता हैं । इस सिलसिले में अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं घाब का ध्यान करें इंडिया बैंगलीन के जून 67 के प्रति की घोर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जिसमें कि वह क्वैश्चन आया है और जिसका कि जिक्र पैट्रियट में भी इस हंगिंग के मातहत मिलता है :

Take-over of student organizations—Big business houses fill gap left by CIA.

मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस की जानकारी मंत्री महोदय को है, यदि नहीं तो इस बारे में जांच कराने के लिए यह क्या कर रहे हैं और क्या वह इस के लिए एक समिति का गठन करने का इरादा रखते हैं जोकि इस बारे में जांच करके अपनी रिपोर्ट दे ?

**Mr. Speaker:** Has the Minister followed the question?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** No, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Please repeat only the question.

**श्री कान्हेस्वर सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या एशिया फाउंडेशन से ला इंस्टीच्यूट को श्री बी० के० कृष्ण मेनन के द्वारा अपना मिलता है तथा वह जो वर्ल्ड कांग्रेस ऑफ कल्चरल फेडरेशन है उस को भी सी० आई० ए० का पैसा मिलता है तथा घाल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनिफन कांग्रेस को सोवियट रूस से पैसा वर्ल्ड फेडरेशन ऑफ ट्रेड के द्वारा मिलता है तथा इस एलेक्शन में भी 129 कैंडीडेट्स रूस के थे जिन्हें KGB जो नि: रूस का है, CIA के समान है । उमसे स्पष्टता उन लोगों को मिलता है । यह योग इंडिया के जून की प्रति में है । क्या इस का पैसा मंत्री महोदय को है, अगर नहीं है तो मैं इसको सबा पटल पर रख दूँ क्योंकि किसी भी देश का पैसा हो हथियारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन में वह नहीं चलेगा ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I would make a request to hon. Members. If they go on individually mentioning some allegation or some facts which they think they know and which are published in some papers, etc., that would be unending. All these matters are the subject-matter of the inquiry that has been taken up.

**श्री यशु सिमरने :** उन्होंने जो सवाल उठाया है क्या उसको भी जांच कर रहे हैं ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** It is not only a question of use of foreign money in the elections, but the general role of foreign money in our political life. That is also a subject-matter of inquiry. I do not know whether this particular matter mentioned by the hon. Member is involved in that or not. The only answer I can give is, I have no information. What I am trying to convey to the House is that

in these matters, instead of mentioning individual instances, we might wait till the study is completed.

श्री मधु लिखड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने एक निश्चित प्रश्न पूछा है उस का जवाब कहाँ भ्रामा है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have no information.

श्री मधु लिखड़े : यह ठीक है ऐसा पहले ही कह देते ?

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: May I know whether Government has got any complete list of the different social, cultural, youth and other bodies which are receiving money from foreign sources and if so, what are those organisation?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Government does not maintain a list of people who receive money. We are discussing a certain aspect of the question whether any organisations are receiving any foreign money in an unauthorised way. That cannot be answered unless we study the report.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Sir, I am glad to hear from the hon. Minister that this inquiry is not going to be limited to the question of the use of foreign funds in the general elections but also the general question of foreign money coming into the various types of organisations and individuals. Of course, he has cast his net very wide. I would like to know, in order to make such an inquiry effective, what procedure he proposes to follow in the way of receiving specific complaints or specific allegations, inviting the public to give him information or inviting Members of this House to give him facts. How will this inquiry proceed unless it has some evidence and facts to go on? We are quite willing to co-operate. We can give him a lot of evidence.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I would like to give some background of the inquiry that was undertaken. Certain criti-

cisms were levelled in the Press and it was aired in this House and even in the public outside, that foreign money has played its role in our political life, cultural life and social life. This question became more particularly vocal after the general elections because there was a feeling that foreign money was very liberally spent in the last general elections. It was because of that that this question was raised. But the inquiry, really speaking, was not confined to the use of money only in the general elections. It certainly had taken other aspects also into consideration. How far it has gone, whether the net is too wide, whether it has included everything, I really do not know. The study is not yet complete. I cannot say whether we can start that type of inquiry where we can invite allegations and complaints from individual Members etc. Possibly we may reach that stage after the whole study is completed. Certainly, I can share with this august House the conclusions that have been reached.

श्री मधु लिखड़े : जानकारी हासिल करने के पहले ही निष्कर्ष निकाल लेने ? श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त कह रहे हैं कि वह सरकार को जानकारी देने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: They will not be the conclusions of the Government, but the conclusions that, really speaking, can reasonably be drawn from the report. Then certainly we can discuss it here and if the Parliament, which is the supreme body, indicates a certain line of action the Government will be willing to undertake that (Interruptions). It certainly did not start on any charge-sheet or allegation against anybody.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister need answer the question that is put and not further arguments; otherwise there will be no end to it.

Shri K. Narayana Rao: Sir, I have been associated with several academic institutions which have been receiv-

ing foreign funds. I feel I have a definite knowledge that at least they are doing good work. In the light of that, may I know whether the scope of inquiry would be confined merely to know what institutions have been getting money from foreign sources or would it also go into the merits of a particular case, in the sense whether the fact of getting foreign money really or in any way influences the level of research or other academic development that is taking place in this country?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Sir, it is the same aspect of the question which I have already answered.

**Shri Bal Raj Madhok:** Sir, one reason why foreign money has been playing a part in India's political and social life is that there are large reserves of Indian money with some foreign powers because we have been making them payments in Indian rupee. May I know whether this accumulation of Indian money in the hands of foreign embassies, foreign powers or foreign countries will be stopped and for that purpose will this money payment in rupee for the goods that we get be stopped? If that is not stopped there can be no end to this kind of things. May I know what steps Government are taking to prevent this kind of accumulation of Indian money in foreign hands?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Sir, again a general question has been raised with which certain economic policies and other matters will have to be considered. For example, the question of PL 480 funds is linked up with this. I just cannot get up and say that we will stop that sort of thing. We will have to go into the fact whether foreign money, whether PL 480 funds, were misused for political purposes. We have to be certain about that before we take a view. Unless we are certain that it was misused, we cannot take a view on this.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** Is it not a fact that in our scriptures it is written

that all money is sacred and that even a Brahmin can take money from a pariah?

**श्री बालराज माधोक :** विदेशी पैसे से भारतीय राजनीति का काम चलता है इस सम्बन्ध में जितने प्रश्न हुए उनका उत्तर माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जिस नाटकीय ढंग से दिया है उस से पता चलता है कि बात को छिपाया जा रहा है या जिन एजेंसी से यह जानकारी ली जाती है, वह कमजोर है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि, क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस एकबायरी की रूट को पकड़ा है या नहीं ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Well, that is also a matter for further scrutiny. I cannot say that just now.

**श्री शिवचन्द्र झा :** मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन को पता है कि इंडियन प्रेस इन्स्टिट्यूट को सी० आई० ए० के द्वारा पैसा मिलता है और "क्वैस्ट" नाम का जो छद्मवार है उस को भी बाहर से पैसा मिलता है ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I think I have answered it.

**Shri Sradhakar Supakar:** May I know at what level this inquiry is at present being conducted and whether having regard to the wide implications of the existence of money received from foreign countries Government contemplate setting up either a parliamentary or statutory committee to look into the implications of this problem?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** No, Sir. It is not intended at present to do anything of that sort.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** May I know if the Home Minister is not considering it advisable to have an inquiry, different from the IB method of inquiry, which has some perverse orientation and which might unnecessarily create a tentative atmosphere of suspicion which would not be warranted.

and whether he would not prefer a kind of investigation to which Shri Indrajit Gupta has referred, an investigation in which assistance could be rendered to Government by all kinds of organisations and individuals at this very present moment?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I think this is a point of view which will have to be considered after the study is complete. It is certainly an important point of view.

Several hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** We have spent 20 minutes on this. Now may I go to the next question? Even if I am to call more members, I can at the most call only two or three members; not all who are standing up. Further, we have had a discussion on CIA funds, foreign money in elections, etc. Of course, if hon. Members want the rest of the 20 minutes also to be spent on the same question, I have no objection.

**Shri Umanath:** The Asia Foundation having found to be a conduit of CIA, may of the organisations in our country have stopped taking funds from it. May I know whether the University Grants Commission is still continuing to receive money from that organisation? The Home Minister was saying that the matter is still under consideration. I am putting a specific question. In the Rajasthan University Senate the other day a resolution moved by a Senate member to stop taking Asia Foundation grants was defeated, which means that the Senate of the Rajasthan University has decided to continue to take money from the Asia Foundation. I would like to know from the Home Minister whether this is a fact and, if so, what action the Home Minister has taken to stop the grants of the Asia Foundation received by the Rajasthan University.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I will have to get at the facts first. Really speaking, I do not know whether the

money that is being received is objectionable money or regular money. Unless I know the facts I cannot say anything.

**Shri Umanath:** It is CIA conduit money.

**Shri D. N. Tiwary:** May I know whether the inquiry which the Government is making will cover all organisations and individuals receiving money from foreign countries, either openly or secretly?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I am prepared to make an appeal here and now that no institution, whether political or economic, can receive any foreign money for this type of activity.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I would like to know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a news item in the Patriot dated the 27th June under the caption "Take-over of Student Organisations. Big Business houses fill gap left by CIA". The news item says:—

"Following the public disclosure of its links with CIA-financed foundations, the NCUSI"—

that is, the National Council of University Students of India, the Bharat Yuvak Samaj which is actually the youth wing of the Bharat Sewak Samaj, received Rs. 50,000 from big business houses and organised a seminar which was held in Pilani. It is CIA money. Will he investigate into its affairs because it means that student organisations are being captured by big business houses helped by CIA finance?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Unfortunately, I have missed that news item in the Patriot. I will look into it.

**Shri R. K. Sinha:** I want to ask the Minister about a question which transcends the other questions in the House. Foreign money comes into this country because of costly general elections and artificially provoked agitations on the eve of elections. Will the

Minister go into the question whether general elections in India may be such that poor people will be elected to Assemblies and Parliament, whether parties' expenses will be curbed and artificial agitations on the eve of elections may also be curbed so that foreign money may not be able to subvert Indian democracy?

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise out of this.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: May I ask the Minister whether in view of the fact that there are such widespread feelings in the country that some people or the other are acting as foreign agents, he will consider a proposal to introduce legislation to permit the registration of Indian nationals who work as foreign agents?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

राजनैतिक दलों के धाय तथा व्यय संबंधों  
विचारण

\*783. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कदवतः :

श्री राम सिंह खबरवाल :

क्या बृहन्मन्त्री मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्रिटेन में  
प्रत्येक राजनैतिक दल को अपनी धाय तथा  
व्यय का विवरण प्रस्तुत करना पड़ता है;

(ख) क्या अपनी धाय तथा व्यय की  
घोषणा करना भारत के राजनैतिक दलों  
के लिये अनिवार्य बनाने के लिये भारत सर-  
कार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण  
हैं ?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri  
Y. B. Chavan): (a) As far as we are  
aware political parties are not re-  
quired by law in the United Kingdom

to submit statement of receipts and  
expenditure.

(b) and (c). The Santhanam Com-  
mittee had recommended that all  
political parties should keep a pro-  
per account of their receipts and ex-  
penditure and should publish annual  
audited statement of such accounts  
giving details of all individual receipts  
and that failure to do so should debar  
a political party from recognition by  
the Election Commission, the postal  
authorities and banks. This recom-  
mendation is being examined in con-  
sultation with the Election Commis-  
sion.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : माननीय  
मंत्री महोदय ने सन्तानम कमेटी की सिफा-  
रियों को यहां पर बर बार स्मरण दिलाया  
है। अभी जो पैसों के मामलों पर बहुत  
दुई है वह तो शायद सभी बाहर का होगा।  
मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि घर के भीतर के कितने  
घनी वे जिन का पैसा चुनाव के दिनों में  
पोलिटिकल पार्टियों के जरिये काफी खर्च  
हुआ है, जब कि संविधान ने हर एक व्यक्ति  
को समानाधिकार दिया है, और प्रजातन्त्र  
का यह मूल सिद्धान्त है। जब हर व्यक्ति के  
खर्च पर हम लोगों ने कानूनन रोक लगा  
रखी है तब यदि कोई व्यक्ति किसी पक्ष  
के बल बूते पर खड़ा रहता है और पार्टी के  
ऊपर कोई रोक नहीं रहेगी तो यह संविधान  
के भावना के विपरित होगा। इन सब बातों  
को देखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय ने सन्तानम  
समिति की सिफारिशों को लागू करने का  
विचार किया है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think, I have  
answered that this recommendation  
is under examination.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अभी यदि  
यह बात विचारधीन है तो मैं दूसरा सवाल  
यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किस प्रकार से हमने  
पिछले हुए लोगों के लिये सुरक्षित खाता  
खोले हैं और रखने का विचार होता क्या

सा रहा है, उसी प्रकार के चुनाव के क्षेत्र में जो बुद्धिमान हैं, कुतूहलमन्त्र हैं, सेवाभावी हैं, त्यागी हैं और केवल पैसा न होने के कारण पिछड़े रह जाते हैं, उन को सामने लाने के लिये क्या सरकार कोई सुरक्षित स्थान उन के लिये रखने का विचार करेगी ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** The elections to legislatures are not guaranteed by Government.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** May I know whether, apart from the political parties receiving funds, the Government is thinking of regulating the receipt of funds, either in cash or in cheques, from the business houses by individuals, to whichever party they may belong, who are contesting elections either for Legislative Assemblies in the States or for Parliament?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** In these matters, ultimately, it will depend upon the election law. If at all we want to do anything with the election law, I think, we will have to consult the Election Commission. Naturally, there is one guarantee of the maximum expenditure and that can be legally done.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** I would like to have a clarification. Acceptance of money by political parties is neither illegal nor immoral in this country. We have accepted that all political parties can receive funds and they have to give accounts of the funds in their income-tax returns. But there is a feeling growing in the country that individuals belonging to different political parties receive funds either in cash or in cheques. Unless and until this abuse is checked, there will be no dearth of this kind of mud-alting going on. I want to know whether Government is aware of it and, if so, whether they are thinking of regulating the receipt of funds individually.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** That is a suggestion which needs examination.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Sir, before I put a question, may I make a submission to you. We have been struggling for such a long time to put supplementaries and there are no Members on the other side who want to put questions and you almost incite them to put questions.

**Mr. Speaker:** Otherwise, they will say, all the questions are put from this side and that they are not given a chance. (Interruption).

**Shri Hem Barua:** Is the hon. Home Minister in a position to tell us of any political party in India which has not received money from some foreign source or from some black-marketeers and profiteers in this country?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I am not in a position to say.

**Mr. Speaker:** I find for every Question, some friends stand up every time. I am seeing this side as well as that side. Without mentioning any names, I am appealing to them not to get up every time on every Question. Otherwise, others will not get a chance. I find some friends stand up every time. I appeal to them not to do it so that other Members also may get a chance.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I submit that those Members who want to put questions are mentally alert . . . (Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** Supposing 30 Members are mentally alert and if I call all the 30 Members only, others will not get a chance.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** The public limited companies are giving moneys to various political parties. I have noticed that some of the shareholders object to this. May I know whether the hon. Minister will make a statement whether such moneys, in spite of the objections of share-

holders, should be given to political parties or bring about such a change in the election law where such grants to political parties are completely banned?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I cannot make a statement nor can I do anything about it. It is a question of share-holders and their companies. They can certainly take matters to court if they are doing it illegally or unauthorisedly.

**श्री मधु सिमये :** ज्ञायद इस तरह का हिसाब किताब इसलिए नहीं आता है कि राजनीतिक दलों को रजिस्टर नहीं किया जाता है। जैसे सोसाइटीज होती हैं, कोपो-प्रटिव सोसाइटीज हैं या कम्पनियां होती हैं, उनको रजिस्टर किया जाता है उस तरह से राजनीतिक दलों को रजिस्टर नहीं किया जाता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में सोचेंगे कि ऐसा कोई कानून बनाया जाए जिससे हर एक राजनीतिक दल को रजिस्टर करना पड़े सोसाइटीज के मानहत ताकि हिसाब किताब आदि तमाम चीजें जनता के सामने आ सकें ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Possibly I cannot give any opinion. My own fear is—I can give my personal opinion—that it might go against the fundamental right. Having a voluntary organisation is very fundamental in this country. I do not think I can do it.

**श्री मधु सिमये :** रोक लगाने के लिए मैंने नहीं कहा है, रजिस्टर कराने के लिए कहा है। बुरियाँ तो बने रहते हैं।

**श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण :** हो सकता है लेकिन एग्जैमिन क्या लेंगे।

**Shri P. K. Ghosh:** I would like to know whether the Minister is considering bringing about a legislation to ban the political parties from taking monetary help from business houses, which ultimately brings about corruption.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have also not understood what he has said. Mr. Sarjoo Pandey.

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** क्या मंत्री जी को इस बात का पता है या कुछ उन्होंने इस बात की जानकारी प्राप्त की है कि हिन्दुस्तान के राजनीतिक दलों में से सब से अधिक पैसा व्यापारिक क्षेत्रों से किस दल को मिलता है? क्या इसके बारे में आपको कोई आइडिया है?

**श्री मधु सिमये :** कांग्रेस के अलावा और कौन सा दल हो सकता है।

**श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण :** मेरे पास इतिला नहीं है।

**Mr. Speaker:** It is an admitted fact. What is the point in putting questions? Naturally in proportion to the size of the parties, they do get. There is no question of denying it.

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** फिर भी वह मुकर रहे हैं। होम मिनिस्टर को मातृम भां है फिर भी मानते नहीं है। पैसा भी लेते हैं और मानते भी नहीं हैं।

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I think, every one knows. Every party has possibly got those connections.

**Shri P. Gopalan:** I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the recent statement made by the former Finance Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari to the effect that in India there is an Aid Swatantra Party Consortium of big business group which has contributed about Rs. 125 lakhs to the Swatantra Party fund during the last Elections. (Interruptions). It has also been stated that immediately after the decontrol of cement, all the cement companies....

**Mr. Speaker:** He may put his question.

**Shri P. Gopalan:** . . . all the cement companies came to a tacit understanding by setting apart a sum of 25 nP. for every tonne of cement produced on invoice. Altogether it came to about Rs. 25 lakhs and it has been contributed to the Swatantra Party fund. I would like to know from the Minister whether this particular charge has been investigated and if so, the results thereof.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Let me make it very clear that we are not investigating the contribution of local money to the political parties. This is not a matter for investigation. It is not investigated. Whether the Swatantra Party has received money or not, the question may better be put to the Leader of the Swatantra Party.

**Shri Kartik Oraon:** I would like to ask the Minister whether he has received any complaints from any political party whatsoever in India that that party has not received any financial assistance from any commercial or business establishments?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** No, Sir.

#### Contract with Kalinga Airways

- \*785. **Shri Madhu Limsaye:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri George Fernandes:**  
**Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:**  
**Shri Swell:**  
**Shri R. Barua:**  
**Shri Indrajit Gupta:**  
**Shri K. N. Pandey:**  
**Shri S. K. Tapuriah:**  
**Shri Mohamed Imam:**  
**Shri Gadilingana Gowd:**  
**Shri D. N. Patodia:**  
**Shri Bal Raj Madhok:**  
**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Dhirendranath:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri S. N. Maiti:**  
**Shri A. K. Kisku:**  
**Shri Devan Sen:**  
**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**  
**Shri Hem Barua:**  
**Shri A. R. Vajpayee:**  
**Shri N. S. Sharma:**

**Shri Siddayya:**  
**Shri Bimalakanti Ghosh:**  
**Shri Sradhakar Supakar:**  
**Shrimati Sushila Mohatgi:**  
**Shri J. H. Patel:**  
**Shri Ram Ray:**  
**Shri Yajna Dutt Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on not extending the contract for the air dropping of supplies in NEFA with the Kalinga Airways;

(b) whether it is a fact that I.A.F. will take over the work pending creation of a new Company in the Public Sector;

(c) whether any memorandum has been sent by the Kalinga employees who are likely to be retrenched that they be absorbed in I.A.F. as non-combatants pending their absorption in the proposed Corporation;

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

(e) whether there is a proposal to impose any penalty on the Kalinga Airways for their cheating and for taking over their assets in lieu of this penalty?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have decided not to extend the contract for airdropping of supplies in NEFA with the Kalinga Airways beyond 30th June, 1967 viz. the date of expiry of the present contract.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It will be for the Government agency that is ultimately set up to consider what staff etc. of the existing Kalinga Airlines, if any, can be taken up by them. There is no proposal to absorb these persons in the Indian Air Force.



(e) The Public Accounts Committee found that certain irregularities, over-payments etc. had occurred in the implementation of the contract. They recommended the setting up of a Committee to go into these questions. The Committee was set up but has not yet submitted its report.

श्री नबु लिंगये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रपट की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। समय की कमी के कारण मैं उस में से उद्धरण नहीं पढ़ता हूँ लेकिन उसने बताया है कि करीब करीब एक करोड़ रुपया तक बिना बजह कलिंग एयरवेज को दिया गया है। यह ठीक है कि सरकार ने यह ठेका तो सम्पादित किया है, लेकिन वह इस कम्पनी के एसेट्स को क्यों नहीं ले रही है? बाव में प्रदायक में जो कार्यवाही होगी, उस के अनुसार क़सला हो ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : कानून के अन्तर्गत एसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है कि हम किसी की भी जायदाद को स्टैटो एटैच कर सकें। पहले तो प्रारबिट्रेशन की कार्यवाही शुरू करनी पड़ेगी। वह कार्यवाही शुरू करने के बाद धीरे-धीरे इस तरह का ख़तरा हुआ कि जिस कम्पनी की प्रापर्टी का प्रारबिट्रेशन हो रहा है, वह कम्पनी अपनी प्रापर्टी को बेच रही है या निकाल रही है, तब तो प्रदायक में दरक़्बास्त देकर उस कम्पनी की प्रापर्टी को ले लिया जा सकता है। लेकिन जब तक प्रारबिट्रेशन प्रोसीडिन्ग शुरू नहीं हो, तब तक ऐसा करना कानूनन सम्भव नहीं है। इस बारे में विचार किया गया है और हमें यह कानूनी राय दी गई है। जहाँ तक प्रारबिट्रेशन का सवाल है, उस के लिए एक जज की नियुक्ति का प्रश्न हम लोगों के विचाराधीन है। जहाँ तक हम लोगों का खयाल है, जल्दी ही उसकी नियुक्ति की जायेगी और प्रारबिट्रेशन की कार्यवाही शुरू हो जायेगी।

श्री नबु लिंगये : इस सदन में कलिंग एयरवेज, श्री बीजू पटनायक की दूसरी फ़्रम्बं और खुद श्री बीजू पटनायक की इनकम टैक्स लाइबिलिटीज के बारे में सवाल उठाया गया था और हम को—और राज्य सभा को भी—यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि हर मामलत में फ़ाय बनाव के पहले इसके बारे में जानकारी दी जायेगी। जहाँ तक मुझे पता है, अभी तक दोनों सदनो को इसकी जानकारी नहीं दी गई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—बित्त मंत्री भी सदन में बैठे हैं—कि क्या इस तरह का आश्वासन दिया गया था और यदि दिया गया था, तो उसकी पूर्ति क्यों नहीं हुई। कम से कम इनकम टैक्स को लेकर तो जुर्माना या दण्ड किया ही जा सकता है।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : इनकम टैक्स के सम्बन्ध में मुझे कोई ज्ञान नहीं है।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What is the reply?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैंने कहा है कि इनकम टैक्स के सम्बन्ध में मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

श्री नबु लिंगये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सरकार कोई ख़ासित सरकार तो नहीं है न, ये जो चोरियां हुई हैं, उती में से इनकम टैक्स का सवाल उत्पन्न हुआ था। बित्त मंत्री बैठे हैं। वह जवाब दें। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट को यह जो आश्वासन दिया गया था कि चुनाव से पहले इस बारे में जानकारी दी जायेगी, उस को अभी तक पूरा क्यों नहीं किया गया है ?

Mr. Speaker: A separate question can be put. The hon. Minister is not obliged to answer it now.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I have already replied to a question in the Rajya Sabha about this

ally. If the hon. Member puts a question here I shall certainly reply to it.

श्री मधु लिखये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न इसी में से निकलता है। कारण बताता हूँ। अगर इनकम टैक्स की जानकारी दी जाती, तो एसेट्स बन्ट करने के बारे में मैंने जो कहा है, वह किया जा सकता था। इसलिये यह सम्बन्धित सवाल है और मैं उसका उत्तर वित्त मंत्री महोदय से चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: How can the Home Minister know about income-tax?

श्री मधु लिखये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए सवाल पूछते हैं। मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि अगर दूसरा प्रश्न दिया जाये, तो वह यह जानकारी देंगे। इस समय यह जानकारी देने में इन का क्या मुकसान होता है? वह तफ़्सील में न जायें। कम से कम वह यह बता दें कि जो धाःवासन पार्लियामेंट को दिया गया था, उस की पूर्ति क्यों नहीं हुई है।

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not carry all the figures in my head.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: During the Chinese aggression, when the West German Government gave us blankets or distribution among the jawans in those mountain peaks, and also socks and jerseys, a contract was awarded to the Kalinga Airways for the air-dropping of these things on the mountain peaks. But it was reported, and it was reported even to the PAC that many blankets which were to be distributed to the jawans in those areas were sold in the Calcutta and Patna markets. . . .

Shri Hem Barua: And also at Dibrugarh and Jorhat.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: . . . and at other places, and those blankets were

available not for the jawans but for the old men who had money. I would like to know whether this investigation was completed, and if this charge is proved, will this company be taken over by Government so that the empire of Biju Patnaik will come to an end.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I have already said that this company is not going to be taken over, but the contract with this company is going to be terminated.

Mr. Speaker: He asked about blankets etc.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We are trying to reply at present to the question concerning the report of the Public Accounts Committee and action arising out of that. If the hon. Member tables a separate question, I shall certainly give the answer.

Shri Ranga: I take objection to this. He has put the question. He can take notice of it and inquire. Why does he want a separate notice?

Mr. Speaker: He will take note of this and inquire into it.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Yes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I seek your guidance. Part (a) of the question is whether Government have taken any decision on not extending the contract for the air dropping of supplies in NEFA. What I have asked is that there were some supplies which were dropped not in NEFA but in Calcutta, Patna and other places.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ranga raised that question. He has accepted that and said that he will inquire into it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why does he not come prepared to answer it now itself. He knew that these charges were there.

श्री मधु लिखये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आ रहा है। आप उत्तर दिलाइये।

की कार्य प्रणाली: क्या कर्मियों को कार्य के कर्मचारियों की ओर से ऐसी मांग आई है कि वे को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी बना कर इस काम को चलाना चाहते हैं ; यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस मांग पर विचार करने के लिये तैयार है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : इस तरह का सुझाव हमारे सामने आया था, पर सब बातों पर विचार करने के बाद यतु निर्णय लिया गया है कि हम पब्लिक सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत एक कम्पनी खोलेंगे ।

Shri Swell: Is it a fact that one of the irregularities for which Government decided to discontinue the contract with this company is the number of unauthorised sorties in NEFA and other areas by planes of this company? Is it a fact that this number was mentioned in the PAC report at about 1600 and that after the PAC report had been published laid on the Table, the number of sorties has now come down to 200 or less? If so, how has it come to happen and whether the NEFA administration, in charge of these supplies, had maintained proper records of the sorties and flights?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Yes, the NEFA administration is taking care to maintain proper records. As far as the other matter mentioned by the hon. Member is concerned, there is a committee appointed to look into the claims concerning sorties which were authorised, which were not authorised, and the claims and counter-claims made by Government and the company.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It was known to Government for sometime that the present contract would not be renewed beyond 30 June. In spite of this, nothing has been done upto now—today is the 28 June—to set up any alternate machinery except to rely on the air force which, as everybody knows, is already straining its resources and should not be diverted from for this particular work. Why have Government delayed all this time the setting up a public sector freighter

corporation for doing all the freight carrying work, including air-dropping in NEFA, and why have they now faced the country with an indefinite period of delay during which the resources of the air force, which can be better used somewhere else, have to be devoted to this work, with no certainty about the shape of the future corporation and the chances of its absorbing these employees and pilots who have been doing this job and have very good experience of it?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We are not wasting any time. After considering all the relevant facts, a decision has been taken, and the process of setting up the corporation has already been started, but there will be some time gap, for which the air force will have to be used, so that the strategic supplies are not interrupted, but I can assure the House that we are doing our best to expedite this, so that the time gap is reduced.

श्री काशीनाथ घांडेय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी जवाब देते हुए यह कहा था कि इस टर्म के समाप्त होने पर सभी कर्मचारियों को लेना सम्भव नहीं होगा । इसका मतलब यह है कि कुछ कर्मचारियों को वह ले तैयार हैं । तो क्या इस तरह का कोई सिद्धांत तय हुआ है कि किन आधार पर यह लोग लिए जाएंगे ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जहाँ तक इन को लेने का सवाल है जब नयी कारपोरेशन बन जाएगी तब इन कर्मचारियों के बारे में जांच पड़ताल करेंगे, तब इनके लेने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेंगे और जो कर्मचारी योग्य सिद्ध होंगे जो नयी कारपोरेशन के काम में आ सकेंगे उन को प्रवेश दिया जाएगा ।

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Working conditions of Indian Mines

\*784. Shri Bihari Mishra: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the working conditions of the Indian

mines specially coal mines and other mines are scandalous and the management is inefficient;

(b) whether most of the mines are using obsolete techniques and worn out equipment; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) fo.

(b) No. The equipment used and the method of work adopted in most of the mines are generally satisfactory. However, there is room for further improvement.

(c) Improvement in working conditions and increase in productivity are constantly kept in view and suitable action is taken to introduce better techniques and equipment wherever feasible.

#### Jobs for Unemployed during Third Plan

\*786. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) how far the Third Plan has succeeded in providing jobs to the unemployed; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the actual working of the Plan has proved that the targets fixed for providing employment were unrealistic?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The additional employment opportunities created during the Third Plan period are estimated at 14.5 million; 10.5 being in the non-agricultural sector and 4 million in the agricultural sector. At the time of formulation of the Third Plan, it was envisaged that the Plan may provide additional employment of the order of 14 million.

#### Retirement Age

- \*787. Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri Sradhakar Supakar:  
 Shri Devan Sen:  
 Shri Nambiar:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
 Shri Madhu Limaye:  
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
 Shri Mohsin:  
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:  
 Shri S. M. Joshi:  
 Shri Seshiyar:  
 Shri Anbazhagan:  
 Shri Kartik Oraon:  
 Shri A. B. Vajpayee:  
 Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:  
 Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:  
 Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:  
 Shri K. N. Pandey:  
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
 Shri Sidheshwar Frasad:  
 Shri George Fernandes:  
 Shri J. H. Patel:  
 Shri K. P. Singh Deo:  
 Shri K. Anrudhan:  
 Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:  
 Shri C. K. Chakrapani:  
 Shri Umanath:  
 Shri K. M. Abraham:  
 Shri Vishwanatha Menon:  
 Shri R. S. Vidhyarthi:  
 Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration whereby the retirement age is proposed to be reduced to 50 years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, Government have decided to amend the rules so as to provide for retirement in the public interest on completion of 25 years of service or attaining of 50 years of age, whichever may be earlier, after giving three months notice. The employees will have a similar right to

retire after giving three months notice.

**Committee on Students' Agitation**

\*788. Shri E. S. Vidyarthi:  
 Dr. Karni Singh:  
 Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:  
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
 Shri Madhu Limaye:  
 Shri S. M. Baserjee:  
 Shri George Fernandes:  
 Shri D. N. Patodia:  
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
 Shri Valmiki Choudhary:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2100 on the 23rd November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Committee on Students' Agitation has since submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee and those accepted by Government for implementation?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report is being examined and it will take some time for the Government to formulate its views.

**Common Links between Punjab and Haryana**

\*789. Shri D. N. Patodia:  
 Shri Bishwanath Roy:  
 Shri K. N. Pandey:  
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
 Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved so far to resolve the disputes arising out of the common links between Punjab and Haryana:

(b) whether the present Governments in those States have disagreed

to accept the principles already laid down in this regard;

(c) whether the new State Governments have suggested some alternate solution; and

(d) if so, whether any new procedure has since been evolved to resolve the disputes arising out of the common links between these two States?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (d). Action is being taken to appoint separate Governors for Punjab and Haryana. A Bill for setting up of separate High Courts for the two States is being drawn up.

Under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, the State Electricity Board and the State Warehousing Corporation have to be divided on or before the 1st November, 1967. The State Electricity Board of the composite State of Punjab has already been divided and the Government of Punjab have been requested to draw up the necessary scheme for the division of the State Warehousing Corporation. Among the other Inter-State Corporations, the State Financial Corporation has been divided. The Government of Punjab have been requested to draw up necessary schemes for the division of other Inter-State Corporations in consultation with the concerned Governments. This work is reported to be progressing. Necessary orders will be issued by the Central Government in the light of the schemes so prepared. In the meantime, after consulting the State Governments, adequate representation has been given on some of the Inter-State Corporations to the concerned Governments. As stated, certain common links have already been abolished and others are in the process of being abolished. No disagreement or dispute between the Governments of Punjab and Haryana has been reported on the question of reorganising these Inter-State Corporations.

**Pakistani Raids**

\*790. Shri S. B. Damani:  
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
 Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:  
 Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:  
 Shri Ram Gopal Shastri:  
 Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:  
 Shri Nar Deo Saatak:  
 Shri Atam Das:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has been continuing its raids on the Western borders even after the Tashkent declaration and caused loss to the life and property of the inhabitants; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Whereas there are no reports of such raids in respect of Punjab and Gujarat, there have been 117 land intrusions and 23 violations of the Indian air space by Pakistan in J. & K. Incidents reported from Rajasthan are mostly in the nature of trans-border crimes like robberies, kidnappings, cattle lifting, thefts, etc., in a view of which Pak Ranges are believed to have had a hand.

प्रशासन सुधार आयोग से सम्बद्ध अधिकारी

\*791. श्री निरंजन प्रसाद:  
 श्री शशिरंजन:

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

(क) प्रशासन सुधार आयोग से सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों की वर्गवार संख्या कितनी है और उनके वेतन तथा भत्तों पर अब तक कुल कितना खर्च आया है ;

(ख) अन्य भत्तों पर अब तक कितना खर्च आया है ; और

(ग) इस आयोग द्वारा अपना प्रतिवेदन कब तक दिया जाना था और इसे अपना कार्य पूरा करने में वस्तुतः कितना समय लगेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (जी बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : (क) से (ग). सदन के सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—819/67]

**Extra Departmental Employees**

\*792. Shri Umanath:  
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
 Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of extra-Departmental employees working under the Posts and Telegraphs Department, statewise;

(b) the details of the salary and allowances granted to them;

(c) whether there is any proposal to recognize them at least as part-time Departmental staff;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the duty time fixed for the extra Departmental Staff; and

(f) whether overtime allowances are granted to them?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-820/67].

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Extra Departmental Agents perform postal functions on an agency basis and they are expected to have some other means of livelihood also. They are not regular civil servants.

(e) The duty hours of various categories of Extra Departmental staff are fixed by local authorities with refer-

ence to work load in particular offices. They vary in the same category and from office to office, subject to the maximum not exceeding 5 hours a day.

(f) No Sir.

**Private Papers of the Late Jawaharlal Nehru**

\*793. Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri N. C. Chatterjee:  
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the late Jawaharlal Nehru had bequeathed his private papers to either the National Library, Calcutta or the National Archives, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether his last wishes in this respect have been carried out;

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Aazad): (a) to (c). The portion of Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru's Will and Testament so far published does not contain any reference to this matter. It is, however, understood that he did make a reference to the effect that all important documents of historical value, bearing on the history of the Freedom Struggle and post Independence period be offered to the institutions mentioned. The implementation of this part of the Will involves sorting out very voluminous papers in the light of his wishes and the work is in hand.

**Police Verification for Central Jobs**

\*794. Shri K. K. Nayanar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Government are planning to make their own separate arrangements to conduct Police verification of candidates selected by the Union Public Service Commission for Central jobs in non-Congress States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): No, Sir.

**Financial Position of Central Government Employees**

\*795. Shri A. Y. Vajpayee:  
Shri Bai Raj Madhek:  
Shri Shri Chand Gool:  
Shri Mohan Prasad:  
Shri Rabi Ray:  
Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati:  
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:  
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:  
Shri Hardayal Devgun:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey into the financial position of the Central Government employees;

(b) whether it is a fact that major percentage of the employees are always under debt; and

(c) if so, the possible reasons for such a state of affairs and the measures proposed to be taken by Government to better the lot of Government employees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). No survey in regard to the financial position of Central Government employees has been conducted. It is, therefore not possible to say what percentage of the employees are under debt and the reasons for this.

**Suspension of Certain Employees of the 'Hitvada'**

\*796. Shri Gananad Thakur:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether the dispute between the management of the Hitvada and its employees over the suspension of certain employees has since been settled;

(b) if not, whether the parties to the dispute have approached the Centre to intervene in the matter; and

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

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Nathi): (a) The matter falls within the State sphere. However, it has been reported to us that closure has since been lifted.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Indian Delegation to UNESCO

\*797. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the 1966 Indian delegation to the UNESCO; and

(b) the criteria followed by Government in nominating members of this Delegation?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-821/67].

(b) Suitability to represent the Government's point of view consistent with the need for economy.

#### Common Script

\*798. Dr. Ranon Sen: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 197 on the 31st May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the new Hindi script as a link script has been appreciated by the various State Governments; and

(b) whether the proposal to make this new script an additional script for various other Indian languages has been approved by the Parliamentary Committee on Education at their meeting held recently?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha

Asad): (a) Copies of the pamphlet containing the modified Devnagari script were supplied to all the State Governments but no formal comments of any of them have been received so far.

(b) The matter has not been placed before the Parliamentary Committee. This Committee is primarily concerned with the consideration of the recommendations made by the Education Commission and the formulation of a national educational policy.

#### Scholarships to Foreign Students

\*799. Shri Ram Kishan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain new conditions have been laid down for foreign students, who are awarded scholarships for study in India.

(b) whether they have to give a written declaration not to participate in any political activity; and

(c) if so, whether Government have noticed recently any violation of such written undertakings by the foreign students?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The scholars are expected not to take part in political or other objectionable or illegal activities. This has been specifically laid down in the Scheme of General Cultural Scholarships, a copy of which is given to every scholar. It has not been considered desirable or necessary to take a written undertaking from them in this respect.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Nationalisation of Text-books

\*800. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far towards the nationalisation of text-books;



(b) whether the standard text-books will be made available from the current session;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to make available technical literature and technical books at cheap rates?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad): (a) The question of nationalisation of text-books rests with the State Governments. However, according to the information available in the Ministry, all State Governments except Gujarat have nationalised text-book production at various stages and in varying degrees.

(b) and (c). The Central Government has no responsibility for making standard text-books available for use in schools. However, the National Council for Educational Research and Training has a programme of preparing model text-books in different subjects, and making them available to the State Governments for adoption and adaptation. Some of the books prepared by the Council have already been prescribed by the Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi and Delhi Administration.

(d) Standard works of foreign and Indian origin including technical books mainly at the University level are republished in English in low-priced editions for use of students in India.

#### C.B.I. Report on P.L. 480 Funds

\*801. Shri Bhogendra Jha: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. has submitted an interim report regarding the use of C.I.A. and P.L. 480 funds in the last General Elections; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to undertake adequate and necessary steps with regard to the same and if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The Intelligence Bureau have submitted a report after inquiring into allegations regarding the use of foreign funds in the recent General Elections and for other purposes.

(b) The report is being examined carefully. Government will take some time to formulate their conclusions on the report and to decide whether any further inquiries are necessary.

#### नये नमूनों की डाक टिकटें

- \*802. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :  
 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :  
 श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह :  
 डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :  
 श्री रामावतार शर्मा :  
 श्री आरत दास :  
 श्री अर्जुन सिंह भर्दवाः :

क्या संभार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने डाक टिकटों को विदेशी डाक टिकटों जैसा सुन्दर एवं आकर्षक बनाने के लिये उनके नये नमूने तैयार करने के बारे में कोई निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने देश की कलात्मक कृतियों को भी ध्यान में रखा है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य तथा संभार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : (क) तथा (ख). जी हाँ ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**Linking Wages with Productivity**

\*803. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:  
Shri G. S. Mishra:

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

(a) whether any steps are proposed to be taken for linking workers' wages with production; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Wage fixing authorities determine wages after taking into account various factors including productivity.

(b) Does not arise.

**Survey of the Indian Ocean**

\*804. Shri Swell: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a study of the economic potentialities of the Indian Ocean;

(b) the agencies of Government which made the study; and

(c) whether any scheme has been formulated for the exploitation of these economic potentialities?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) A beginning towards such a study has been made.

(b) The National Institute of Oceanography of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(c) Not yet, Sir.

**Return of Mizo Rebels**

\*805. Shri Vishwanath Pandey:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri J. H. Patel:  
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:  
Shri Rabi Ray:

Shri Molahng Prasad:  
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 100 armed Mizo rebels accompanied by some Kuki Naga hostiles are on way to Nagaland through Kalapahar and Iril Valley of the Sadar Hills subdivision of Manipur to contact the Naga underground; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidy Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). An armed gang of Mizos and Kukis is reported to have entered Manipur area from Mizo Hills in the early part of May 1967. The gang has been moving north-eastward but the ultimate destination of this gang is not very clear. However, the security measures have been tightened and patrolling has been intensified.

**टेलीफोन**

\*806. श्री मोहन प्रसाद :  
श्री रवि राम :  
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :  
श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार, दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली नगर निगम, महानगर परिषद, दिल्ली तथा उन से सम्बन्ध कार्यालयों तथा स्वायत्तशासी निकायों के पास कितने टेलिफोन हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने टेलिफोन शक्ति कारियों और कर्मचारियों के घरों पर । तथा कार्यालयों में कितने टेलिफोन हैं हुए हैं ;

(ग) दिल्ली के निवासियों को कितने टेलीफोन दिये गये हैं ;

(घ) क्या कोई ऐसा व्यवस्था है जिसके अनुसार अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के घरों पर लगे हुए टेलिफोनों से की गई निजी काल कम की जा सकती है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संघ-जय तारा मंदार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ड० कु० गुजराल) : (क) तो (ग) टेलिफोन की श्रेणी चाहे कुछ भी हो अर्थात् चाहे वह सरकारी हो या निजी, टेलिफोन कनेक्शनों के रिफाई संख्या के क्रम से रखे जाते हैं। इस समय दिल्ली में 60,631 टेलिफोन काम कर रहे हैं।

(घ) तथा (ङ) किसी भी टेलिफोन से किये जाने वाले कुल कालों में से निजी और सरकारी कालों को अलग-अलग करना तकनीकी रूप में संभव नहीं है। किसी भी टेलिफोन से होने वाले सभी काल एक ही मीटर द्वारा रिकार्ड किये जाते हैं।

#### Tehar Jail, Delhi

\*807. Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Jail, Tehar, New Delhi has a total accommodation for 1250 prisoners;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the total number of prisoners in this jail during the last six months has ranged between two to three thousands as a result of which even the minimum ration, clothing etc. permissible to the prisoners under the Jail Manual has not been available for them; and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated by Government to extend the central jail or reduce the number of prisoners lodged in it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Tehar Jail provides accommodation for 1273 prisoners.

(b) The population in the Central Jail, Tehar, during the last six months remained between 2,000 and 3,500. It is not a fact that the minimum rations and clothing as prescribed in the Jail Manual were not provided to the prisoners.

(c) Proposals for the expansion of accommodation for prisoners in Delhi are under the consideration of the Delhi Administration.

#### शेख अबदुल्ला

- \*808. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :  
 श्री गुरुनन्द चन्द कच्छराय :  
 श्री राम गोपाल प्रालवाल :  
 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :  
 श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :  
 श्री म० लाल० सोनी :  
 श्री अर्जुन सिंह अवीरिया :  
 श्री हेम दवधा :  
 श्री प्र० न० लोखंडी :  
 श्री इन्दराम मधोक :  
 श्री हरदयाल देवगुन :  
 श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :  
 श्री ज्यो० प्र० रानी :  
 श्री बृज नृधर माल :  
 श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी :  
 श्री अंकिार लाल बेरवा :  
 डा० सुब्र० प्रकाश पुरी :  
 श्री रामकृष्ण शर्मा :  
 श्री अलाल दास :  
 श्री जेजी लंकर शर्मा :  
 श्री यदुवाल सिंह :  
 श्री एचि राम :  
 श्री राम लक्ष्मण दास :  
 श्री जे० लक्ष० शर्मा :  
 श्री जीतलु प्रसाद :  
 श्री बलराम सिंह गुंजनवा : -

श्रीवर्मा: भारवा मुकशी :

श्री कंबर लाल मुख्तार :

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा :

श्री रा० ब्रह्मा :

श्री हेमकान्त नन्दन पाटोदिया :

श्री बीरेन्द्र कुमार झाह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जेठ अब-दुल्ला की डाकटरी जांच और उपचार के लिये दिल्ली लाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उन्हें रिहा करने का निश्चय कर लिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) सरकार ने जेठ अबदुल्ला पर से प्रतिबन्धों को हटाने का निर्णय नहीं किया है ।

**Allegations levelled by West Bengal Dy. Chief Minister against Minister of Home Affairs**

\*809. Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received from the West Bengal Government the facts regarding the reported allegations by the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal against him to the effect that the latter had instigated officials to revolt;

(b) if so, the text of the report; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The West Bengal Government have stated that Deputy Chief Minister's speech as reported in the Statesman of 8th June, 1967 was generally correct.

(c) The charge made by the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal is wholly unfair and unwarranted and is strongly repudiated.

**Pak. Trespass into South Berubari Village**

\*810. Shri S. K. Tapuriah:  
Shri S. S. Kothari:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang of Pakistanis trespassed into Barnipara village in South Berubari on the 9th June and kidnapped a villager Shri Mahendra Das; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Five Pakistani nationals trespassed into the Indian territory at village Baraipara, District Jalpaiguri, and kidnapped Shri Mahendra Das, an Indian national, while he was grazing his cattle near the border, on 9th June, 1967, Shri Mahendra Das returned to his village on the same day.

(b) A protest has been lodged by the State Government, demanding that stringent measures be taken against offenders and asking the Government of East Pakistan to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

**Dacoit problem in Chambal Valley**

8776. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the study of the dacoit problem in the Chambal Valley and other places by the Central Bureau of Investigation;

(b) the reasons for the delay in completing the study; and

(c) when the report is expected to be ready?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri V. K. Mehta):

**Charan Shukla:** (a) to (c). A study is being conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation into certain aspects of the problem of dacoity and kidnapping for ransom in the Chambal Valley and contiguous areas. This is a big project and involves local enquiries on an extensive scale. It also requires case studies of some important criminals. It is being conducted under the guidance of a Professor of Sociology. Life histories of 50 important dacoits have been completed and the relevant statistical information has also been collected. A schedule for planned analysis and study of the available material has been drawn up.

By its very nature the study is likely to take considerable time. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the time by which the report is expected to be ready.

**Displaced Persons in Tripura**

**3777. Shri Mohammad Ismail:**  
**Shri Ganesh Ghosh:**  
**Shri B. K. Modak:**  
**Shri Bhagaban Das:**  
**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**

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

(a) the number of displaced persons who entered Tripura during 1964-67 (upto April);

(b) the number of such persons rehabilitated outside Tripura;

(c) the number of displaced persons now in camps and reception centres; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to resettle them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) 1,18,988 persons from 1-1-1964 to 30-4-1967.

(b) 7,258 persons.

(c) About 10,000 persons of whom 3,962 are in Tripura.

(d) Persons belonging to the long-term liability category are proposed to be shifted to a new Home which will be located at Amtali near Agartala, in Tripura. Others, who are still living in camps and reception centres in Tripura, are intended to be sent to other States for resettlement, as there is hardly any scope for their rehabilitation in Tripura itself. Persons, already dispersed from Tripura and at present accommodated in transit or relief camps located in other States are awaiting their turn for rehabilitation under the different agricultural and non-agricultural settlement programmes.

**Kidnapping of Indians from Pak-Tripura Border**

**3778. Shri Mohammad Ismail:**  
**Shri Ganesh Ghosh:**  
**Shri B. K. Modak:**  
**Shri Bhagaban Das:**  
**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian citizens kidnapped by Pakistanis from Pak-Tripura border during the last 5 years and the places from which they were kidnapped; and

(b) the steps taken to prevent such kidnapping?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Information, year-wise, is as follows:—

Year	Number of Indian citizens kidnapped.
1963	20
1964	14
1965	23
1966	23
1967	13

Regarding the places from where the above-mentioned persons were kidnapped, a statement is placed on

the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-822/67].

(b) Protests were lodged with Pak authorities in fit cases, demanding return of the kidnapped persons and asking the Pak authorities to prevent recurrence of such incidents. Intensive patrolling on the border was maintained and whenever weaknesses in border security arrangements were noticed, steps were taken to remove them.

#### Conversions by Missionaries

3779. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign Christian missions and missionaries at present operating in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the areas of the State where they operate;

(c) the nationalities to which these missionaries belong and their number;

(d) whether Government have received reports of mass conversions of Harijans and Adivasis by these missionaries; and

(e) if so, the number of persons converted and the places where such conversions took place and the dates on which these were done?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The number of foreign Christian missions and missionaries at present operating in Madhya Pradesh is 16 and 284 respectively.

(b) Almost all the Districts of the State.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-823/67].

(d) and (e). There is no law providing for the registration of conversions from one religion to another. No authentic record of such conversions is, therefore, kept. However,

1051 persons are reported to have been baptised or converted into Christianity since April, 1985.

#### Conversion of Hindu Nagas

3780. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 700 Hindu Zemi Nagas were forcibly converted to Christianity in two Naga villages of Touthem and Mogulong;

(b) whether it is a fact that these Hindu Zemi Nagas sent an s.o.s. to our local Army Headquarters asking for help to prevent this forcible conversion and to protect their religion, but no help was given by our army authorities;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the so-called Government of hostile underground Nagas have declared Christianity as their "State religion" and have destroyed old Hindu temples and constructed new churches in their place;

(d) the number of Christian missionaries in the Manipur area, the countries they come from and the nature of political work they do; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to prevent Christian missionaries from using religion as a cover for political designs?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) There have been reports of about 600 non-Christian Nagas being converted to Christianity from the two villages. In Touthem village, the conversion is reported to have been under threat of expulsion from the village by hostile Nagas. However, no formal complaint of any forcible conversion has been received.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government of India do not recognise any so-called Government of hostile underground Nagas. There

are no reports of destruction of old Hindu temples.

(d) There are no foreigner as Christian missionaries in Manipur. There are in all 34 Christian missionaries including one of Italian origin who obtained Indian citizenship in 1964. There is no information of their being involved in any political activity.

(e) The Government are keeping a close watch over the situation.

#### Rehabilitation of Repatriates

3781. Shri Ranga: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to rehabilitate and to provide employment to the repatriates from Burma in (i) the Steel Works, Harbour, the Port and the Ship-building Yard at Visakhapatnam, (ii) the M.I.G. Factory at Koraput, (iii) on the new railway line from Vizianagaram to Jaypore and Belladilla and (iv) at Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants;

(b) the number of such repatriates already provided employment stating the works in which they have been employed and how many more are still on the registers of the local Employment Exchanges and that of the Ministry; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry through their own local aid offices to enable these repatriates to know and obtain such relief from the Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The Administrative Ministries were requested to issue instructions to the Public Sector Undertakings under their respective control to reserve 25 to 33-1/3 per cent vacancies in the Undertakings for the repatriates from Burma and Ceylon. Besides this, priority has been accorded to Burma repatriates for appointment through Employment Exchanges to posts and

services under the Central Government. Upper age limit has also been relaxed up to 45 years, with a further relaxation of 5 years in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates.

A statement showing the action taken by the Administrative Ministries is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-824/67].

A Committee consisting of the representatives of Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Dock Labour Board, Coromandal Fertiliser and other important functionaries, has been set up in Visakhapatnam to explore ways and means for procuring employment to the repatriates.

(b) 9,329 persons have so far been provided employment as indicated below:

Central and State Government Offices.	5062
Public Sector Undertakings.	279
Private Industries and other Organisations.	3988
<b>Total:</b>	<b>9329</b>

Number of persons employed in each Office/Undertaking is not available separately.

2,285 repatriates from Burma were on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges as on 30th April, 1967.

(c) Instructions issued by the Government of India according 'Priority' etc. to the repatriates have been brought to the notice of the Employment Exchanges throughout India and the State Governments. Special Employment Liaison Officers have also been appointed to maintain liaison with the repatriates, Employment Exchanges and the employers and render employment assistance to the repatriates.

**Opening of B.T. College in Each District**

**3782. Shri B. K. Daschowdhary:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have a proposal to start one B.T. College in every district;

(b) if so, when the B.T. Colleges will be started in Districts, where there is none at present; and

(c) whether the Government of India are in a position to start a B.T. College immediately, if the local people of a District donate land?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad): (a) No, Sir. Education being a State subject, such institutions are generally set up by the States, keeping in view, the needs of the area and resources of the State.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Such a proposal has to be made to and considered by the State Government concerned.

**Reserved Vacancies for S.C. and S.T.**

**3783. Shri Siddayya:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General, Employment and Training has the authority to nominate Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates against reserved vacancies;

(b) if so, in how many cases and in what category of posts he has nominated such candidates during 1963-64 to 1966-67; and

(c) whether a copy of the order authorising him to nominate them to reserved vacancies will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

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

**Employment Exchanges in Dadra, Nagar Haveli and Laccadives Islands**

**3784. Shri Siddayya:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any Employment Exchanges in Dadra, Nagar Haveli and Laccadives Islands;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, the number of candidates registered and the number of placements during the year 1966-67?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) The areas are not as yet industrially important, nor have they any employment potential.

(c) Does not arise.

**Ahmed Group of Mills near Bombay**

**3785. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ahmed Group of Mills at Ambarnath (near Bombay) after being acquired as evacuee property for Rehabilitation Pool in March, 1955 was sold to one Kanwar Rajnath, for Rs. 50,11,000 in August, 1957;

(b) whether Government have received the full sale price;

(c) if not, details of payments so far received and the amount outstanding from the purchaser and reasons for delayed payment;

(d) whether it is a fact that the purchaser has given cheques in payment which were dishonoured by the banks; and

(e) if so, the details of such payments and action taken by the Government for the recovery of the due amount?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a)



There was an agreement to sell the mills to Shri Raj Nath in August, 1957 but this agreement was later on superceded and the mills were sold for a sum of Rs. 68,11,000/- on 21-4-60.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The last annual instalment was due on 20-10-66. He has so far paid in all Rs. 34,07,212 towards principal and Rs. 12,05,612 towards interest. The balance due on the above date inclusive of principal and interest, was Rs. 34,13,282. The main reasons advanced by him for non-payment of total amount due are the difficulties faced by the woollen industry resulting from the Chinese aggression in 1962, Indo-Pakistan conflict 1965 and devaluation of Indian currency. Shri Raj Nath has represented that in view of the difficulties faced by the woollen industry he may be granted extension of time to pay the amount due from him. This request is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Finance.

(d) and (e). On 2-7-66 he sent six cheques amounting to Rs. 5 lacs out of which only two cheques amounting to Rs. 1 lac could be encashed and the remaining four cheques could not be cashed for want of funds in his account. Thereafter he represented for extension of time on grounds of the difficulties faced by the woollen industry. His request is under examination as mentioned in part (c) of the reply.

**Telephone Revenue Accounts Office**

3796. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to shift the office of the Accounts Officer, Telephone Revenue dealing

with Baroda situated at Delhi-6 to Gujarat circle;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received representations from the officials of A.O., T.R. (B) Delhi-6 about their sufferings and hardships due to the delay in implementing the policy of shifting; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, some representations were received in the past.

(d) Orders have been issued for the decentralisation of a part of the Telephone Revenue Accounts Office (B) at Delhi to the Rajkot Engineering Division in Gujarat Circle and the staff has been struck off to join Rajkot. The residual office will also be decentralised to divisional level after arrangements have been made to absorb the surplus local staff and other allied administrative problems have been settled.

**Interference by Provident Fund Inspectors**

3797. Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Provident Fund Inspectors have easy access to the Criminal Courts' records in Delhi and tamper with the same and if so, whether the authorities have received any complaint in this respect;

(b) the steps taken against such interference in the administration of justice; and

(c) whether Government have also instituted enquiries on such complaints and if so, with what result and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No such complaints have so far been received.

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

**Arrest under D.I.R.**

3768. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many times and against how many blackmarketeers, hoarders and tax evaders, D.I.R. has been applied;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the laws used against such persons at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) According to the information received so far, action under DIR has been taken against hoarders, black-marketeers and tax evaders in 41376 cases. Information from some States/Union Territories is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Action under laws like the Essential Commodities Act, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, Customs Act, Income Tax Act 1961, Wealth tax Act 1957, Estate Duty Act, 1953, Gift tax Act, 1958, Central Excises and Salt Act 1944 etc. is taken against such persons at present.

**Setting up of National and Regional Laboratories**

3769. Shri C. C. Desai:  
Shri P. N. Sahaiki:

1979 (A) L.S.—3.

Shri Ramachandra J. Amin:  
Shri D. R. Parmar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National and Regional Research Laboratories in the country, the subjects dealt with by them, their locations, the year in which they were established, the amount spent on capital account on each of them, the annual recurring expenditure and the number of scientists employed in each of them;

(b) whether it is a fact that barring a small research laboratory for salt, there is no national or other laboratory in Gujarat, whereas in other States sometimes as many as three national laboratories are located; and

(c) whether Government propose to rectify such regional deficiencies when proposal for any new national or regional research laboratories comes up for consideration?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) There are 28 National Laboratories/Institutes and 4 Regional Research Laboratories under the aegis of the C.S.I.R. The information about their location, year of establishment and functions is contained in Appendix 2: Pages 72-76 of the Annual Report of the C.S.I.R. for the year 1965-66, a copy of which is available in the Library of the Parliament.

A Statement showing the amount spent on Capital account, the annual recurring expenditure and the strength of scientific staff employed in each of them is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-825/67].

(b) and (c). The C.S.I.R. has established one National Laboratory, namely; the Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute at Bhavnagar (Gujarat) and if more than one National Laboratory/Institute have been located in some of the other States, it is on the question of merit.

**Forced Labour in Bastar**

3790. Shri J. Sundar Lal: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are many cases of forced labour (Begar) in the Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh even today; and

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

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Post Offices in Bastar District**

3791. Shri J. Sundar Lal: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices (with their location) presently functioning in the Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase this number; and

(c) if so, by how much and the places where those will be located?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-828/67].

**Education of Adivasis**

3792. Shri J. Sundar Lal: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for free and compulsory education of Adivasis throughout the country with a view to removing their backwardness; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Asaf): (a) and (b). Except in special schools and some schools in the urban areas of West Bengal, Primary Education upto class 4 or 5 is already free throughout the country for all children, including those of Adivasis. Similarly, free education is provided for all children upto VIII class in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Benal, (for all girls in rural areas only), Gujarat (upto VII), Uttar, Pradesh (for girls only), Bihar (for girls only) Jammu and Kashmir, Madras, Mysore, Orissa (for girls only), Maharashtra (standard VII) and all the Union Territories. A large number of States have enacted compulsory education laws but the emphasis has all along been on persuasive measures.

**Application by Citizens of Delhi**

3793. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister on Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi and his Office have refused to accept applications by the citizens in Urdu and English; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Accommodation for Teachers**

3794. Shrinati Tarakeshwari Shaha: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Delhi teachers are without housing facilities;

(b) whether one of the reasons for the acute housing shortage is the non-

availability of land in the Campus area; and

(c) whether Government propose to allot more lands for expansion of Campus area so that more houses could be built up?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Yes, Sir. The Delhi University has been able to provide residential accommodation to a small number of teachers only.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The University is already in possession of sufficient land for construction of staff quarters.

#### Dilapidated Buildings in Delhi

3795. Shri Onkar Singh:  
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:  
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the two hundred year old building of the Delhi College has started sinking;

(b) if so, whether there is any likelihood of other buildings in Delhi meeting the same fate; and

(c) if so, whether any scheme is being prepared by Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

मंत्रियों द्वारा लिए गए यात्रा भत्ते

3796. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री विनूति निबः

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में मंत्रीमण्डल के कुछ सदस्यों के अपने हक से ज्यादा यात्रा-भत्ता लिया है

और यदि हां, तो उन मंत्रियों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक के अपने हक से कितनी राशि अधिक ली;

(ख) क्या अधिक ली गई राशि उनसे वसूल कर ली गई है ; और

(ग) क्या मंत्रीमंडल के सदस्यों तथा राज्य मंत्रियों द्वारा यात्रा पर किये जाने वाले खर्च का घटाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री क० एस० रामस्वामी) (क) से (ग). मंत्रियों द्वारा यात्रा तभी की जाती है जब ऐसा करना उनके लिए अपने कर्तव्य के समुचित पालन की दृष्टि से आवश्यक होता है। अतः कोई सीमा निश्चित करने या अधिक राशि को वसूल करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है।

औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्था में प्रशिक्षण

3797. श्री हुकुम चन्द बछवाय :

श्री राम सिंह अमरदाल :

क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली में कर्जन रोड स्थित उद्योग निदेशक की देख-रेख में औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्था में 29 मार्च, 1967 को आयोजित की गई प्रदर्शनी का उद्देश्य क्या था ;

(ख) यह संस्था कितनी अवधि से प्रशिक्षण दे रही है और इस में कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को प्रशिक्षण पूरा करने के बाद रोजगार दिया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस से प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों तथा सरकार को क्या लाभ हो रहा है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :  
 (क) प्रतिभाशाली प्रशिक्षणाधिकियों को पुरस्कार और सफल प्रशिक्षणाधिकियों को राष्ट्रीय व्यवसायिक प्रमाण-पत्र प्रदान करने के लिए आयोजित वार्षिक समारोह के अवसर पर रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण निदेशालय की देख-रेख में प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन किया गया था। प्रदर्शनी का मुख्य उद्देश्य, प्रशिक्षणाधिकियों द्वारा तैयार की वस्तुओं की बिना हानि-नाश बिक्री को प्रोत्साहन देना था।

(ख) यह संस्था दूसरे विश्व युद्ध की समाप्ति के बाद से चल रही है। सन् 1950 से 3557 प्रशिक्षणाधिकियों ने इस संस्था में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया।

(ग) और (घ). यद्यपि प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं से उत्तीर्ण प्रशिक्षणाधिकियों को नियुक्ति अवसर दिलाने के लिए सरकार बाध्य नहीं है तथापि अगर वे चाहें तो रोजगार कार्यालय की सहायता से नियुक्ति सहायता देने के हर सम्भव प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं।

औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्था, नई दिल्ली,  
 के प्रशिक्षणाधिकियों की छात्रवृत्ति

3798. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
 श्री राम सिंह अदरवाल :

क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कर्जन रोड, नई दिल्ली स्थित औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्था के प्रशिक्षणाधिकियों को 25 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिमास छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रशिक्षणाधिकियों को यह राशि हर माह नहीं मिलती है;

(ग) क्या यह राशि अर्पणित है और क्या सरकार का विचार इसकी वृद्धि करने का है ;

(घ) क्या इन प्रशिक्षणाधिकियों को अपना प्रशिक्षण पूरा करने के बाद सरकार द्वारा रोजगार दिया जाता है, और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्तर क्या है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :  
 (क) प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं में 33६ प्रतिशत प्रशिक्षणाधिकियों को 25 रु० प्रति माह छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है।

(ख) जी नहीं। छात्रवृत्ति देने के सिलसिले में आवश्यक कार्यवाही पूरी हो जाने के बाद छात्रवृत्ति प्रतिमाह बांटी जाती है।

(ग) छात्रवृत्ति की दर बढ़ाने के बारे में विचार हो रहा है।

(घ) और (ङ). यद्यपि प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं से उत्तीर्ण प्रशिक्षणाधिकियों को नियुक्ति अवसर दिलाने के लिए सरकार बाध्य नहीं है तथापि अगर वे चाहें तो रोजगार कार्यालयों की सहायता से उन्हें नियुक्ति सहायता देने के लिए हर सम्भव प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

भारतीय गस्ती बल पर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान द्वारा गोली चलाई जाना

3799. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 8 अप्रैल, 1967 के नवभारत टाइम्स समाचारपत्र में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से 25 पाकिस्तानी सैनिक गोसपाड़ा जेल से मानकवार नामक स्थान में घुस घाबे थे और उन्होंने भारतीय गस्ती बल पर गोली चलाई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप जाल और माल की किसनी बंदि हुई ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य-मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :  
(क) से (ग). पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों द्वारा गोलपाड़ा क्षेत्र में अवैध प्रवेश की कोई घटना नहीं हुई। हां, 1 अप्रैल, 1967 को लगभग 00.30 बजे रात को गोलपाड़ा जिले में भानकचर बाने के अन्तर्गत सोनार पाड़ा के निकट लगभग 25 पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों के एक गिरोह के साथ जिला पुलिस के एक गस्ती दल की मुठभेड़ हुई। गस्ती दल ने उन्हें पाकिस्तान की तरफ पीछे खदेड़ दिया, भारतीय पक्ष में जान और माल की कोई क्षति नहीं हुई। पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के जिला तथा राज्य स्तर के अधिकारियों से विरोध प्रकट किया गया है।

डाक के बैसे से रकम का गुप्त होना

3800. श्री हुकम चन्द कलुवाय :  
श्री राम सिंह अबरवाल :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुरादाबाद से 20 मील की दूरी पर स्थित सिरसी डाकघर के डाक के एक बैसे से 3,500 रुपये की रकम गुप्त पाई गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

संस्था कार्य तथा संचार संचालन में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ. कुं. गुजराल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) मामले की पुलिस में रिपोर्ट कर दी गई है और उनकी तहकीकात जारी एक है। पुलिस ने विभागीय कर्मचारी को गिरफ्तार किया है और वह इस समय अज्ञात पर है। दूसरा कर्मचारी जांच होने तक विभागाध्यक्ष सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पास है।

Pak. Firing at Akyaterband

3801. Dr. Karni Singh:  
Shrimati Nirlep Khar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistani miscreants fired on the Indian border guards on the 9th April, 1967 at Akyaterbani in Murshidabad District;

(b) the extent of damage suffered by Indian and how often such provocations are taking place; and

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

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). On the night of 8th/9th April, 1967, some unidentified armed dacoits committed a dacoity in the house of one Jagat Barman of Kayeterbari (not Akyaterbani), District Cooch Behar, West Bengal. They assaulted the inmates and inflicted injuries on one person. On hearing the alarm, a BSF party proceeded towards the spot and fired upon the dacoits while they were retreating towards Pakistan. The dacoits returned the fire and managed to escape with property worth about Rs. 500.

Protests were lodged by the State Government and the Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar with their counterparts in East Pakistan. The Border Security Force has intensified its patrolling on the Cooch Behar-East Pakistan border.

There was no incident of the kind in the West Bengal-Pak border for a period of three months prior to this incident.

वार्डन तथा प्राप्त व्यक्तियों का सेवा कायदा

3803. श्री राम सिंह अबरवाल :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कलुवाय :

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

(क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1966 को पूरे करने वाले उनके संज्ञान के किले अफसरों

तथा तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की आयु 60 वर्ष पूरी हो गई थी ; और

(ख) उन में से कितने लोग उसके बाद उही पद पर अथवा पदोन्नत होकर अभी तक कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) श्रमिन्, एक ।

(ख) श्रमिन्, एक ।

#### Civil Defence and Home Guards

3803. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to strengthen the works of Civil Defence and Home Guards; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State Governments/UT Administrations have been asked to make both the Home Guards and Civil Defence organisations permanent. It is proposed to introduce a Civil Defence Bill in the current session to give the necessary statutory authority to various Civil Defence measures required to be taken in the selected vulnerable areas. A number of improvements have been introduced in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territories Administration in the organisation, training and equipment of these organisations. For example, issue of rifles will now be increased from the present rate of 10 per cent of the raised strength to 30 per cent in the case of border States and 20 per cent elsewhere. The procedure for sharing poolable items of expenditure with the State/Union Territory Governments have been simplified.

कार चुराने वाला गिरौह

3804. श्री राम सिंह अबरवाल :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कज्जवाल :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 29 मार्च, 1967 के घतारहित प्रश्न संख्या 117 के उत्तर सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) न्यायालय ने उन अपराधियों के मामले में क्या निर्णय दिया है जो दिल्ली में कार चुराने वाले गिरौह के सदस्य थे और जिन्हें गिरफ्तार किया गया था ; और

(ख) क्या वे कारों, उनके मालिकों को लौटा दी गई हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) मामला अभी भी न्यायालय के विचारार्थ है ।

(ख) दो कारें तो उनके मालिकों को लौटा दी गईं, 7 कारें बीमा कम्पनियों को दे दी गईं, क्योंकि कार के मालिकों ने बीमा कम्पनियों से कार के बीमे की रकम पहले ही प्राप्त कर ली थी ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवाओं में लड़कियों के लिये पदों का आरक्षण

3805. श्री हुकूम चन्द कज्जवाल :

श्री राम सिंह अबरवाल :

श्री बलराम सिंह कुसवाहा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में कुछ पद लड़कियों के लिये सुरक्षित हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विभिन्न कार्यालयों में काम करने वाली लड़कियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा कितने प्रतिशत पद खाली पड़े हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं। हाँ एक मंत्रालय में महिला स्वागत अधिकारी का पद है जिस पर एक महिला नियुक्त है।

(ख) विभिन्न कार्यालयों में लड़कियाँ नियुक्त हैं, किन्तु वे "भारक्षित" पदों पर नियुक्त नहीं हैं। उपरोक्त स्थिति की देखते हुए लड़कियों के लिये भारक्षित पदों के खाली रहने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Amendment of Industrial Disputes Act**

3806. Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee;  
Shri George Fernandez;  
Shri Ram Manohar Lohia:

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

(a) whether in view of the rise in the price level, Government intend to amend the Industrial Disputes Act in order to change the definition of workmen so as to include certain supervisory cadres at present excluded and also all those within the income limit of Rs. 1000 per month on the basis of the Memorandum submitted by the State Bank Union; -

(b) if so, what supervisory categories are proposed to be included; and

(c) when the amending Bill is likely to be introduced?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The proposal to amend section 2 (a) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 so as to include supervisory and managerial personnel drawing a salary upto Rs. 1600/- p.m. was included in the agenda of the 26th Session of the Standing Labour Committee held at New Delhi on 10th May, 1967 but was not discussed at the meeting for lack of time. It will be placed for discussion at a future meeting of the Standing Labour Committee or the Indian Labour Conference.

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के कर्मचारियों का हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्थानान्तरण

3807. श्री भोकार सिंह :

श्री हुकुम चन्द कज्जाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 5 अप्रैल, 1967 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 550 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के कर्मचारियों का हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्थानान्तरण करने के सम्बन्ध में किये गये निर्णय का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : जहाँ तक हिमाचल प्रदेश लोक निर्माण विभाग में एक्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियरों तथा उससे ऊपर के पदों पर नियुक्तियों का सम्बन्ध है, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के साथ परामर्श करके 75 प्रतिशत प्रतिनियुक्तियों से सम्बन्धित व्यवस्था की समाप्त करने का निश्चय किया गया है। संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श से प्रोसिस्टेड इंजीनियरों के पदों में नियुक्ति के लिये वर्तमान 50 प्रतिशत प्रतिनियुक्ति की व्यवस्था को समाप्त करने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है।

**Delhi Municipal Corporation Amendment Bills**

3808. Shri Bai Raj Madhok:  
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Government intend to introduce afresh the Bills further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act introduced in the Third Lok Sabha which have lapsed in view of the dissolution of that House?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): The Bills have been referred to the Delhi Administration for being placed before the Delhi Metropolitan Council, as required under section 23 of the



Delhi Administration Act, 1966. Action to introduce the Bills in Parliament will be taken after considering the recommendations of the Metropolitan Council and the views, if any, of the Executive Council thereon.

**Indian Articles in British Museum**

3899. Shri N. S. Sharma:  
Shri Sharda Nand:  
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:  
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian articles of historical importance sent from India during the British regime, which are at present lying in the British Museum, London;

(b) whether the Government of India have taken any action to get them back from the British Government;

(c) whether the British Government have refused to return some of these articles; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jhaasad): (a) It has not been possible to collect full information. Information collected has, however, revealed that coins have been catalogued in a seven-volume series published by the British Museum. There are also two studies respectively dealing with medieval Indian Sculptures and Amaravati Sculptures in the Museum.

(b) to (d). Action on these will depend upon collection of complete information and examination of (a) above.

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में अध्यापकों के वेतनमान

3810. श्री सिद्धेश्वर साहू : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सभी संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में अध्यापकों के वेतनमान समान हैं;

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

(ग) सरकार इस भेदभाव को कब तक दूर कर सकेगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा साहू) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) कुछ संघीय क्षेत्रों में अपने अपने वेतनमान हैं। दूसरे संघीय क्षेत्रों की अपने निकटवर्ती राज्यों के वेतनमानों की पद्धति को अपनाया जाता है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली के स्कूलों की सरकारी सहायता

3811. श्री सिद्धेश्वर साहू : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में कुछ स्कूलों को प्रायः शत प्रतिशत सरकारी सहायता मिलती है और फिर भी उन्हें सरकारी स्कूल नहीं माना जाता; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा साहू) : (क) यह सच नहीं है कि कुछ स्कूलों को लगभग शत प्रतिशत सरकारी सहायता मिलती है। इसलिए शेष प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Technical Terminology in Hindi**

3812. श्रीमती टारकेश्वरी शिखा: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terminology for science and other technical words has been evolved in Hindi up to the highest level of education; and

(b) if so, whether steps have been taken to get books written on science

and technical subjects in Hindi using the Hindi terminology; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad): (a) The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, which is the concerned organisation, has so far finalised and published a Science Glossary of 40,000 terms of first degree level in seven basic sciences (Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry, Geography, Geology, Zoology and Botany). Another 5,000 terms of post-graduate standard in Mathematics and Physics have also been finalised. In other subjects, work of evolution of terminology up to the post-graduate level is in progress. So far, about 1,47,000 terms in these subjects have been evolved, of which about 88,100 have been finalised.

(b) and (c). Yes, sir. Details of the publications brought out so far have already been furnished in the statement laid down on the Table of the Sabha in reply to Starred Question No. 43 by Shri S. M. Joshi, answered on Wednesday, the 24th May, 1967.

परीक्षाओं में अनुचित तरीके

3813. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस शिक्षा वर्ष में विश्व-विद्यालयों की परीक्षाओं तथा हाई स्कूलों और हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूलों की परीक्षाओं के परीक्षा फल पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में अच्छे रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या परीक्षाओं में विद्यार्थियों द्वारा नकल धारिक के अनुचित तरीके अपनाये जाने को रोकने के लिये कुछ निर्णय किये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो परीक्षाओं के दौरान अनुपरोक्षों पर यथा कदा होने वाले धाकड़ों

को रोकने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भगवत जहा आसाद) : (क) से (ग). सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और यह इन परीक्षाओं का संचालन करने वाले सभी परीक्षा बोर्डों/विश्वविद्यालयों से एकत्र करनी होगी। किन्तु यह पता चला है कि इस वर्ष आयोजित कुछ सार्वजनिक परीक्षाओं के परिणाम पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा अच्छे रहे हैं। उदाहरणस्वरूप, केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली की उच्च माध्यमिक परीक्षा (तीन वर्षीय पाठ्यक्रम) में 1967 में पास होने वाले विद्यार्थियों की प्रतिशतता 65.6 है जबकि पिछले वर्ष (1966) यह 62.8 थी।

जहां तक विद्यार्थियों द्वारा अनुचित तरीके अपनाने की बात है, इस बुराई को रोकने के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठाने की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित बोर्डों तथा विश्वविद्यालयों की है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में चपरासी

3814. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी :

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

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में इस समय कितने चपरासी काम कर रहे ;

(ख) क्या उनमें से कुछ चपरासियों को दैनिक मजूरी के आधार पर रखा गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है तथा उन्हें दैनिक मजूरी पर रखने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शिक्षा चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा यथाशीघ्र सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**Indian Sportsmen in World Contests**

3815. Dr. Karni Singh:  
Shrimati Nirlochan Kaur:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the sports in which Indian sportsmen have excelled and won medals for India in individual sports items in the world contests with their order of merit from 1960 to 1967;

(b) the number of such sportsmen as have been given awards by the President during the same period; and

(c) the sports in which Indian sportsmen have won honours for India in 'team' events?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Universities in the Country**

3816. Shri S. E. Damani: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Universities existing at present State-wise; and

(b) the number of them which are residential universities?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-827/67].

**Correspondence Course in Universities**

3817. Shri S. E. Damani: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the universities which are allowing—

(i) correspondence courses;

(ii) private students to appear for university examinations;

(b) the number of students who appear in such University Examinations; and

(c) whether such students belong to the employed section of the people?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) (i) University of Delhi,

(ii) Universities of Agra, Aligarh, Andhra, Banaras, Bihar, Burdwan, Calcutta, Dibrugarh, Delhi, Gauhati, Gorakhpur, Jabalpur, Ranchi, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnatak, Kerala, Lucknow, Madras, North Bengal, Osmania, Panjab, Patna, Poona, Saugar, Sri Venkateswara, Utkal and Vikram.

(b) information is not available in the Ministry.

(c) the categories of students who are permitted to appear as private candidate by the universities mentioned under (a) (ii) above are employed persons and women.

**All India Whips Conference**

3818. Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri S. C. Samanta;  
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhari:  
Shri S. N. Mitti:  
Shri A. K. Kisku:

Will the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) when the next All-India Whips Conference is likely to take place; and

(b) what will be its agenda?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) It is proposed to hold the next All India Whips Conference in October, 1967 or so, after ascertaining the convenience of the Chief Whips of State Governments.

(b) Agenda will be finalised in due course.

**National Physical Laboratory,  
New Delhi**

3819. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:  
Shri N. S. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether equipment worth crores of rupees is lying idle in the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi due to the non-availability of imported spare parts;

(b) if so, for how long this equipment is not in use;

(c) the estimated loss accrued to the Laboratory so far as a result of this equipment remaining idle; and

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

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) No, Sir.

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

**मेरठ और कानपुर विश्वविद्यालय**

3820. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:  
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री:  
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में मेरठ तथा कानपुर विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना स्थगित कर दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार से परामर्श किया गया था; और

(ग) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान प्रायोग ने इस बारे में कोई सूचना प्राप्त की है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने यह निर्णय क्यों किया ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) श्री नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

**Eviction of Adivasi Families from  
Dadra-Nagar Haveli**

3821. Shri Umanath:  
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:  
Shri P. Gopalan:  
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administration of the Union Territory of Dadra-Nagar Haveli have decided to evict Adivasi families from the forest lands;

(b) if so, the number of Adivasi families affected and the causes of eviction;

(c) whether any representation has been received by Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

**R.M.S. Offices in Orissa**

3822. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Heerji Bhal:  
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of R.M.S. Offices at present in Orissa; and

(b) the number of R.M.S. Offices proposed to be opened in that State during 1967-68 and the locations thereof?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) Eighteen.

(b) One at Bolangir.

**Women Candidates in Orissa  
Employment Exchanges**

3223. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Heerji Bhai:**  
**Shri K. Pradhani:**

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

(a) the number of women candidates (both graduates and non-graduates) who have been registered in the various Employment Exchanges in Orissa as on the 30th April, 1967; and

(b) the number out of them provided with employment assistant till the end of April, 1967?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b) Statistics of educated job seekers (Matriculates and above) are collected at half yearly intervals relating to June and December. Latest figures are given below:

Category of woman applicant.	No. on Live Register as on 31-12-1966	No. of placements effected during January-December 1966
1	2	3
Graduates (including Post-graduates).	78	21
Matriculates (including Higher Secondary passed and Intermediates).	298	154
Below Matric (including illiterates).	1718	335
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2094</b>	<b>510</b>

**Polytechnics for Women in India**

3224. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

**Shri Heerji Bhai:**  
**Shri K. Pradhani:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of polytechnics for women at present in the country (State-wise); and

(b) the number of such polytechnics proposed to be opened, State-wise, during 1967-68?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a).

1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	2
2. Assam . . . . .	1
3. Gujarat . . . . .	2
4. Kerala . . . . .	3
5. Madras . . . . .	3
6. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	1
7. Mysore . . . . .	2
8. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	2
9. West Bengal . . . . .	1
10. Chandigarh . . . . .	1
11. Delhi . . . . .	1
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>19</b>

(b)

1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	1
2. Haryana . . . . .	1
3. Mysore . . . . .	1
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>3</b>

**Department of African Studies in  
Delhi University**

3225. **Shri Umanath:**  
**Shri K. Ramani:**  
**Shri F. Gopalan:**  
**Shri Nambiar:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funds from some American Institution were made available to the Head of the

Department of African Studies in the University of Delhi for a world tour;

(b) if so, the name of the Institution that made the grant, the amount granted and the purpose of the tour;

(c) whether the tour was undertaken;

(d) if so, when and to which countries; and

(e) whether Government's permission was sought before receiving the money and whether permission was granted by the Government?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Rockefeller Foundation made a travel grant of \$8,625 to enable the grantee to undertake a study tour of the United States, Europe and Africa for the purpose of studying the organisation and working of African Studies Programmes in these countries.

(c) and (d). The tour was undertaken from 27th September, 1965 to 29th March, 1966. The countries visited were: United States, United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Netherland, West Germany, Nigeria, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

(e) Yes, Sir.

#### Migrants from East Pakistan

3826. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleghwar Meena:  
Shri Heerji Bhal:  
Shri K. Pradhani:

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

(a) the number of persons who have migrated India from East Pakistan during the last two months; and

(b) the places where these people have been rehabilitated?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a)

3,950 persons, during the months of April and May, 1967.

(b) These migrants have arrived only recently. Such of them as are considered deserving of rehabilitation assistance have been accommodated in transit or relief camps. They will have to await their turn, as the programme of rehabilitation of large numbers of migrants, who had arrived earlier, is yet to be fully implemented.

#### Statement by Chairman of Press Institute of India

3827. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press statement of Sri G. Narasimhan, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Press Institute of India appearing in the 'Hindu' dated 25-4-67 announcing their decision to suspend its relationship with the Asia Foundation and return grant made for 1967 on the ground that the foundation was receiving CIA Funds;

(b) whether any follow-up action was taken by the Government to trace other Indian organisations who received similar grants from the Asia foundation, and to cause their suspension of relationship and further receipt of funds;

(c) if so, the names of such organisations and the extent of moneys involved; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Intelligence Bureau who was asked to make inquiries into the use of foreign funds in General Elections and for other purposes has recently submitted a report. It is being examined carefully.

**Head of Department of African Studies, Delhi University**

**3333. Shri Umanath:  
Shri Nambiar:  
Shri K. Ramani:  
Shri P. Gopalan:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the writings and concepts of the present Head of Department of African Studies in the University of Delhi, ever since his appointment, have been consistently and repeatedly criticised by nationalistic Africans in their journals, seminars and various other forums, as being pro-colonialist and anti-African;

(b) if so, the main point of these criticisms and their authors;

(c) whether Government had reviewed the writing and conduct of the Head of the Department in the light of these criticisms, at any stage, after his appointment; and

(d) if so, the result of such a review?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Government are not aware of any such criticism.

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

**Freemasonic Lodges**

**3333. Shri K. Ramani:  
Shri Umanath:  
Shri P. Gopalan:  
Shri Nambiar:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the network of 'Freemasonic Lodges' in India and their activities;

(b) whether Government have at any stage probed into the secret activities of these lodges;

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of highly placed Government officials have joined this society and bound themselves by its oath of secrecy;

(d) if so, whether these officials have taken permission from the Government before joining this society;

(e) whether Government have at any stage reviewed the likely impact on these officers of the membership of this society on their loyalty to the State and the Nation; and

(f) if so, the results of the review?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government have no information

(d) Rules do not require such prior permission.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

**Retirements**

**3333. Shri S. E. Damani:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the average annual rate of staff retiring from Government service in the following categories of:

(i) I.A.S. Officers

(ii) Officers of other All-India Services.

(iii) Central Secretariat Service Officers.

(iv) Section Officers, Assistants and Clerks in the Central Secretariat.

(v) Class IV; and

(b) the average amount of Provident Funds, gratuity and other benefits converted into cash, if any, payable annually on account of such retirement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as possible.

**Standing Labour Committee Meeting**

**3831. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:  
Shri S. C. Samants:  
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:  
Shri R. K. Sinha:**

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

(a) whether the Standing Labour Committee which met in New Delhi on the 10th May, 1967 could not take up all the items on the agenda that were circulated for the meeting; and

(b) the main decisions taken at the Committee meeting?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement showing the Main Conclusions/Recommendations of the Meeting is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-828/67].

दिल्ली प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों पर होचारोपण

**3832. श्री राम सिंह धरवाल:  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:**

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

(क) वर्ष 1963-64 में दिल्ली-प्रशासन के कितने सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर होचारोपण किया गया और उनका विभागवार ब्यौता क्या है; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं जिनके बारे में सरकार पिछले चार वर्षों में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं कर सकी है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। पुस्तकालय में रखा दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एक टी—8 29/67]

**Churulia Colliery**

**3833. Shri Deven Sen:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Churulia Colliery of New Churulia Coal Company, Raniganj have not been paid their weekly wages for 12 weeks, monthly wages for 7 months and quarterly bonus for 3 quarters;

(b) whether the profit-sharing bonus for 1965 has also not been paid;

(c) whether the Management has left the colliery without any notice to Government and to the workmen; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Payments are now outstanding in respect of weekly wages for 6 weeks, monthly wages for 5 months and quarterly bonus for 2 quarters.

(b) It was due on June 1, 1967 but has not yet been paid.

(c) Yes.

(d) Legal action for non-payment of monthly wages is being taken. Similar action regarding non-payment of weekly wages and bonus is being considered.

Efforts are also being made by the Central Industrial Relations Machinery to get the Colliery restarted. Should these efforts prove unsuccessful, the provisions for the Industrial Disputes Act relating to payment of compensation on closure will be enforced.

**Quarters for Postmen of Uttar Pradesh**

**3834. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of postmen who are in service in different Post Offices of



Uttar Pradesh as on the 30th April, 1967;

(b) how many of them have got residential quarters;

(c) how many are living in the rented houses; and

(d) the steps taken to provide residential quarters to postmen living in the rented houses?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):  
(a) 5572.

(b) 121 have been provided quarters by the Department.

(c) 5451 Postmen have not been provided with departmental accommodation.

(d) There are proposals for construction of staff quarters at various places. These are taken up subject to availability of funds.

Proposal for construction of staff quarters are taken up for all wings of the services without discrimination. Postmen will also be entitled to allotment of these quarters in accordance with the prescribed rules.

#### Unemployment Problem of Educated persons in U.P.

3835. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sponsored any scheme to tackle the problem of educated unemployment in Uttar Pradesh during Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Nathi): (a) and (b). The various development schemes, in different States, under the Fourth Five Year Plan will create additional employment opportunities for the educated as well as others.

#### Unemployed S.C. and S.T. Persons in U.P.

3836. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed in Uttar Pradesh as on the 30th April, 1967; and

(b) the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Nathi): The information is collected at half yearly intervals relating to June and December. Latest figures of persons on the Live register of Employment Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh for 31-12-1966 are given below:

(a) Educated persons Matriculates and above) 1,16,018

(b) Scheduled Castes 14,792.  
Scheduled Tribes 3

#### Vacancies Notified and Filled in U.P.

3837. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies notified in the Public and Private Sector establishments in Uttar Pradesh as on the 30th April, 1967; and

(b) the number of vacancies filled up in those establishments through the various Employment Exchanges up to end of April, 1967?

**The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi):** (a) and (b). The information is given below:

Type of Establishments	No. of vacancies notified during January to April 1967	No. of vacancies filled during January to April 1967
Public Sector . . . . .	18,358	12,429
Private Sector. . . . .	7,797	4,799

**Employment of Engineers in U.P.**

**3838. Shri Gnananag Thakur:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

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

(a) the number of engineers who passed from various Engineering Colleges and Institutes of Technology in Uttar Pradesh and remained unemployed during the year 1966-67; and

(b) the steps taken to provide employment to them?

**The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi):** (a) The required information is not available. However, the outturn of Engineering graduates in U.P. in 1966-67 was 1516. The number of Engineering graduates (including post-graduates) who were on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in U.P. as on 31st December, 1966, was 235.

(b) the various development schemes in the Five Year Plans are expected to lead to larger employment opportunities for engineers.

**University Colleges**

**3839. Shri Sradhakur Snpakar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the university colleges in India are to be converted into full-fledged universities; and

(b) if so, the special privileges and grants to which they will be entitled?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) and (b). The recommendation of the Education Commission for the grant of autonomous status to well-established Colleges (along with its other recommendations) is under consideration.

**Rehabilitation in West Bengal**

**2840. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had discussions on the 18th May, 1967 with the West Bengal Rehabilitation Minister regarding the rehabilitation problems in the State:

(b) whether the differences on this question between the Centre and the State have been narrowed down; and

(c) if so, in what respects?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) to (c). The West Bengal Minister for Rehabilitation had certain informal and general discussions with the Union Minister for Rehabilitation on the 18th May, 1967. The exchange of views was most useful. There is no basic difference in the attitude and approach of the Central and State Government to rehabilitation problems in West Bengal. The main difficulty now is the availability of financial resources.

**Dearness Allowance to I.A.S./I.P.S. Officers in U.P.**

**3841. Shri Oankar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Oankar Singh:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Uttar Pradesh Government propose to stop payment of Dearness Allowance to I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers drawing pay more than Rs. 1,000 per month;

(b) whether they have written to the Central Government asking for their approval of the proposal; and

(c) whether the Central Government also propose to make a similar move in this respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The Government of Uttar Pradesh have requested the Government of India to re-consider the matter and withdraw the order sanctioning Dearness Allowance to members of the All-India Services drawing a pay of more than Rs. 1000 per month.

(c) No, Sir.

College and School Teachers of Orissa

3842. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri K. Pradhan:  
Shri Heerji Bhal:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the affiliated colleges and high schools of Orissa were given any financial assistance for the improvement of pay scales of teachers during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 2,000 was paid by the University Grants Commission during 1966-67 to the Stewart Science College, Cuttack, towards the implementation of the Second Plan scales of pay.

No financial assistance is given by the Central Government directly to High Schools for improvement of pay scales of teachers.

Deposits in Post Offices

3843. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Heerji Bhal:  
Shri K. Pradhan:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the total amount

of gross deposits in various post offices of Orissa under the Sunk Savings Scheme as on the 30th April, 1967?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Bajrai): The total amount of gross deposits made under various Small Savings Schemes in all the Post Offices in Orissa as on 30th April, 1967 is not readily available. However, the total amount of deposits during the period from 1st April, 1966 to 30th April, 1967 is Rs. 12,68,23,000 and the amount of Net Deposits for the same period is Rs. 3,23,81,000.

School Hostels in Orissa

3844. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri K. Pradhan:  
Shri Heerji Bhal:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to the Government of Orissa for the construction of school hostels in the State during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Asaf): (a) and (b). No, Sir. But a total assistance of Rs. 36.66 lakhs was sanctioned to the State Government during 1966-67 for programmes of General Education.

Oriya Literature

3845. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri K. Pradhan:  
Shri Heerji Bhal:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grants were given to the Orissa Government for the development of Oriya literature and culture during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Aash): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Grants to the extent of Rs. 27,250 were sanctioned to the Government of Orissa towards implementation of their schemes for the development of Oriya language.

#### Promotion of Oriya Dramas

3846. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;  
Shri K. Pradhani;  
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given to Orissa by the Sangeet Natak Akademi for promotion of Oriya Dramas in the State during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Sangeet Natak Akademi gave a grant of Rs. 3,000 in 1966-67 to the Orissa Sangeet Parishad, Puri for Pakhawaj training.

#### District Gazetteers of Orissa

3847. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;  
Shri Heerji Bhai;  
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance proposed to be given to the Government of Orissa for the compilation and printing of District Gazetteers during 1967-68; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Aash): (a) and (b). During 1967-68 the Central grant-in-aid to the Government of Orissa will be 40 per cent of the expenditure incurred by it on the compilation and printing of District

Gazetteers. The grant for compilation is subject to a ceiling of Rs. 14,000.00 per volume.

#### Migrants from Mozambique

3848. Shri K. Pradhani;  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;  
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the steps taken so far on the rehabilitation of the repatriates from Mozambique and the progress made in that regard at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): According to information available, most of the repatriates from Mozambique have settled in Gujarat. The steps taken for their rehabilitation are given below:

- (1) Indigent repatriates are given financial assistance up to Rs. 100 per month per family. The expenditure is shared equally by the Government of Gujarat and Central Government.
- (2) Repatriates are granted loans for starting business or small scale industries at a concessional rate of interest of 3 per cent. The maximum amount of such loan is Rs. 5,000 in each individual case.
- (3) The repatriates are given priority in the allotment of agricultural lands on the same basis as accepted for the displaced persons from Pakistan.
- (4) The children of the repatriates are eligible to partake in the schemes in force in Gujarat for the grant of free studentships, scholarships and provision of free school books. Children of repatriates are also given books free up to the limit of Rs. 200 per family per annum.

In respect of technical education, children of repatriates are paid an amount equivalent of all fees ordinarily levied in Technical Institutions plus an annual allowance of Rs. 60 per head.

- (5) Repatriates are given special consideration for the grant of dealer licences under various orders such as foodgrains, sugar and Gur control orders.

The Government of Gujarat have reported that almost all the 500 families who had come to Gujarat have been settled. Details of rehabilitation assistance granted by the Government of Gujarat are given as under:

- (i) 143 families have been granted loans amounting to Rs. 3,27,500.
- (ii) 4 Industrial Units of the repatriates were granted import licences for raw material.
- (iii) 23 acres of land have been allotted to 3 families for agriculture.
- (iv) 20 families have been given Fair Price Shop licences.
- (v) 22 families have been given Sugar licences.
- (vi) 47 families in indigent circumstances are getting financial assistance ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month.
- (vii) 73 children of Mozambique repatriates are getting educational concessions.
- (viii) 4 persons have found employment in Government service.

सेंट्रल हिन्दू स्कूल, चाराबली के अध्यापक

3849. श्री सरजू वाघेय :

श्री इतहाक सामन्ती :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा

बलाये जा रहे सेंट्रल हिन्दू स्कूल, चाराबली के अध्यापकों की धीर से उनके वेतन-भागी के बारे में कोई स्थापन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री विष्णु सेन) :  
(क) और (ख). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के पास जून, 1966 में केन्द्रीय हिन्दू स्कूल के अध्यापकों से बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के द्वारा एक अध्यापक भेजा था। विश्वविद्यालय ने कुछ प्रवर स्नातक अध्यापकों के मामले में, जो हाई स्कूल बक्षाओं की कई सालों से पढ़ा रहे थे, उत्तर-स्नातक योग्यताओं में छूट देने की सिफारिश की थी, ताकि उन्हें उत्तर-स्नातक वेतन-भागी में रखा जा सके। आयोग ने विश्वविद्यालय को सूचित किया था कि अध्यापकों को विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा अपने नियमों के अनुसार नियुक्ताना चाहिये।

#### Accommodation for Schools in Kerala

3850. Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri C. Jaardhanan:

Shri F. C. Adicheam:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has requested for a grant-in-aid or loan from the Central Government for providing Government accommodation for schools; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) The Education Minister of Kerala State requested for a special grant or loan to improve accommodation for schools in that State.

(b) It has not been possible to accede to this request, as there is no provision in the Central Plan for such assistance.

**Public Telephone Booths**

**3851. Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Ram Gopal Shrivastava:**

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a growing demand for increasing the number of public telephone booths in all cities in the country; and

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

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has recently issued instructions to increase the number of P.C.Os. to 2 per cent of the total number of lines, working in Telephone systems within a year and thereafter make efforts to achieve a target of 5 per cent for the time being. For long-term plans, provision will be made to increase this from 5 to 10 per cent.

**केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय**

**3852. श्री मोहन प्रसाद:  
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती:  
श्री रवि राय:**

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में स समय कार्य कर रहे उपनिदेशकों की संख्या कितनी है, उन के वेतन-क्रम क्या है और उन्हें किस प्रकार का काम सौंपा गया है ?

शिक्षा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ झा झाबाद) : इस समय केन्द्रीय निदेशालय में दो उपनिदेशक कार्य कर रहे हैं, जिनका वेतन-क्रम 800-50-1250 है। जो काम उनको सौंपा गया है, उसका विवरण निम्नप्रकार है :

(1) उपनिदेशक (प्रकाशन)—ये कार्यालय के रोजमर्रा के प्रकाशन सम्बन्धी कार्यों में निदेशक की सहायता करते हैं।

प्रकाशन विभाग, कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित मामले, हिसाब बजट, कार्यालय की रोजमर्रा की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति और अन्य विस्तृत मामले आदि की इनकी सीध जिम्मेदारी है। ये कार्यालय के आहरण और समवितरण अधिकारी भी हैं।

(2) उपनिदेशक (प्रकाशन)—ये निम्नलिखित बायें देखते हैं :—

प्रकाशकों के सहयोग से हिन्दी में पुस्तकों तैयार करने, उनके प्रचार और प्रकाशन की योजना का कार्य, प्रचार साधनों की तैयारी और प्रकाशन, विश्व-भारतीय प्रकाशनों का सम्पादन और प्रकाशन जैसे त्रैमासिक पत्रिका 'आचार्य' और हिन्दी समाचार जगत जो मासिक पत्रिका है, देवनागरी लिपि का विकास, हिन्दी प्राथमिकी का मानक स्वरूप तैयार करना, हिन्दी सूचना केन्द्र, हिन्दी पुस्तकों की प्रदर्शनी, सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम, हिन्दी परीक्षाओं की मान्यता, इत्यादि।

**केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में समन्वय कक्ष**

**3853. श्री मोहन प्रसाद:  
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती:  
श्री रवि राय:**

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में एक संदर्भ तथा समन्वय कक्ष स्थापित किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी स्थापना कब हुई थी ; 1 जनवरी, 1967 को उसमें कितने व्यक्ति कार्य कर रहे थे और अब कितने कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त विभाग को जो कार्य सौंपा गया है, उसका व्यौरा क्या है और अब तक उसने कितना कार्य पूरा कर लिया है ?

सिखा संसलख में राख बंजी (बी भागलत हा आखाव) : (क) से (ग) जी हा, मनुष्यल धनुवाद एकक के कर्मचारियों में से 7 धनुसन्धान सहायक और 2 तकनीकी सहायक लेकर 2 अगस्त, 1966 को बस्वायी व्यवस्था के रूप में तदर्थ प्राधार पर एक संदर्भ और समन्वय संल की स्थापना की गई थी। इसका उद्देश्य मनुष्यों आदि के धनुवाद में इस्तेमाल किये गये शब्दों और अभिव्यक्तियों के संदर्भ-कार्ड तैयार करना था। यह काम 1 अप्रैल, 1967 से बन्द कर दिया गया है जो कार्य इस संल की स्थापना के समय सौंपा गया था वह समाप्त हो चुका है।

हिन्दू त्योहारों पर छुट्टी

3854. श्री महन्त विश्वनाथ नाथ :

श्री अचल सिंह :

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

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये होली, शिवरात्री, बैसाखी, रक्षा बन्धन जैसे महत्वपूर्ण त्योहारों पर छुट्टी घोषित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; जब कि अन्य जातियों के त्योहारों की छुट्टियों में कोई कमी नहीं की गई है ; और

(ख) क्या चालू वर्ष की छुट्टियों की सूची सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपजंजी (बी डे० ए० राधास्वामी) : (क) द्वितीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के परिणामस्वरूप, सार्वजनिक छुट्टियों की संख्या 23 से घटा कर 16 कर दी गई थी। चूंकि हिन्दू त्योहारों के लिये छुट्टियों की संख्या सब से अधिक थी, अतः उन में से कुछ को कम करना पड़ा। रक्षा बन्धन का कभी भी सार्वजनिक छुट्टी नहीं रही, जब कि होली को अब भी सार्वजनिक छुट्टी मनाई जाती है। शिवरात्री तथा बैसाखी वैकल्पिक

छुट्टियों की सूची में सम्मिलित हैं और कोई भी कर्मचारी, जो इन त्योहारों की मनाया चाहता है, एक वर्ष में दो गई दो वैकल्पिक छुट्टियों को लेकर मना सकता है।

(ख) 1967 की छुट्टियों की सूची सभा-पटल पर रखी गयी है। [बुलटकास्य में रख दी गई। देखिये संख्या LT 830/67]

#### Telephone System

3855. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Ram Gopal Shafwale:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to appoint a Committee comprising of eminent public men, trade union leaders and experts in the technical field to look into the various defects of the present telephone system; and

(b) if so, when a decision would be taken?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Photo Interpretation Institute, Survey of India, Dehra Dun

3856. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign experts in photogrammetry attached to Indian Photo Interpretation Institute, Survey of India, Dehra Dun;

(b) the reason for the appointment of the foreign experts; and

(c) whether aerial photographs were used by the All India Soil and Land Use Survey, Geological Survey, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Central

Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur etc. before the establishment of the above Institute?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad): (a) No foreign expert in photogrammetry has been attached to the Institute.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir,—aerial photographs were used by all these four organisations.

**Tour of India by a Team of Scouts from Britain**

3857. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of the British Scouts called the 'British Scout Expedition to Australia' is touring India en route to Australia; and

(b) if so, the details of the facilities provided to them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No facilities were asked for.

**Enforcement of Indian Trade Union (Amendment) Act, 1947**

3858. Shri K. P. Singh Deo: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Trade Union (Amendment) Act of 1947 has not been fully enforced; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Nathi) (a) Yes.

(b) The policy of the Government is to lay emphasis on voluntary recognition of trade unions rather than on compulsory recognition, as provided in the Act. The Indian Labour Conference (May, 1958) laid down certain

'Criteria' for voluntary recognition of Trade Unions, which now form part of the Code of Discipline in Industry.

नई दिल्ली में शंकर मार्केट में श्रमियों में प्राग लगने की घटना

3859. श्री महाशय श्री :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुकुम चन्द कच्छबाब :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 5 जून, 1967 को नई दिल्ली में शंकर मार्केट के निकट 80 श्रमियों में प्राग लग गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्राग लगने के क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(घ) सरकार ने क्या सहायता दी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ) 5 जून, 1967 को शंकर मार्केट के निकट कोई ऐसी प्राग नहीं लगी जिसमें 80 श्रमियों जली हों। सम्भवतः नई दिल्ली में विन्टो पुल के निकट की श्रमियों में 31 मई, 1967 को लगी प्राग की धोर संकेत किया गया है। इस प्राग से 100 से अधिक श्रमियों नष्ट हो गई। इस घमिकांड का कारण श्रमियों में से एक पर गिरने वाली चिगारी बताया जाता है। लगभग 40,000 रुपये की क्षति का अनुमान है। नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा 40 रुपये प्रति श्रमी के हिसाब से एक संघर्ष अनुदान स्वीकार किया गया है।

केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में राज्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व

3860. श्री सु० राव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में प्रत्येक राज्य के कितने-कितने प्रतिभल कर्मचारी हैं ?



गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निजावरच शुक्ल) : संविधान के अनुच्छेद 16 में यह व्यवस्था है कि राज्य के अधीन किसी पद में नौकरी या नियुक्ति के बारे में समस्त नागरिकों के लिए समान अवसर प्राप्त होंगे। केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में भरती के मामले में कोई निवास सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाये गये हैं और सभी राज्यों के उम्मीदवारों को केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में नियुक्ति के लिये मुकाबला करने के समान अवसर प्राप्त है।

2. सरकार द्वारा, विभिन्न केन्द्रीय सेवाओं से सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की राज्यवार जनगणना कभी नहीं की गई अतः प्रश्न में भांगी गई सूचना सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है, और इन आंकड़ों को एकत्रित करने में सम्पूर्ण देश में फीले 2.5 करोड़ केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की एक गृह जनगणना करनी पड़ेगी एवं इसमें पर्याप्त व्यय और विलम्ब होगा। इस सूचना को एकत्रित करने में लगने वाले क्रम तथा व्यय को देखते हुए इसकी उपयोगिता नगण्य होगी।

सेवानिवृत्त अधिकारियों की पुनर्नियुक्ति

3861. श्री मुद्रिका सिंह :

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

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

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में इण्डियन सिविल सर्विस के कितने सेवानिवृत्त अधिकारियों को उनकी सेवानिवृत्ति के 1 वर्ष के अन्दर, फिर से नौकरी करने की अनुमति दी गई थी ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने अधिकारी सरकारी/प्रभ-सरकारी/र-सरकारी सेवाओं में नियुक्त किये गये ; और

(ग) उरुस्त प्रवधि में उच्च न्यायालयों/उच्च न्यायालय से सेवा निवृत्त हुए कितने व्यक्तियों को सरकारी सेवा में रखा गया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निजावरच शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग)-सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सचा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Shifting of Nehru Museum

3862. श्री Atam Das: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government of India to shift the Nehru Museum from Teen Murti to Shantivana; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

व्यायाम शालाओं

3863. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद सरकारी सहायता से देश में कितनी व्यायाम शालाओं स्थापित की गई हैं ; और

(ख) सरकार व्यायाम शालाओं को प्रति मास प्रथम ति वर्ष कितनी धन राशि दे रही है और ऐसी व्यायामशालाओं की संख्या कितनी है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) 66।

(ख) कुछ नहीं।

ओलम्पिक खेलों में भारतीय खिलाड़ी

3864. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ओलम्पिक खेलों में भारतीय खिलाड़ियों का खेल निराशाजनक होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ब) वह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है कि भारतीय खिलाड़ी भारतीय प्रतिष्ठा को बनाये रखने के लिये ओलम्पिक खेलों में अच्छा स्थान प्राप्त करे तथा रूस, अमरीका और जापान के खिलाड़ियों की तरह प्रत्येक खेल में प्रशंसनीय काम करें; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने व्यायाम को बढ़ावा देने के लिये कोई कारगर उपाय किये हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी. भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि सरकार ने खेल-कूद को प्रबल भारतीय आधार पर विकसित करने और उनके आयोजन में केवल हाल के वर्षों में सक्रिय बि.सी.ई., 1964 में टोक्यो में हुए पिछले ओलम्पिक खेलों में भारतीय दल के काम की, सीमित साधनों के अन्तर्गत, निराशाजनक नहीं कहा जा सकता।

(ख) भारतीय खिलाड़ियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, और उम्मीद है कि यदि भारत ने प्रगति ओलम्पिक खेलों में भाग लिया, तो हमारा प्रदर्शन पिछले प्रदर्शनों की अपेक्षा अच्छा होगा, यद्यपि यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि सभी क्षेत्रों में हम रूस, अमरीका और जापान की तरह जिनके पास अपेक्षाकृत अधिक वित्तीय साधन उपलब्ध हैं और जिन्हें इन खेलों का काफी लम्बे असें से आयोजन का अनुभव है, विजय प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते।

(ग) जिमनास्टिक्स में सुधार करने के लिए भी कदम उठाये गये हैं और इसके लिए राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थान, पटियाला, शारीरिक शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण कालेजों तथा अन्य शिक्षा संस्थाओं में प्रशिक्षण की सुविधायें दान की गई हैं। वार्षिक राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं के आयोजन के लिये भारत को जिमनास्टिक्स खेल की भी वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।

#### Stagnation amongst Assistants in Central Government Offices

3865. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of Joint Secretaries appointed to go into the question of Stagnation amongst Assistants in the Central Government Offices has submitted its report;

(b) if so, its recommendation about the creation of a new category of Assistants, namely Senior Assistants and the scale of pay recommended for this new category; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when the report is expected and the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). This item was one among various items referred for consideration of this Committee. While the Committee has submitted its first report covering matters already considered by it, this particular item is currently under consideration and its recommendations thereon are expected shortly.

#### भारतीय खेलों तथा व्यायाम पर ध्यान

3866. श्री राम गोपाल झासवाल: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्रिकेट, हाकी, बॅडमिंटन, टेनिस आदि पश्चिमी खेलों पर तथा पहलवानी और व्यायाम जैसे भारतीय खेलों पर प्रति वर्ष कितनी-कितनी धन-राशि खर्च की जाती है; और

(ख) क्या भारतीय खेलों और व्यायामों को बढ़ावा देने के लिये सरकार की कोई योजना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी. भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) विभिन्न

खेलों के विकास को जिम्मेवारी प्रथमतः राष्ट्रीय खेल संघ की है। किन्तु जहाँ तक भारत सरकार का सम्बन्ध है, विदेशी सहायता अर्जित भारतीय खेल परिषद की सफाई पर भी प्रत्येक मामले के गुणावगुणों की जांच करने के बाद दी जाती है। किसी विशेष खेल के लिए, कोई बाधक रकम निर्धारित नहीं की गई है।

(ख) भारतीय खेलों और जिमनास्टिक के प्रसार के लिए सम्बन्धित राष्ट्रीय संघ की ओर से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर समुचित विचार किया जाता रहा है।

Indian School of International Studies,  
New Delhi

3867. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of foreign agents are conducting research at the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi under direct Western patronage; and

(b) if so, whether any control is exercised over the activities of the foreign research students?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) and (b). As far as the Government of India are aware, no foreign agents are conducting research in the School. However, on June 1, 1967, the School had on its rolls seven foreign students. Since they are engaged in academic activities in the School, like the Indian students, no special control over them is considered necessary by the School authorities.

सैनिक प्रशिक्षण स्कूल, मध्यांच

3868. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 3 अगस्त, 1967 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 397 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि सरकार सैनिक

प्रशिक्षण स्कूल भवन, मध्यांच का किस प्रयोग करने का विचार कर रही है ;

(क) क्या सरकार का साधनों के व्यय से बने अन्य भवन, जो मध्यांच वाली पड़े हैं, प्रयोग में लाने का विचार है और ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कृपया कि जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : यह भवन पुराने सैनिक प्रशिक्षण कालिज के नाम से भी प्रसिद्ध है इसका एक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र के रूप में उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

(क) हमारे पास ऐसे किसी भवन की सूचना नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में प्राथमिक तथा माध्यमिक शिक्षा

3869 श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा भारत की गई योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में प्राथमिक तथा माध्यमिक शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कुल कितनी राशि स्वीकृत की गई है ;

(ख) क्या 1966-67 के दौरान सहायतानुदान के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार कोई मांग की थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी राशि कितनी है और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी राशि स्वीकृति दी है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानसूख झा आजाद) : (क) पश्चिम कारेंक

कार्यक्रमों समेत केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना की अवधि के दौरान कुल 83,40,371 25 रु० का अनुदान स्वीकृत किया गया था। पहली और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजनाओं की अवधि के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ब) और (ग). जी हाँ प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 28,00,200 रु० के भुगतान की प्रार्थना की थी और उसे मंजूर कर दिया गया था।

#### Cargo Handling at Calcutta Docks

3870. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:  
Shri Sitaram Kesri:  
Shri Shashi Ranjan:

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

(a) the steps Government propose to take to improve the low output in cargo handling in Calcutta Docks; and

(b) the reasons for not filling the vacancies of more than 2000 workers in the gangs of registered labour by taking back the recently retrenched stiches and beggars?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Two Incentive Tonnage Schemes—one for foodgrains handling and the other for salt ships were introduced with effect from the 16th March, 1965. Further Incentive Tonnage Schemes covering handling of other cargoes are under consideration.

(b) The existing vacancies are 908 and not 2000. The Calcutta Board has since taken a decision to fill up 765 of these vacancies by transferring the existing 60 rollias of Sub-Reserve Pool and 645 temporary registered rollias after confirming them. Further, a

pool of 700 workers is being created by recruiting them as temporarily listed beggars who will work as beggars when there is a rush of food ships; otherwise, they will also work as rollias.

#### Appointment of Governors

3871. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:  
Shri K. Halder:  
Shri Bhagaban Das:  
Shri K. Ramani:  
Shri E. K. Nayanaar:  
Shri P. Gopalan:  
Shri Viswanatha Menon:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article in the Jugantar dated the 5th June, 1967 (Calcutta daily page 3) regarding the appointment of Governors; and

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

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In making appointment to the high office of Governor, the main consideration is the suitability of an individual.

#### Calcutta Dock Labour

3872. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:  
Shri Sitaram Kesri:  
Shri Shashi Ranjan:

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

(a) the procedure for the transfer of reserve pool workers to the monthly register;

(b) whether it is a fact that 100 Dock Workers of Calcutta Dock Labour have been prevented from securing transfer to monthly register from the reserve pool; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

**The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi):** (a) There is no specific provision in the Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956 detailing the procedure to be adopted for transfer of registered workers from the Reserve Pool to the Monthly Register. However, in view of the fact that the Scheme envisages the maintenance of the Monthly Register and in view of the fact that monthly employment is a more desirable form of employment, the Calcutta Dock Labour Board has approved of the transfer of certain Reserve Pool workers to the Monthly Register of Messrs. Naresh Nath Mookerjee, a stevedore of the Calcutta Port subject to the condition that in the case of gang workers, all the workers in a gang should agree to such transfer.

(b) and (c). Messrs. Naresh Nath Mookerjee had applied for transfer of the following registered workers from the Pool to the Monthly Register:

- 56 Gang workers.
- 10 Winchmen.
- 1 Hatch Foreman.

The Calcutta Board has since approved of the transfer of 4 gangs, consisting of 31 workers, 10 Winchmen and 1 Hatch Foreman who have given their written consent for transfer from the Pool to the Monthly Register. The question as to what should be done with regard to the gangs, all the workers of which have not expressed their willingness to go over to the monthly employment is likely to be considered at the next meeting of the General Committee of the Board.

#### Indian Students Abroad

**3074. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian nationals are studying subjects other than Science and Technology in Oxford and Cambridge and other universities outside India;

(b) if so, how many and where;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange being spent annually on such students; and

(d) when there are facilities for studying the above subjects in the country, why Indian students are being permitted to go abroad?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the latest available information as on 1-1-1965 the number of Indian students studying abroad, in subjects other than Science and Technology, country-wise, is given in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-831/67].

(c) According to the information furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, the foreign exchange expenditure incurred on students studying in London, Oxford and Cambridge and other universities is at the rate of Rs. 10,000 (Pre-devaluation) per student per year. In case of U.S. universities, the rate is, however, Rs. 15,000 (pre-devaluation) per student per year.

(d) As per general policy of Government India students are sent abroad under various scholarship schemes for post-graduate studies or advance work/research or for specialised training in subjects for which adequate facilities are not available in the country and the subjects of study/research/training are considered of national importance. However, foreign exchange may also be released to a student taking up a non-technical degree course in any subject at any university subject to certain conditions such as that he should have secured not less than 60 per cent marks in Honours Degree or Master's Degree examination in India in the subject concerned.

#### Telephone Revenue

**3075. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the annual telephone revenue earned from Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the total telephone revenue outstanding in Madhya Pradesh at present;

(c) the telephone revenue outstanding against the State Government and Central Government establishments in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to recover the same?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) Rs. 213.91 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 8.46 lakhs as on 1-2-67 for bills issued upto 31-10-66

(c) Rs. 3.15 lakhs against State Government and Rs. 0.80 lakhs against Central Government.

(d) Action has been taken to enforce disconnection of defaulting subscribers including Government subscribers. Other steps, such as, pursuing the defaulting subscribers, and recourse to legal action, are also being taken to secure early settlement.

**S.T.D. Facilities in Madhya Pradesh**

3576. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Subscriber's Trunk Dialling Facilities have been made available to any town of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of the towns;

(c) whether there is a proposal of providing S.T.D. Facilities in Bhopal, Jabalpur, Indore, and Raipur;

(d) if so, by when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In approximately three to four years to Indore and Bhopal and in about five years to Jabalpur and Raipur. These targets are however dependent on the availability of resources.

(e) Does not arise.

**P. & T. Staff in Assam**

3577. Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of P. & T. Staff in Assam State (excluding NEFA, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura) at present; and

(b) the number out of them belonging to Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Khasi, Garo and Mizo areas?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) 6,932.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

**Officers at U.P. Regional Office of the Rehabilitation Department**

3578. Shri Sarjoo Pandey:  
Shri Ishaq Sambhal:

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

(a) the number of officers/officials posted at Lucknow in the U.P. Regional Office of the Rehabilitation Department continuously for more than three years;

(b) the reasons for their continued stay for that period; and

(c) whether it is a fact that officials recruited initially on a lower post in this office have been allowed to work in the same office even though they have been given a number of promotions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Officers 2. Officials 64.

(b) For administrative reasons, as well as in public interest.

(c) Yes.

**Vigilance Cases Pending in U.P. Region**

3079. Shri Sarjee Pandey:  
Shri Bhaq Sambhall:

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

(a) the number and nature of vigilance cases pending against the officers in U.P. Regional Office of the Rehabilitation Department at Lucknow;

(b) the number and nature of Police and C.I.D. cases pending against the Officers of the said Office; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the defaulting officers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) Five (5).

(i) Destruction of documents	1
(ii) Unauthorised transfer of evacuee Properties	3
(iii) Fraudulent issue of sale certificate	1
	5

(b) 7 S.P.E./C.I.D. cases. These cases relate to alleged irregular disbursement/adjustment of compensation, disposal of properties in a fraudulent manner, and forgery.

(c) As regards 5 cases mentioned against (a), charge sheets have been served on the defaulting officer/officials and the enquiries are in progress. Of the 7 S.P.E./C.I.D. cases stated against (b), prosecution has been launched by the S.P.E. in one case in the competent Court and the case is *sub-judice*. In the remaining 6 cases, the investigations are in progress.

**Quasi-Permanent Status of Rehabilitation Department Employees**

3080. Shri Sarjee Pandey:  
Shri Bhaq Sambhall:

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

(a) the number of employees working in the U.P. Regional Office,

Lucknow of the Rehabilitation Department;

(b) the number of employees who have been granted quasi-permanent status;

(c) the number of employees who have not been granted this status and the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of cases in which quasi-permanent status was once granted and then withdrawn; and

(e) the circumstance, rules and instructions on the basis of which this status has been withdrawn?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) 101.

(b) 83.

(c) Eighteen (18).

Unfit 3

Unripe 2

Under Consideration 13

(d) One.

(e) The official concerned was wrongly declared quasi-permanent in the grade of post which he held in another office prior to his appointment in the office of the Regional Settlement Commissioner, Lucknow. His Quasi-permanent status in that grade was cancelled in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs. He has since been declared quasi-permanent in the post in higher grade to which he was appointed in the office of the Regional Settlement Commissioner, Lucknow under the provisions of Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules.

**भारत में देवीकीर्तन का निर्माण**

3081. श्री महाशय सिंह कुशवाहू :  
क्या सरकार कभी यह बताने की कृपा करे  
गी :

(क) भारत में तीसरी योजना प्रवृत्ति में प्रति वर्ष कितने देवीकीर्तन बनाए जाते हैं तथा कौन-कौनसे राज्यों में कितने देवीकीर्तन

टेलीफोन बनाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है;

(ख) टेलीफोन तथा टेलीफोनों के अन्य उपकरण कब से पूर्णतः भारत में बनाये जा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या कुछ फालतू पुर्जे अब भी विदेशों से आयात किये जाते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संस्कृत-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल): (क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की प्रवधि में भारत में बने टेलीफोनों (1963-64 से हेइगीयर-सेटों समेत) की संख्या निम्न प्रकार थी :

1961-62	1,16,701
1962-63	1,32,000
1963-64	1,46,132
1964-65	1,55,304
1965-66	2,01,019

चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रवधि के लिये 12,00,000 टेलीफोनों (हेइगीयर-सेटों समेत) के निर्माण का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है।

(ख) 1954 से टेलीफोनों के निर्माण के लिये प्रेषित प्रायः सभी हिस्से-पुर्जे इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज लि० बंगलौर में ही बनाये जा रहे हैं। टेलीफोनों से इतर दूर-संचार उपकरणों के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में आई० टी० आई० लि० अपना निर्माण-जैज मनी: बनी: बिल्वृत करता रहा है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) फालतू हिस्सों-पुर्जों की कुछ छोटी-छोटी मात्रा ही देश में उपलब्ध नहीं है या उनकी आवश्यक इतनी कम मात्रा में पड़ती है

कि उनका देश में निर्माण प्रारम्भ करना मिलव्ययिता-पूर्ण न होगा।

#### Cultural Delegations

3382. Shri K. Pradhani:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Heerji Shah:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cultural Delegations sent to the foreign countries during the last four months;

(b) the countries visited by them; and

(c) the results achieved from the visits of such delegations?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Five.

(b) USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, France and Bhutan.

(c) The performances of our artistes were highly appreciated and India's heritage was presented in its true perspective abroad. The visits also helped to promote mutual understanding and goodwill and foster closer relations with foreign countries.

#### Propagation of Hindi in Assam

3383. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant has been given by the Union Government to the State Government of Assam under the scheme of propagation of Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking States during 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jhaasad): (a) and (b). The following grants were sanctioned to the State Government of Assam under the scheme of propagation of Hindi in



the non-Hindi speaking States during the years 1964-65 to 1966-67.

Purpose of the grant.	Amount sanctioned during		
	1964-65 Rs.	1965-66 Rs.	1966-67 Rs.
Appointment of Hindi Teachers	1,76,706	4,27,000	1,50,000
Establishment of Hindi Teachers Training Colleges in the State		64,000*	

#### One Paise Postage Stamps

3884. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Post and Telegraphs Department has stopped printing one paise postage stamps; and

(b) if not, whether Government are aware that one paise postage stamps are not available in the Post Offices particularly in the Parliament House Post Office?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri L. K. Gujral): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

#### शिक्षा पर विचार मंजी

3885. श्री सिद्धेश्वर शर्मा:  
श्री रामचन्द्र शर्मा:  
श्री बलराम सिंह मुसवाह:  
श्री अर्जुन सिंह बघोरिया:

\*This grant remained unutilised during 1966-66 and was, therefore carried forward to 1966-67.

श्री रामचन्द्र शर्मा:

डा० पूर्ण प्रकाश गुरी:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने को करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षा विचार-गोष्ठियां आयोजित करते समय पश्चिमी विचारधारा के शिक्षा ज्ञास्त्रि निर्मूलित किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गोष्ठियों में संस्कृत के विशेषज्ञों एवं वि को नहीं बुलाया जाता;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध कुछ शिकायतें भी प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसी शिकायत दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिभुवण शर्मा): (क) और (ख). शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध जब कभी भी संगोष्ठियां आयोजित की हैं, तो उनके लिये विषय विशेष में रखने वाले विशेषज्ञों को आमंत्रित जाता है। उनका दृष्टिकोण पारस्परिक प्रथवा पौराणिक इस बात का क्या नहीं जाता है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न

3886. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शर्मा:  
श्री प्रकाशवीर शर्मा:  
श्री अशोक लाल शर्मा:  
डा० पूर्ण प्रकाश गुरी:  
श्री अर्जुन सिंह बघोरिया:  
श्री बलराम सिंह मुसवाह:  
श्री रामचन्द्र शर्मा:  
श्री सिद्धेश्वर शर्मा:  
श्री रामचन्द्र शर्मा:  
श्री अशोक लाल शर्मा:

श्री म० ला० लोधी :  
 श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाहू :  
 श्री राम सिंह धरमवाल :  
 श्री जगन्नाथ राय बोशी :  
 श्री हेम बरपा :  
 श्री कंठर लाल गुप्त :  
 श्री मधु सिन्घे :  
 श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी :  
 श्री मो० च० मसानी :  
 श्री हवि राय :  
 श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीस :  
 श्री अब्दुल गनी हार :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य में हाल में घरों के समर्थन में किये गये प्रदर्शन के दौरान संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की जीप एवं गिरजाघरों को पहुंचाई गई क्षति के बारे में जांच करवाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या निष्कर्ष निकला है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) भारत सरकार ने इस विषय में कोई जांच नहीं करवाई है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के प्रेसक दल की किसी जीप की क्षति पहुंचाने के बारे में कोई समाचार प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### National Laboratories

3887. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:  
 Shri G. S. Mishra:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1648 on the 7th June, 1987 and state:

(a) the amount spent on establishment, buildings and research separately, for each Laboratory during the last three years;

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(b) whether any proposal of establishing more National Laboratories is under consideration of Government; and

(c) if so, where and when?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Three statements showing the amount spent on establishment, buildings and research during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-832/87].

(b) At present there is no such proposal under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

#### लोक पाल/लोक प्रायुक्त

3888. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :  
 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :  
 श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :  
 श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवीरिया :  
 श्री प्रमल दास :  
 श्री नरदेव स्नातक :  
 डा० सुषम प्रकाश पुरी :

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

(क) क्या आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को सूचित किया है कि वह मंशियों की दुष्टियों की जांच के लिये लोक पाल तथा लोक प्रायुक्तों की नियुक्ति की प्रक्रिया के विरुद्ध है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण सुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग के अन्तर्गत प्रतिवेदन में, लोक-पालायात निवारण की समस्या पर ही गई सिफारिशों पर अपने विचार व्यक्त हैं, जो विचाराधीन हैं।

**Demands of Workers in Jharia Coal Fields**

**3888. Shri Shiv Chandika Prasad:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that conciliation proceedings started by the Dhanbad Regional Labour Commissioner on the notice served by the I.N.T.U.C. sponsored Colliery Mazdoor Sangh on the management of 431 collieries in the Jharia coalfield concerning the workers' demand of immediate implementation of the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board, introduction of statutory rationing in the Jharia coalfields and arrangements for the sale of grain at cheap rates have failed; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to maintain industrial peace in the coalfields and to get the reasonable demands of the employees acceded to by the Management without loss of production?

**The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi):** (a) Yes; the conciliation proceedings were held by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad on the strike notices served by Colliery Mazdoor Sangh affiliated to Indian National Trade Union Congress on the managements of 128 collieries only. Of these, 106 collieries are in the Jharia coalfield.

(b) The recommendations of the Coal Wage Board are now under the active consideration of the Government. Statutory rationing will be introduced in states consistent with the availability of foodgrain stocks, with the State Governments.

**Awards of Wage Boards**

**3890. Shri Shiv Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Awards of several Wage Boards have not been fully or partially implemented so far; and

(b) if so, the names of such Wage Boards and the steps Government propose to take to get the same implemented fully at the earliest?

**The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi):** (a) The recommendations of some of the Wage Boards have not been implemented by some of the units in the concerned industry.

(b) The implementation of the interim recommendations of the Wage Boards for the Engineering Industry, and the Iron Ore Mining Industry and the Limestone and Dolomite Mining Industry has been comparatively, less satisfactory. The State Government have been requested to take special measures to secure implementation of the recommendations of the Engineering Wage Board. The officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery have been similarly advised in relation to the Iron Ore and Limestone and Dolomite Mining Industries.

**Retirement Age of I.A.S./I.P.S. Officers**

**3891. Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:**  
Shri Yashpal Singh;  
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government have approached the Centre for affecting reduction in the age of retirement of I.A.S. and I.P.S. personnel from 58 to 55 years; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereon?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

**Telephone Connections at Gauhati**

**3892. Shri Dhireswar Kalita:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for telephone connections at Gauhati for the last two years;

(b) the reasons for the delay in giving the connections; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the connections?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) Nil. The earliest application on the waiting list is dated 1-7-65.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The capacity of exchange is 2800 lines and working connections are 2485. The waiting list is 811. The exchange is being expanded to 4200. After the work is completed, the entire waiting list will be progressively cleared.

**Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Cauverynagar (Madras)**

3893. Shri K. Ramani:  
Shri Umanah:  
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:  
Shri P. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether any stock of yarn and other mill properties belonging to the Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. Cauverynagar, Madras State, was sealed in pursuance of action for recovery of Provident Fund arrears, by the Provident Fund authorities;

(b) if so, the extent of the arrears and the period over which the accumulation accrued;

(c) whether the sealed properties have since been released;

(d) if so, the reasons for the release;

(e) whether the arrears have since been paid; and

(f) if not, the action proposed for recovery?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Haik): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 4,30,836.15 for the period November, 1968 to March, 1967.

(c) Yes.

(d) The attachment order was withdrawn on the assurance given by the management that the provident fund arrears would be paid within a month's time.

(e) Not yet.

(f) Revenue recovery proceedings under section 8 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act 1952, have already been initiated. Proposals for prosecution of the employer have also been sent to the State Government.

**Balangir-Sonepur Telephone Line**

3894. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:  
Shri Dhirendranath:  
Shri F. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the telephone line between Balangir and Sonepur remains out of order for most of the time; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to set the line in order?

The Minister of State in the Department for Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) Breakdowns have been very few, except during May, 1967, when extensive damage was caused to the trunk line on 23rd May, 1967 due to a heavy storm.

(b) Does not arise.

**Correspondence Courses in Universities**

3895. Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri C. Janardhanan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students enrolled in each university for correspondence courses in 1966;

(b) whether any specific rules have been laid down regarding the eligibility for admission to these courses; and

(c) the total number of students who applied for admission to these courses in 1966?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) So far only Delhi University has introduced correspondence courses for B.A. (Pass) degree. The total number of students enrolled by the university for the correspondence courses in 1966 was 3,309.

(b) the admission are open to students from all over India and to the officers of the Indian Foreign Service and their dependants. A student must have completed 16 years of age before the first October in the year of admission. The minimum qualification for admission to the first year of the B.A. (Pass) course shall be as follows:

(i) For admission to the B.A. (Pass) Course of three year's duration.—A candidate must have passed the Intermediate Examination from an Education Board of a State or University or an Examination recognised as equivalent thereto.

(ii) For admission to the B.A. (Pass) Course of 4-year's duration.—A candidate must have passed the Higher Secondary Examination of the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi, or an Examination recognised and equivalent thereto or the Intermediate Examination, duly recognised by this University.

(c) 4769 persons applied for admission to the correspondence courses of the University of Delhi in 1966.

धर्मपुरा (दिल्ली) में मकान गिरने की घटना

3897. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :  
श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :  
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भबीरिया :  
श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्री :  
डा० सुर्य प्रकाश पुरी :  
श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री गृह-कार्य मन्त्री 7 जून, 1967 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 1649 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में धर्मपुरा में 15 अगस्त, 1966 को एक मकान गिरने के कारणों की जांच करने के लिये नियुक्त किये गये आयोग के प्रतिवेदन की, जो 31 मई, 1967 को दिल्ली प्रशासन को प्रस्तुत किया गया था, एक प्रति सम्बन्धित पर रखी जायेगी :

(ख) इस प्रतिवेदन पर, जो दिल्ली प्रशासन के विचारार्थीन बताया जाता था, भव तक क्या निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान ।

(ख) आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर दिल्ली प्रशासन ने अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है ।

(ग) कमीशन द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर दिल्ली नगर निगम के मत की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है

हिन्दी का प्रयोग

3899. श्री राम चरण : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मन्त्रालय तथा उसके अधीनस्थ तथा सम्बन्ध

कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : मंत्रालय और उसके सम्बन्ध तथा अधीन कार्यालयों के विभिन्न सरकारी कार्यों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ उत्तरोत्तर किया जा रहा है।

विदेशों में शिक्षा पाने के लिए छात्रों को विदेशी सरकारों की छात्रवृत्तियाँ

3900. श्री राम चरण : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें विदेशों में शिक्षा पाने के लिये भारत सरकार, विदेशी सरकारों तथा अभिकरणों द्वारा 1965-66 और 1966-67 में छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी गईं;

(ख) उनमें कितने छात्र अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के हैं;

(ग) क्या उनके मामलों पर विचार करते समय भारत सरकार की सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये आरक्षित पदों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत सा आजाद) : (क)

1965-66	392	
1966-67	364	
अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित कबीले	
1965-66	4	4
1966-67	1	-

(ग) और (घ). समुद्रपार छात्रवृत्तियों की एक छल योजना है जिसके लिये घन भारत सरकार देती है और जो केवल अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित कबीलों, खानाबदोश तथा अर्ध-खानाबदोश कबीलों के लिये

ही है। विदेशी सरकारों और एजेंसियों द्वारा पेश प्रस्तावित छात्रवृत्तियों के लिये चुनाव प्रक्रिया भारतीय आंध्र प्रदेश पर केवल योग्यता के आधार पर ही किया जाता है और किसी क्षेत्र अथवा श्रेणी के व्यक्तियों के लिये कोई संरक्षण नहीं दिया गया है।

#### Kidnapping by Pakistanis

3901. श्री Madhu Limaye:  
श्री Rabi Ray:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some people have been kidnapped by Pakistanis in Jalpaiguri District as reported in Times of India, Bombay Edition, dated the 11th June, 1967;

(b) if so, the number of persons kidnapped; and

(c) the action taken to recover these kidnapped persons?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). One Shri Mahendra Das of South Berubari was kidnapped by 5 Pakistani nationals on 9th June, 1967 at about 1300 hours and was released by them on the same day at about 2200 hours.

Protest notes were lodged by the sector commander of the Border Security Force to his counterpart in East Pakistan and by the State Government to the Government of East Pakistan.

#### Return of West Bengal Government Files

3902. श्री Ram Gopal Shalwale:  
श्री Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2466 on 'hc 14:h June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the request from the State Government of West Bengal for the return of some secret documents which were received from the State Government on the eve of the formation of the non-Congress Government has been considered; and

(b) if so, the decision taken on the request?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

**Schools and Colleges in Bastar District (M.P.)**

3903. Shri J. Sundar Lal: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary schools, junior high schools, high schools and intermediate colleges in the Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh as on the 31st March, 1967; and

(b) the names of the places where these are located?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**हस्तिनापुर में विकास योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करना**

3905. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या अब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री 7 जून, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1728 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हस्तिनापुर में क्रियान्वित की जा रही 97 लाख रुपये की योजनाओं का स्वीर क्या है; और

(ख) कितनी योजनाएँ अब तक क्रियान्वित की जा चुकी हैं तथा कितनी क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं ?

अब, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री स० ना० मिश्र) : (क) स्वीर इस प्रकार है :—

(1) योजनाएँ जो कि पहले मंजूर की जा चुकी हैं।

नाम	रुपये
1. विस्थापितों को रोजगार विभाग की छत	

पर हस्तिनापुर में एक निजी कताई मिल को आर्थिक सहायता के लिये . . . . . 66,67,000

2. हस्तिनापुर में कताई मिल में लगाये जाने वाले विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण देने की योजना . . . . . 60,825

3. विस्थापितों की सहकारी समितियों द्वारा हस्तिनापुर में स्थापित किये जाने वाले 250 करघों वाने एक विजली करघा कारखाने के लिये आर्थिक सहायता . . . . . 16,00,009

4. हस्तिनापुर में एक निजी उद्योगपति को लकड़ी कारखाना स्थापित किये जाने के लिये पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम द्वारा दी गयी आर्थिक सहायता . . . . . 3,60,000

5. पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम द्वारा स्थापित किये जाने वाले कृषि शीजरा कारखाना के लिये . . . . . 4,00,000

6. हस्तिनापुर में सीमेन्ट पत्थर की बस्तुओं के उत्पादन करने का कारखाना . . . . . 2,09,500

7. हस्तिनापुर के गंगा खादर क्षेत्र में विस्थापितों को मछुओं के छीर पर बसाने के लिये . . . . . 47,200

**योग . 93,64,525 रुपये**

2. विचाराधीन योजनाएं

नाम	रपये
1. लिखने पढ़ने की वस्तुओं का उत्पादन	2,94,000
2. जरसी, जुराबे तथा सुवीटर की बुनाई	1,20,000
	<hr/>
	4,14,000
	<hr/>
कुल जोड़	97,79,000
या	97 लाख

(ख) मंजूर की गयी योजनाओं के कार्यान्वित करने का काम हो रहा है या विचाराधीन है।

हिन्दी में प्रश्न

3906. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले सभी प्रपत्रों कोफार्मों तथा लोगों को उनके भावेदन पत्रों के उत्तर में भेजे जाने वाले साहित्य को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं; और

(ख) ये सब फार्म कब तक हिन्दी में प्रकाशित किये जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :

(क) और (ख). उपयुक्त अनुदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं कि नये फार्मों और समाप्त होने पर पुराने फार्मों को द्विभाषी रूप में पुनर्मुद्रित कराया जाये। जनता को भेजा जाने वाला साहित्य, जहाँ भी सम्भव हो है तथा आवश्यक सम्झा जाता है, हिन्दी में भी भेजा जाता है।

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में हिन्दी के उच्चतर पद

3907. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

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

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में हिन्दी अधिकारियों आदि के पदों के लिये संव लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से सीधी भर्ती करले तथा विभागीय उम्मीदवारों को पदोन्नतियों द्वारा उन पदों को भरने के लिये अनग-अलग कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभागीय पदोन्नतियों किस तरीके से की जाती हैं; और

(ग) यदि विभागीय पदोन्नतियां नहीं की जाती, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (ग) जी नहीं श्री मान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में काम करने वाले हिन्दी सहायकों, अनुसंधान सहायकों तथा हिन्दी अनुवादकों में से चयन द्वारा केन्द्रीय सचिवालय के हिन्दी अधिकारियों के पदों पर भरती के लिए संव लोक सेवा आयोग तथा विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के परामर्श से भरती के एक समान माडल नियम बनाये जा रहे हैं।

गृह मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

3908. श्री रवि राय :

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :



श्री राम सेवक दासक :  
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

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

(क) उन के मंत्रालय के प्रशासकीय द्विविजन के कितने सैकड़ों में मूलतः हिन्दी में काम होता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उच्च अधिकारियों की यह मांग कि उन्हें प्राप्त पत्रों तथा मूलतः हिन्दी में तैयार किये गये कागजातों का अंग्रेजी अनुवाद प्रस्तुत किया जाये हिन्दी के प्रयोग में मुख्य बाधा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त बाधा को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) अभी तक गृह मंत्रालय के प्रशासन प्रभाग के अधीन दो अनुभागों में हिन्दी में टिप्पण आरम्भ किया गया है ।

(ख) जी नहीं श्रीमान् । 1963 में ये हिदायतें जारी की गई थीं कि जब कभी कोई ऐसी फाइल जिसमें हिन्दी में टिप्पणी लिखी गई हो, किसी अन्य मंत्रालय को या उसी मंत्रालय के किसी अन्य अनुभाग को भेजी जाय तो हिन्दी टिप्पण का अंग्रेजी अनुवाद या सारांश साक्ष लगाया जाये । ये निर्णय केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की बड़ी संख्या के अभी भी ठीक प्रकार से हिन्दी न जानने के कारण करने पड़े ताकि मामले तीव्रता से निपटाये जा सकें ।

(ग) इसका प्रश्न ही उपस्थित नहीं होता क्योंकि गृह मंत्रालय में आवश्यकता होने पर हिन्दी के पत्रों और टिप्पणियों के अनुवाद की आवश्यक व्यवस्था है ।

Commission of Enquiry to Investigate the Allegations against Orissa Ministers

3909. Shri S. K. Tapuriah:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Biju Patnaik, former Chief Minister of Orissa, has written to him suggesting the setting up of a Commission of Enquiry by the Central Government to go into the allegations against him and other ex-Ministers of Orissa;

(b) whether he has also volunteered to withdraw the defamation case filed by him against a newspaper to enable a public enquiry; and

(c) if so, the decision of Government in this regard?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir, but the suggestion has not been accepted.

(b) In his letters to the Home Minister there is no indication to this effect.

#### Recognised Trade Unions

3910. Shri B. S. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recognised trade unions and membership thereof in both Public and Private Sectors with their affiliation; and

(b) the number of trade unions which have not so far been recognised in the above sectors?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Information is available only about unions in industries falling in the Central sphere and recognised under the Code of Dis-

cipline. The position of recognition is as under:

	Public Sector		Private Sector	
	No. of unions	Veri- fied Mem- ber- ship	No. of unions	Veri- fied Mem- ber- ship
I.N.T.U.C.	7	7,900	3	1,279
A.I.T.U.C.	1	848	1	542
H.M.S.	5	5,146	..	..
U.T.U.C.	2	166	..	..
Others	5	29,477	1	158

Besides, 11 unions (7 of INTUC, 1 each of AITUC, HMS, U.T.U.C. and Independent) in the public sector and 13 unions (6 of INTUC, 3 of AITUC, 1 of UTUC and 3 Independent) were recognised without verification as they were the only unions in the undertakings concerned.

(b) Claims of 15 unions in the public sector and of 9 in the private sector in the Central sphere are under investigation. There is no information available about the number of unions in the Central sphere not recognised so far.

#### Demonstration before U.S. Embassy

3911. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a demonstration was staged on the 13th June, 1967 in front of the U.S. Embassy, New Delhi to voice our people's protest against the U.S. role in the recent West Asia War; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to ensure security to the Embassy concerned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) A demonstration

was staged on the 13th June, 1967 in front of the U.S. Embassy by certain organisations.

(b) Adequate police arrangements were made.

#### Postal Life Insurance

3912. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:  
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:  
Shri Ramavatar Shastri:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Controller of Insurance on the valuation of the Postal Life Insurance has been received;

(b) if so, the surplus disclosed in it and how it is proposed to distribute the same amongst the Policy Holders; and

(c) whether the existing Policy Holders will also be compensated in view of the reduction in premium rates chargeable from new Policy Holders?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The surplus is Rs. 278.35 lakhs. The manner of distribution is under consideration.

(c) A proposal to this effect is under consideration.

#### C.I.A. Money for Indian Press Institute

3913. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Press Institute was getting money in one form or another from the C.I.A. of America; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The

Intelligence Bureau had been asked to make inquiries into the use of foreign funds in the recent elections and for other purposes. A report has recently been received from the I.B. and is being examined carefully. The Government will take some time to formulate their conclusions on the report and to decide whether any further inquiries are necessary.

**बीबी पंचवर्षीय योजना में खोले जाने वाले डाकघर**

3914. श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीबी पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश में कितने डाकघर खोलने का विचार है;

(ख) मैसूर राज्य में कितने डाकघर खोलने का विचार है; और

(ग) उन पर कितना धन व्यय होने की सम्भावना है ?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० मुजराल) : (क) 12,000\*

(ख) 991\*

(ग) मैसूर राज्य में नये डाकघरों पर 1,96,700 रुपये (लगभग)

\*यदि नये प्रतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर खोलने पर लगः पाबन्दी हटा ली जाए और निर्धारित मानक पूरे होते हों ।

**बीबी खोली जाने वाली डाक वस्तुएं**

3915. श्री राम चन्द्र बीरप्पा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965-66 में सांद्र बेबी जाने वाली कितनी डाक वस्तुएं प्रेषितों को वापसी गई;

(ख) उपर्युक्त वर्ष में इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी शिकायतें आईं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० मुजराल) : (क) 49,249,083

(ख) 7,958

(ग) निम्न कदम उठाये गए हैं—

(1) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए हिदायतें जारी कर दी गई हैं कि तुरन्त वितरण की वस्तुएं प्राप्त करने के समय काफ़ी वितरण कर्मचारी उपलब्ध रहें ।

(2) अधिक वितरण एजेंटों की व्यवस्था करके तुरन्त वितरण की प्राप्ति बढ़ाने के लिए प्रतिरिक्त विभागीय संदेशकों के स्थान पर प्रतिरिक्त विभागीय एजेंट रखने के आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं ।

(3) डाकघरों में तार के काम में व्यस्त रहने वाले संकेतकों से तुरन्त वितरण का काम भी ले लिया गया है, ताकि तुरन्त वितरण की वस्तुओं के वितरण में देरी न हो ।

(4) तुरन्त वितरण की वस्तुओं के पुनिन्दे भी प्रलग से शीघ्र किए जा रहे हैं ताकि वे सामान्य वस्तुओं में न मिल जाएं ।

(5) यह सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से कि तुरन्त वितरण की वस्तुएं

शीघ्रता से निकाली जा सकें प्रच्छे गोंद लगे तुरत वितरण के लेबल छापने और उनकी सफाई करने के कदम उठाये गए हैं। यह भी निर्धारित कर दिया गया है कि जब भी कभी कोई तुरत वितरण की वस्तु 'तुरत वितरण' के लेबल बिना पाई जाए तो उस पर एक लेबल लगा दिया जाए।

- (6) इनके अलावा जनता के इस्तेमाल के लिए विशेष रंग के लिफाफे चालू किये गए हैं ताकि छंटाई और वितरण कर्मचारी डाक से ऐसी वस्तुओं को मांग्रता से छोट सकें।
- (7) तुरत वितरण की वस्तुएं बन्द करने के लिए विशेष लाल रंग के थैले और लिफाफे भी चालू किए गए हैं ताकि इन वस्तुओं का निपटान करने में सुविधा रहे।

(ख) क्या यह निर्णय अब बदल दिया गया है तथा वहां पर कोई कालेज नहीं खोला जायेगा.; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा वहां पर कालेज खोलने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० विष्णु सेन) :

(क) और (ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने 1967 से नरेला में एक कालेज खोलने का निर्णय किया है वशत कि इस कालेज में बी० ए० (पास) पाठ्यक्रम में प्रवेश के लिए कम से कम 250 विद्यार्थी अपना नाम दर्ज कराएं इस निर्णय में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Basic Education in Madras

3917. Shri Lobo Prabhu: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported decision of the Madras Government to abolish Basic Education;

(b) whether this is because Basic Education is a failure and it also discriminates against the poorer sections, which cannot afford to send their children to other schools; and

(c) whether Government are prepared to appoint a Committee to compare the results of Basic and non-Basic Education?

The Minister of Education in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) There is no proposal at present to appoint such a Committee.

नरेला (दिल्ली) में कालेज

3916. श्री राजाबतार शर्मा :  
 श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :  
 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :  
 श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :  
 डा० लूई प्रकाश पुरी :  
 श्री सुकुम चन्व कक्षाय :  
 श्री राम गोपाल शाल बाले :  
 श्री आत्मा दास :  
 श्री अर्जुन सिंह महोरिया :  
 श्री श्री० प्र० स्वामी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1967 में दिल्ली में नरेला में एक कालेज खोलने का निर्णय किया गया था;

**Prohibition Policy**

3918. **Shri Lobo Prabhu:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of a recent Supreme Court decision regarding the Prohibition *vis-a-vis* Fundamental Rights of tappers to pursue their occupation, Government have under consideration a proposal to review the Prohibition Policy; and

(b) if so, the final decision taken in the matter?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) It is not clear which Supreme Court decision is being referred to. But Government of India have no proposal under consideration to review the Prohibition Policy on the basis of any recent Supreme Court decision.

(b) Does not arise.

**Incentives to Teachers**

3919. **Shri Lobo Prabhu:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mysore Government give a bonus to the teachers and schools on the basis of the results of their students; and

(b) whether Government propose to recommend this to other States in order to mitigate the indifference of teachers to the progress of their students?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad):** (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Literacy**

3920. **Shri Lobo Prabhu:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the enrolment in primary schools in the country,

which leaves without becoming literate;

(b) whether Government have considered that the most rewarding form of compulsion is to enforce attendance on those once enrolled till they become literate; and

(c) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad):** (a) According to the Education Commission, the percentage of drop outs at the primary stage is about 56 for boys and 62 for girls.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. But in the existing social and economic conditions, enforcement of compulsion is not very practicable. Instead, effort is made to eliminate wastage and ensure attendance by provision of suitable incentives and other persuasive measures.

**Seniority list of State Officials after Re-organisation**

3921. **Shri K. Lakkappa:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have settled the seniority list of officials of all the States after the reorganisation of States on linguistic basis; and

(b) if so, the details of the lists according to each Department and State?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) and (b). A State-wise statement showing the number of officials for whom seniority lists had to be prepared, and the number for whom the lists had been finalised up to 1st June 1967, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-333/67]. Department-wise break-up of figures is not available.

**Emergency**

3922. Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to delay the lifting of Emergency from 1st July, 1967; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The Home Minister has already made a statement on the subject in the House on 22nd June, 1967.

**Percentage Increase in Literacy**

3923. Shri K. Lakkappa: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the percentage of increase in Literacy in the country today since 1962?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): According to the estimate literacy during 1961-71 is expected to increase at the rate of about 1 per cent per annum. The 1961 Census figure was 24 per cent of the total population. Subject to the assumptions of the projection, the estimated figure for 1967 is about 30 per cent.

**"The Continent of Circe" by  
Nirad C. Chaudhury**

3924. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the remarks made about the Assamese people in Mr. Nirad C. Chaudhury's book "The Continent of Circe" on pages 36 and 37;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined that these remarks are neither factually nor historically true and are likely to add to the secessionist tensions; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is being examined by the Government of Assam with a view to take suitable and effective action.

**Teaching Science and Mathematics in  
Schools**

3926. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of the present curriculum of teaching Science and Mathematics in our schools has been made;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) whether any step is taken for giving emphasis on developing a disciplined understanding of basic fundamentals of Mathematics?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some serious defects have been identified. The curriculum is for the most part dated since it does not include modern concepts on the understanding of science and mathematics. The text books used are not of adequate quality and the teaching methods adopted lack investigative and experimental approach. Teachers have not been provided with manuals, guides and other instructional materials. Laboratory apparatus and equipment are still of the conventional type and unsuited to teaching science along modern lines.

(c) The National Council of Educational Research and Training, with the assistance of experts, has undertaken a comprehensive programme to revise and upgrade the curriculum, produce model textbooks and teachers' guides and design laboratory experimental units. In the new curriculum, emphasis is laid on the development of basic concepts of science and mathe-

matics and a correct understanding of the fundamentals.

**House Rent Allowance to Andaman Employees**

3927. Shri K. E. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands recommended the grant of house rent allowance to the employees of the Andaman Administration; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this behalf?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir. The Chief Commissioner's Advisory Committee for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands had recommended that the benefit of house rent allowance should be extended to the locally recruited employees of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, who are at present not eligible for the grant of this allowance under the existing orders.

(b) The recommendation was not accepted.

**Files of Andaman State Transport Department**

3928. Shri K. E. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tickets of the Andaman State Transport Department were found missing;

(b) if so, the values of the missing tickets;

(c) whether a Police enquiry was conducted; and

(d) if so, results of the enquiry and the action taken thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rupees 14793.45P (face value).

(c) and (d). The matter is under investigation by the Police and the enquiry has not been completed yet.

**Purchase of Diesel Water Pumps in Andaman**

3929. Shri K. E. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that diesel water pumps purchased by the Andaman P.W.D. were found to be defective and reconditioned;

(b) whether it is a fact that an Officer of the Andaman Administration was sent to Calcutta to select these pumps; and

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed by the Government for this loss to the Public Exchequer?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). The Andaman PWD had placed orders for five diesel pumps fitted with 50 HP diesel engines on a Calcutta firm. Out of the three pumps received at Port Blair, two were installed. It was found that though the pumps were new the engines fitted to them were not new. The matter was taken up with the representative of the firm and he agreed to replace these engines with new engines.

No officer of the Andaman Administration was sent to Calcutta for this purpose.

**Police Mess, Andaman**

3930. Shri K. E. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any audit has been conducted of the Accounts of the Andaman Police Line Mess between 1958 to 1967;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the annual total amount of transactions involved in the Police Mess during this period; and

(d) the procedure followed for the collection of money from the police personnel and whether receipts are given to the contributors?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Police Lines Mess in Andamans is not run departmentally by Government. Its accounts are, therefore, not subject to Government audit. The Mess is a non-Government organisation and its membership is open to all Police personnel who may wish to join it. It is managed by a Committee elected by the Members at regular intervals. The accounts of the Mess could be subjected to audit if the Members of the Mess so desired, but no such request was made.

(c) The figures of annual collections and expenditure of the Mess are given below:

Year	Collections		Expenditure	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1958	75,907	49	77,911	51
1959	83,217	98	81,625	05
1960	90,107	14	92,217	92
1961	79,308	44	84,226	72
1962	88,820	88	89,195	10
1963	1,85,302	14	1,83,414	20
1964	2,07,355	04	2,06,348	36
1965	2,04,725	74	2,03,334	98
1966	1,07,246	78	1,09,986	19
1967	69,135	02	67,020	85

(upto 31st May, 1967)

(d) Till June, 1966, recovery of Mess bills was being made through the acquaintance rolls of monthly pay bills. No receipts were issued. Since

July, 1966, recoveries are being made by officers disbursing pay at the time of disbursement of salaries, in accordance with the recovery lists submitted by the Incharge of the Mess. Consolidated receipts are being issued by the Incharge of the Mess to disbursing officers for total amount of recoveries.

#### Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges in Delhi

3931. Shri R. S. Vidyarthi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total intake of students in each Branch of Engineering in each of the Delhi Polytechnics and Delhi Engineering College during the last three sessions and what was the number of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes in each Branch;

(b) whether there was any deficiency in filling up the reserved quota;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is separate reservation for each Branch of Engineering?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) A Statement showing the total intake of students in each Branch of Engineering in the Delhi Engineering College and in each of the Delhi Polytechnics, year-wise and Branch-wise and the number of Scheduled Castes-Tribes students admitted thereto, institution-wise, year-wise and branch-wise is placed of the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-834/67].

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Due to non-availability of Scheduled Castes/Tribes students who fulfilled even the lower admission qualifications prescribed for them.

(d) Yes, Sir.



**Working of Iron Ore Mines**

3932. Shri Srinivas Mishra:  
Shri S. Kundu:  
Shri Ram Charan:

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

(a) whether the Tata Iron and Steel Company has decided to stop working of their iron ore mines at Badam Pahar and Gorumhisani:

(b) whether it is also a fact that this closure will throw out of employment about 8,000 local Scheduled Tribes people; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to avoid such unemployment?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) The company proposes to close the mines by the end of this year.

(b) According to the information available, 5000 workmen are likely to be affected.

(c) The workers have been advised to get themselves registered with the Employment Exchange and the Directorate-General of Employment and Training has issued necessary instructions to the Director of Employment, Orissa, for rendering suitable employment assistance to them.

**Manipuri as National Language**

3934. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Government of Manipur and other public bodies for the inclusion of Manipuri in the list of the recognised national languages; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Government

have received copy of a resolution passed by Manipuri Sahitya Parishad for the inclusion of Manipuri in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

(b) Government are not in favour of any further enlargement of the list of languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

13 hrs.

**RE: STRIKE BY AIR INDIA PILOTS**

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The Air India statement was laid yesterday.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): I also wrote to you about that.

Mr. Speaker: I will give you some one hour separately.

12.51 hrs.

**RULING ON STATEMENTS UNDER RULE 197**

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday after the Home Minister made a statement in response to a Calling Attention Notice regarding assault on Shri B. K. Ghosh, M. P. a point of order was raised by Shri H. N. Mukerjee that it was not open to the Home Minister to add observations of his own when the matter was *sub judice*. He further asked whether it was proper for the Home Minister to make statements casting reflections upon particular parties. He was supported in this point of order by Shri S. N. Dwivedy, Shri N. G. Ranga, Shri Uma Nath, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri S. A. Dange and Shri A. B. Vajpayee. The Members urged that the Speaker should use his powers to expunge the observations of the Home Minister from the proceedings of the House. Shri N. C. Chatterjee, further to that point of order, stated that under Rule 197

only a statement of facts could be made and no debatable matter could come in. On the other hand, Shri P. Venkatasubbalah stated that the Home Minister was within his competence to draw such conclusions as he thought fit. He was supported by Shri Randhir Singh.

The Law Minister stated that Rule 197 did not say that the statement should be on facts only and that the Home Minister's observations that the attack on the M. P. was regrettable was not barred by the Rule. The Home Minister while clarifying his statement said that what he wanted to condemn was violence and not any particular incident.

The following issues arise:—

(i) Whether a statement under Rule 197 should be confined to the facts only and should not contain any observations or conclusions that a Minister may like to make;

(ii) Whether such a statement should contain any matter which is debatable and on which opinions may be divided in the House;

(iii) Whether the Speaker should order expunction of any words and phrases from the proceedings which on examination relate to a matter which is pending judicial decision before a court of law.

I give my decisions on the above points seriatim:—

(i) A statement under Rule 197 is not in the nature of an answer to a question and therefore it need not be confined to facts alone. The statement can include opinions, conclusions and decisions of the Government or the Minister and it is not necessary that it should be of a nature on which there should be complete agreement in the House. Similarly the questions which are asked on such a statement are not confined to matters of information only. Sometimes questions on such a statement

are in the nature of suggestions, criticisms and counter-opinions and therefore there is no restriction that the original statement as well as the subsequent questions and answers should be confined to more facts alone. The practice so far in this House confirms this.

(ii) It follows from my above observations that such statements are open to debate. The only restriction is that there shall be no debate on such statements at the time they are made. There is no prohibition against a notice for a debate on a matter contained in the statement of a Minister in response to a Calling Attention Notice to a subsequent date being given. Hence if a section of the House is not in agreement with the opinions or conclusions given by a Minister in his statement they are at liberty to raise a debate and to have the opinion of the House recorded on a proper motion or question before the House.

(iii) Rule 380 reads as follows:—

"If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may in his discretion order that such words may be expunged from the proceedings of the House."

It is very clear. I have quoted the rule.

A matter which is *sub-judice* and which has been referred to in a speech or debate or in any statement in the House does not fall within the ambit of this Rule and therefore the Speaker has no power to order expunction of any words or phrases which may relate to a matter which is pending for a judicial decision in a court of law. He has no power. However, under Rule 352(1) a Member while speaking shall not refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending. It is "shall not". It is, therefore, necessary for a Member who is speaking not to refer to any such matter and if he insists on referring to such a

[Mr. Speaker]

matter the Speaker may ask him to discontinue his speech forthwith. The Speaker may also observe that the Member should not have referred to a matter which was sub-judice. Both the Statements will then be on record but the Speaker cannot and should not order expunction of such words. In the present case, however, I find from the statement of the Home Minister that the position at present is that the police have started investigation on complaints made to them and the statement has not disclosed that any criminal proceedings have in fact been instituted in a court of law. I do not, therefore, agree that I am called upon or have the authority to expunge any thing from the statement of the Home Minister.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने यह जो निर्णय दिया है उस के खिलाफ मैं कुछ नहीं बोल रहा हूँ लेकिन बिलकुल उस के विपरीत काम यहां हुआ जब डा० धर्मतेजा के संबंध में यहां पर बहुत बल रही श्री श्री श्रीमती रणजीत के पत्र का हिस्सा पढ़ा जा रहा था उस वक्त भी उन को यही कहा था। यानी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय को कि अगर आप की राय में कोई ऐसा वाक्य था रहा है कि जो कि न्यायलय के विचारधीन है तो आप रोकिए लेकिन जैसा कि आप ने कहा है, कार्यवाही से अगर शब्दों को निकालना है तो उसके लिए जो अभी आप ने नियम पढ़ा वह है और मेरा क्या है डिफेंसिटी, इन्-डिफेंसिटी, धनपातियामेंटी, धनडिगनीफाइड इन में से वह कुछ भी नहीं था तो उस को भी फिर कार्यवाही में लाने की कृपा करें। आप के निर्णय से मैं सहमत हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: I will tell Mr. Limaye and other hon. Members of the House that once the Chair has given its decision—

श्री मधु लिमये : पुनर्निर्णय भी हो सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पुनर्निर्णय कर सकते हैं लेकिन—

—I do not know whether I can overrule the Presiding Officer at that time.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो फिर दूसरा सत्र हमारे लिए रह जाता है लेकिन वह अनप्लेजेंट रास्ता है। इसलिए हम ने कहा कि वाच पुनर्निर्णय करें।

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I have given my ruling just now. That is clear.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): If a thing has taken place without authority, even expunction has taken place without authority, what is the remedy?

Mr. Speaker: Nothing can be done.

श्री मधु लिमये : पुनर्निर्णय के लिए हमने लिखा है। नहीं तो फिर दूसरा रास्ता रह जाता है वह अच्छा रास्ता नहीं है, वह हम नहीं लेना चाहते।

12.07 hrs.

#### RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

ALLEGATIONS DR. RAM MANOHAR LOHIA  
By SHRI SURESH BHADRA YAJEN

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंबई) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 30 मई, 1967 को राज्य सभा में बोलते हुए एक सदस्य कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोक नर याजी जी ने इस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य के खिलाफ गंभीर आरोप लगाये। (अध्यास) . . . मैं आप की इनायत से, बोल रहा हूँ। इस प्रकार उन के वाक्य के :

"When the report of the Vivian Bose Commission was being discussed, even though there were 750 MPs, Sahu Jain did not find a single Member to lament, and Lohia Sahab had to take Rs. 1 lakh and on receiving that amount, his signatures were taken."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इतना सरासर झूठ और बलत आरोप है कि उन को समर्थनाई में एक ही वाक्य कहना चाहता है कि डा० लोहिया साहब ने उस वक्त राज्य सभा के अध्यक्ष से और न लोक सभा के सदस्य से, इस लिये उन के द्वारा हस्ताक्षर करने का कोई सबाल ही नहीं पैदा ही सकता था।

उस के बाद वहाँ विशेषधिकार का खवाल उठाना गया और चेयरमैन के द्वारा उस के बारे में जांच की गई तथा चेयरमैन साहब इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे कि शीलचन्द्र बाजी जी ने अपने आरोप की पुष्टि में कोई सबूत नहीं दिया। मैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात को मानता हूँ कि अगर डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया साहब ने ऐसा काम किया है तो यह बहुत ही घिनौना काम है और वे मेरे बल के होते हुए भी मैं कहूंगा कि इस सदन को पूरा अधिकार है कि अगर वह आरोप सिद्ध हो जाता है तो उन की इस सदन की सदस्यता से आप निकाल दीजिये, जैसे कि मुद्गल साहब को निकाला गया था। लेकिन जैसा कि राज्य सभा के चेयरमैन साहब ने कहा है कि इस आरोप की पुष्टि नहीं हो सकी—उस सदन ने क्या किया, कोई कार्यवाही की या नहीं की, मुझे उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं कहना है, लेकिन चूंकि उनके खिलाफ आरोप किया गया था, वह माननीय सदस्य इस सदन के सदस्य हैं, इस लिये हमारा कुछ कर्तव्य होता है—वे हमारे बल के हैं इस नाते मेरा कर्तव्य है और इस सदन के अध्यक्ष के नाते आपका कर्तव्य है कि इस सदन के हर एक सदस्य के जो अधिकार हैं, जो प्रतिष्ठा है उस की आप रक्षा करें, अब इस के सम्बन्ध में हम क्या कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं और किस तरह की कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं। उस के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मेज पार्लियामेन्टी प्रैक्टिस को देखिये, उस के पृष्ठ 145 पर इस के सम्बन्ध में व्यवस्था दी गई है—

*Complaints against members of either of the other House:*

The leading principle which appears to pervade all the proceedings between the Houses of Parliament is that there shall subsist a perfect equality between them, and that they shall be in every respect, totally independent one of the other. Hence it is that neither House can claim, much less exercised, any authority over a member of the other. Neither House of Parliament can take upon itself to punish any breach of privilege or contempt offered to it by any member of the other House. If any complaint is made against any individual member or against any of the officers of the other House, the usual mode of proceeding is to examine into the fact and then lay a statement of that evidence before the House of which the person complained of is a member or officer.

In a recent instance, after a complaint had been made in the Commons of a speech delivered outside the House by a member of the House of Lords.....

Mr. Speaker: The words are "outside the House".

श्री जगु लिववे : आप आगे सुनिये—

"... a motion was made to refer the matter to the Committee of Privileges, but was withdrawn after the Speaker had announced that he had received a letter of apology from the Peer concerned, which he read to the House."

आपके पास कोई माफीनामा नहीं आया।

"When a member, officer, or servant of either House has been guilty of any offence either against the other House or against its members, which would be punishable by the latter if committed by one of its own members, officers, or servants, it is the duty of the House to which such offender belongs, upon being apprised of the fact to take proper measures to inquire into and punish the offence in a proper manner."

[श्री मधु लिखवे]

श्रीर धाप ने उस दिन कुछ दोनों सदनो को मिला कर जो 1954 में कमेटी बनाई थी, उस का धापने निर्णय पढ़ा और कहा कि अभी भी वह हमारे ऊपर बन्धनकारक है। वह निर्णय इस प्रकार है...

Mr. Speaker: It has been read a number of times.

श्री मधु लिखवे: मैं ज्यादा नहीं पढ़ता हूँ—

"When a question of breach of privilege is raised in any House in which a member, officer or servant of the other House is involved, the Presiding Officer shall refer the case to the Presiding Officer of the other House."

अब पढ़ने धापको वह फीलना करना है कि इस तरह का आरोप करने से इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य के विशेषाधिकार का, और इस कारण इस सदन के विशेष अधिकार का, भंग हुआ है या नहीं। यदि धापकी राय है कि भंग हुआ है तो—मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि शील भद्र-याजी जी को हमारा यह सदन या इस सदन की कमेटी दण्डित कर सकती है, यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ—धाप राज्य सभा के चेयरमैन को लिख सकते हैं कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य के विशेषाधिकार की धवहेलना हुई है, उनकी प्रतिष्ठा को धब्बा लगाया गया है, इस लिये धाप अपने ही सदस्य का धपमान हुआ है, ऐसा मान कर उस के बारे में उचित कार्यवाही करें। इतना धाप उन को लिखें। यदि धाप ऐसा करते हैं तो फिर मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है।

Mr. Speaker: This matter was first raised by Shri Sant Bux Singh a fortnight ago and I thought I could convince him that the privilege of that House is as much sacrosanct as the privilege of this House. Then, myself and Shri Fernandes discussed

this matter in the Chamber a number of times. I tried to give as much chance as possible to Members, either on the Congress side or on the Opposition to convince me or get themselves convinced by me about this point. As I said, Shri Fernandes did discuss it with me two or three times with the assistance of the Secretary and also of all groups here. The point now is, this House could take notice of it if the speech had been made, as in the case of Shri Arjun Arora, outside the House. In the British Parliament also, the case to which Shri Limaye referred, a Member of the House of Lords made the speech outside the House. Therefore, the Parliament could take note of it. Here the position is a little different. An hon. Member of Rajya Sabha made a speech on the floor of that House. The person against whom he made the allegation is an hon. Member of this House. The point was raised by that House itself that it should be referred to the Privileges Committee. That House took notice of it. It is not as though they did not take notice of it at all. Then the Chairman said that he would look into the matter, he called the Member who made the allegation, directed him to produce evidence and when that hon. Member of the other House could not produce satisfactory evidence to the satisfaction of the Chairman, he said that there was absolutely nothing, the allegation was not proper—he used some adjective, I do not know the proper wording of it.

श्री मधु लिखवे: सेंट्रिस्कीमेटरी कब कहा से आया है, चेयरमैन के वाक्य में ऐसा कोई नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, it has been disposed of by the Chairman. Suppose we begin taking it up in this House, it should not ultimately become a controversy between the two Houses. The Chairman has given a decision

already. To whom am I to write?  
I am to write to the Chairman.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इस लिये प्रश्न किया कि उस से ऐसा लगता है कि उनका सबूत वह सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। मगर सबूतही नहीं था, सबूत कहां से आयेगा।

Mr. Speaker: I am to write to the Chairman who has already looked into it and given a decision.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन की माफी मांगनी चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. You have had your say, you must hear me also. As I said, I tried to convince hon. Members or get convinced by them. I said I gave permission to Shri Limaye to raise it because I myself had some doubt after discussing it for fifteen days so that the whole House may know about the fact. I disallow it because the Chairman has already given a decision and I do not want to refer it to the same Chairman to take it up again.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Why should he not apologise?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत खतरनाक चीज हो रही है कि ये लोग विधेवाधिकार समिति के सामने जाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं, हम की जाने देने के लिये भी तैयार नहीं हैं, चाहे यह संसद किस से तरह चलेगी।

12.18 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION RETURNS AND INFORMATION (AMENDMENT) RULES, ETC.

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the University Grants Commission Returns and Information

(Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 504 in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

- (ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-789/67].
- (2) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1965-66, along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-790/67].
- (3) A copy of the Report on the activities of the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad, for the year 1964-65. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-791/67].
- (4) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad, for the year 1964-65, along with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-791/67].

#### INDIAN FOREST SERVICE (RECRUITMENT) SECOND AMENDMENT RULES, ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Indian Forest Service (Recruitment) Second Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 913 in Gazette of India dated the 17th June,

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

1967, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-792/67].

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957:—

(i) The Bombay Village Panchayats (Reconstitution and Reorganisation) Order, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 1866 in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1967.

(ii) S.O. 2070 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1967, containing corrigenda to S.O. 1866 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1967. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-793/67].

- (3) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (i) of item (2) above. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-793/67].

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Citizenship Act, 1955:—

(i) The Citizens (Registration at Indian Consulates) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 871 in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1967.

(ii) The Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 872 in Gazette of

India dated the 10th June, 1967. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-794/67].

12.19 hrs.

### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

#### SIXTH REPORT

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): I beg to present the Sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

### MOTION FOR ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

#### COURT OF UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of clause (1)(xvi) of Statute 2 of the Statutes of the University of Delhi, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of the University of Delhi for the next term of five years, subject to the other provisions of the said Statutes."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (1)(xvi) of Statute 2 of the Statutes of the University of Delhi, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of the University of Delhi for the next term of five years, subject to the other provisions of the said Statutes."

The motion was adopted.

12.20 hrs.

## RE: STRIKE BY AIR INDIA PILOTS

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Yesterday the Minister of Civil Aviation made a statement about the strike by the pilots of Air India. We want to know what has happened to that strike. Is the hon. Minister going to inform the House of the position? Yesterday we were precluded from asking questions.

Mr. Speaker: I assure this House that we shall have a discussion on this for an hour or so. I did not want the time of the House to be wasted, without proper use being made of it, by simply asking some questions. So far as statements by Ministers are concerned, the rules are very clear. The rule says that there shall be no question. Now, in the name of clarification, one or two questions are allowed. I wanted to have the discussion today itself, if possible. But today we have one half an hour discussion. So, tomorrow we will have this discussion on Air India strike for one hour.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, you have completely misunderstood me. I did not challenge your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: There is no ruling to challenge.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I accept your suggestion. But our difficulty is this. We read in the newspapers today that because of the strike by the pilots of Air India there is going to be lay off, which will mean many employees may even be retrenched. We are interested to know whether any attempt has been made by the Minister to settle the strike, not to harass the employees but to end the strike. We are prepared to help him in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: We will take up this tomorrow evening at 8 O'Clock for discussion for one hour.

12.22 hrs.

## DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

## MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting of the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Defence. We have now only 2 hours left for the discussion of this Ministry. How long will the Minister take to reply?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): I will take about 45 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: So, 45 minutes out of the 2 hours will be taken by the Minister. Therefore, this discussion will go on till about 2.30 p.m. when the Minister will be called.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): 1 hour more should be given because one hour has been wasted by Shri Bhagat.

Mr. Speaker: If I extend the time for this Ministry, to that extent you will lose time on other Ministries. So at 2.30 the Minister will reply. Till then, two or three members can speak. Now, Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, may I point out that Shri Samar Guha has not yet been called?

Mr. Speaker: Has he not spoken? I thought he has already spoken. I will call him after Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am pointing this out because this is not the first time that it has happened.

Mr. Speaker: I will call Shri Samar Guha next.

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी (होशंगाबाद):  
प्रमुख महोदय, प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के निर्य-  
न्तरीन बजट अनुदानों की भांति पर दो दिन से  
इस सदन में बहस हो रही है। बहस के दौरान

\*Moved with the recommendation  
of the President.



[श्री नितिराज सिंह चौबरी]

अनेकों माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत से सुझाव देना की सुरक्षा के लिए प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय के सामने पेश किये हैं। जो बहुत से सुझाव सदन के सामने रखे गये हैं उन को दुहराना मैं उपयुक्त नहीं समझता।

12.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

अलबत्ता कुछ बातें जो अभी तक नहीं कही गई हैं उन्हीं के ऊपर मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। श्री एन्बोनी ने एक बात कही है कि प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय संसद् के सदस्यों को पूरी जानकारी नहीं देता और मैं समझता हूँ कि उन की यह बात पूर्णतया सत्य है। आप प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट को देखें। उस से इतनी थोड़ी सी जानकारी दी जाती है जिस से कारण सदन में बहुत सी बातें उठती हैं। यदि पूरी जानकारी न भी दी जाय लेकिन कम से कम जितनी देश की सुरक्षा के खयाल से देनी उचित है दे दी जाय तो बहुत सी बातें जो कि अभी उठती हैं वे न उठें।

मैं प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान किन्नेट की बाबत, पृष्ठ 49-50 पर जो तीन साइनें रखी गई हैं उन के ऊपर धाकबित करना चाहता हूँ। कल के अपने भाषण में प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री भगत ने इस का विवरण दिया था। उतनी ही बातें यदि रिपोर्ट में दे दी गई होतीं तो शायद उस बाबत बहुत सी बातें यहाँ सदन में न कही गई होतीं। सूचना न मिलने से सदस्यों को जानकारी अन्य रास्तों से हासिल करनी पड़ती है व अन्य मार्ग अपनाते पड़ते हैं। अन्य मार्ग अपनाने से सूचना कभी सच भी मिलती है और कभी गलत भी मिलती है और जब गलत सूचना मिलती है तो इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों के मन में अनेक भावनाएँ उठती हैं।

मैं एक बात के ऊपर प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान धाकबित करना चाहता

हूँ और वह है गत पाकिस्तान-हिन्दुस्तान युद्ध की जिस में कि भारतीय सेना का इसका डिबीजन जन्म और काश्मीर में भेजा गया था। उस समय मुझे जो जानकारी मिली है के अनुसार उस के डिबीजन पास जितने धार्मिक, इक्विपमेंट व विहीकल्स होनी चाहिये थी नहीं थी। इस के अलावा सप्ताईज और स्पेयरस का मेंटेंन्स भी प्रीपर नहीं था। उन को हासिल करने के लिए भी पूरे साधन नहीं थे। यदि यह बात सच है तो मैं धारा करूंगा कि प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी भविष्य में ऐसी बातों की पुनरावृत्ति न हो, इस पर ध्यान रखेंगे।

आज के युग में बहुत बड़ा योगदान हवाई बंदे का होता है यह बात अभी हाल में हुई इजराइल भरव देशों की लड़ाई से सिद्ध हो गयी है। इजराइल के हवाई बंदे ने भरव देशों को थोड़े से समय में बिल्कुल बैठा दिया और जहाँ तक चाहा वहाँ तक बढ़ गये। अपने देश का हवाई बंदे जितना है इस की सदन को जानकारी नहीं है, न दी गई है केवल इतना कहा जाता है कि हवाई बंदे पर्याप्त है। वास्तव में पर्याप्त है या नहीं यह तो प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जानें पर हम केवल इतनी ही उन से प्रार्थना करेंगे कि वे आज की परिस्थितियों में इस देश की सेनाएं इस देश के दो प्रत्यक्ष दुश्मन पाकिस्तान और चीन को देख कर बढ़ावेंगे और बढ़ा कर जितना आवश्यक हो उतना करेंगे।

एक बात मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ। उस की ओर श्री एन्बोनी ने भी प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाया था और वह है सुरक्षा फौजों के सिपाहियों, अवर रैंस या अधिकारियों को उचित वेतन का न मिलना। मैं सदन का समय बहुत ही रिपोर्टों जिस में इन के वेतन के बारे में समय समय पर जानकारी हो गई है, उन्हें पढ़ कर सेना नहीं चाहता। वे एंड एनाउन्सेज रैगुलेटस और केबीसीए एंड अवर रैंस, रिवाइज्ड ऐंडीशन 1955 मिनिस्टरी ऑफ डिफेंस की रिपोर्ट से तथा

न्यू ये कोड श्रीफ मिनिस्ट्री श्रीफ डिफेंस  
श्रीर रिपोर्टों श्रीफ सेंट्रल ये कमीशन, कमीशन  
श्रीफ इन्क्वायरी श्रीफ इमील्यूमेंट्स एंड  
कंडीशंस श्रीफ सर्विस श्रीफ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट  
इम्प्लाइज से श्रीर 93 वीं रिपोर्टों श्रीफ  
वी ऐस्टिमेट्स कमेटी से जो कुछ आंकड़े  
मुझे उपलब्ध हुए हैं उन की श्रौर में सुरक्षा  
मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ ।

सन् 1952 में स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहर  
लाल नेहरू ने आश्वासन दिया था कि  
फौजों की जो मंहगाई है उसको सिविल  
कर्मचारियों की मंहगाई से को-रिलेट किया  
जायेगा (लेकिन जो आंकड़े मैं ने दिये हैं  
उन को देखने से मालूम होगा कि ऐसा हो नहीं  
रहा है । बाबंर सिन्धोरिटी फॉर्स के जो  
सिपाही हैं उन की मंहगाई श्रौर उन की जो  
उपलब्धियां हैं उन के मुकाबले में सेना को अधिक  
नहीं हूँ, बल्कि मैं तो समझता हूँ कि उन लोगों  
की श्रौर सेना के अदर रैंक्स की बराबर भी  
नहीं है । अमेनिटीज के मामले में भी सेना को  
पूरी सुविधायें नहीं मिलती । वे लोग अपने  
घरों से दूर रहते हैं इसलिये उन को पूरी  
अमेनिटीज उपलब्ध होनी चाहियें । इस साल  
के बजट में अमेनिटीज के लिये कुल 26 लाख  
रु० रखा गया है, जो कि बहुत ही कम है  
श्रौर उस को श्रौर अधिक बढ़ाना चाहिये ।

सब से बड़ी बात है अदर रैंक्स का  
सेना से मुक्ति के बाद रिसेटलमेंट की । इस की  
कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । बहुत से प्रान्तों के  
शासन ने समय समय पर यह आश्वासन दिये  
हैं, आसकर जो लड़ाइयां हुई हैं उन के बाद  
प्रान्तीय शासनों ने आश्वासन दिये हैं, कि  
हम अपने एक लाख एकड़ या दो लाख  
एकड़ जमीन देंगे सैनिकों को बसाने के लिये ।  
पर अब तक यह आश्वासन केवल आश्वासन  
ही रहे हैं । वे जमीनें सैनिकों के बसाने के लिये  
नहीं मिली हैं । मैं रक्षा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध  
करता हूँ कि जिन शासनों ने आश्वासन दिये हैं

वे उन को लिखें कि उन्होंने जो आश्वासन  
दिये हैं उन के अनुसार सैनिकों को बसाने के  
लिये जमीनें उपलब्ध करायें ।

जो अफसर सेना में हैं उन की बाबत मैं  
सुरक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान पोस्ट-बार ये  
कमेटी रिपोर्ट, 1947 की श्रौर आकृष्ट करना  
चाहता हूँ, विशेषकर इसलिये कि इस देश में  
जो के० सी० आई० श्रोज ये, उन को आई०  
सी० एस० के बराबर माना गया था । उन  
का वेतन मान श्रौर आई० सी० एस० का  
वेतन मान बराबर था । के० सी० आई०  
श्रोज को 4,000 रु० मिलते थे । बाद में  
जब फौज का भारतीयकरण हुआ श्रौर इंडियन  
कमीशन्ड आफिसर्स प्राये तो उन का वेतन कम  
किया गया । उन्हें घटा कर आई० ०पी एस०  
के बराबर किया गया । इस के बाद उस को  
फिर रिवाइज किया गया । अन्तिम बार  
जो रिवीजन हुआ है उस में मेजर जनरल व  
ऊपर वालों का वेतनमान तो रिवाइज हो गया  
है लेकिन अन्य आफिसर्स का वेतन मान नहीं  
रिवाइज किया गया । आई० ए० एस०  
का वेतन मान दो बार रिवाइज हो चुका है  
श्रौर उन का वेतन आज 400 से शुरू कर  
के 3000 तक जाता है । पोस्ट-बार ये कमेटी  
के अनुसार फौज के अधिकारियों का वेतन मान  
आई० सी० एस० के बराबर था । इस से  
मैं रक्षा मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस  
पर विचार करें कि आज के फौजी अफसरों  
के वेतन मान क्यों आई० ए० एस० अधि-  
कारियों के वेतन मानों के बराबर नहीं हैं ।  
अलाउंशंस के बारे में मैं उन का ध्यान सेकेन्ड  
ये कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 366 के पैरा  
7 की श्रौर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ । उस में  
लिखा है कि :

"The central idea of a special  
pay is that it is the most satisfac-  
tory way of compensating such  
addition to work or responsibilities  
or such greater arduousness of  
duties as is recognizable enough to  
merit additional remuneration."

## [जी नीतिरतजसिह चौधरी]

जब शासन इस सिद्धान्त को मानता है और तबन भी मानता है और जब शासन ने स्पेशल काम के लिये आई० ए० एस० आफिसर्स का प्रलाउन्स 100 व० से 300 व० तक निर्धारित किया है तब फौज के अधिकारियों को जो प्रलाउन्स जैसे — फोर प्रलाउन्स, सार्जिग प्रलाउन्स, सिगल और मैरीड, और जो दूसरे प्रलाउन्स मिलते थे, उनको क्यों बन्द कर दिया गया, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मैं रक्षा मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह इस पर विचार करें और इन प्रलाउन्सों का पुनः बालू करने के लिए बजट में रुपये की व्यवस्था करें।

कल श्री भगत ने कहा कि रक्षा मंत्रालय रिसर्च के उपर 12.8 करोड़ व० खर्च करता है। यह सही है कि इतना खर्च होता है लेकिन प्राकट्यों के देखने से पता चलता है कि इस में से प्राधा खर्चा बेतन में जाता है तथा कुछ खर्चा और बीजों में जाता है। वास्तविक काम होने में और उनके नतीजे निकलने पर थोड़ा पैसा खर्च होता है। इस देश में रक्षा व्यवस्था के ऊपर जितना पैसा खर्च होता है उसके अनुपात में 5 या 6 करोड़ खर्चा रिसर्च के ऊपर खर्च होना बहुत कम है।

हमें जो जानकारी मिलती है उस के अनुसार बहुत सी बीजें तब की देश में नहीं बन सकती क्योंकि उनकी मेटलर्जी हमारे पास नहीं है। हर बीज के लिये रिसर्च की आवश्यकता है। यहाँ पर उन की मेटलर्जी न होने से इन बीजों को बिदेसों से लेने के लिये पता नहीं कब तक हम को बिदेसों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ेगा। हम लोगों का प्रयास यह होना चाहिये कि जिस बीज की भी हम को जरूरत है उस की मेटलर्जी, उस का उत्पादन हमारे यहाँ बड़े और उस के अनुसार ही हमारी इंडस्ट्री बड़े ताकि हमारा दूसरे देसों पर आर्थिक दबाव कम हो सके।

एक बात एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की बात है जिस की और मैं समझता हूँ कि रक्षा मंत्री महोदय ध्यान देंगे। वह है प्रेने-निज के सम्बन्ध में, जिस की मैंने अभी चर्चा की थी। मैं कैप्टेनमेंट्स की और आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस देश में कुछ कैप्टेनमेंट्स ऐसे हैं जहाँ कोई प्रेने-निटीज नहीं है। जो एक साधारण सी प्रेने-निटी सिनेमा की मानी जाती है, वह भी नहीं है। मैं पंचमढ़ी की और संकेत कर रहा हूँ।

इस के पश्चात मैं बांडर सिन्धोरिटी फोर्स के ऊपर आता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि यह सुरक्षा मंत्री के निर्णय करने की बात नहीं है। परन्तु अपने साथियों से उस पर विचार करें। बांडर सिन्धोरिटी फोर्स को सगु कर इम्प्लि-केशन क्यों हो रहा है। बांडर सिन्धोरिटी फोर्स को सुरक्षा मंत्रालय के मातहत क्यों नहीं किया जाता, जब दोनों का ही एक सा काम है और एक ही जगह पर काम है। ऐसा होने से फौज की संख्या भी बढ़ जायेगी। एक अधिकारी होगा, एक नियन्त्रण होगा और एक सा काम होगा।

रक्षा मंत्रालय का एक महत्वपूर्ण विभाग बांडर रोड धार्गेनाइजेशन है। प्रायः देश की रक्षा के लिये बांडर रोड्स के निर्माण की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। कल इस सदन में मेरे एक माननीय मित्र ने बांडर रोड धार्गे-नाइजेशन के सम्बन्ध में थोड़ी सी बात कही। वह नहीं सकता कि जो बात उन्होंने कही वह सही है या गलत है। यदि वह सच है तो मैं प्रसन्न हूँ कि, लेकिन यदि वह सत्य है तो बहुत ही दुःखदायी है। मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ है कि सड़क निर्माण के काम के लिये डी० जी० एस० एंड डी० के जरिये रोड रोलर्स खरीदने के लिये टेण्डर्स बुलाये गये। यू० पी० डी० डी०, सर्वात मूनाइटेट प्रमि-श्वेज कार्बर्नल कारपोरेशन का टेण्डर एक्सेप्ट हुआ। उनके पहले विचार यह था कि रक्षा

रितीत प्रस्तुत करने के ऊपर मूल्य का 95 तिगत दे दिया जाता था परन्तु इस यूनाइटेड प्राविन्सेज कार्मराल कार्पारेषन के साथ यह नियम बदल दिया गया और उस को यह सङ्कलितत वी गई कि वह इन्स्पेक्शन सर्टिफिकेट दे कर 95 प्रतिगत रुपया ले सकता है। इस यू० पी० सी० सी० ने 6 रोड रोलर्स मंगाने और रोजाना उन के ऊपर इन्स्पेक्शन सर्टिफिकेट देकर 95 प्रतिगत रुपया दे दिया गया। इस प्रकार से मुझे बतलाया गया कि उन्होंने करीब 3 करोड़ रुपया उठाया। उस के बाद उन्होंने रोड रोलर्स सप्लाय करना शुरू किया। अभी तक केवल 2 करोड़ रुप० के रोड रोलर्स सप्लाय किये हैं और 1 करोड़ रुप० के रोड रोलर्स सप्लाय होने बाकी हैं। इन 3 करोड़ रुपयों से उन्होंने दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज शुरू की। मुझे यह भी जानकारी मिली है कि इस यू० पी० सी० सी० की डी० जी० एस० एंड डी० ने ब्लैक लिस्ट कर दिया है, लेकिन इस रुपये से उस ने अलाइड इंडस्ट्री खोली है जो कि डी जी० एस० एंड डी० की नाक की बाल बनी हुई है।

बल्य करने से पहले मैं एक बात की और माननीय सुरक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और वह है इटारसी के पास बोरघा गांव। उस के पास का बहुत सा रकबा लिया जा रहा है जिसमें 1100 कुटुम्ब डिस्प्लेस हो रहे हैं। उस के पास कुछ और जंगली क्षेत्र पड़ता है। मंत्री महोदय इस क्षेत्र को देखें। वह बड़ा अच्छा रकबा है और वहाँ पर कोई रहने वाले नहीं हैं। अगर वह उस को खे सें तो इन 1100 कुटुम्बों का डिस्प्लेसमेंट बन्द हो जाये। और अगर उन को डिस्प्लेस होना ही है तो वह प्रान्तीय शासन से कहें कि वह उन के रहने का प्रबन्ध करे और उन को जमीनें देने की पूरी व्यवस्था करे।

घाय ने मुझे बोलने का जो अवसर दिया वह है किने मैं घाय का धाभारी हूँ और

भाषा करता हूँ कि मैं ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं उन पर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान देंगे।

Shri Samar Guha (Contai): On the last occasion, when the calling-attention-notice on the hydrogen bomb explosion by China was being discussed, I got out of my temper, and the reason was that it was not a sudden or spasmodic expression of any sentimentality but I was simply shocked by seeing the sluggish and sleepy attitude of Defence Minister to the serious problem of our national defence. In that statement, the Defence Minister described the thermo-nuclear explosion by China as the 6th nuclear explosion. It was not an inadvertent slip that the word 'thermo-' was not there, but it showed that there was a serious lack of understanding on the part of the Defence Minister of the qualitative difference between a thermo-nuclear explosion and a nuclear explosion.

As I have already said, at no other time since Independence has our country been so dangerously endangered as it is now by the threat of external aggression. Yet, we find a serious lack of awareness and alertness in the higher echelons of Government.

It is not unknown, but yet I shall mention a few fundamental prerequisites for the national defence of our country, and these are: (1) a clear concept about the character of potential enemies and their political and military objectives, (2) a prior understanding of the strategy and tactics of the enemies and their plan of aggression and its probable timing, and (3) timely equipping of the defence forces with the latest weapons of modern warfare and training them in clock like precision to handle them sharply and effectively, and (4) a national awareness and determination to combat the enemies totally.

There is no doubt in this country and no illusion whatsoever in our country as to who our enemies are. There is no question of potential ene-

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mies even, because our enemies are actual, and we all know who they are. But we must remember that although in 1962 and 1965 China and Pakistan separately launched aggression against India, but we must remain prepared and we must not harbour any illusion whatsoever in this regard, that in future India will have to face synchronised Sino-Pakistan thrust simultaneously on two fronts, in the north-eastern front in the north-western front. Equally, we must not forget the present hostile postures of China and Pakistan and the jingoist slogans raised in those two countries, against us as also the attempt to whip up anti-Indian hysteria in China and Pakistan. Therefore, we must beware that perhaps the coming autumn may not pass off peacefully.

I will not deal with all aspects of our national defence, but only one that posed by the Sino-Pak thrust against India particularly in the Eastern front. I will concentrate my observations on the probability of developments in the eastern sector. It is quite known that the expression 'Sino-Pakistan collusion' has been frequently used in this Parliament and in the country, but we have to realise the gravity and depth of this collusion. Before 1965, Pakistan had developed a defence strategy, the central point of which was that if West Pakistan was fortified, it would guarantee the defence of East Pakistan. But in 1965, this theory of Ayub, that the fortification of West Pakistan is the best guarantee of the defence of East Pakistan had been exploded. The people of East Pakistan knew that they had not more than a division of Pak. army to protect them. It was also not unknown to them that they did not have any tank division, nor any armoured division in East Pakistan, with the result, as they felt, that the fate of East Pakistan was completely at the mercy of her neighbour. The people of East Pakistan realised that at the most critical period of their life,

assurance from West Pakistan does not count in any way. Therefore, the people of East Pakistan are now in a rebellious mood. They have virtually declared their independence, in the name of autonomy-movement there. They want complete autonomy, they want even to break away from West Pakistan.

President Ayub realised this and after 1965, he reoriented his defence strategy. He has now entered into some sort of an unwritten or unannounced military understanding with China. He knows that today or tomorrow East Pakistan will break away from West Pakistan. To counter East Pakistan autonomy movement and take advantage of the present situation, Mr. Ayub has declared an almost open-door policy for infiltration by China into East Pakistan. He feels that if China can be lured or tantalised into making a synchronised thrust on the eastern front, only in that probably West Pakistan will have tactical and even strategic superiority on the Western front. If China comes to help Pakistan, only then the objective of snatching Kashmir can be achieved. With this object in view, Mr. Ayub has completely opened the door of East Pakistan to Chinese infiltration. Today politically, economically and militarily, China has firmly entrenched herself in East Pakistan. Politically, East Pakistan has become a virtual rendezvous of Maoist propaganda. Millions of copies of Chinese Maoist literature and photographs of Mr. Mao-tse-Tung and his quotations are being distributed all over East Pakistan. Large number of reading rooms by the Chinese Embassy have been opened there.

Economically, the Bank of China is operating there as it operated when it was in Calcutta. It is freely distributing money to pro-Chinese political elements there and also to the trade and businessmen there. It is also known that the market of East Pakis-

tan has been completely flooded with the consumer goods from China and China is now an important buyer of East Pak. jute and supplier of coal to East Pakistan.

Militarily, since the last 18 months, continually Chinese military hardware is being poured into East Pakistan. Chinese light tanks—because they are suitable for use in the soft soil there as heavy tanks cannot be operated in East Pakistan, and aircraft and also some arms are being supplied to East Pakistan, by Peking.

Not only that, I do not know whether our Defence Ministry is aware that in East Pakistan hundreds of thousands of Mujahids and para-military personnel are being trained by the Chinese military experts in guerilla warfare tactics.

There are other aspects also. Pakistan has given a free hand to China to train the Nagas and the Mizos, particularly in the hill tract area of Chittagong. Also, you will be interested to know that Mr. Ayub has come to the help of pro-China politics to such an extent that the leaders of nationalist parties and their workers.....

I have taken only seven minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have taken 11 minutes, your group has 12, but you are making very good contribution, but I am extremely sorry, I will give you two minutes more.

Shri Samar Guha: You will be astonished to know how the Chinese political influence is overriding over East Pakistan. The nationalist element, the Awami League, which is very conscious of the danger that the Ayub strategy will create a Viet Nam like situation in East Pakistan is opposing the pro-Chinese policy of Mr. Ayub. Almost all the political leaders, important workers of the Awami League, have been arrested

there. Their dailies, weeklies, have been banned, their printing presses have been confiscated.

Recently a very interesting development has taken place in East Pakistan. All the pro-Russian elements of the National Awami Party have been arrested, and their daily 'Sambad' has been banned. A free hand has been given to the pro-Chinese elements in the National Awami Party and their weekly organs have been allowed full and free scope of pro-Chinese propaganda in East Pakistan.

I do not know whether Government know that in 1964 a letter written by one Pekingite to a other Pekingite in India was published in West Bengal dailies in which they had delineated the future political objective of the Pekingites in India. Facsimile of that letter was published, and in it, it was stated that the political objective of both Peking and Pekingites in India was to form a 'People's Republic of greater Bengal, comprising of West Bengal, East Pakistan, Assam and Tripura. China has found that now is the real opportunity for working out the objective of creating an Indian Yunan in the whole eastern region of Indian sub-continent. And all the political moves in East Pakistan of China and the Pekingites are directed to create an Indian Yunan.

By such synchronised thrust by both Pakistan and China, against India how will Mr. Ayub gain? He expects that the major part of the Indian army will remain engaged in the eastern sector, when, as a result of the tactical and strategic superiority in the western sector Pakistan will be able to snatch Kashmir, and in that eventuality if East Pakistan goes to the sphere of influence of China he will not mind it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please conclude.

Shri Samar Guha: In that eventuality Mr. Ayub thinks that the whole

[Shri Samar Guha]

of the eastern region of India will remain interlocked in a deadly conflict with China. As I have already said, that will be the occasion for West Pakistan to snatch Kashmir from India.

Now, I want to make certain concrete suggestions to you. Just by military measures above, it is not possible and it will not be possible for us to counter the development of the probable situations in the eastern region of India. I will set before you a few measures to counter the Sino-Pak designs in the eastern region of India. The defence problems in the eastern region should be tackled politically, and militarily, and for that, the following measures need to be adopted: (1) The Independent East Pakistan movement should be given full-fledged support. While it should be made very clear that India wants neither reunification of the divided parts of Bengal or annexation of East Pakistan to India, as an independent East Pakistan will help to scuttle the Yunnan design of communist China and the Pekingites in this sub-continent, to the mutual benefit of the people of India and East Pakistan.

(2) All-India Radio should adopt a special programme for East Pakistan in which the political, cultural, economic and military news concerning East Pakistan and the freedom movement of the people of East Pakistan should be broadcast without much comment by India. (3) India should espouse the cause of autonomy movement of East Pakistan in the international sphere. (4) A powerful broadcasting machine should be set up without delay in Calcutta and a network of local broadcasting stations should be set up all along the borders of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura. (5) At least, a lakh-strong border force under Central control and command should be raised from among the Namsudra community, Santals and Chakmas who migrated

from East Pakistan and that force should be given intensive guerilla training to counter the Sino-Pak guerillas in the eastern region. For this, the Ex-INA personnel should be engaged as much as possible as the officers of this border force. (6) The Border Civil Defence organisation should be set up in the border areas to a depth of at least 20 miles all along the border of East Pakistan. (7) General intelligence should be immediately separated into civil and military sections and both should be strengthened. (8) A co-ordinated sub-committee of Defence and Foreign Affairs departments should be formed to study the special politico-military problems of the eastern region of India.

With one more sentence, I will finish. As I have already said, at no time India faced danger so much from the threat of external aggression as it is today. But, unfortunately, as I have already said, the sluggish and sleepy attitude of the Government is the main reason for the lack of national awareness about the impending danger. Today we need a galvanising patriotic fervour so that the whole nation could be revitalised and charged with the spirit to undertake to fulfil the task of national defence.

I would again reiterate in this House that the spirit of the greatest Kshatriya of modern India the death-defying patriotic passion of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, should be infused into the policy of defence of India, this triple mantram—Ittehad (unity), Itmad (faith) and Kurban (sacrifice), should be the watchword for our national defence today in India.

13 hrs.

श्री प्रकाशवीर झाकी (हापुर):  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रक्षा मंत्रालय ने जो अपना वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन दिया है, उसमें ताजकंद समझौते के सम्बन्ध में बहली बार कुछ सच बात कहने के लिए मैं उसकी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। इस प्रतिवेदन के पहले

संभाव में ये शब्द है: "पाकिस्तान ताशकंद समझौते के अनुसार इस बात के लिए बुरा है जो अधिक चिन्तित जान पड़ता था कि रतीय फौज को पाकिस्तान में अपने मोर्चों और पाकिस्तान की तरफ की बृद्ध विरायत से वापस कराया जाय। अपने इस उद्देश्य पूरे होने पर उस ने समझौते की उन अन्य बस्थाओं की ओर ध्यान देना बंद कर दिया ज में दोनों देशों के बीच सामान्य संबंध फिर कायम करने की बात निहित थी।"

रखा मंत्री महोदय ने इतने दिनों के बाद इस सत्य को स्वीकार किया इस से स्वार्थियों को भी संतोष होना स्वाभाविक और सदन को भी संतोष होना स्वाभाविक। सबाल सब से बड़ा यह है कि इस सत्य को स्वीकार करने के पश्चात् रखा मंत्रालय का प्रगला कदम उठाना चाहता है ताशकंद समझौते के बाद और श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के प्रधानक वेहांत हो जाने से हिन्दु-तान के अन्दर जो एक...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue his speech after lunch.

11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER (in the Chair)

MANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—Contd.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Sir, I want your guidance on a very small matter. When there is no quorum in the House, we have the well-established custom of ringing the bell. But what do we do when the Presiding Officer is not present? When both the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker are absent, how could we reach you? We have been here since 2 O'Clock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If there is no quorum then, naturally, the Presiding Officer is not supposed to enter the House.

Now, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri will continue his speech. I would request him to try to confine his remarks to 10 minutes because I have to accommodate some more Members.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उपरोक्त भी, अभी कुछ देर पहले मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि रखा मंत्रालय ने पहली बार इस तथ्य को स्वीकार किया है कि ताशकन्द समझौते के बाद पाकिस्तान केवल मात्र यह चाहता था कि उसकी घाटी से, जो हम ने ली थी और विशेष कर काश्मीर का वह भाग जो हमारा अपना था, भारतीय फौजों की प्रकृति वापस हो जाय और पाकिस्तान अपने इस उद्देश्य में सफल हुआ। भारतीय सेनाओं के वापस होने के बाद पाकिस्तान ने फिर से अगले युद्ध की तैयारी आरम्भ की। भारत सरकार की ओर से कई बार इस प्रकार की सूचना दी गई, जैसे लाहौर के पास इच्छोगिल नहर पर पाकिस्तान ने एक बहुत बड़ी युद्ध पंक्ति बनाई थी, अभी कुछ दिन पहले सियालकोट में इस प्रकार एक नहर का निर्माण कर के पाकिस्तान ने एक युद्ध पंक्ति बनाई है, आज के समाचार पत्रों में निकला है कि मुलेमान हंडवर्ल्स से भावलपुर तक 60 मील लम्बी नहर बना कर फिर से पाकिस्तान अपनी रखा पंक्ति तैयार कर रहा है। जहां तक राजस्थान क्षेत्र का सम्बन्ध है, उस के सम्बन्ध में बार-बार इसी प्रकार के समाचार आते रहते हैं तथा पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की भी लगभग ऐसी ही स्थिति है।

मेरे कहने का ध्येय यह है कि ताशकन्द समझौते की शर्तों में पाकिस्तान को अपनी ओर से उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये जो पग उठाने थे, जिस प्रकार कि भारत ने उठाये, किसी प्रकार भी उठाने से पग नहीं उठाये, इन से उसकी नीयत स्पष्ट हो जाती है। न केवल इतना ही, अपितु उस ने सेना की सामग्री तथा सेना में पर्याप्त वृद्धि की है। रखा मंत्रालय ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में स्वयं लिखा है कि उस ने अपने



[श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री]

टैकों की संख्या में पर्याप्त वृद्धि की है तथा अमरीका से मिले पुर्णों के द्वारा उस ने जो टैक पिछले युद्ध में खराब हो गये थे, वे सब तैयार कर लिये हैं। उस ने दो इन्फैंट्री डिभिजन के लिये युद्ध के साधन उपलब्ध किये हैं, 120 मिग विमान तथा आई० एल० 28 के दो स्वबैट्रन तैयार किये। अमरीका की नीति भी प्रारम्भ से बड़ी विचित्र रही है। भारतवर्ष को गहूँ दे कर भारत का मुंह बन्द किया गया, लेकिन उस के मुकाबले में पाकिस्तान को बहूँ बगाबर हथियार देता बसा जा रहा है। जहाँ तक पाकिस्तान के पास विदेशी मुद्रा का सम्बन्ध है—टर्की और ईरान दोनों पाकिस्तान की विदेशी मुद्रा की न्यूनता को पूरा करते हैं। ईरान का जाहिदान हवाई अड्डा; जो अफगानिस्तान और पाकिस्तान के कौने से लगता है व्यावहारिक रूप से ईरान वालों ने पाकिस्तान को अपने प्रयोग के लिये दे रखा है। ऐसी स्थिति में भारतीय जनता अपनी सरकार से यह चाहती है कि वह कुछ इस प्रकार का आशापूर्ण संकेत तो दे कि जानेवाले समय में यदि कोई इस प्रकार का भयंकर युद्ध हुआ तो हमारे रक्षा केन्द्र कहां खड़े हुए मिलेंगे।

भाज के युग में यह बात निश्चित है कि भारत सरकार अपनी रक्षा नीति स्वयं तय नहीं कर सकी, भाज की हमारी रक्षा नीति चीन और पाकिस्तान दोनों ने मिल कर तय की है। जाने जाने समय में भारत वर्ष को तीन क्षेत्रों के ऊपर चाहे तो और न चाहे तो संबंध करना ही पड़ेगा, तो हमारी रक्षा नीति दुर्भाग्य से हमारे हाथों में न दें दूसरों के हाथों में चली गई है। जब दूसरों के हाथों में हमारी रक्षा नीति चली गई हो, ऐसे समय में हम अपनी ओर से केवल मात्र अपने भाषणों में ये शब्द कह दें कि हम अपनी रक्षा व्यवस्था से पूर्णतया सन्तुष्ट हैं, पूर्णतया कर सकेंगे—यह कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि इस सत्य से उसी प्रकार

भाषें भी जा रही है जिस प्रकार एक बिल्सी को धाता हुआ देख कर एक कबूतर भाँख बन्द कर के बैठ गया, जब बिल्सी दिखाई नहीं देती तो खतरा टल गया। भाख देश के सामने जो खतरा है उस से भाँखें बन्द नहीं की जा सकतीं।

कल ही इस सदन में रक्षा मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री श्री भगत ने अपने वक्तव्य में बताया कि मिग विमान इतने दिनों में बनने प्रारम्भ हो जायेंगे, एबो 743 के लिये कानपुर का कारखाना इतने दिनों में काम करने लगेगा, आधुनिक हथियार इस प्रकार बनने लगे। जब हम जानते हैं कि अरब इसराइल संघर्ष के बाद लड़ाई टली नहीं, बल्कि विश्व युद्ध का खतरा पहले से और अधिक बढ़ता हो गया है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय श्री भगत का कल का यह भाषण देशवासियों को क्या सन्तोष दे सकेगा कि तीन वर्ष बाद इस देश में आधुनिकतम विमान बनने लगे। कानपुर का कारखाना चालू हो जायगा, आधुनिकतम हथियार बनने लगे। 1965 में हमारे जवानों ने जो अपनी शक्ति का परिचय दे कर भारतीय गौरव की रक्षा की, उस से तीन वर्ष पहले 1962 में जो हमको चोट लगी, उस समय इसी सदन में सरकार को ये शब्द कहे गये थे। दूसरी बार यह देश अपनी सरकार से यह उत्तर नहीं सुनना चाहता कि किमी दुश्मन ने हमारे ऊपर हमला किया और हम पहने से इस के लिए तैयार नहीं थे। दो बार हम को चेतावनी मिल चुकी है और बार ही यह देश जो कि हमारी सीमाओं के ऊपर इतना भारी सैनिक जमाव लेकर खड़े हुए हैं उन को चेतावनी के बावजूद भी अगद हमारी सैनिक तैयारियों में पूर्णता नहीं आती तो देश हमें कभी क्षमा नहीं करेगा। चीन और पाकिस्तान के अन्दर एक समझौता हुआ है। समझौता यह हुआ है कि पाकिस्तान को चीन ने संकेत दिया है कि पकिस्तान का

अगर हम भारत को इनगेज कर के रखो और पूर्वी भाग पर चीन भारत को इनगेज कर के रखे। इस तरीके से दोनों क्षेत्रों में भारत की शक्ति को विभक्त किया जाय। दोनों क्षेत्रों में भारत की शक्ति को विभक्त करने के लिए भीजों पहाड़ियों में जो स्थिति बट रही है, नागालैण्ड में जो स्थिति बट रही है, पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में चीन के लोग आकर जो वहाँ के लोगों को ट्रैनिंग दे रहे हैं उस के साथ साथ उन से लगती हुई सीमाओं में चाहे यह नक्सल बांधे की हो, चाहे नागामों की हो, चाहे भीजों की हो, जिपूरा की हो, मणिपुर की या असम की सीमाएँ हों, यह सारी स्थिति आज इस प्रकार से एक गम्भीर प्र न वाचक बिन्दु बन गयी है कि देशवासियों उस के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर चाहते हैं। क्या भारत सरकार के इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी ओर से कुछ इस प्रकार की नीति प्रख्यापित नहीं कर सकती कि हमें भी शान्तियों को इसी प्रकार कई मोर्चों पर इनगेज करके रखें नहीं तो कम से कम हम अपनी उस नैतिक बचनबद्धता का तो पालन करें जो कुछ समय पहले हम ने पठानों के साथ किया था। जिस समय पठान हमारी आबादी की जड़वाई में हमारे साथ स्वतन्त्रता संघर्ष में कन्धे से कन्धा मिला कर जलें थे, कितनी बार जान झुलस गणकार का भारतीयों को और भारत सरकार को संदेश भेज चुके हैं कि जो बायदा तुमने सन 1947 से पहले पठानों के साथ किया था उसे पूरा किया जाय : आज पठानों के साथ में भारत को उसी तरीके से कंधा लगाना चाहिए जिस तरीके से कि अपने स्वतन्त्रता संघर्ष में तमाम भारत-वासियों ने एक होकर काम किया था। यदि हम पठानों के भूक्ति धान्दोलन में कंधा लगाते हैं तो न केवल कुछ समय पूर्व उनसे किये गये वाक्य के आधार पर अपनी उस बचन-बद्धता को पूरा करते हैं सच्चाई यह है कि आज की स्थिति के दृष्टिकोण से भी हम आज भी ही रहेंगे, किसी प्रकार हानि में नहीं रहेंगे इसी प्रकार की स्थिति पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की है और वहाँ के लोगों द्वारा जो भूक्ति

धान्दोलन बताया जा रहा है उसमें भी हमें साथ देना चाहिए। पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की स्थिति को हम अपनी भावों से प्रोत्साहन के नहीं रखेंगे।

भूतपूर्व डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद के यह शब्द मेरा अनुमान है कि वर्तमान सुरक्षा मंत्री के कानों में गूँज रहे होंगे जो राष्ट्रपति पर से मुक्त होने के बाद उन्होंने पटना के गांधी मैदान में बड़े धरे हुए हृदय से कहे थे कि आज जो चीनी राक्षस भारत की सीमा पर आकर बट गया है यह उस पाप का परिणाम है कि जब वह तिब्बत को हड़प कर रहा था हम अपने मुँह पर पट्टी बाँधे बटे रहे। उस पाप का सब से बड़ा प्रायश्चित्त यही हो सकता है कि हम अपनी सीमाओं से केवल चीनी सेनाओं को ही न हटायें हम अपनी घरती को ही उन से मुक्त न करें बल्कि तिब्बत के भूमि धान्दोलन में हम उसी प्रकार से तिब्बतियों के साथ कन्धे से कन्धा मिला कर लड़ें जैसे कि भारतीय प्रदेश का भूक्ति धान्दोलन हम लड़ते हैं इस प्रकार से तीनों क्षेत्रों में जब तक भारत सरकार अपनी रक्षा नीति को वहाँ से सम्बन्ध नहीं करेगी तब तक हम अपनी रक्षा नीति को केवल मधुर भाषणों से सुरक्षित नहीं रख सकेंगे

जहाँ तक कश्मीर की स्थिति का सवाल है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस कटु सत्य को कहने की इजाजत दीजिये कि कश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में जो नीति रूस की थी झुलस के वक्त में भी आज भी कोसीगिन के समय में रूस की नीति कश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में वह नहीं रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में भारत सरकार को बड़े धाँस धोल कर काम करना चाहिए। मैंने सुना है अभी कि कुछ दिनों के बाद शेर बख्श को मुक्त करने की तैयारी भारत सरकार कर रही है। तनावपूर्णता में वह भी निकला है कि मंत्रिपरिषद् में साफस में इस बारे में विचार लेव है लेकिन एक बात

[श्री प्रकाशवीर कस्तूरी]

का ध्यान रख कर निर्णय लें कि किस सुप्ला केना के ऊपर जिस बुरखा सानपी के ऊपर आप का धरनों अपना पानी की तरह से कश्मीर के अन्दर बहा है, एक तो सोच बन्दुला को छोड़ने का निर्णय प्रांच खोल कर लें और अगर सोच बन्दुला को छोड़ते समय कश्मीर को छोड़ने का ही निर्णय करना है तब यह अंतराष्ट्र निर्णय आप हीजिने इरान भारत सरकार को बड़ी इज्जत के साथ सह पग उठाना चाहिए। जिस कस्तीर के लिए पिछले 30 वर्षों से आप संघर्ष करते चले आ रहे हैं, इस गरीब देश की जनता को धरनों अपना आम कश्मीर के लिए श्राप कर चुके हैं आज कहीं दुनिया के प्रभाव में आकर, श्राप्य देशों के दबाव में आकर आप कहीं कश्मीर के बारे में किसी प्रकार का दुर्बल निर्णय न ले लें नही तो भाने वाला इतिहास इस वर्तमान सरकार को क्षमा नहीं कर सकेगा।

दूसरी बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह है मिलैटरी इंटीलिवंस के बारे में। आज से पूर्व मैं ने सुरक्षा मंत्रालय की इस बात की धीर संकेत किया है कि नेका रिपीट में जोकि पूरी प्रकाशित नहीं हुई है लेकिन जहां उस के सार का सम्बन्ध है मिलैटरी इंटीलिवंस के सम्बन्ध में 5 उसके अन्दर पैराग्राफ़ के अन्तर्गत अलग मिलैटरी इंटीलिवंस में कुछ के ही कारण नेका के अन्दर भारतीय सेनाओं की इस प्रकार की शर्कर जोट मनी और क्या यही मिलैटरी इंटीलिवंस सन 1965 में पाकिस्तानी संघर्ष के दौरान ही उसी प्रकार दुर्बलता का कारण सिद्ध नहीं हुई कि किन्न तरीके से पाकिस्तानी धर्मई कीट आकर लड़ा हो गया दूसरी साइड में और हमारी मिलैटरी इंटीलिवंस को क्या नहीं क्षमा ? पीछे से आकर उस ने हमारे ऊपर सदैव किया इच्छोनिगल गहर की क्या स्थिति रही। क्या मिलैटरी इंटीलिवंस की ? आइए इरान के सुरक्षा मंत्रालय ने कुछ

काम किया ? मिलैटरी इंटीलिवंस के बड़ी अधिकारी जिनके कि ऊपर नेका इनकारी रिपीट के अन्दर पांच पैराग्राफ़ दिये हुए थे, उन्होंने भागों इतना ऊंच काम किया हो कि भारत सरकार ने सबकी पक्की कर दी जिस पक्ष पर वह थे उस से दो पक्ष उन की ऊपर ले जाकर बैठा दिया। क्या क्या इस प्रकार हम अपने देश में वैकिक मुन्बचर विभाग को सुबूद न समर्थ कर सकते ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक दूसरी चीज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। ऐंटम बम धीर हाइड्रोजन बम के सम्बन्ध में सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह धीर हमारे विदेश मंत्री जैसे इस बात की कहते हैं कि भारत की नीति शान्ति की है, हम हाइड्रोजन बम नहीं बनायेंगे, हम ऐंटम बम नहीं बनायेंगे, अच्छा बाबा जबो वह देश स्वीकार कर लेता है धीर भारत परमाणु बम धीर उदजन बम नहीं बनाता लेकिन कृपा करके इस बात को तो बताइये कि इस से कौन इंकार कर सकता है कि इन संहारक अस्त्रों को यदि वह हम पर इस्तेमाल किये जाय तो हम उनको बंकार कर सकें? महाभारत में लिखा हुआ है कि जब कौरवों की धीर से अग्नि बाण छोड़ें जाते थे तो पांडवों की धीर से भी उस के उत्तर में जलबाण छोड़ें जाते थे पांडवों की धीर से जलबाण छोड़ें जाते थे जोकि अग्निबाण का उत्तर होते थे। आप ऐंटम बम नहीं बनायें, परमाणु बम नहीं बनायें लेकिन कम से कम उस का ऐंटी-विपरीत दूसरा अस्त्र बनाइये ताकि जब हमारी सीमाओं पर शत्रु हाइड्रोजन बम या ऐंटम बम का प्रयोग करें तो उस कड हम प्रतिहार कर सकें और उसके अन्तिमकारी प्रभाव को हम बिकल कर सकें। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस विषय में सुरक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा मन्त्री-रक्षापूर्वक विचार किया जाय ताकि इन संहारक अस्त्रों से यदि वह हमारी सीमाओं पर दुश्मनों द्वारा प्रयोग करे तो इन्हें अस्त्र को हम रोक सकें।

अन्त में मैं दो सुझाव देकर अपनी बात की समाप्त करूंगा। एक सुझाव मेरा नेशनल कैडेट कोर के एन० सी० सी० के सम्बन्ध में है। आज जिस तरीके की एन० सी० सी० की शिक्षा स्कूल कॉलेजों में दी जा रही है, मुझे यह कहने के लिए क्षमा किया जाय कि यह देश की इस संकटकालीन स्थिति के अनुरूप नहीं मानी जा सकती, देश की रक्षा व्यवस्था के अनुरूप नहीं मानी जा सकती। नेशनल कैडेट कोर का जिस तरीके से मजाक स्कूल, कॉलेजों में चल रहा है, वह जो उच्च के ऊपर करोड़ों रूपया व्यय कर रहे हैं उस रुपये के व्यय को बन्द किया जाय और इस प्रकार नेशनल कैडेट कोर का रूपया वहां बंद करके दूसरा काम यह किया जाय कि जो विद्यार्थी इस क्षेत्र में आना चाहे जिन्होंने सैनिक शिक्षण लिया होगा वह इस तरीके से सरकारी नौकरियों के लिए उपयुक्त माने जायेंगे यानि उन के अन्तर स्वाभाविक रूचि जागृत की जाय, उन के ऊपर दबाव इस चीज के लिए मत दीजिये। दूसरी सब से बड़ी चीज यह है कि जहां तक हमारे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का सम्बन्ध है अगर इजरायल लड़ाई में भाग ले देखा कि इजरायल की सेना दूसरे और तीसरे नम्बर पर रही, पहले नम्बर पर सीमा पर जो छोटें छोटें गांव थे वहां के निवासी, जलुधों का सामना करते थे। चाहे 20 व्यक्तियों का गांव हो चाहे 100 व्यक्तियों का गांव हो इन सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में जीकि पाकिस्तान की सीमा से लगते हुए भारतीय क्षेत्र में गांव हैं या जो तिब्बत से लगते भारतीय गांव हैं उनमें जो 18 घाब के लड़के या लड़कियां हैं उन के लिए अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षण की व्यवस्था करें। यह अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा केवल राष्ट्रव्यवस्थाने तक ही सीमित न हों बल्कि भी सेना को विभिन्न फ्रीबी ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है। यह भी अत्यंत जरूरी कि वह किसी भी लड़के या लड़की का सफलतापूर्वक सामना कर सकें; मुझे यह हमारी सोचा पर गांवों के लड़के

वाले लोगों का मुकाबला करें बाद में वह हमारी सेना वहां पर पहुंचें। इसी सम्बन्धी सीमा के लिए कोई कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकता है कि उसकी सुरक्षा के लिए एक, एक इंच पर भारतीय सेना के सिपाही जाकर खड़े हो जाय लेकिन जो वहां सीमा पर रहने वाले व्यक्ति हैं अगर उन को सैनिक शिक्षा दे दी जायगी तो लड़के छोटे मोटे हमले का सामना वह कर सकेंगे और बाद में सेना भी पर पहुंच जायगी। इस के लिए तो केरल यह सुझाव होगा कि अगर इस प्रकार के गांव किसी सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में नहीं हैं तो जो सेना के सेवानिवृत्त व्यक्ति हैं और जो सीमाओं पर जाकर बसने के लिए तैयार हैं उन की इस की सुविधा दी जाय और उन्हें उन सीमाओं के ऊपर ले जाकर बसा दिया जाय ताकि हमारी वह सीमाएं सुरक्षित ही सकें। मुझे आशा है कि प्रतिरक्षा बला मय इन सुझावों पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेगा।

Shri Chittaranjan Roy (Jeynagar):  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I go to the crux of the matter of defence, I wish to refer to what our Finance Minister, during his reply to the General Budget discussion, told the House that if we often talk about the reduction in the defence budget, it may cause some humiliation, some feeling of humility, amongst the defence personnel. If this is a fact, it is very regrettable because army is not a separate entity, rather it is a part and parcel of the society itself. They should think in terms of the country and its people. What we are discussing here is only to see that not a single paisa of what is going to be sanctioned is used in vain. That is the motive behind this discussion. That is why it is not any aspersion to Defence budget or anything like that. We must view everything in the light of our national interest and in the interest of the country. Our country is now sovereign and has to be taken out of economic recession. There is no doubt about it. The

[Shri Chittaranjan Roy]

fence policy, as the hon. Defence Minister agreed on the floor of the House, does not depend on military alone; rather it depends on the people at large. Also we have got the experience from many of the wars. During the Second World War, the German soldiers had to face the fight from Soviet Russia door to door and man to man. That is a protracted war. Also we find that in Vietnam the Vietnamese people are fighting with great zeal, valour and patriotism and the enemies of the Vietnamese people face the fight door to door. It is militancy and mass combatibility of the people which can protect the country. In this connection we must not forget that it is the people of India who won the Independence from the British imperialism. It is the people who can determine the future of the country and the future of the society. We must recognise this. The Government must look after the people and see that the people of India can reap the fruit of Independence and of freedom. If they are deprived of what they need. If they are deprived of what they fought Independence for, they will not find enthusiasm, they will not find valour and patriotism to defend the country.

We have to consider the whole policy. There is no question of any particular policy. The defence policy cannot be taken in isolation. It should be viewed in the light of the total policy. The people should feel that it is our country and we must fight for it. That is why the defence of the country really depends on the people's patriotism and the sacrificing feelings of the people. We must take this into consideration.

Further, we find that India is no doubt a State, politically and economically. Still our cultural firmament is being dominated by many parochial ideas, communal ideas and fissiparous tendencies and many of the political parties, whether we confess it or not, are adding fuel to this fire

of parochial ideas for their immediate gain, having political purposes only in mind. In doing this, we are only pushing the country to the dark of danger and that is why, national integration and emotional integration are needed in this country and in this way alone, the country can progress.

Further, our defence and military should be kept far from foreign influences. There should be no doubt about it, because in the name of military commission, military council or advisory committee, many of the imperialist countries, in many of the metropolitan cities or in the newly developing countries, are trying to play a dirty role and in order to protect us from those influences, we must try to find out the indigenous technical knowhow. The indigenous technical knowhow should be the first and foremost question in developing our arms, weapons and things like that. In doing this, only economic incentive is not enough to serve the purpose because there is no end to economic incentive; rather, the military personnel and all the research scholars should be taught in a way, they should be dealt with in a way, so that they can have the patriotism and love for the country for which they will have to do the work. There is no end to the giving of economic incentives, and these economic incentives could not give satisfaction also. What is needed is patriotism and love for the country but that is what we are lacking.

We must find out indigenous technical know-how and encourage it. We must not depend much on foreign technical know-how. Foreign technical people may help us sometimes, but in the crucial hour, if it goes against their opinion and their conception or their policy they may not help us. Further, for how long are we going to depend upon foreign technical people?

Therefore, I would submit that our outlook on defence should be changed. Our people must be given proper

scope for displaying their technical know-how and fire-fighting capability. Military education and military training should be given to the people, particularly to the able-bodied people so that they can shoulder the responsibility when the time requires it.

We have got a very long border on the north, with China and Pakistan on the western side and on the eastern side with China and Burma and Pakistan. This long border can never be protected by only the extension of the military personnel. It can be protected only by the combatability and love and patriotism of the people who can stand as a single man fighting against the enemy. Any aggressor from any country will have to face these people he will have to face a fight door to door and person to person. It is only in this way that our defence can be secured and guaranteed. By merely extending the military personnel and by arranging for military equipment etc. we cannot solve the problem of defence.

I hope the Defence Minister will take note of these suggestions and act accordingly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Girraj Saran Singh. He should finish his speech in ten minutes.

Shri Girraj Saran Singh (Mathura): I am astonished that you give me any time at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to congratulate the Defence Minister on his having come to roost in the Defence Ministry after his peregrinations in most of the other portfolios of Government. I hope that now he will, apart from an odd trip to the Punjab to soothe the ruffled feelings there, be able to devote most of his time to the defence of my country.

I was delighted that day before yesterday, the Prime Minister spent twelve and a half minutes to listen to the debate on defence. The hon. lady has inherited charm, beauty, wit

and intelligence and also Nasser from her father. I regret that she inherited none of his tact and love for the parliamentary procedures of this country. He made it a point to attend and if necessary intervene in every major debate in this House, thereby showing his respect to the people of India and their elected representatives.

I fully agree that the difficulties of the Defence Minister in providing a large enough Army to defend our immense borders are very considerable. I would, therefore, suggest, as he himself agreed the other day, to change the procedure of our defence forces from this hide-bound attitude that they have to the British form of defence. I would suggest a very highly equipped modern Army, extremely mobile, stationed in strategic places, backed up by an enormous paramilitary force. I submit that we must use to the greatest effect one great asset in this country, namely our enormous population. I would like to see the air force, for which I have an immense amount of respect, make itself available to the army to transport its mobile reserves in large numbers to any threatened area. In this way, I am sure we will be able to cut down our standing army as well as cut down our expenditure and be able to have a large military reserve which can in case of emergency be moved into the most strategic positions.

You have seen it happen in the Korean war, you are seeing it happening in Vietnam and you saw it happen at the Ichhogil Canal: it is not always the equipment, it is the men that matter. I am sure every individual in this country is quite ready to defend this country, and if necessary die for it.

I am in full agreement with Shrimati Mukerjee and Shri Frank Anthony that this funny little book tells us nothing.

Shri Nath Pai: It is not even funny; it is boring.

**Shri Gharaj Saran Singh:** I have a feeling that this business of secrecy is a cloak for either inefficiency or corruption. I should think that the Government should definitely take the country into confidence and let it know what is going on with regard to the defence of the country. I would like the Henderson-Brooks report published. I would like an inquiry of the same nature into the conflict with Pakistan. I would like to know to what extent officers who were lacking in moral fibre have been re-employed. Or have they been put out of touch with troops or have they been sacked?

I would also suggest that the air force, which has a very limited budget, is not made to pay for its ground transport. Therefore, why should not something be taken from the army budget to increase its transport squadrons so that the army can pay for the transport of its troops by air?

One other point I would touch is the role of the military in aid of the civil power. I entirely agree that our armed forces should be fully in touch with the people of this country and when emergencies like floods, fires and earthquakes take place, they should definitely help in every way they can.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** They are doing it.

**Shri Gharaj Saran Singh:** But I notice that now when civil disturbances occur, the army is called out without real provocation. Other gentlemen outside this House have made certain observations in this regard and suggested that there might be a military coup in this country. I would request Government not to be frightened or apprehensive of any move on the part of our armed forces to stage a coup in India. This idea is an unwarranted insult to the people to whom we owe a great debt.

With regard to nuclear weapons, I am in full agreement with Government that at this stage we should not develop them, mainly because we cannot afford them, and also against the people we are going to use them we would not be able to deliver them, meaning China. Geographically it is practically impossible for us with our present conventional forms of delivery to deliver an atomic attack anywhere in China where it would have any real deterrent effect, and I am quite certain that with our conventional armaments we will be able to cope with any aggression from Pakistan.

We have made a point of being consistent in our policies. I would like to quote Mr. Roberts who said this:

"All the great villains and all the small villains have been consistent, very unimaginative men who consistently believed in war as a means of settling disputes between nations; equally misguided men who consistently believed that war must be avoided at all costs, no matter what provocation; narrow men who consistently upheld the beliefs and acts of one political party and saw no good in any other; short-sighted men who consistently refused to see that the welfare of their nation was dependent on the welfare of every other nation; ignorant men who consistently thought that the policies of their Government should be supported whether those policies were right or wrong; dangerous men who consistently thought that all people with black skin are inferior to those with white skin; intolerant men who consistently believed all people with white skin should be forced to accept those with black skin as equals."

I would request that the Government face each and every problem that comes before it as the problem arises, and not stick to a consistent policy.

Regarding what Mr. Frank Anthony had to say about the calibre of the young people applying for commissions in the army, I am in full agreement, and I say that their pay and allowances etc. should be reconsidered, and I will say there would be a great effect on morale if postings in hard-lying areas, non-family stations, were reduced from the present period of two years to less.

A Frenchman, Alexandre Torqueville, in 1789 stated one thing:

"Military ambition is only indulged in when no other avenue is possible. Hence arises a circle of cause and consequence from which it is difficult to escape. The best part of the nation shuns the military profession because the profession is not honoured, and the profession is not honoured because the best part of the nation has ceased to follow it."

I would earnestly request the Defence Minister to pay more attention to the pension, the career possibilities of our officers, so that you do get the best part of the nation to follow this. I will agree with him that the officers, junior officers in particular, showed remarkable courage and ability during the recent conflict, but I do not think that in the present context they are getting their right deserts.

The Defence Minister is conscious of the need to develop our navy, our air force and our army, but I would reiterate that I would earnestly request him to take a fresh view of having a very large para-military force to back up a highly mobile, very modernly equipped regular army.

Mr. Deputy-speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee. Just five minutes only.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Please make it at least eight minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You begin. I am pressed for time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate the civilian employees in the defence establishments for the wonderful work they have done in the ordnance factories. I would also like to congratulate the jawans for their hard struggle against all external aggression, whether it was by Pakistan or by China.

The hon. Minister, Shri B. R. Bhagat, was replying to the debate yesterday, I interrupted, and asked him to say something about the defence production, and I pointed out the lesser production in the ordnance factories. The production has dwindled in some of the ordnance factories, especially in the clothing factory, with the result that about 6,000 workers in the ordnance factories at Shahjahanpur and Kanpur have been declared surplus, and this has been done only because most of the jobs that have been done by the workers in the ordnance factories has been handed over to the private sector. I want a definite assurance from the hon. Minister that no work will be handed over to the private sector at the cost of the ordnance factories. I can understand if the capacity is full, and if the ordnance factories are unable to do it, but why should it be handed over to the private sector otherwise? Of course, let it go to the private sector, for, after all, it is a mixed economy that we are having. But no job should be handed over to the private sector at the cost of the ordnance factories. I want a definite assurance from the hon. Minister on this point.

Coming next to the HAL, something should be done here to set matters right, to investigate into the various charges levelled by the Public Accounts Committee in respect of the working of the Avro-748 project. Thanks to the Secretary, Defence Production, this project is functioning. Otherwise, if it was left to the managing director of the HAL, however competent he may be, there would



[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

have been no production in this factory. 34 workers have been sacked here; there are no rules and regulations. I wish that there is a Commission appointed to investigate into the various charges levelled against the Avro-748 project. After January, 1965, hardly any Avro plane has come out. I do not know what they are manufacturing there. I want a Commission to enquire into that aspect.

There are many cases of victimisation. I would only mention, and I would only request the hon. Minister to apply his mind when the replies, to the aspect of victimisation: this victimisation of 2,300 workers should not be tolerated. After all, these workers had worked round the clock, all through the 24 hours of the day, during the time of the Chinese and Pakistani aggression. They were working without getting any overtime.

In the COD, Kanpur, three trade union workers have been sacked. The commandant there did not understand what the trade union movement is. He asked me what a trade union movement is. When the clerk working under him was asking him in respect of the trade union movement, he did not understand what the clerk was saying. I wish that some committee is appointed to enquire into these affairs, or, the entire matter should be referred to arbitration to decide all the cases of victimisation, whether in the HAL or in the COD, Kanpur, or in the ordnance factory at Ambernath.

I now refer to another very important point, and that is about the permanent negotiating machinery. We want industrial peace in the defence establishments. I happen to be the President of the All-India Defence Employees Federation and we are running the federation under the advice and leadership of my friend Mr. S. M. Joshi. I feel that a permanent negotiating machinery should be established. It was withdrawn after

the strike in 1960. But it was restored in the case of the railways, the P&T, and so on, but the defence employees have not yet got their permanent negotiating machinery. I hope the hon. Minister will give a second thought to it and see that we get a permanent negotiating machinery.

Much has been mentioned about corruption cases. In Delhi itself, under the nose of the hon. Minister or his deputy or whatever he may be, 12 staff cars in the COD, Delhi, were taken at a price of only Rs. 19,000. Some of the officers wanted five cars, and they got them back at Rs. 5,000 each. This case has been referred to the hon. Minister. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly see that something is done about this.

There was a similar case; and it was a theft of government stores worth Rs. 3 lakhs in the same depot where the commandant is there. I would request the hon. Minister kindly to appoint a Commission to enquire into these cases.

Some of the recommendations of the Pay Commission have not at all been implemented in the case of defence employees. They should be implemented immediately.

I do not want to mention the same things which were mentioned about missiles, atom bomb or hydrogen bomb, because if the Defence Minister is efficient, he will be a missile, though sometimes, of course, a misguided missile!

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, "न पैदा-सिकन हूँ न सहार हूँ हम, बतन-बरबरी के कतावार हूँ हम"। मैं बिक्रम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब बीनों तासकंद में मौजूद थे।

एक मानवीय सचक्य : आप क्यों नहीं गये ? (अवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : धार्डर, धार्डर ।

श्री शिव नारायण : यह कोई फ़िनालिटी की बात नहीं है। ताम्रकंद में जो कुछ हुआ, वह चित्र इन दोनों ने अपनी आंखों से देखा है। वहां क्या बीती, क्या गुजरी, वहां क्या गुप्त बातें हुईं और क्या रहस्य थे, यह सब वे जानते हैं। विश्व-शान्ति के लिए और अपनी रक्षा के लिए हिन्दुस्तान ने अपनी सबसे बड़ी कुर्बानी स्वर्गीय प्राइम मिनिस्टर, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, के प्राणों की दी। डिफेंस मिनिस्टर और होम मिनिस्टर से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे सामने इस देश की रक्षा का प्रश्न है। यह सिवाजी का देश है, राणा प्रताप का देश है, सुभाषचन्द्र बोस का देश है। "यही प्राण घटक्यो रहयो प्रलि गुलाब के फूल, होबहें बहुरि बसंत ऋतु इन डारन में फूल"।

सब को यह बात याद रखनी चाहिए कि आज हिन्दुस्तान का बच्चा-बच्चा देश की रक्षा करने के लिए तैयार है। मैंने देखा कि 1965 की लड़ाई में क्या हुआ। हमारे बीस बाइस बरस के लड़कों ने हमारे छोटे छोटे नैट विमानों से अमरीका के जेटों को मार गिराया। डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को कहना चाहता हूँ—वह कान खोल कर सुन लें—कि आज अमरीका उसका बदला लेना चाहता है। आज कई बड़े बड़े मुल्क पाकिस्तान की मदद कर रहे हैं, चीन भी उसकी मदद कर रहा है। आज संसार में कौन हमारा साथी है ?

श्री सुरेशनाथ द्विवेदी : भगवान !  
(व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : धार्डर, धार्डर ।

श्री शिव नारायण : "कर बाहियां बस प्राणी, तबो पराई प्रास"। हम यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहते हैं कि हम भारत माता के लाल हैं, हम इस देश के मुक्त-चिन्तक हैं—हम चीनी या रूसी दलाल नहीं हैं, हम

अमरीका की दलाली करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं ।

We have heard three types of voices from the Opposition benches. प्रापो-जीशन बेंचिज से एक ने कहा कि नान-एलाइनमेंट पालिसी को छोड़ दिया जाये, एक ने कहा कि अमरीकन कैम्प में शामिल हो जाओ, एक ने कहा कि चाहना के कैम्प में शामिल हो जाओ, एक ने कहा कि रूसी कैम्प में शामिल हो जाओ। यह हमारी प्रापोजीशन की हालत है। (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : धार्डर, धार्डर ।

श्री शिव नारायण : बिकला इन से अच्छा है। वह इस देश का आमाशाह है, वह हिन्दुस्तानी हैं, वह चीनी, रूसी या अमरीकन नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य यह कान खोल कर सुन लें। (व्यवधान)

Shri M. Y. Saleem (Nalgonda): This running commentary should be avoided.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already asked them not to interrupt.

श्री शिव नारायण : डिफेंस के मामले में हिन्दुस्तान को एक रहना चाहिये। लेकिन हम ने देखा है कि उस तरफ से क्या कहा गया है। पिछली पार्लियामेंट में कभी कम्युनिस्ट बेंचिज से किसी सदस्य ने चाहना का समर्थन नहीं किया, लेकिन आज मैं बड़े दुख के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक सदस्य ने—वह हजरत दिखाई नहीं दे रहे हैं, वह गोरे रोरे हैं और उनका रंग चीनियों से मिलता-जुलता है—कल बड़े जोरों से चीन का समर्थन किया और उसके साथ शान्ति के साथ रहने की बात कही। इससे प्रकट होता है कि वह इस देश के कितने मुक्त-चिन्तक हैं। सीमाग्य से आज इस देश का मैसूर कांग्रेस के हाथों में है, इस देश में कांग्रेस की बीजारिटी है। वैंस्ट बंगाल में भी कांग्रेस सब से बड़ी पार्टी है, जिसके 132 सदस्य हैं।

Shri A. S. Salsal (Bilaspur): This is not correct on their part. They should allow him to speak.

श्री शिव नारायण : हम इससे चबराते नहीं हैं। हम आप को भी नहीं बोलने देंगे। आप का नमूना यह हाउस देख रहा है, यह गैलरी देख रही है, यह प्रेस वाले देख लें कि जिनके जिन्मे इस देश के बड़े बड़े लोगों ने कितना बड़ा काम सौंपा है उनका यह हाल है। आज कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट है। कांग्रेस का एक एक मेम्बर फ्रीम आफ दि सोसाइटी एसेक्ट होकर आया है। (स्वभावानुसार) मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी मिलिटरी के अन्दर कोई भेदभाव नहीं पैदा होना चाहिये। आज विगोष्ठी दल चाहता है कि कॉम्प्लिकेट क्विस्ट ही मिलिटरी के अन्दर लेकिन मैं मिलिटरी के अधिकारियों और मिलिटरी के जवानों की विश्वास दिसाना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार आप के पीछे है और आप देश के रक्षक हो। इनसे जो सिविलियन्स हैं इन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जरा होश में बात करो। बड़ी बड़ी बातें न करो। बड़ी बड़ी बातें करने वाला कोई काम नहीं कर पाता। इसलिए मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मिलिटरी में डिबीजन न हो। मिलिटरी में प्रगच्छी तैयारी करो। इसरायल एक टंटा सा मुल्क है, उसमें वह तैयारी की कि जिसका नक्सा हमारे सामने है . . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप तो उसके विरोध में ?

श्री शिव नारायण : वह बड़े माफिक थे? अरे, आप को कुछ खबर नहीं है।

हुजूर, अगर इनको धकल होती तो इनको धकल बीखना चाहिए बाकि हिन्दुस्तान की मिलिटरी में हिन्दू, मुसलमान, बमार, बामन, सिख, ईसाई का प्रश्न नहीं रहा क्योंकि हम के पहले दो मिनिस्टरन आयाच ने मारा, अब चौहमदन आया प्रभुल हथीव ने

टंक मार दिया। आज महाराजा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू की आत्मा की शांति मिली होगी कि हमारे बाब हमारी आत्मा ने मुल्क का बार्ब से लिया और मैं जिम्मेवारी के साथ कहता हूँ कि अगर जकरत पड़ेगी मुल्क की तो हिन्दुस्तान का बच्चा बच्चा इस गवर्नमेंट के पीछे अपने देश की आत्मा की रक्षा के लिये लड़ने की तैयार है।

मैं नेपाल के बोर्डर से आता हूँ। ब्राह्म मिनिस्टर संयोग से यहां मौजूद हैं। मैं ब्राह्म मिनिस्टर से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जबकि हमारे नेपाल बोर्डर के लगभग 220 मील के करीब पड़ता है। इसलिये वह डिफेंस का किनारा हमारा मजबूत किया जाय। सक्के ठीक की जायें। बिजेव ठीक किये जायें। बाब एंड बाब का मानूल इन्तजाम किया जाये। बोर्डर पर रहने वालों को बनडूक दो, तलवार दो, हथियार दो, उनको ट्रेनिंग दी।

एन० सी० सी० के मुताबिक भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं टीचर रहा हूँ। आज स्कूलों में डिडिप्लिन बिलकुल नहीं है। नेपोलियन वि गेटेड कमांडर आफ दि वर्ल्ड ने कहा है :

"Those who will obey they can give orders and those who will not obey they cannot give orders".

उमका नमूना यह दाहिनी तरफ से दिखाई देता है ? क्या ओबीडिबेंस करते हैं यह ? इनके पीछे कौन खड़ा होगा ? हरगिज नहीं खड़ा होगा। तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि एन० सी० सी० में जो पैसा खर्च करते हैं वह बेकार है। वही पैसा लेकर मिलिटरी के लिए लड़कों को भर्ती करिये और चुनकर अपनी डिडिप्लिन में रखिये।

हम चाहते हैं कि जितना पैसा हम ने आप को दिया है वह सही सही खर्च हो। हम नहीं चाहते कि कोई ती संवों भूभाग खर्च हो प्रभुवारी पर जो डिफेंस मिनिस्टर

के यहां आते हैं। हम नहीं चाहते कि किसी सरकारी मोटर का गलत इस्तेमाल हो। हम गवर्नमेंट को भी छोड़ने वाले नहीं हैं।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :-**इस्तीफा दे दो।

**श्री शिवनारायण :** अरे चलिये, बड़े इस्तीफा दिलाने वाले आये। तो मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि हमारी जो कमियाँ हैं, उन को भी दूर किया जाये। दानादार दुश्मन नादान दोस्त से अच्छा होता है। जब दूसरे का घर जले तो अपना घर बचा लो। मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर की तारीफ इस मौके पर करना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि प्रोग्रेसिव मुल्क के साथी हैं। उसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ। हम नान-एलाइनमेंट के पक्के साथी हैं, इन शब्दों के साथ मैं डिफेंस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**Shri Swaran Singh:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been greatly benefited by this debate. If I may say, so, this is the first debate that I am attending after taking over the responsibility of Defence Minister. I have listened to the speeches made by hon. Members belonging to different parties, coming from different parts of our country, and I have been greatly encouraged by the general approach to our problems of defence. It is very heartening that members have been actuated by a burning desire to improve our defence potential, our defence capacity to ensure our defence preparedness, and the wealth of information that has been displayed shows the keen interest that is being taken by the hon. Members in this vital question of defence. I think that a consensus appears to be developing in our country now that in the matter of defence we should treat this as our national problem and our approach should be to see that our defence capacity is in good trim and that all efforts are directed to ensure effective action in case our sovereignty, our integrity, is in any way threatened. It augurs well because what we say here has a very

wide audience and it goes to the different parts of our country, to all layers of services, civil, production employees, armed forces, and they naturally feel encouraged when they find that the chosen representatives of the people are approaching this problem in an effective manner, in a constructive manner and that they are actuated by this desire to encourage all those who are engaged in the difficult task of defending the borders of our country.

Several issues have been raised, some basic, some policy matters, some local issues, some service matters, and it will not be possible for me within the short period to refer to all these matters that have been raised. My task has been considerably lightened by the intervention of my colleague, Shri Bhagat, who has given some important information about our production units, both ordnance factories and also our State undertakings which are engaged in the task of manufacturing defence equipments of various types.

I would only like to add one word before I pass on to other matters. We in this country are lucky in having succeeded in building a defence production apparatus which has been constantly expanding and which now meets a good proportion of our defence requirements. In terms of money it is of the order of Rs. 150 crores to 160 crores a year if we take into consideration the production from our ordnance factories and production from State undertakings engaged in the task of manufacturing defence equipments of various types. It is a great improvement and, obsessed as we naturally are by our economic problems, difficulties, paucity of foreign exchange, it is heartening that the achievement made in this direction has helped us to develop not only a sure source of supply with which we can continue to replenish our stores but it has also given us confidence, which is very necessary when one looks at the inter-play of international forces.

[Shri Swaran Singh]

15 hrs.

I agree with the remark which has been made by several hon. Members from both sections of the House that international forces are progressively coming to take an attitude which leads us to conclude that in a sensitive sphere like defence equipment it is risky for any country, more so for a country like India, to depend upon supplies from abroad. So, not only in economic terms but also in terms of national pride and above all in the matter of meeting our essential requirements, this growing production apparatus to meet the requirements of our defence forces is one of the most welcome features in our development.

There are problems—and problems will grow, I would like to warn this hon. House as production goes into more and more sophisticated spheres. It is easy to produce something when the production process is simple. For instance, to turn out clothes worth Rs. 10 crores or Rs. 15 crores is one thing and to turn out highly sophisticated electronic equipment, aeronautical equipment and several other types of equipment where a great deal of sophistication and precision is required, we will be facing more difficulties. But backed by the research and development organisation and emboldened and heartened by the willingness of workers to take all these tasks with confidence, we have been able to develop technical and engineering skill in the country. All these are factors which are very hopeful and create confidence in our capacity to cope with our requirements more and more from our own indigenous resources.

I would like to say very frankly that in this process we have received technological and various types of material help from several countries and I will like to thank all those countries who have helped us in this sphere. We will not hesitate to get this help—technological and other material help in this sphere—from

whatever source we get it, provided it is consistent with our honour and dignity and it also meets our national requirement. This is the basis upon which we have been proceeding and we will continue to proceed on that basis.

There is one matter about which comments have been made by several hon. Members. This is a sphere in which I must confess there is the natural desire that more and more information should be given to this hon. House, which means to the country, about our production arrangements and our basic requirements, how we are tackling all those and what is our general approach and policy. I respect that desire. In a democratic set-up the larger the number of people who are involved in this process of collective thinking and understanding of the problems, the greater is the strength that we derive from it. I am not opposed to it at all. There are, however, certain limitations which I would like to share with this hon. House and the country.

Let us not forget that we are virtually in a state of a sort of an armed peace—an expression which I am using for want of a better expression. When I look at the type of relationships with two of our neighbours. . . .

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi):  
It is armed peace.

Shri Swaran Singh: In this state of armed peace, when all the time we have to continue our efforts to strengthen ourselves by our own effort, by whatever help we can get from other countries, by stepping up our production, training and quality of leadership and by increasing our areas of production and all that, I think that we should resist the natural temptation of knowing all this. It is not that I have anything to hide from this hon. House, but in this state of relationship with our neighbours, we should not unwittingly do something

by which we make a present of all the information to those whom that information should not be available.

**Shri Bal Raj Madhok:** Should we get information from Pakistani source or American source of our defence production? We have the right to have that information at least.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** I agree with Shri Madhok that whatever information is available to hon. Members who study some foreign press reports and the like should be available to this honourable House. But let us not forget that in the matter of eliciting information of a vital nature, all these views and information are aired and we should never fall into this error of accepting that what appears in print, say, in an American paper or in a Pakistani paper or in several other papers, is correct information. It will be absolutely wrong for us to imagine that what appears in foreign papers, whether they are American or British or French or Pakistani is correct. They can be regarded sometimes as intelligent guesses and, on other occasions, they are purposely leaked out so that the other party might either confirm or contradict. If I take a superficial view of this, it is easy for me to do so. If I embark upon this course of picking up all this information and of trying to say, "No; this estimate of 200 aircraft is incorrect. I have 180 or 250 aircraft" and similarly so about tanks and the like, it is easy for me to correct that information or to supplement that information.

I would like to warn the hon. Members that what appears under the heading of information either in any of these papers or in the foreign press is not correct. It is either an intelligent guess or sometimes an inspired information so that we might, under pressure, under criticism at times, be able to come out with authentic figures and thus make a present of this information to the other side who are vitally interested in knowing what our strength is. I would

be quite frank and candid with this honourable House that it is not with the intention of hiding any information. Why should I hide any information from this august House? But if there is anything which we feel, which the Services feel, which our experts feel, should not in an authenticated manner be given which could be of use to the other side, then the House will bear with me that it is not with the intention of hiding anything but with the intention of denying this information in an authentic manner to the other side that we have adopted this attitude. As a matter of fact, it casts greater responsibility and greater strain on me. It is simpler to explain, when anything is mentioned, whether it is factually correct or not. But I have myself resisted that temptation on a number of occasions and I am placed in a very awkward and an embarrassing position in not being able to confirm or contradict it because whatever I do is something which, according to my assessment in the matter of the actual number of vital equipments, is of great strategic importance and that information should not be available to the other side in an authentic manner. I would like to assure the House that it is purely from this angle and consistent with this desire that we have adopted this attitude. If in any field I find that it is possible to release the information, I will not hesitate to release the information.

This Report has been criticised by some hon. Members. But I would appeal to the hon. Members, at any rate, to those who make studies of these matters, to compare the Report with earlier Reports of two years back or three years back or four years back, and you will be convinced that in this Report we have attempted to give much larger information than was available in earlier Reports.

**Shri Nath Pai:** More pages.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** Not only more pages. In fact, the presentation is

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precise. But because the content is larger, the increase in pages could not be avoided. If you compare the actual content of this Report in several chapters, you will find that we have definitely given more information as compared to the earlier ones. In this respect I would also like to place another factor before this hon. House. We should not compare our position with highly advanced and developed countries like the USA and U.K. or even France. They have not only got enough of equipment and enough of manufacturing capacity, but many of them are interested, some of them at any rate, even in finding markets abroad. They can afford to give all that information; sometimes judiciously they leak out information. I cannot forget one remark which was made by a highly responsible person that it is rather strange that at the present moment the effect of the spying system of the major powers is preventing a major onslaught, a major conflict, between the super powers because each side knows more or less what the other side has got and this has got a great effect of restraining them because they know how destructive the various instruments in the hands of the other side are. So, some of these advanced countries who are powerful countries, who have the production capacity, whose economic condition is sound and whose arsenals are full, can indulge in strategic studies and this type of research as to whether they should switch over to another plane or another missile or another tank or another latest equipment and things like that. They can do that; they can afford that. This is more so when the overall tensions in the world are decreasing to a very large extent and both of them have developed such a huge capacity, have accumulated such a large number of weapons that even the one who has got less has got enough to over kill the world several times. They can afford to divulge; sometimes they judiciously leak out information. But struggling as we are to strengthen our

defence potential, when there are several other competing demands which we cannot let go, we have to do a great deal of planning, a great deal of thinking, and our approach cannot be of the same nature as it obtains in several other countries. I am sorry I have taken some time over this, but it was necessary to dispel any impression that might be there that we are withholding information from this hon. House.

One important thing to which attention has been drawn is the question of military intelligence. Military intelligence is something which is not separate from our overall intelligence system and if there is any feeling, as was voiced by some hon. members, that there is not enough co-ordination or exchange of information, I would like to dispel that feeling. The sources of collecting information are many and no country ever discloses as to what those sources of collecting information are. There is then a sifting of it, checking, cross-checking and constant exchange of views between the Home Ministry, ourselves and the External Affairs Ministry because intelligence in this respect is not just something statistical, but it also means assessment of the geo-political factors of the political situation and of several other factors. I would only like to say that the effectiveness of our intelligence system was established beyond doubt at the time of the last Pakistani aggression.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Was it ever tested?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** I can say that we have got a fairly good information about what is happening across our borders. I leave it at that and I will not explain this further. We attach the highest importance and under the guidance of the Prime Minister, and the Home Minister, all these matters are discussed at very high levels and we continuously make this assessment and continue to take action after as-

assessing the various situations and the other material and data that might be available to us.

Another question which has been asked by some hon. Members is: What are our war aims? I would only plead with hon. Members that there is no question of war aims. Our policy is to defend our country. That is a matter which is known to the House. In fact, more than one hon. Member has dwelt at length on our defence requirements and what our attitude should be in view of our long borders, our long coast and the existence of two neighbours who are very unfriendly and unpredictable with a lot of collusion, with several other friends of theirs either helping them directly or trying to embarrass us. All these factors are there. In the face of all this, our policy should be very clear to hon. Members. Some hon. Members have still asked me that I should spell out what our war aims are. Our defence policy—that is the term that I would like to use in this connection—is obviously to protect us from this danger. The implementation of this in various spheres will then be a matter of strategy, which will vary from place to place, and from area to area. This is broadly our objective.

We have got no aggressive design against any country. We have made it absolutely clear. But we have to defend our sovereignty; we have to defend the integrity of this country. In doing so, I have no doubt that the members of our Armed Forces, with their patriotism, with their valour, with their bravery, with their devotion to duty, with the training that they have got and with the equipment that we have succeeded progressively in improving, and under the dynamic and wise leadership of the Chiefs of Staff, will surely acquit themselves with credit. I have no doubt in my mind that if any other country embarks upon any adventurous venture against our country, our Armed Forces, with all this equipment, with

all this training and with all their bravery will surely acquit themselves with credit as they did at the time of the Pakistani aggression.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Does the hon. Minister mean that we should only defend ourselves? There are two ways of doing it. One is to defend and the other is to deter others so that they may not attack us at all. Our aim should be to deter others; we should be strong enough so that others will not attack us. So, we should not speak of defending ourselves only.

An hon. Member: Defence includes everything.

Shri Swarn Singh: I have purposely used that expression. In the actual implementation of this policy, if I may use another expression, in the discharge of this responsibility that lies heavily on all of us to defend our country, the actual steps that we take in different parts are a matter of strategy; it is not only that the others should be deterred from embarking upon any aggression against us; that is good, if we can ensure that, but even more important than that is the hot reception that they should receive and that they should realise that they are bound to receive. Once they embark upon any such offensive, then the strategy that we adopt, you may call it counter-offensive or defensive action to protect ourselves etc., comes in; we do not discuss or spell out these matters of strategy in any great detail. But there is no doubt that for defending ourselves we should be fully prepared, leaving the actual strategy to be worked out by the leaders, by the Army Chiefs and the experts because those are the actual steps that are taken. We should be clear about the policy. This House should be clear about it, because all the guidance that we receive is from Parliament, and it is before Parliament that we place all these policies. We should continue to adopt the policy of defending ourselves against all these dangers, and while defending ourselves, the question of what



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strategy we should adopt would come in; the defensive measures that we take to counteract any offensive move or attack etc. are matters of strategy. It is quite obvious that no one can compel us to fight at a place of his choice or according to a strategy that he imposes. These are matters which should be quite clear, and they are important and, therefore, we should not lose sight of them.

What is the type of threat we face? On this matter, there is a good deal of understanding in various sections of the House. The threat to us comes from two neighbours, China and Pakistan. One of them glorifies in their isolation, with a lot of economic power and progress and a huge defence apparatus that they are building, and the other gloats over their alignments with other powers, getting all types of defence equipment under various covers, sometimes throwing to the winds all the obligations that might be attached to getting that aid. It is this dual threat we have to face. Facing this almost amounts to the task, in a certain respect, of two defence forces. This collusion, of which we everyday talk, means that we should organise our defences in such a manner that it is realised that any capacity to withdraw or slacken from one sector to supplement in the other is very limited. So this is a heavy task we have to face. I would like to assure this hon. House that we in the Defence Ministry are fully conscious of this danger, and our plans are based broadly on that assessment.

Memories are short; we are likely to forget things. But I would like to assure the House that 1967 is not 1962.

Shri Pileo Mody (Godhra): Is he referring to the elections?

Shri Swaran Singh: My hon. friend is well settled in this House and elections should not bother him for another five years. We are dealing with a little more serious matter than just elections.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do not get too much obsessed with elections.

Shri Swaran Singh: I hope there is no election petition against Shri Mody.

Shri Pileo Mody: There is.

Shri Swaran Singh: Then he cannot forget the elections.

1962 was a year when we suffered greatly. We learnt lessons—paid a high price for it. The corrective actions we had taken, the new strategy we had developed and the intensive training and equipment we had acquired all stood us in good stead three years later, and 1965 certainly proved not to be 1962. I would like to assure the House that 1967 will be better even as compared to 1963. All these years we have not been sitting idle. We have tried to develop our own production from our own units. We have also got help from other countries—technology, capital equipment, machinery and several other things, which, I am sorry I cannot on account of contractual obligations and the like spell out in detail—the equipment we have either manufactured ourselves or have acquired from other sources.

So this is a very heavy task. No one likes to talk of conflicts and the like. We ourselves had broadly proceeded on this basis that situated as we were without any aggressive designs against others, others would leave us at peace. But this hope of ours was rudely shattered. We had, therefore, to carry very heavy burdens. I know there are other pressing and competing demands. The economic development of the country, the privileges that should be available to sections of the community who are really groaning under poverty, under all those things, are also there. But still, the honour of the country, the dignity of the country, the sovereignty of the country are things for which we have to pay a heavy price; we are paying a heavy price, the country is paying a heavy price.

Different hon. Members have laid stress on self-reliance and on depending on our own self for our defence requirements. That is precisely our objective, and we have taken steps in various directions to achieve that objective.

Some comments were made about our defence plan. I think my hon. friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta made a reference to it. I would like to say a few words relating to the defence plan and the budgetary provision,

Hon. Members have referred to the defence plan and certain features of our budget. Some have asked for reduction in defence expenditure while others have pleaded for more. While the needs of defence can grow, are growing, taking an absolute view cannot be correct. It would be as unrealistic to ignore the binding limitations of our resources both in rupees and foreign exchange, as it would be to sacrifice altogether the primary and essential needs of defence.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** It is a quotation or what?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** My memory is not as good as that of Mr. Banerjee, and sometimes I read the notes. But is it to your liking?

The defence plan was prepared taking into consideration the overall resources and the competing demands, and had to be reviewed in terms of resources now available, but I would like to assure the House notwithstanding the reduction in the budget as compared to the planned outlay, a reduction of nearly Rs. 150 crores, the essential features of our plan for the acquisition of aircraft and weaponry such as gunnery, missiles, anti-aircraft guns, armour, radar equipment, electronics, ammunition and naval craft have been retained.

I wanted to read out because I did not want to miss any of these important items. Some of these have been mentioned by more than one Member.

Some Members talked about aeronautics, others about aircraft, others about missiles, guns and sophisticated things. So, I wanted not to miss these things in the list that I read out.

Both fire power and mobility have been kept in view, and by reorganisation it has been possible to make the teeth to tail ratio from 57-43 to 62-38. Our radar coverage, though not as extensive as we hoped to make it in a few years, is adequate to deal with the immediate threats that are posed. Our plans provide for dealing with individual or combined threats from our neighbours and our programme of purchases and indigenous production in the coming years duly take into account the need of keeping up the tempo of our preparations so long as the twin threats continue to adopt a menacing posture.

In this context, I would like to acknowledge with gratitude the helpful, sympathetic and understanding attitude of the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister who controls the purse strings of our exchequer. He was good enough to make a reference to the requirements of our armed forces in his budget speech also.

Some of the other points like strategic roads and NCC have been raised. The question of strategic roads is important, and the Border Road Development Organisation have done a great deal in opening up areas near the borders.

**श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा) :** जब बाईर का कुछ भाग चला जाता है तब सरकार की ग्रांथ खुलती है ।

**Shri Swaran Singh:** I thought that intervention is meant to elicit some further information. It appeared to be only a comment, and that also rather ill-informed, I should say. On the strategic roads, we have done a great deal, and depending upon our capacity, we are opening up both in the hilly areas and in the border States of Gujarat, Rajasthan,—in all these areas—we have undertaken the

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programme, and there is a demand—I would like to share this thought with the hon. House—that some of the development roads also are sought to be put under the cover of strategic roads by certain States. So, we are careful to sift as to what are the essential strategic requirements to which we must pay attention and top priority in the matter of our planning. That is the approach that we have adopted.

I would like to say a few words about the service conditions of our members of the armed forces at various levels. I would like to say as and when there has been a revision in the pay and allowances of the Government employees, who are not members of the armed forces, there has always been an examination made of the emoluments and allowances of the members of the armed forces, and the necessary corrective action has always been taken. I asked the staff to work out the details, and after having worked out the details, I am satisfied that in this revision they are not worse off as compared to the other Government employees. If anything, if we take into consideration the totality of the allowances and concessions and various other allowances that they get, they have got a slight edge over the other employees, which I do not grudge; I wanted to give this information to the House, because some hon. Members tried to make out as if at the time of the revision of the pay-scales of other Government employees we do not take into consideration the effect of that on the emoluments, allowances and concessions that are payable to the members of the armed forces.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Why are they getting two-thirds of the dearness allowance, when the officers get 100 per cent?

Shri Swaran Singh: After taking into consideration all the other allowances like free rations and several

other things—I repeat that after taking everything into consideration—this revision has taken place in such a manner that if we take a total view of all those concessions and allowances and various revisions in their basic pay, they have a slight edge over the others.

I would also like to say that these allowances have recently been subjected to a fresh review, and the Government have already decided to make increases in four such allowances at an annual cost of Rs. 1.8 crores. This is a decision which we took only about two or three days back. I would also like to give this further information; it has further been decided to subject some of these allowances and certain other conditions of their service to a further review, and the three services would be associated in the process of consultation and review. This review will cover 22 allowances admissible to officers and 25 admissible to other ranks; eight other items of benefit to officers and 10 other items admissible to other ranks. I would like to add that by far the larger benefits of the increases in the allowances referred to above and whatever may result from this review would go to the men of the three services.

Some mention was made about the NCC. As the hon. House is aware, the NCC was introduced in order to inculcate amongst our young people, those who are reading in the universities, a spirit of discipline and also to provide a recruiting ground so that this might give an opportunity to our young men to enter the armed forces. The NCC has not been a uniform success in all the States. In some States it has done extremely well, and in some others, it has not done as well as in other States. This matter was discussed at great length by the Vice-Chancellors. They have recommended that a stage has come when we can do away with the compulsory character of the NCC. This is the unanimous recommendation of the

Vice-Chancellors. As suggested by several hon. Members, it should be optional and there should be another scheme called National Social Service Scheme. One of the two should be compulsory, so that there is this element of discipline and training. That other scheme could not be formulated this year. So, for the current year NCC will continue to be compulsory. I think my friend Shri Madhok or perhaps some other Members of his party, were present at the time of the discussion. We have taken the decision that instead of making it compulsory for three years, we have made it compulsory for 2 years. In the third year, it is up to the trainee either to join the NCC or not. We thought this was enough to give them the necessary training. Depending upon the evolution of the National Social Service Scheme, the future of the NCC will be decided sometimes towards the end of this year or early next year.

Sir the House has been indulgent...

**Shri Nath Pal:** You should try to answer at least some of the very many agonizing questions that were asked. What about the HF 24—the frame to be made in India and the engine to be developed in UAR? We understand that that factory has been demolished by Israeli bombing. Then, what about our equipment? Let us not go on flattering ourselves that we did very well. Our army could not do well; we could not do half as well as we could have done at Sialkot or the Ichhogil Canal. We could have done much better if our armour and air protection was better. With that poor equipment, our army did its best. Are you going to depend on that poor inadequate equipment always? You did not answer the many points we raised. We are totally disappointed.

**Shri Umanath:** What about the Emergency Commissioned Officers?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** Some of the points are of topical interest and some have been discussed before. But I

am prepared to answer all these points. About the development of HF 24 in collaboration with UAR, this information has been supplied to this House before also. The latest information is that the press report that the factory has been completely destroyed is not correct. There was some bombardment and some aircraft of the UAR were destroyed. But the factory as such was not destroyed. The nature of the collaboration is also not yet quite firm. We had lent them an air frame in which they could try their engine. Depending on the outcome of the trial further negotiations were to take place about the collaboration on a reciprocal basis—they might use our air frame and we might use their engine. At the present stage, nothing more concrete has come out. The trial was such that we cannot come to a firm conclusion, without further investigation, that the first trial was a complete success. There were several snags noticed and they are being investigated.

**Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians):** For 8 years, you have wasted time and money with the purported object of having a Mach II performance. How many years are we going to wait? What is the HF 24 going to be a substitute for? For the Hunter or for what?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** The development of HF 24 has taken a fairly large number of years. I would appeal to the House that development of aircraft does take time even in industrially advanced countries. I have got some information which I would like to share with the House. HF-24 was our first effort. It was commenced in the year 1956 from scratch. The first HF-24 aircraft flew in May 1961. The first two aircraft were handed over to the Air Force in May 1963. The first production aircraft was delivered to the Air Force in 1966. Admittedly it has taken a period of about eight years to complete the production of HF-24 Mach I aircraft and deliver them to the Air Force. But this schedule compares favourably with the

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schedule of development of similar aircraft in western countries. Better schedules were given by HAL in the earlier years but it was found that these were based on an inadequate appreciation of the complexities and the volume of effort involved.

Shri Frank Anthony had raised another point about Hunters. The performance by Hunters at the time of the last Pakistani aggression was very good and it is our intention to continue to hold on to them because they had proved very good in operation.

Shri Frank Anthony: On the air force side I had also asked two other questions. Are you short of fighter bombers? Do you have any intention of manufacturing bombers at some time in the future? That I think was a weakness. What is wrong in telling us that?

Shri Swaran Singh: The House is aware of our programme of manufacturing MIGs. They are very good fighter aircraft.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am talking of fighter bomber.

Shri Swaran Singh: We have got some bombers. He mentioned one category about which he said that they are fairly old. It is true that they are old. But we have no manufacturing programme at the present moment of bombers as such. I may be quite candid on that point.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will allow a few questions. Normally, after the reply of the Minister no questions are put. Shri Nath Pai raised a pertinent point that certain specific points were not replied to.

Shri Nath Pai: Was this a normal reply?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already replied to your questions.

Shri Ples Mody: You must draw a distinction between reply and just sound.

Shri Nath Pai: You said, Sir, 'hat normally questions are not asked after the Minister's reply. My submission is, do you think, in fairness to the House, that Shri Swaran Singh made a very sincere effort? Was it a normal reply? Did he try to satisfy the many agonising questions that we asked? He is the head of the defence affairs. There was not one reference to the Navy. We have two oceans to look after, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. Not one word about the navy was said by him. Does he forget that the combined forces make the Defence Ministry? Till he provoked he had nothing to say about the Air Force. And, Sir, you tell us this has been a normal reply. Indeed, Sir, very strange it is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As I have already mentioned, the hon. Minister has clearly stated in his introductory remarks that information in reply to all the points that were raised here cannot be given, but if certain specific points remain to be replied to or clarification sought I would permit that. That much latitude I will give.

Shri N. Dandekar (Jamnagar): Am I to assume that all matters connected with the navy are top-secret and that he does not want to say anything concerning some of the things I have said?

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): Let him answer each one of these questions separately. Otherwise, he will make a jumble of it.

Shri Swaran Singh: I must confess that I should have referred to the Navy, on which Shri Dandekar made a very fine speech. I was greatly impressed by the wealth of information that he gave. The operative part of his suggestion was that we should have two navies.

Shri Nath Pai: Two wings.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** Shri Nath Pal's intervention partially answers it, because he says it is not two navies but two wings; two fleets is another expression. Therefore, what it really means is that whatever is our naval strength, naval craft, it has to be suitably deployed, grouped under appropriate command so that the various tasks that we face on the western and eastern coast and in relation to Andaman islands can be effectively met. It is true that to discharge them effectively there will have to be additions to our navy. We have been making additions from time to time and we have also placed orders for acquiring some other naval crafts. We are conscious of it. It should not be taken as two navies or two fleets, but our total naval crafts being deployed in an effective, appropriate and suitable manner so that the tasks which have been enunciated there are taken care of. This should be our approach and this is precisely our approach. We are developing some facilities on the eastern coast and Andaman and Nicobar islands in order to realise that objective.

A mention was made about the number of aerodromes on the eastern coast. We have already several effective aerodromes on the eastern coast. I will not name them because they are known to most of us. In any need they will be quite effective.

The other question was about emergency commissioned officers. I have little to add to what I have said before. The present scheme is that all of them will have an opportunity to be considered for permanent commissions. Some of them have voluntarily resigned and their number runs into several hundreds. They want to go. Then, the others appear before the Board. Among those who have appeared before the Board, the figure of those who have actually earned permanent commission is quite high, about 40 per cent. I must confess that there will be some percentage of those who do not make the grade and we cannot, in the overall interest of the efficiency

of the services, carry on with them. For others, we will do our best to find other alternative jobs. Several hundreds of them have already been taken into the Border Security Force. Some of them have been taken in the Central Reserve Force. Some of them are likely to be recruited to the several State services, both civil as well as police. This is the present position with regard to emergency commissioned officers.

**श्री जीव प्रकाश त्वाणी (मुरादाबाद) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया कि हाइड्रोजन बम के हमले से देश की रक्षा कैसे करेंगे। अगर कल चाइना हमला करता है ऐटम बम से या हाइड्रोजन बम से तो उसका जवाब कैसे करेंगे आप ?

**Shri Bal Raj Madhok:** I have moved some cut motions regarding submarines. We know that even a small country like UAR has a number of submarines. Pakistan has acquired a number of submarines. We want to know whether any steps are being taken to acquire submarines so that our vast coastal frontiers can be adequately defended. Then, I want to know something about NCOs, who are the real backbone of the army. Their service conditions are very poor and because of that there is a lot of discontentment among them. I want some light to be thrown on these two things.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** We have given this information already to the House that we are taking steps to acquire submarines. We had given this information some months ago and I have nothing to add to the information that has already been given.

It will not be correct to say that there is any discontent among the non-commissioned officers. This is incorrect. We are conscious of their problems.

**श्री जीव प्रकाश त्वाणी :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया।

**Shri Swaran Singh:** Sir, the hydrogen bomb is troubling that hon. Member very much. We discussed the hydrogen bomb and the nuclear programme for about one hour some days ago and I have nothing to add to what I said on that day.

**श्री मधु लिखने :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 7 बन्दे की बहुत के बाद इस तरह का असन्तोषजनक उत्तर आया है। हम लोग लगभग एक हजार करोड़ खर्चा मंजूर करते आ रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी भी इस समय मौजूद हैं, मैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि बिना एक स्थायी समिति के निर्माण के सुरक्षा के मामले पर ठीक तरह से विचार नहीं हो पायेगा और न हम लोग निर्वन्धन रख पायेंगे। इसीलिये सब विरोधी बलों ने लिख कर भेजा है। 900 करोड़ खर्चा हम इसी तरह मंजूर करेंगे यदि प्रधान मंत्री जी आश्वासन दे दें कि एक स्थायी समिति का गठन किया जायगा।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** This question does not arise out of this discussion. This is an independent question that you have taken up.

**श्री मधु लिखने :** इससे सम्बन्ध है। आप चाहे जितने सवाल पूछें कभी असन्तोषजनक उत्तर नहीं आयेगा। यदि इसका उत्तर आयेगा तो असन्तोष नहीं रहेगा।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I would like to finish with certain questions. It is an independent question.

**Shri Umamath:** I had raised a question which is causing grave anxiety among the non-Hindi-speaking people. I want to know whether it is a fact that there is a stipulation for promotion from havildar to jamadar that one must pass Hindi in first class. The unity of our armed forces should be there but that is information which has created grave anxiety. I want the hon. Minister to dispel that misapprehension or apprehension, whatever it is.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** I will ensure that no one is put to a disadvantage on the question of language. I do not know the factual position at the present moment.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** These Hindi fanatics have invaded the army too.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that some of the ordnance factories, specially the clothing ordnance factories, are suffering because of no-work problem and that either all the work of preparing uniforms etc. which were manufactured by them is handed over to private trade or the Railways and the Posts and Telegraphs Department who were giving these jobs to the ordnance factories have stopped that. What steps are being taken by Government to see that jobs are given to those ordnance factories?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** The ordnance factories which were doing this clothing work were making clothes for the armed forces only. With the expansion of the number of members of the armed forces, requirements increased. Those requirements are now falling off; therefore, there is less work now. We are trying to supplement this by getting orders from the railways and from several other State units and the like. This is the best that can be done. If there is no work, surely we cannot create work.

**Shri G. Viswanathan (Wandiwash):** The Minister has not stated anything about the much agitated question of retrenchment of sweepers and water-carriers and about increasing the number of Sainik Schools in the country.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** About Sainik Schools, there were two opinions. Several hon. Members said that we should abolish those which are in existence; others said that their number should be increased. On the whole the Sainik Schools have done well. I remember having given some figures about the number of persons

who were being trained in the Sainik Schools and who were successful in getting commissions. They succeeded in the competition for being selected to the commissioned rank. That percentage is pretty high. From that point of view, they have done very good and useful work. As to whether we can increase it, let us not forget that a good part of the burden of this is borne by the States. I have not received any fresh request from any State. If any State makes a request, I will certainly consider it.

With regard to retrenchment, in answer to a Call Attention notice, we devoted about an hour on this. This was a decision taken on the recommendation of the Army authorities. They came to the conclusion that on account of the improvement of water supply position in several cantonments and in several camps—we have now pipe water; all these arrangements have been made—some of the water carriers had become surplus and it was decided that as there was no work for them we could do away with their services.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): I had made a specific reference to the recent establishment of the Indian Institute of Defence Studies and I wanted to have some information about its clandestinely tying up with the Institute of Strategic Studies in London and all sorts of fishy things that are going on. He has maintained a completely studious silence over that. May we know something about it? Why only one M.P. from both the Houses, Mr. Dandekar, has been made a Member of the governing body of the Indian Institute of Defence Studies? Is it because Swatantra Party wants an alignment with the Western block or what?

Shri Swaran Singh: This information, I remember, was given on the floor of the House by the Minister of External Affairs on an earlier occasion and he had clarified the position that there was absolutely no link between the Indian Institute of Defence Studies and the British Institute of

Strategic Studies. There is absolutely no link between the two.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: They have joined in conferences and seminars. You say there is no link between the two?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is absolutely no link between the two. Merely because there was a seminar in which persons working here and there participated does not establish a link. The Chairman of this Institute is my colleague, the Home Minister. It is a body which is registered under the Registration of Societies Act. Shri Dandekar is a Member there; there are several other Members also. It will not be correct to say that he has been selected because he belongs to Swatantra Party. That will not be a correct statement.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahla (Anand): Owing to our limited financial resources, we cannot go on increasing our man-power in the army by payment of salaries and allowances. May I know from the Minister whether he proposes to increase the strength of our auxiliary forces? As we have seen lately in the U.A.R.-Israel conflict, the Israeli army was a small one but they had increased their auxiliary forces which were able to meet the combatants. May I know whether our auxiliary force is being increased?

Shri Swaran Singh: This matter has been considered on several occasions. We have got some territorial army units. We have got some reservists also and those who retire after serving for a certain number of years have also a liability as reserves. We have already approved this idea and, depending upon the overall resources, an effort will be made to increase it, if necessary.

16 hrs.

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): During the course of the debate, many Members expressed some comments on



[Shri S. Kundu]

defence-based industries. They have said that these are big industrial empires in which the hon. Ministers sit like kings, and there was also the suggestion that it should be separated from the Defence Department and should be put in a different department. What has the Minister got to say on this?

Secondly,...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. He has put one question.

Shri S. Kundu: This is not a very long one, Sir.

Crores of rupees are spent on these defence-based industries. An anxiety was expressed here that some of the less developed States are neglected and political considerations are shown in putting up these industries, which employ a large number of workers. I would like to know why out of four places which were selected for putting up MIG factories, only a very small unit was put up in Koraput. So far as Orissa is concerned, for a long time it has been neglected in putting up any defence-based industry.

Shri Swaran Singh: Defence production is a matter of very great importance and there is a separate Department of Defence Production under the charge of a full-fledged Secretary; my colleague, Mr. Bhagat, looks after the Defence Production Department. The overall supervision must be of the Defence Ministry because they are the principal users of this. Therefore, the Defence Production Department, on account of its importance and volume of work, is now a separate department, but the overall coordination has to be there between the production wing and the user wing; the Defence Ministry being the user wing, it has to be coordinated in an overall manner.

I strongly rebut the suggestion that the location of these production units has been motivated by any political

consideration. It is not correct to say that. If anything, I have heard of a criticism here, which is something quite contrary to what the hon. Member is saying, i.e., why should it have been located at Koraput for the manufacture of engine. (Interruptions). The whole engine is going to be manufactured in Koraput. At any rate, I am not going into a discussion about regional location of industries.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): What has he done about providing family accommodation to the jawans? I suppose, they are the least paid soldiers in the world.

Secondly, we have not been recruiting Muslims in the Indian Army. He has avoided my question which I tabled in the House. What is he doing about that?

Shri Swaran Singh: With regard to the first question, my reply is that we are every year undertaking a programme of constructing married accommodation for jawans.

About the second question, I strongly deny this. It is absolutely incorrect to say that Muslims are not being recruited.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: What is the percentage..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He has replied. The hon. Member may please resume his seat.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: His reply is very ambiguous and vague. What is the percentage of accommodation that has been provided to jawans? That is a very straightforward question. If he is honest, he must answer.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Recruitment in Army is not made on a communal basis. He should not put any questions asking how many Christians are there and how many Muslims are there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Venkatasubbaiah.

**Shri F. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal):** In view of the fact that they are giving the greatest importance to defence production, may I know whether the Government are taking any effective steps to ask also the private industry to go in for defence production and if that is so, whether any arrangement has been made.

Secondly I would like to ask whether, without impairing or damaging the efficiency of our defence production or our Defence Department, Government propose to go into the entire working of defence production and suggest various ways and means of increasing defence production.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** Private industry, where they can supplement the production apparatus, is most welcome, and we are making efforts to make them interested in manufacturing several components of several equipment. They are also participating in the manufacture of some other items. For instance, some hon. Members had criticised us and asked us why we were purchasing trucks for Army requirements from private industry. If there is capacity in the country, whether it be in the private sector or in the public sector, it should be available to meet the defence requirements and that should be the guiding principle and that should be our approach to it.

The working of the production apparatus in several spheres has been the subject-matter of investigation and inquiry, and it is my intention to undertake some investigations into the production of aircraft, and I intend to initiate some action in that respect before long. But I think that if we have an overall examination of the entire production effort in the Ministry, that perhaps is not likely to yield a useful result.

**Shri K. N. Pandey (Padrauna):** In view of the fact that the threat from China and Pakistan still persists and we require the services of young people to hold important posts, is it not possible to keep these emergency

commissioned officers in the reserve pool so that at the time of need their services could be utilised?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** We shall greatly welcome their continuance in the reserve force. We had taken a decision that it should be compulsory, but it was represented by several employing authorities namely the police and some private industries also that if they continued to have this responsibility of compulsory service for a couple of months every year or every two years, then that was likely to impair their utility in their new assignment. So, we have decided to give the option to them. We shall greatly welcome if a large percentage of them exercise their option in favour of continuing on the reserve pool.

**श्री सुलजीवास झाबख (बारामती) :** मुझे एक ही सवाल पूछना है। यह जो फंट पर हमारे जवान तैनात रहते हैं उनकी फॅमिलीज के लिये सरकार की जितनी फिक्र करनी चाहिये उतनी नहीं की जाती है। उनके यममान, दवा भादि दूसरी आवश्यकताओं के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कोई माकूल इंतजाम किया है? अब फंट पर जो हमारे फोजी लड़ते हैं उनकी फॅमिलीज जा पीछे यहां रहती हैं उनकी तरफ उन का ध्यान लगा रहता है और जब उन्हें पता चलता है कि हम तो यहां देश की सुरक्षा के खातिर अपनी जान दे रहे हैं और यहां हमारे परिवार वालों को तरह तरह की दिक्कतें हो रही हैं तो उनमें असन्तोष उत्पन्न होना स्वाभाविक है और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने उसके लिये क्या इंतजाम किया है?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** I agree with the purport of this question. And we are impressing upon the State Governments and the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards and also voluntary associations to give special attention to this aspect.

**Shri G. S. Dhillon (Taran Taran):** A reference was made in this House to the need for imparting part-time

[Shri G. S. Dhillion]

military training to the people in the border villages and also supplying them with some arms against any probable infiltration of Pakistani snipers. Is there any proposal under consideration in that behalf?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would welcome that. The initiative in this respect will have to be taken by the State Government because there the civilian population is involved.

श्री मोहन प्रसाद (बांसगाँव) : चीन का सम्बन्ध सिक्किम, भूटान, नेपाल और पाकिस्तान से बढ़ता जा रहा है। उसे भारत की सुरक्षा कब सम्भव है। इसके बारे में तिरक्षा मंत्री क्या सोच रहे हैं? मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी इलाके धर्मशाला गोरखपुर का रहने वाला हूँ, इसलिये पूछ रहा हूँ।

Shri Swaran Singh: The whole discussion related to the threat we face from China and Pakistan.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं घाप की परामित्तन से डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ एक स्पेशलिक प्वाइंट के बारे में। मैं इस्टर्न बांडर घाफ दि कंट्री से घाता हूँ, जो कि नेपाल के पास है, जैसे मेरे मित्र ने गोरखपुर का जिक्र किया। यहाँ से लेकर नक्सलवाड़ी तक एक रेन्ज है। इसके बारे में घाप ने कुछ नहीं कहा कि घाप क्या करेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ के लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दी जाये, जैसा कि मैंने अपनी स्पीच में कहा था। क्या घाप ऐसा ऐम्बोरेन्स हमें दे रहे हैं?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not relate to this. Those who are not satisfied with the replies should address communications to the Defence Minister who will satisfy them. I will not allow any more questions.

I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were negatived.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 4 to 8 and 111 relating to the Ministry of Defence".

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 4—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND No. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,48,27,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Army'."

**DEMAND No. 6—DEFENCE SERVICES,  
EFFECTIVE—NAVY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,97,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Defence Services, Effective—Navy."

**DEMAND No. 7 DEFENCE SERVICES,  
EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,02,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Defence Services, Effective—Air Force."

**DEMAND No. 8 DEFENCE SERVICES—  
NON-EFFECTIVE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,00,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Defence Services, Non-effective."

**DEMAND No. 111—DEFENCE CAPITAL  
OUTLAY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,68,36,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Defence Capital Outlay."

16.12 hrs.

**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants Nos. 1 to 3 and 110 under the control of the Minis-

try of Commerce, for which 7 hours have been allotted. Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

**DEMAND No. 1—MINISTRY OF  
COMMERCE**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,43,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Ministry of Commerce."

**DEMAND No. 2—FOREIGN TRADE**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,28,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Foreign Trade."

**DEMAND No. 3—OTHER REVENUE EX-  
PENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF  
COMMERCE**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,75,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce."

**DEMAND No. 110—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF  
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,37,000 be granted to

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce'."

-Shri M. Amarey (Banakantha): I rise to move my cut motions on the Demands for Grants of the Commerce Ministry. If the facts which I am about to present were known to the hon. Commerce Minister, he would perhaps himself have put in these cut motions.

The Commerce Ministry is a bureaucrat's empire. It is one of those important Ministries which implement the current socialist dogma of the Congress Party. Anyone in the know could go on and on about the misadventures of this Ministry, but as I have a limited time at my disposal, I shall confine myself to the working of the STC, the Textile Commissioner's office, the Forward Markets Commission and the proposed Textile Corporation.

The STC is a Congress baby. It seeks to implement Congress socialism, that is, statism. It has monopolised various import and export agencies. The approach of STC towards business is most unbusiness-like and in whatever field it has entered, it has made a mess of things. The whole history of STC can be summed up as a big essay in how not to do things. Its failures on the export and import front are window-dressed in its books by the huge commissions it earns on sales of products of companies over which it has no right to earn commissions, and the monopolies it enjoys.

On the export front, its unbusiness like approach has frittered away many opportunities for earning foreign exchange. The STC and MMTC have miserably failed in promoting exports of manganese ore. The MMTC enjoys monopoly over all exports of manganese ore. India was

a premier exporter of this ore, but since the MMTC monopolised this line, export of this commodity declined from 12.80 lakh tons to 11.20 lakh tons in 1966. This fact has to be seen against the background of the rising trend in export of manganese ore in all the other manganese-producing countries. The Viet Nam war has created a certain demand for manganese ore which the MMTC has failed to exploit. Ferro-manganese exports have declined from about 55,000 tonnes in 1965 to about 25,000 tonnes in 1966, this in a period when there was a rising demand for the ore.

It has been stated recently by the hon. Minister for Commerce that the MMTC has made a loss of Rs. 1.20 crores on exports of manganese ore, hauxite, and iron ore. A flourishing export trade has been snatched away from private hands and the natural advantage which the country enjoyed has been converted into an unnatural loss. Companies which used to export these items on an average used to make a handsome profit of about Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 crores, but socialism has converted this large profit into loss of Rs. 1.20 crores. Income-tax revenue has suffered, the country has lost valuable foreign exchange at the inept hands of STC and MMTC.

16.17 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DRILLON in the Chair]

Salt exports have been monopolised by the STC. Exports are stagnant at 3.50 lakh tons. The salt industry is groaning with accumulated stocks of 28 lakh tons, but the STC has not been able to provide for exports of larger quantities. Early in 1966, the STC entered into a contract to supply salt to Uganda. Failing to export from India, it bought from Aden to fulfil this contract when there were large stocks available in the country. I can assure you that if left to private hands, the exports in this item can be easily tripled in no time.

The STC has virtually taken over the export of art silk fabrics but it

has not been able to put through any business, and a flourishing export market in this business to the tune of Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 lakhs per month by the private trades finished and gone for good.

The Government has repeatedly claimed that centralised agencies like the STC are best suited for promoting trade with Communist countries, but the STC has failed miserably in promotion of even this trade. The inefficiency, unbusinesslike attitude and inordinate delays have helped STC in creating a bad name for the country even in the Communist nations. My own experience as a large exporter of Indian products confirms this fact. Anything that King Midas touched turned into gold. Anything that STC has touched has turned into dust.

Let me assure you and this House that the parrot cries for nationalisation of export business through the State bureaucracy will only lead to a complete breakdown of our exports, as members of the bureaucratic set up can only play at being merchants, they can never deliver the goods. I shudder to think of the fate of the country if the entire export business is handed over to these filing clerks who parade as merchant princes.

On the import side, STC creates problems for local manufactures by inept handling of imports or by dumping finished goods in the market. STC took over imports of sulphur last year. The House knows how it recklessly allowed itself to be trapped into a bogus contract with a petty American importer of ladies shoes who had not even a telephone to his name. To cover up this failure and consequent loss of L.C. Commission, STC officials ran to the USA only to return some time later, after having regaled themselves in American hotels with the taxpayers' money. To cover up this muddle, these amateurs entered into an equally bogus contract with a Mexican firm. The Lok Sabha was told that sulphur

purchased under the second contract will be arriving soon. This appears to have been a deliberate mis-statement, as the second contract has reportedly misfired like the earlier one, and no sulphur has arrived in the country. The sulphur scandal has produced a stink worse than the smell of socialised sulphur calling for a searching public enquiry. The STC is also responsible for the impending crisis in the phosphatic fertiliser industry. The industry's requirements are about 14 lakhs tons. The STC monopolised the imports of rock sulphate, but it has not been able to arrange the import of even half of this quantity. The hon. Shri Jagjivan Ram is not here at present, but he will be interested to learn that his brother Minister's socialistic lassitude is going to cost the country a lot, because the foodgrain production is going to suffer due to lack of timely imports of rock sulphate, the basic material for the phosphatic fertiliser industry, which is now on the verge of collapse. The cheapest rock sulphate in the world is being offered by Israel, but a socialist agency like the STC cannot dare to hurt the foreign policy of the 14th Arab State by importing this material from Israel.

Powerlooms and handlooms are closing down, because, after monopolising the art silk yarn imports, the STC has not bothered to import during 1966-67 an ounce of yarn. This is because it has failed in exporting art silk fabrics which business again the STC has monopolised. There are reports that the STC has arranged for some imports of art silk yarn recently where it is paying the Japanese suppliers much higher than the normal international price. Socialism and STC thus cannot even bargain despite these monopolies. As far as this deal is concerned, I suspect some hankey-pankey business between the STC officers and its suppliers, and I recommend to the hon. Minister of Commerce that he better look into it.

[Shri M. Amersey]

Caustic soda and soda ash production in the country is ample to meet the country's requirements, the industry cannot dispose of its goods today and yet the STC has imported heavy quantities of these commodities, and dumped them into the market. The country is being sought to be duped by a consolation that this deal was financed by rupee payment agreements. Let this House understand very clearly that against all rupee payment imports, we have to export commodities which can and do earn foreign exchange elsewhere. Taking over businesses from private hands and handing them over to the State, has meant only one thing, the country has lost by way of foreign exchange, and income tax revenue. The only new thing that has happened is the birth, as Mijolan Djilas has called it, of a new class. "If this is socialism, God help the country from it".

What is this new class? These are the new Nawabs, (Interruption)—Mr. Commerce Minister, I would appreciate if you listen,—the new Rajas and Maharajas who have far greater privileges and by opportunities of practising corruption, far bigger jagirs and privy purses. This new class comprise the Ministers and members of the bureaucracy.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): I thought you were speaking of businessmen.

Shri M. Amersey: They rule the country; their sovereignty is impeachable. Their extractions are far more cruel and exacting than the worst of the Moghuls.

This House has at various times been deeply concerned about monopolies. I also share this concern. These monopolies are created by the permit-licence, quota raj of the Congress Government and the statism defined by the Congress party as socialism. A monopoly, whether it be in the private hands of a Mr. Birla or in the public hands of the hon. Mr.

Dinesh Singh, is equally dangerous. It is only free enterprise and a competitive society which can do away with the evils of monopoly. Socialism does not serve the people. It serves the new class. Congress socialism has ruined the country and brought it to the brink of disaster.

Coming now to the Textile Commissioner's office, we find that this great office has managed to convert a healthy textile industry into a sick one. For 25 years it has sought to implement a British-oriented cotton control and failed miserably in implementing it. They have had supposedly intelligent and able officers to man this office. A cursory glance at the list will show this. Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Mr. Nanjappa, Mr. Natu, Mr. D. S. Joshi, the present Cabinet Secretary and the worthy Mr. Doraiswamy, who is the present Commissioner have been at the helm of affairs of this office. They have all failed. We can only assume that there is something basically wrong in cotton control, which made failures of these great pillars of the bureaucracy. After a trial of 25 years, cotton control certainly demands fresh thinking. Like the Great Mr. Kidwai, I only hope the new Minister has a mind of his own and can remove this repugnant control which has only brought misery to the cultivators, the industry and the merchants. The present great luminary who heads this office constituted a cotton advisory board consisting of agriculturists, industrialists and merchants.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member should not read out his speech.

Shri P. K. Das (Kalahandi): He is not reading his speech; he is only referring to his notes.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah (Pali): It is his maiden speech. Maiden speeches can be read.

Mr. Chairman: We are going against the rules. I saw some other members also completely reading but their prepared speeches.

श्री जयु लिवये : (मुनेर) : माननीय सदस्य को अपने नोट देख कर भाषण देने का पूरा अधिकार है और फिर यह उनका पहला भाषण है ।

Mr. Chairman: He can make reference to his notes, but not completely read out his speech.

श्री जयु लिवये : वह पढ़ नहीं रहे हैं । वह अपने नोट देख कर भाषण कर रहे हैं । आप बाड़ी सहिष्णुता दिखाइये ।

Mr. Chairman: I do not mind if it is the first time. But this should be the first and last time. He may carry on.

Shri S. K. Tapuria: The book also says that a member should not be interrupted during his maiden speech.

श्री जयु लिवये : लेकिन ये सभ्यता नहीं जानते हैं ।

Sri M. Amersey: The Cotton Control Board had unanimously recommended decontrol. The East India Cotton Association has demanded decontrol. The Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended decontrol of cotton. The Indian Central Committee has recommended decontrol. The Indian Cotton Mills Federation has recommended decontrol. All Gujarat MPs, irrespective of their party affiliations have demanded decontrol of cotton. The All India Cotton Conference has demanded decontrol of cotton. Yet, I understand that the great Mr. Textile Commissioner, in his wisdom, is recommending to overrule all these bodies and ask for continuance of cotton control. Obviously he has a vested interest in control and it is this one single fact which does not allow cotton to be decontrolled. If the judgment of the great Mr. Textile Commissioner is sound as compared to the joint deliberations of the people representing all facts of the cotton trade, including agriculturists, merchants, industry and even labour, then his job is obviously too small for him. May be he ought to take over

the Commerce Ministry. If on the other hand ignorance and vested interests are responsible for his rejecting these expert advices, then the great Mr. Textile Commissioner, along with his office should disappear. The President of India, inaugurating the Parliament's session, defined his Government's policy to go away with unnecessary controls, but all this is to be of no avail. Parading socialist slogans, the present regime, aided and abetted by the vested interests of a miserable bureaucracy, are coming in the way of a most sensible approach.

We are given to understand that controlled varieties of cloth will go up if cotton ceilings are removed. The poor will suffer by paying higher prices for cloth. I contest the right of this Government to speak on behalf of the consumer. The Railway Budget adds Rs. 38 crores to prices. The Finance Bill adds crores and crores to prices. The socialist policies of this Government add more crores to the prices. Sugar prices have increased by Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per kilogram in the last one month. All foodgrain prices have increased tremendously in the last 2-1/2 to 3 months. If you are worried so much about the rise in the controlled varieties of cloth, create a buffer-stock of cloth which is available today lying unsold in the mills. About 1,00,000 bales are lying unsold. You can offer this when the prices go up, which they are not going to. But for the sake of price rise you should not control 96 per cent of cotton when only 23 per cent of the end product is controlled. A rise of Rs. 100 per candy in the price of cotton leads to an increase in the cost of cloth per metre by only four paise. In India the average consumption of cloth per annum per person is about 15 metres. Thus a rise of Rs. 100 per candy in the price of cotton would add to the cost of cloth per person by only 60 paise a year and for a family of five it would come to Rs. 3 per year. According to K. K. Shah Committee's Report every five per cent increase



[Shri M. Amersey]

in the cost of cloth would increase the cost of living by half per cent. This is indeed negligible as compared to the increase in the cost of living brought about by the increase in the prices of other articles of consumption. I would like to warn the Government, through you, Sir, and the House, that unless immediate steps are taken for de-controlling of cotton, that is, removal of ceiling prices whilst maintaining healthy support prices for the benefit of the farmers, the cotton textile industry, whose sick units are bravely being sought to be taken over by the Commerce Minister, will collapse. I would like here, in fairness to the hon. Minister of Commerce, state that he has always given us a patient hearing.

Shri Banga: He is smiling also.

Shri M. Amersey: He normally disarms us by smiling.

Turning now, Sir, to the proposal of setting up a Textile Corporation to administer the sick units in the industry...

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Hospital.

Shri M. Amersey: I agree—hospital. The guide lines for setting up such a corporation should be a proper understanding of the reasons why these units have become sick and the experience already gathered in the State administration of textile units. I may say that growing corporate taxation, heavy excise duties, high cost of replacement of machinery, ever increasing labour charges and raw material shortages are the main causes why the textile industry is finding itself in a difficult position. The natural method, which would ultimately benefit the consumer and the industry, would be to go to the root cause and eliminate these hardships and re-vitalise the textile industry. Instead of doing that, the Government talks of crazy economic policies and wants to put further burden on the people by the bogey of nationalisation. Various State Governments have taken over ad-

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, it is for the first time that I am seeing a thing of this kind. The hon. Member has got a manuscript before him (Interruptions).

Mr. Chairman: Reference has been made to it and it was said that this is his maiden speech. At the request of his own colleagues I have allowed him.

Shri M. Amersey: Various State Governments have the experience of administration of the State textile units.

Mr. Chairman: This 'reading' and 'maiden speech' do not go together. Because all of you want it I have allowed it; otherwise, it is completely against the rules, against the conventions. This privilege of 'maiden speech' should not go so far that the hon. Member may completely read the whole speech from prepared notes. Because once I have allowed him that should not be treated as a precedent.

Shri M. Amersey: Various State Governments have taken over the administration of sick textile units and made them far more sick than they were ever before. A glaring example was the India United Mills of Bombay. Its latest balance sheet shows a monthly loss of Rs. 15 lakhs and the Maharashtra Government has put in an additional burden on the people of Rs. 3-1/2 crores for the administration of these sick units. Efforts to revitalise these dying babies will only put a greater burden on the healthy units and the people at large. With the record of the public sector in mishandling trade and industry, there is a very strong case for the private sector to take over the entire public sector which is sick. Amateurs under our parliamentary system may be given a chance, term after term to mishandle the affairs of the nation but in industry all over the world liquidation is the only method of doing away with such sickness. The hon. Shri Dinesh Singh will find out...

Mr. Chairman: How many pages are left?

Shri M. Amersey: I will take another two or three minutes.

Mr. Chairman: He has already taken 20 minutes. He has to speed up.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cuddalore): Is it the way to ask a new Member how many pages are still left? It is a grave misconduct on the part of the Chair.

Mr. Chairman: I have already allowed him to read his speech. I wanted him to conclude his speech.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: But why should you ask him how many pages are left? . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Chairman: What else should I ask him?

Shri R. D. Bhandare (Bombay Central): Sir, I rise on a point of order. Is it in order for an hon. Member to say that it is misconduct on the part of the Chairman to ask a member who is speaking as to how many pages remain unread?

Shri Pileo Mody: He is unnecessarily wasting the time of the House with silly objections.

Mr. Chairman: It was not very proper on the part of the hon. Member to have used those words. But I do not think that I am so sensitive even though he used the term 'misconduct'. If I had asked the Member as to how much more time he will take, probably he would have answered that he had 5 or 10 pages more to read. So, instead, I asked him how many pages remain unread. There is no question of any misconduct. It is rather undesirable on the part of my hon. friend, who is also a personal friend of mine, to use such an expression.

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Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: It is not worthy of a Chairman to ask such a question.

Mr. Chairman: You have already reduced the Chair to an attitude of thick-skinness. I am not going to depart from whatever is being already established. But it is very unfair. Please do not repeat such remarks in future. Now, the hon. Member should conclude his speech soon.

Shri M. Amersey: The hon. Shri Dinesh Singh will find out at the country's cost if he insists on the idea of this crazy corporation that his capital of Rs. 15 crores will be wiped out during the operation of a single year. Scrap these sick units and give a chance to the more efficient to function in a healthy manner and you will find that the consumers and the country at large will not suffer but, on the other hand, will benefit. The experience the people have of the working of this Ministry is so poor, that the general public has no faith in this Ministry being able to handle large commercial or industrial projects. The Maharashtra Government recently has started a move for reduction of wages in the mills that it runs. This sort of differential treatment between the public and the private sector is shameful.

Looking at all this it can be concluded that the Corporation that is being set up is to be a charitable institution—a pinjrapole to run un-economic units at the cost of our people.

Coming now to the Forward Markets Commission, a few days ago the hon. Minister made a statement that there are hardly any forward markets in the country; only transferable specific delivery contracts are being permitted to be traded. Where and what then is the need for this body? It is again the strong vested interests of the bureaucracy that goes on for continuance of such bodies. The Forward Markets Commission maintains an Enforcement Branch. This

[Shri M. Amersay]

branch using the monstrous powers given to the Commission raids business houses. Its purpose in doing so is not to secure conviction or to bring the offenders to book but only to secure bribes. I recommend to the Minister of Commerce to look into the figures of raids carried out and he will appreciate the the logic of my statement. Scrap this body. It is an uneconomic waste of public funds to maintain such cesspools of corruption.

When the various bodies, such as the STC, the MMTC, the Forward Markets Commission and the proposed Textiles Corporation were formed, a theory was advanced that these were for the benefit of the nation. Experience has proved to the contrary. I want to remind the hon. Minister of Commerce as well as the hon. Members of this House that these various corporations are to be used for the benefit of the country; this country is not to be used for the benefit of these corporations.

In closing I would like to say that the problems of this Ministry are man-made; therefore, they can be solved by goodwill and a better economic understanding of policies.

Shri S. E. Damani (Sholapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the responsibility of the Commerce Ministry is very great. The Ministry has to look after the textiles industry, which is spread over in every corner of the country and which is earning foreign exchange by making exports to a great extent. The tea industry, the rubber industry and all these industries which are very important for export and local consumption are under the Commerce Ministry. Then, it looks after trade—regularisation and development of trade—as also to see that our exports increase. To make all efforts to increase our exports and to reduce our imports is also under this Ministry. It has also to maintain commercial relations with other friendly foreign countries. So, the

responsibility of the Ministry is quite big and I am happy that the Ministry has done quite well in view of the difficult position through which the country has been passing for the last three or four years—failure of crops, attack by Pakistan and China, rising prices etc. In spite of all these things production has been maintained and the Ministry has done quite well.

Having said so, I would like to say something about the textile industry. On the floor or this House questions are very often asked about the textile industry. Many Members have shown their concern about the present condition of the industry. It is one of the major industries of the country. Directly or indirectly it is giving employment to 20 million people.

Shri Ranga: 20 million or 2 million?

Shri S. E. Damani: 20 million people, that is, directly or indirectly—powerlooms, handlooms—taking all these. 30 per cent of industrial labour is being employed in the textile industry. But the industry is passing through difficult times. It is passing through a crisis and it is time that the Minister should see to the condition of the textile industry.

Recently, the Reserve Bank of India carried out a survey of 275 textile mills of the country representing 75 per cent of the total installed capacity of the industry. What is their review? First I take profits. Before taxation, after providing for depreciation, in 1964, it was Rs. 89.4 crores, in 1965, it has come down to only Rs. 2.86 crores and in 1966, it shows a loss of Rs. 5 crores. From Rs. 80 crores profit, it has come down to a loss of Rs. 5 crores. Then, after taxation, in 1964, it was Rs. 18.6 crores; in 1965, it was a loss and in 1966, there are heavy losses.

How much is the textile industry making profit on sale? In 1964, the percentage of profit on sale was 4.3; in 1965 it was only 0.45 and in 1966, it was a loss. The excise duty, in 1950-51, was Rs. 9 crores and this year it has gone to Rs. 110 crores. Now, in regard to production, in 1950-51, it was 4076 million metres and in 1966 it was 4239 million metres, that is, a small increase whereas excise duty had increased by 11 times.

The main reason for the difficult condition of the industry is the supply of cotton. In the last 10 years, Government has allowed expansion in the industry. 10 years back, the total number of spindles installed in the country was 10 million and now the number has increased to 18 million, that is, an increase of 80 per cent whereas the production of cotton has increased by a few lakh bales only. In the Third Five Year Plan, we estimated that cotton production would go up to 70 lakhs bales and the expansion was allowed on that basis but the production of cotton has remained at the level of about 55 lakh bales. As such, the prices of cotton have arisen. It is difficult for the textile mills to pay such high prices of cotton and that is why they have come into difficulties. That is the main reason. Therefore, my suggestion is that it is very important that the production of cotton should be increased and without increase in the production of cotton, the problem of the textile industry cannot be solved. The Textile Commissioner is looking after only the distribution of cotton, but there is nobody to look after the production of cotton.

One thing more. Our per acre production is 180 pounds whereas in the USA and the UAR, it is 530 pounds. Our farmers are also correct; because the cost of production is higher, they demand high prices; this is because their production is lower. Therefore, all efforts should be made to increase our per acre production. The problem will not be solved by increasing the acreage. Our per acre production is

just one-third compared to that in USA and UAR. There is ample scope to increase the per acre production. Experiments have been carried out in this direction by the Federation and the others and they have proved very successful; the per acre production has gone up. Therefore, it is very necessary that the per acre production is increased. In this connection I want to suggest that the hon. Minister may invite the cotton growers, the industry, the Chief Ministers and Agriculture Ministers of the cotton-growing areas and the Agriculture Minister at the Centre, and all of them may sit together and make a plan as to what price will be suitable to industry and what price will be suitable to farmers and then come to a conclusion. Nowadays, there is always a dispute among the cotton growers, the farmers, the Textile Commissioner, the consumers and the industry. This should be solved. The farmers should be given adequate fertilisers and adequate hybrid seeds, so that they can increase the production. If our per acre production goes up, the cost of production to the farmers will also go down and they will not mind selling at a little less price. This is a very important subject and only this can solve the problem of the industry, which is a major industry.

Secondly, we are importing about 7 lakh bales per year from other countries and we are spending Rs. 50 crores on that. Experiments for growing long staple cotton are being made and have been found successful in Gujarat and Maharashtra. Cotton upto more than one-inch staple has been grown, not in a small quantity, but in a big quantity, one lakh bales and a little more than that. That is not sufficient to meet the requirement of the industry and we have to import cotton. Therefore, those farmers who are growing long-staple cotton, which we are importing, should be encouraged; some increase in price may be given to them.

Shri A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): We must increase the production of long staple cotton?

**Shri S. R. Damani:** Yes, so that we can stop the import and become self-sufficient. Without self-sufficiency, we cannot stand. That is very necessary. This is the crux of the problem of the industry. I have expressed my views and I hope the hon. Minister will look into the matter very seriously. Two mills in Bombay have closed down, eight mills in the South, in Madras, have closed down, and 40 to 60 mills are on the verge of closure. This should be taken into account. The present condition should not be allowed to be continued.

Having said about the textile industry, I would like to say something about the State Trading Corporation. The STC came into existence some ten years ago, and in ten years, it has expanded to a great extent. In the first year, the business was Rs. 9.19 crores and the profit earned after meeting the expenses was Rs. 64 lakhs. Last year, the business had reached a figure of almost Rs. 100 crores, but the profit earned was only Rs. 4.24 crores; in other words, the profits had not gone up according to the ratio in the first year.

**Shri S. K. Tapuriah:** Being a socialistic organisation it cannot make money.

**Shri S. R. Damani:** That is not the consideration, because there are certain other things. The main thing which I would like to point out is that they are handling export. According to the latest figures, about exports, the STC has handled about Rs. 13.2 crores worth of their exports. After having an experience of ten years, the STC has been able to handle only about Rs. 13 crores of exports. Out of this, Rs. 2 crores would be the worth of agricultural production exports, that is, of agricultural items which are in short supply in our country as also outside. So, the actual figure of export would come to only about Rs. 11 crores. If we compare it with the total export of the country which is about Rs. 800 crores, the percentage

handled by the STC is only 1.5. After ten years' experience, with all the facilities that the STC has, it has been able to handle only 1.5 per cent of the total exports. Therefore, I would suggest that the STC should make all efforts to increase our exports. There are some industries which are at present in difficulty and they cannot sell their products. For instance, some of the engineering industries are closing down. The quality of the goods produced by the engineering industries in the private and public sector is very high and these goods could be sold and could be exported. So, I would suggest that efforts should be made to export our engineering goods and other materials which we are manufacturing here and which are in surplus here.

So far as imports are concerned, the STC has handled imports of the order of Rs. 80 crores during the last year. These items were mostly meant for the consumption of industry; they were either raw materials or plant and machinery. Side by side, however, we see that some of the items which have been imported are already surplus in the country. I do not see why there was any necessity to import such items as were surplus in the country.

**An hon. Member:** For instance?

**Shri S. R. Damani:** For instance, caustic soda is one such item. When the report of the STC comes up for discussion, I could mention several other items of that type. Therefore, the STC should be very careful; and the hon. Minister should be very careful in controlling the working of the STC. If we go through the profit and loss account and the balance-sheet, we do not find any figures in regard to the amount paid for the purchase of the item for export and the amount realised out of the export, or in regard to the amount we paid for the imports and the amount realised after the sale of those items. Only a block figure of revenue is shown. I would submit that a break-up of

these figures should be given so that we may have an idea of the profit or loss in imports and exports and we can thereby appreciate the working of the SIC. This is a very important suggestion that I would like to make, because these figures are very essential.

17 hrs.

At present, we are more interested in exports. Demand is very slack. Therefore, such institutions can help in increasing our exports. I think the Minister should look into this matter.

Some complaints have appeared in the papers about the MMTC. It has been said that consumers are forced to purchase copper from them at Rs. 12,200 per tonne when the landed cost is Rs. 9,000 per tonne only. The point is that they want to pass on to the consumer and ultimately to the industry, the charges incurred in getting the licence and so on. I do not know how far this is correct. If such things happen, they should be put a stop to by the Ministry. I know the hon. Minister is very strict in these matters and I hope that he will look into the matters I have referred to and take necessary action. With these words, I support the Demands.

श्री राज गोपाल सासनाले (चांदनी चौक) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। इस समय सदन में कोरम नहीं है। यहां की कार्टार्ड कैसे चल सकती है ?

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum.

श्री बीबन्ध गोखले (चण्डोगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, इस समय वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर चर्चा करते हुए मैं यह अनुभव करता हूँ कि किसी भी देश की समृद्धि उस के वाणिज्य और व्यापार की स्थिति के ऊपर निर्भर होती है। मैं कुछ वर्षों के लिये भारत के पुराने इतिहास की ओर आप को ले जाना चाहता हूँ। आज से केवल तीन

या साढ़े तीन सौ साल पहले जब भारत सोने की चिड़िया कहलाता था, उस का मुख्य कारण यह था कि भारत की अधिक व्यवस्था मुदूढ़ थी, भारत एक समृद्धिशाली देश था। दुनिया के सब देशों के व्यापारी भारत के साथ अपने सम्बन्ध जोड़ कर यहां की समृद्धि में शामिल होना चाहते थे। आप को याद होगा कि कोलम्बस ने अमरीका की खोज इसी कारण की थी कि वह एक छोटे से मार्ग से, अमरीका से भारत पहुंचना चाहता था। उन से पहले भारतवर्ष से जाने वाला या भारतवर्ष में आने वाला माल ऊंटों और दूसरे साधनों के जगिये आया करता था। लेकिन जिस समय विदेशों में यह भावना पैदा हुई कि किनी प्रकार से हिन्दुस्तान छोटे मार्ग से पहुंचा जाये तभी अमरीका की खोज हुई थी। आप को यह भी स्मरण होगा कि वास्को डि गामा जब भारत के कालीकट के इलाके में आया और जिन समय कालीकट के राजा के साथ उन की व्यापारिक सन्धि पूरी हुई गई तथा यह समाचार जब उस ने लिस्बन शहर को भेजा तब, इतिहासकार यह लिखता है, लिस्बन शहर में इतनी खुशी मनाई गई, वहां इन प्रकार का उत्सव मनाया गया कि सारे लिस्बन शहर में नालियों में गन्दे पानी के बजाय शराब बहने लगी थी। इतना उत्साह और उत्सव मनाया गया था जब भारत के साथ उन के व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध जोड़े गये थे।

लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि व्यवस्था इस के बिल्कुल विपरीत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि दो सौ वर्ष तक भारत में अंग्रेजी राज्य रहा और अंग्रेजों के सम्बन्ध में कहा है कि "वे कम शिखर बिच ए बीलेस एन्ड फाउण्ड वेबसेल्स इन वावर यानी तराजू से कर आये लेकिन उस व्यापार के सहारे यहाँ इतने बड़े साम्राज्य का निर्माण कर लिया। साम्राज्य निर्माण करने के लिये उन के दिमाग में एक चीज आई और वह यह कि भारत की अपने

[श्री श्रीधर गोयल]

उद्योग धंधों में, अपने व्यापार में, अपने वाणिज्य में संसार में जो इतनी प्रतिष्ठा है उस का लाभ उठाना चाहिये। उस समय जो यहाँ के कारीगर थे वह आला में आला माल तैयार करते थे और इसके बारे में तिहासकार लिखता है कि दरन्द के सारे लड़के लड़कियाँ हिन्दुस्तान का बना हुआ कपड़ा पहनना पसन्द करते थे। भारत की इन उन्नति के कारण अंग्रेजों ने यह विचार किया कि भारत के उद्योग धंधों को और उसके वाणिज्य का समर्थन करना है। दोस्रो वर्षों तक उन्होंने इस प्रकार की नीति का मसालन किया और भारत को इन दिशा में ला उठाया कि यहाँ का जो कच्चा माल है वह विदेशों में जा कर कनिष्ठ गुडम के काम में प्रयोग हो कर हिन्दुस्तान में और इस प्रकार के दूसरे विदेशों में मँडियाँ नलाय करे।

मैं अपने मंत्री महोदय ने आज यह निश्चय करना चाहता हूँ कि इतना होते हुए भी जिस समय भारतयुद्ध स्वतन्त्र हुआ उस समय हमारे पास 1500 करोड़ रुपया स्ट्रैनिंग बैलेंस में था फारेन एक्स्चेंज में था। हम ने किम ढंग से पिछले 15-20 वर्षों में उस का उपयोग किया है, मैं समझता हूँ यह खोज और ज्ञान का विषय है। हम की खोज कगई जानी चाहिये और देखा जाना चाहिये कि कैप यह हुआ। आज मैं यह निश्चय करना चाहता हूँ जो माध्याम व्यापार बढ़ि है उस का भी इस सम्बन्ध में प्रयोग नहीं किया गया। बल्कि गन्त ढंग में योजनायें बनीं, गन्त व्यापारिक ढि में और गन्त बीजों में उस का व्यय किया गया। भारत में करीब 104 ऐसी बड़ी कंपनसे हैं जिन्होंने विदेशी मुद्रा का लाभ उठाया है। उन्होंने हर प्रकार में राजनीतिकों के साथ अपने सम्बन्धों का लाभ उठाया है और आज तक इस विदेशी मुद्रा का उपयोग किया है, उपयोग किया है। आज इस बात की स्वी करने की जरूरत है। आज इन सारे हालात का मुताला

काली की जरूरत है जब हम देखते हैं कि एक यूनिट पर कितना फारेन एक्स्चेंज लगा और उस ने बदले में कितना फारेन एक्स्चेंज हमें दिया है।

हमारा जो एक्स्पेंस का पैटर्न है वह मैं समझता हूँ कि कर्वांटीवाइज है और रोजनवाइज है। आज मैं चाहता कि इस बात की जांच की जाये कि एक एक इन्स्ट्रुमेंट के ऊपर, एक एक यूनिट के ऊपर हम ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की है उस के बदले में उन्होंने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा हमें कमा कर दी है। मैं कई उदाहरण सामने रख सकता हूँ। आप ऊपर पंखों को ले लें दूसरी चीजों को ले लें, देखें कि हम ने जो इतना उन पर खर्च किया है उस के बदले में उस यूनिट ने हमें कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमा कर दी है। आज इस बात का हिसाब लगाने की जरूरत है, इस बात का अन्दाजा लगाने की जरूरत है। क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय ने यह आशा रख कि वह इस बात की गारंटी देंगे कि इन सारे यन्ट्रुमेंट ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा का उपयोग किया है, अगर आज तक उन्होंने इतनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमा कर नहीं दी है, तो कम से कम हमले इस मामलों में इस प्रकार का हर एक यन्ट्रुमेंट कम से कम इतनी विदेशी मुद्रा तो कमा कर देगा, कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा का उन ने उपयोग किया है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के विभिन्न कर्मियों और हमारे विदेशी हस्ताशकों में वैनाट कायसीस सैक्रेटरीज की तरफ बिलाना चाहता हूँ। आज उन में न तो बौध्ता और बुलती बासाकी है और न सब से कायदा उठाने की वृत्ति है। वे यहाँ पर और विदेशों में एक इटिन के तीर पर अपना काम करते हैं। वे न तो

व्यापारियों के किसी प्रकार के सहयोगी या भवधार हैं और न उन के पास इन बातों का अप-टु-डेट ज्ञान है कि दूसरे देशों में क्या नियम और कायदे हैं, उन की क्या आवश्यकता है और वे किसी तरह समय का लाभ उठा कर दूसरे देशों के साथ बड़े बड़े बिज़िनेस कान-कलूड कर सकते हैं, व्यापारिक संघियां और सीदे कर सकते हैं। इस प्रकार की बुद्धि या योग्यता का परिचय उन्होंने आज तक नहीं दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज इस बात की स्टडी करने की जरूरत है कि अगर किसी देश में कोई भाषण कार्डिसस शयबा आर्थिक या राजनीतिक संकट के कारण कोई उथल-पुथल होती है, तो ऐसे मौके पर हमारा क्या कर्तव्य है और हम उस परिस्थिति का लाभ उठा कर दूसरे देशों के साथ किस तरह व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध जोड़ सकते हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि हम पालियामेंट के मंत्रियों के द्वारा इस प्रकार की स्टडी करा सकते हैं। जो व्यापारिक बिशेषज्ञ हैं, हम उन को इस के साथ जोड़ सकते हैं। आज यह स्टडी करने की जरूरत है कि हम किस प्रकार के आर्थिक संकट से किस तरीके से लाभ उठा सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे विभिन्न प्रतावासों में जो हमारे वाणिज्य सचिव काम कर रहे हैं, उन में एक आक्रमण-कारी बुलि, एक एग्जिक्टिव एटीब्यूड, होना चाहिये कि वे समय और परिस्थिति का लाभ उठा कर दूसरे देशों के साथ अपने व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध जोड़ सकें।

मैं घाप के सामने इस सम्बन्ध में एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ। हम जानते हैं कि इसराईल दुनिया के कई देशों को—रूस, ईस्ट जर्मनी, हंगरी, पोलैंड और यूगोस्लाविया आदि को—नीबू, चकोला, संतरा और मीसमी आदि साइट्रस फ्रूट बुझिया करता आ रहा है। पिछले दिनों इसराईल और अरब देशों का जो बूड हुआ, उस में हम ने अरब देशों का साथ दिया, लेकिन क्या हम ने दल बल

पर विचार किया कि अरब देशों की क्या आवश्यकतायें हैं और क्या हम ने उनकी पूति करने की कोशिश की? क्या हमने इस बात की व्यवस्था की कि इसराईल जिन देशों को वे चीजें भेजा करता था, इस समय का लाभ उठा कर भारत उन देशों को इन चीजों का निर्यात करे और उन मार्केट को कंचर करने की कोशिश करे?

लेकिन हम अड़े हुए हैं पुरानी चीजों पर। पिछले बषाम साठ सालों से जो चीजें हम निर्यात करते आए हैं, हम उन के बकर से बाहर नहीं निकलना चाहते, चाहे उस में हमें घाटा हो या नफ़ा हो। पिछले कई सालों के आंकड़ें इस बात की पूरे तौर पर सिद्ध करते हैं कि ट्रेडीशनल आइटम्स में हमें पूरा लाभ नहीं हो रहा है। उदाहरण के लिए चीनी के निर्यात में हम 12 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान उठाते हैं और देशवासियों को महंगे दामों पर चीनी सलाई करते हैं, क्योंकि विदेशों का भेजा जाने वाली चीनी को हमें सन्निबाइज करना पड़ता है, कम दाम पर बेचना पड़ता है। चूकि हमारी चीनी उन मार्केट्स में इन्टरनेशनल प्राइस, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य, पर नहीं बिक सकती है, इस लिए हम उस को सन्निबाइज करते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमें किसी हकीम ने बताया है कि हम अरब विदेशों में चीनी का निर्यात करें, जिस से हमारे देशवासी तो धूखों में और विदेशी हमारी चीजों पर पले। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस नीति में परिवर्तन किया जाय।

17.17 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

आज के समय एक साल पहले हमारी सरकार ने एक महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिया—उस ने रुपये का अकमूल्यन किया, डीवैल्यूएशन किया। मैं निर्बन्ध करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं ने पिछले कई सचिव्य संसाल पर हुई



[श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल]

बीजेट को पूरी तरह से पढ़ा है। उस समय हमारे मूलपूर्व वाणिज्य मंत्री ने इस सदन को आश्वासन दिया था कि रुपये का अवमूल्यन नहीं किया जायेगा। लेकिन उस के बाद 8 जून को सरकार ने रुपये का अवमूल्यन कर दिया और उस समय इस कदम के समर्थन में दलील और तर्क यह दिया गया कि जो दस बारह ट्रेडिशनल आइटम्स हम बाप-बादा के जमाने से बिदेसों को भेजते आए हैं उन के निर्यात में हमें लाभ पहुँचेगा और हम दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में उन के काम्पै-टोशन और प्रतियोगिता में संसार की मंडियों में खड़े रह सकेंगे। लेकिन वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की तरफ से जो रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है, उस में ये धाकड़े दिये गए हैं कि अवमूल्यन से पहले के पांच महीनों में हमारे निर्यात में 3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी, लेकिन अवमूल्यन के बाद से ले कर वर्ष के अन्त तक को अर्थात् में हमारे निर्यात में 15 प्रतिशत कमी हुई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे अर्थ-शास्त्रियों और इकानॉमिक एक्सपर्ट्स ने आखिर क्या अन्दाजा लगाया था। क्या वे अब यह स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार हैं कि उन्होंने रुपये का अवमूल्यन कर के बड़ी भारी गलती की है? उन्होंने अवमूल्यन से यह आशा और अपेक्षा की थी कि इस से हमारे निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मार्केट में दूसरे देशों की प्रतियोगिता में खड़े हो सकेंगे, लेकिन धाकड़े तो बिल्कुल इस के विपरीत हैं। धाकड़े यह बताते हैं कि अवमूल्यन का कदम उठाए जाने के बाद हमारे निर्यात में काफ़ी मात्रा में—यंत्र प्रतियोगिता—कमी हुई है।

सरकार ने यह तय किया है कि हम बीबी एच-वर्धीय योजना में 5100 करोड़ रुपये का निर्यात कर पावेंगे, लेकिन मुझे इस में शन्देह है, क्योंकि मैं देख रहा हूँ कि इस वर्ष हमारा निर्यात कम हुआ है, जिस की अग्रह-वर्धकताई गई है कि हमारे देश में खूबा पढ़ा है और बेरोज़गारी की पैदावार के उत्पादन

में कमी हुई है। जो धाकड़े हमें उपलब्ध है, वे यह सिद्ध करते हैं कि चाय, कढ़वा, चीनी और इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स के निर्यात को बड़ा भारी ब्रका लगाना है। लेकिन इन की तुलना में अनेकों ऐसी वस्तुएँ भी हैं, जिन के निर्यात में काफ़ी मात्रा में वृद्धि हुई है और वे वस्तुएँ हैं गर्म मसाले, आलू और जूते आदि। मैं आज यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आज यह समय नहीं था गया है कि हम अपनी इस दिशा को बदलें?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अपने दल की तरफ के केवल मुझे ही बोलना है और हमारे दल के लिए करीब 30 मिनट को निश्चित हुआ है वह पूरा समय मैं लेना चाहुँगा। अगर आप दूसरा आइटम लेना चाहें तो मैं बीच में बन्द कर दूँगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, नहीं, आप बोलिए।

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर जो वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने प्रकाशित की है, सफा 19 पर यह लिखा है :

"There has not been any significant shift in the direction of India's export during 1966."

1966 के अन्दर हमारी इस निर्यात नीति को किसी प्रकार की नयी दिशा नहीं मिली है। उसी पुराने ढर्रे के ऊपर हम लोग चल रहे हैं। तो आज समय इस बात की माँग करता है कि हम अपनी इस दिशा के अन्दर परिवर्तन करें। समय को पहचान कर आज हम इस बात का निर्णय लें कि कौन सी चीजें हमें बिदेसों के अन्दर बेचने का लाभ है? कौन सी चीजों के लिए संसार के अन्दर हमारे लिए मार्केट मिल सकता है? कौन सी वस्तुएँ हैं जिन की पैदावार देश के अन्दर बढ़ाकर हम दूसरे देशों को भेज सकते हैं।

वह जो पुराने ट्रेडीशनल प्राइमेट्स हैं उन्हीं के ऊपर धड़े रहना, लकीर का फकीर बने रहना, इस तरह की जो नीति है मैं समझता हूँ कि वह देश के लिए लाभकारी सिद्ध नहीं होगी।

हमारे वाणिज्य मंत्री को इस बात का ध्यान होगा कि अगले वर्ष 1968 के मुफ्त में यहाँ पर यूनाइटेड नेशंस कानफरेंस धान ट्रेड एण्ड डेवलपमेंट होने जा रहा है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि वह एक हमारे लिए बड़ा भारी मौका होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर जहाँ सारे संसार के देशों के डेलीगेट्स आयेंगे, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आज भारतवर्ष यह निर्णय ले कि वहाँ इस मौके का लाभ उठाना है। इसलिए इन डेलीगेट्स के साथ साथ दूसरे देशों के श्रौत्र जो व्यापारी हैं उन को भी आमंत्रित किया जाय ताकि उस समय वहाँ भारत के अन्दर हम उन के साथ कुछ बिजनेस डील करें, कुछ व्यापारिक सौदे उन के साथ कर सकें।

अनेकों प्रकार की कठिनाइयाँ जो हमारे रास्ते में आती हैं उन के लिए हमें पहले से कुछ कार्य करना होगा। जो इन्टरनेशनल कम्यूनिकेशंस हैं उन के अन्दर न सिर्फ वृद्धि करनी होगी बल्कि श्रौत्र चुस्ती के साथ डील करना होगा। अनेकों प्रकार की कठिनाइयाँ आती हैं, चाहे वह केमिस्ट्री का सवाल हो, चाहे वह टेलीग्राम्स का सवाल हो, चाहे वह टेलिफोन का सवाल हो इन सारी चीजों के अन्दर न सिर्फ हम वृद्धि करें बल्कि उन को इन्फिटिमाइज करें ताकि उन डेलीगेशंस के साथ दूसरे व्यापारी भी आयेंगे तो कुछ न कुछ बढ़े पैमाने पर बिजनेस उन के साथ कान्कलूड कर सकते हैं। हम उस सारी चीज का लाभ उठा सकते हैं।

मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी मंत्रालय के संबंध में पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की जो अन्तिम रिपोर्ट है 1966-67 की उस के दो चीज महत्वपूर्ण केलेज की तरफ अपने

मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान दिखाना चाहूँगा। इस के सफा 24 पर एक केस इस में दिया गया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, केस के अन्दर एक प्रदर्शनी हुई थी। उस के अन्दर जो लोग आने वाले थे उन को भारत की तरफ से एक एक बैज दिया जाय इसलिए इस हमारे मंत्रालय ने इस बात का निर्णय किया कि 2 लाख 59 हजार बैजेज तैयार कराये जाय और वह एक बम्बई के फर्म से तैयार कराये गए। एक बैज की कीमत 20 पैसे आती थी। अर्थात् कुल कीमत 51800 रुपये बनती थी। लेकिन इन बैजेज के बनवाने के लिए जिनकी केवल 51800 रुपये कीमत है लगभग 1 लाख रुपये के अध्यक्षमिनियम शीट्स के इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस उस को दिए और उस के लिए और कई ऐसी चीजों के लाइसेंस दिए कि जिन का इस्तेमाल उन बैजेज के अन्दर होना ही नहीं था। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने इस के संबंध में अपनी बड़ी विपरीत राय दी है, बड़े विपरीत कमेन्ट्स दिए हैं। खास तौर पर उन्होंने कहा कि जितनी कीमत उस की थी उस का उस से कोई संबंध नहीं जितनी कीमत का उन को इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस दिया गया और खास तौर पर ऐसी चीजों का लाइसेंस देना कि जो उस के मैन्यूफैक्चर के अन्दर इस्तेमाल होने वाले भी नहीं थे, उचित नहीं था।

पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने सफा 29 पर यह कहा है :

"They are surprised to find that the value of the import licence sanctioned was not correlated with the value of material actually consumed in the preparation of the badges and it included certain items like stainless steel which were not used for the manufacture of badges. The licence was granted only as an incentive. The Committee feel that there was an element of hidden subsidy in the fixation of price of badges."

[श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल]

माने चल कर उन्होंने पैराग्राफ 425 में कहा है :

"The Committee do not consider it a healthy practice to issue import licences for the raw materials which are either not required for the manufacture of an article ordered or are in excess of requirements. In their view such action of the Government are not only irregular but also taxes the foreign exchange resources unnecessarily."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के अलावा पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने श्री रुस्त के मूलांकिक कहा है। इस मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न बेगों में श्री रुस्त रखे हुए हैं। उन के संबंध में भी कमेटी ने सिफारिश की है कि इन को जारी रखने का कोई उपयोग नहीं है। इन के द्वारा रुपये का निरस्तकृत प्रपञ्च होता है, दुर्भ्य होता है, इसलिए उन्होंने इस बात की सिफारिश की है पैराग्राफ 428 में पेज 31 पर :

"The Committee would like to suggest that in view of the difficult foreign exchange position it is imperative to conserve foreign exchange worth every rupee and hence the Governments must carefully examine the actual utility of these show-rooms. Those show-rooms, which have not justified their continuance by the result must be discontinued. The Committee feel that mere transfer to STC would not solve the problem."

इस के साथ साथ अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो टी बोर्ड का मामला है

Mr. Speaker: In a minute the hon. Member will have to conclude his speech. Firstly, his time is over. Secondly, it is time to take up the half an hour discussion.

Shri Shri Chand Goyal: I will cover as much as I can today. Then, I will continue my speech tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: There is no time left for him. He has already taken 37 minutes. So, there is no question of continuing tomorrow. He has to finish now.

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : जहां तक कि टी बोर्ड का मामला है उस के संबंध में 5 करोड़ रुपये का एक रिबालिग फंड रखा गया है। उस में से एक करोड़ रुपये इरीगेशन परियोजना के लिए है। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी का यह कहना है कि केवल सारे साल के अन्दर एक व्यक्ति ने इस बात का आवेदनपत्र दिया कि उस को इरीगेशन फैसिलिटीज मिलें। तो इस कमेटी ने कहा कि इतनी बड़ी रकम, 5 करोड़ की रकम इस चीज के लिए धरन रखना जिस का कोई उपयोग नहीं है, ठीक नहीं है।

इसी प्रकार मे रबड़ बोर्ड के संबंध में पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने कहा है कि उनको भी इस प्रकार की रकम मिलनी कि लोक सभा ने बोट की भी उस से ज्यादा रकम दी गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर जो वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने छापी है, इस में 1965 में हमारे जो इम्पोर्ट्स हैं वह 1386.8 करोड़ रुपये के थे और 1966 के अन्दर 1658.7 करोड़ रुपये के इम्पोर्ट्स हो गए। अब मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात का निम्नत्व किया गया कि जो हमारे आयात हैं वे कम किये जायेंगे, लेकिन एक साल के आंकड़ों हमें बताते हैं कि हमारा आयात 1386 से बढ़ कर 1658 तक पहुँच गया है अर्थात् हमारा जो बर्ष का ईकिसिट है वह 583.8 करोड़ से बढ़ कर 664.4 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विषय में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जो नीतियाँ हैं उन पर फिर से विचार किया जाय। अध्यक्ष

बहुदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि मुझे तीन-चार  
मिनट और दे दिया जावे। \*

Mr. Speaker: No.

The hon. Members may now move  
the cut motions to Demands for  
Grants relating to the Ministry of  
Commerce, subject to their being  
otherwise admissible.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Dehra Dun):  
I beg to move:

"That the demand under the  
head Ministry of Commerce be  
reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy regarding import of cars for  
official use (1).]

"That the demand under the  
head Ministry of Commerce be  
reduced to Re. 1".

[Policy regarding nationalisation of  
foreign trade (2).]

"That the demand under the  
head Ministry of Commerce be  
reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to check rise in the prices of  
textiles (3).]

"That the demand under the  
head Ministry of Commerce be  
reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure in protecting the interest of  
consumers in basic consumer in-  
dustries by not opening the mills in  
the public sector (4).]

"That the demand under the  
head Ministry of Commerce be  
reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of  
the Khadi Commission (5).]

"That the demand under the  
head Ministry of Commerce be  
reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for development of free trade  
zones in Kutch (7).]

"That the demand under the  
head Ministry of Commerce be  
reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for better organisation of  
Indian exhibitions abroad (8).]

"That the demand under the  
head Ministry of Commerce be  
reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for reorientation of policy re-  
garding export of tea and jute (9).]

Shri Shankre (Panjim): I beg to  
move:

"That the demand under the  
head Foreign Trade be reduced  
by Rs. 25,00,000."

[Futility of participation in inter-  
national exhibitions and fairs (15).]

"That the demand under the  
head Foreign Trade be reduced  
by Rs. 100."

[Futility of participation in interna-  
tional exhibitions and fairs (17).]

"That the demand under the  
head Capital Outlay of the Min-  
istry of Commerce to reduced by  
Re. 1".

[Failure to improve the working of  
Minerals and Metals Trading Cor-  
poration (28).]

"That the demand under the  
head Capital Outlay of the Min-  
istry of Commerce be reduced by  
Rs. 1,00,000."

[Investment in equity Capital in the  
Sugar Corporation of Uganda (28).]

Shri Ramavatar Shastri (Patna): I  
beg to move:

"That the demand under the  
head Foreign Trade be reduced  
to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise export trade  
(30).]

"That the demand under the  
head Foreign Trade be reduced  
to Re. 1."

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

[Slow rate of expansion of export trade (31).]

"That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to pay adequate attention to keep pact with the socialistic countries in foreign trade (32).]

"That the demand under the head foreign trade be reduced to Re. 1".

[Dependence of foreign trade mainly on the capitalist and imperialist countries (33).]

"That the demand under the head other revenue expenditure of Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure of the Government to take over the closed cotton mills (35).]

"That the demand under the head other revenue expenditure of Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1".

[Increase in the price of textiles by mill-owners (36).]

"That the demand under the head other revenue expenditure of Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1".

[Neglect of the development of cotton mills in Bihar (37).]

"That the demand under the head other revenue expenditure of Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure in propagation of metric system of weights and measures in far off villages (38).]

"That the demand under the head other revenue expenditure of Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure in checking irregularities in the textile industry (39).]

Sári Sequeira (Goa, Daman and Diu): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head foreign trade be reduced to Rs. 1".

[Failure to give incentive for export in the form of freely transferable import and exchange vouchers (48).]

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to take steps for nationalisation of foreign trade (68).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to take over purchase of jute by State Trading Corporation in order to assure fair price to jute-growers (69).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Impact on export trade as a result of devaluation (70).]

Shri K. P. Singh Deo (Dhenkanal): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to effectively regulate the price of cotton and to decontrol cloth prices (71).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to give redress and evolve a practical solution with respect to sickness spreading in cotton mills (72).]

Shri Sequeira: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head foreign trade be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need for faster availability of export incentives especially drawback (78).]

Shri K. P. Singh Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head foreign trade be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to safeguard the Indian exports to West Germany (75).]

"That the demand under the head foreign trade be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to take steps to counter Pakistan's attempt to cut into Indian trade in Islamic and South American countries (76).]

"That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Futility of participating in Turkish Trade Fair (77).]

Shri Ramavtar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to pay much more attention towards handloom industry (78).]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to stabilise the prices of cotton, tea, cardamom and rubber (79).]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure

of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1".

[Unnecessary expenditure on Khadi and Village Industries Commission (80).]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to nationalise tea plantations (81).]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to develop cottage and small scale industries (82).]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1".

[Unsatisfactory progress of handicrafts industry (83).]

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Working of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (84).]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to develop Powerloom Industry (85).]

17.31 hrs.

#### \*CONVERSIONS IN BIHAR

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे संविधान के धाटिकन  
25(1) में भारत के हर एक व्यक्ति को

\*Half-An-Hour discussion.

[श्री कंबर लाल बुध्न]

श्रम की स्वतन्त्रता है, प्रचार करने के लिये भी और कौनसा धर्म बहू भ्रमनाये—उस के लिये भी। भारत की तो, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विशेषता रही है, कि यहाँ पर हर एक धादमी स्वतन्त्रता के साथ जिस धर्म को वह प्रच्छा समझता है, उस धर्म को अपना सकता है। यहाँ पर ईसाई पादरी स्कूल चला रहे हैं, दवाखाने चला रहे हैं और उनकी संख्या भारत में, जो रजिस्टर्ड-फौरन-मिशनरीज है, 4328 हैं, लेकिन इन के प्रतिरित भी और भी बहुत भारे पादरी हैं। अगर इन के सही आंकड़ें रखे जायें तो दस हजार पादरी इस समय भारत में काम कर रहे हैं। अगर ये लोग केवल सेवा का काम करते, धर्म का प्रचार करते तो उस में किसी का आपत्ति नहीं थी, लेकिन, अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस की धाड़ में वे एक ऐसा जहर फैला रहे हैं, उन में से बहुतों का ऐसा कांक्षित होता है कि हमारे देश को जो मायनटी है, उसको बदन दिया जाय।

जो पैसा बाहर से—अमरीका से, यू० के० से, कौडा से—आता है, सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार 1227 लाख रुपये बाहर से आये हैं, लेकिन इन के अलावा कपड़ा, खाना, दूध आदि, दूसरे रूप में जो चीजें अमेरिका की मारफत आनी हैं, उन का अन्दाजा लगाया जाय तो एक साल में 30 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग ये विदेशी-मिशनरीज खर्च करते हैं। अब इस की धाड़ में ये विदेशी और दूसरे मिशनरीज जो काम करते हैं, बिहार की जो स्थिति हमारे सामने आई है, वह बड़ी भयंकर है, बड़ी एलामिग रिपोर्ट्स आ रही हैं। जो लोग धूखे हैं, गरीब हैं, पंडित हैं, जिनको खाने को नहीं मिलता है, जिनके पास बस्त्र नहीं है, उन की कठिनाइयों का नाजायब फायदा उठा कर ये लोग उनका श्रम परिवर्तन करने को कोशिश कर रहे हैं। एक मान-स्केम पर भारत के कोने कोने से, विदेशों से, बहुत सारे मिशनरियन

वहाँ पर पहुँच गये हैं तथा लार्ज-स्केल पर वहाँ कन्वर्शन शुरू हो गया है और ऐसा मालूम होता है कि धागे चल कर यह एक बहुत ही भयानक और डरावनी शकल आक्रायण कर सकता है।

वहाँ पर क्या हो रहा है? लोगों को कास के मँडल दिये जाते हैं, उन के गले में नटकाया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि उन्हीं लोगों का खाना मिलेगा जिनके गले में मँडल लटका होगा। उन मँडलों पर काइस्ट का निशान होता है। गांव के बाहर उन्होंने कास के पट्टे टांग रखे हैं, कई जगहों पर जहाँ मन्दिर थे वहाँ उन्होंने गिरजाघर बना दिये हैं। इस किन्म का काम खास तौर से बिहार के तीन जिलों में किया जा रहा है—हजारी बाग, रांची और पालामऊ जिले में। जहाँ पर पिछड़ी जातियों के लोग रहते हैं ट्राइबल एरियाज के लोग रहते हैं, वहाँ पर ये लोग ज्यादा काम कर रहे हैं।

अभी हाल में वहाँ की स्थिति का मंत्र करने के लिये, फीट्स फाईन्डिंग के लिये एक कमेटी गई थी, उस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में एक ऐसा केम ट्रेस किया है, जिसमें एक धादमी की चोटी काट दी गई। मैं अभी उस धादमी का नाम बताता हूँ। वह अपनी चोटी नहीं कटवाना चाहता था, लेकिन उस को कहा गया कि तुम चोटी कटवाओगे, तब खाना मिलेगा। उस का नाम है—नानू महता, पुत्र राकिबन्द महता, गांव काराखार। जब उस ने चोटी कटवाने से मना कर दिया और रात को सो गया, तब वहाँ पर जो दूसरे लोग थे, जिनको कन्वर्ट किया गया था, उन के साथ मिलकर उसकी चोटी काट दी गई। ऐसे केलेज एक जगह नहीं हुए हैं। मेरे पास लिस्ट है एक एक गांव की जहाँ पर वह कन्वर्शन हुआ है, जैसे कुजूराम, पो० मारु। वहाँ पर 77 लोगो को ईसाई बनाया गया, खंडान, पो० बानूमठ,— 5 धादमियों की ईसाई बनाया गया, जोरिकास, पो० बानूमठ—6 धादमियों को ईसाई

गया, इसी तरह मेरे पास 15-20  
के लिस्ट है। इस के मुताबिक करीब  
100 धादमियों को बहाल पर क्रिश्चियन  
गया है। यह केवल एक तहसील की  
। अभी परसों बिहार प्रसेम्बली में  
के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर से सवाल पूछा  
जो उन्होंने जो आंकड़ें बताये, उन के  
एक जिले में 250 के करीब लोग  
न बनाये गये। जो दूसरी रिपोर्ट्स  
के मुताबिक कई गांव के गांव इमाई  
ये गये हैं। लगभग 5 हजार लोगों को  
में, जब कि बहाल पर कहल पड़ा  
रह से ईसाई बनाया गया है। सार्ज-  
र कन्वर्शन हो रहा है।

ना हो नहीं, ये लोग थोड़ी दवाइयां  
ते हैं, अस्पताल चलाते हैं। एक केस  
। को एंजिन्ना हुआ, उस का पैर सूज  
।स को ठीक कर दिया गया। जिस  
ने उस को कन्वर्ट किया, उसका नाम  
० डब्लू० लकरा। इस तरह से  
एक है फादर एम० सी० वागट, एक  
हों पर, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कई मिशनर  
र रहे हैं। एक गांव में बहाल पर लड़ाई  
हो गया, उन्होंने पुलिस को रिपोर्ट  
। सरकार ने उस फादर को बहाल से  
दिया। इन पादरियों के कामों को  
व बहाल पर रजिस्ट्र कर रहे हैं, उन में कुछ  
माज के कार्यकर्ता हैं और कुछ राष्ट्रीय  
वक संघ के कार्यकर्ता हैं, लेकिन उन  
।फ के लोग बूठे मुकदमे चलाते हैं।  
इन के पास पैसा होता है, बाहर से  
ता है। इस लिये मैं सरकार को यह  
। देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इन के  
सही समय पर कदम नहीं उठाया  
। बहाल पर भी नानालैण्ड जैसी स्थिति  
सकती है।

अज महोदय, आपको मालूम है कि  
। नालैण्ड में या जिजी हिल्स में भारत  
। रहने की प्रवृत्ति नहीं थी, उसी तरह  
। बहाल पर भी ईसाई बनते रहे, उन की

फीलिग्ड को एक्सप्लायेट कर के, उनकी  
। नैशनलिटी को, देश के प्रति लायलटी को  
। बदलने का प्रयास चलता रहा तो इस के भी  
। बहुत खतरनाक नतीजे सामने धायेंगे।  
। यदि कोई व्यक्ति अपनी भर्जी से ईसाई बनता  
। है, तो हमें कोई आश्चर्य नहीं है, हर एक  
। धर्म का प्रचार हो सकता है, भारत एक  
। नैक्यूलर स्टेट है, लेकिन हम हर एक धादमी  
। में चाहते हैं कि देश को बफादारी को नहीं  
। छोड़ना चाहिये, किसी की गरीबी का, उस  
। के दुख और पीड़ाओं का नाजायज फायदा  
। उठा कर उन प्रकार धर्म परिवर्तन नहीं करना  
। चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके जरिये मैं माग  
करता हूँ कि जितने भी फौरन-क्रिश्चियन  
। मिशनरीज बिहार में गये हैं, उन को बहाल में  
। निकाल देना चाहिये। जो तथ्य आज महा  
। पर मैंने दिये हैं तथा बहाल पर जो स्थिति है  
। सरकार फौरन उस का सर्वे कराये।  
। पिछले 6 महीनों में जो कन्वर्ट हुए हैं, उन  
। कहल के दिनों में जो कन्वर्ट हुए हैं पिछले एक  
। माल में, उन को रजिस्ट्र कराने के लिये  
। कहना चाहिये और वे प्रमाण पत्र दें कि वे  
। अपनी स्वेच्छा से ईसाई बने हैं या किसी  
। लालच से बने हैं। इस प्रकार का सर्वे  
। यदि सरकार करायेगी तो यह चीज स्पष्ट  
। हो जायेगी कि ये जो मिशनरीज हैं इनकी  
। एक्टिविटीज एन्टी-नेशनल हैं। इस लिये  
। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इन फौरन-मिशनरीज  
। को निकाल देना चाहिये। तथा जो इण्डियन  
। मिशनरीज हैं उन के ऊपर बाध रखना  
। चाहिये, उनकी एक्टिविटीज की एक लेजिस्लेशन  
। बनाकर रेग्युलेट करना चाहिये। जो कपड़ा,  
। पैसा और खाना उपहार में छाता है, वह सब  
। उन के जरिये से डिस्ट्रीब्यूट न कराये, बल्कि  
। अपने माध्यम से डिस्ट्रीब्यूट कराना चाहिये।  
। सरकार एक कानून बनाये कि जितना पैसा  
। बाहर से छाता है, जैसे 12 करोड़ रुपया  
। आपके हिसाब से छाता है, कोई भी पैसा  
। क्रिश्चियन मिशनरीज द्वारा भारत में प्रचार



[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

करने के लिये बाहर से नहीं घाना चाहिये। यह इण्डियन किम्बलन की भी मांग है। मेरे पास पत्र आये हैं जिसमें कि मांग की गई है कि यह जो बाहर से पैसा आता है वह यह गड़बड़ करता है। यहां के मिशनरीज ऐसा नहीं चाहते। इसलिए बाहर से पैसा घाना बन्द कर देना चाहिए और कोई भी फौरेन-मिशनरीज यहां पर खासतौर से हिन्दुस्तान में न रहने पाये। यह जो हमारा कांस्टीट्यूशन का रैलेबेंट आर्टिकल है जिसमें यह स्वतन्त्रता दी गई है, उस के अन्दर कुछ ऐसा प्रायोजो है और वह यह है कि पब्लिक आर्डर, हेल्थ, कुछ एकदम खुदा छूट नहीं है, कुछ रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगे हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहां देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल हो, देश की राष्ट्रियता का सवाल हो, मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहुंगा कि उसके ऊपर कोई कानून बनाकर चाहे वह स्टेट को कहे, वहां की सरकार को कहे या केन्द्रीय सरकार को कहे, इस के लिए जल्दी ही कोई कदम उठाना चाहिए अन्यथा वह पीकट नामालुण्ड बन जायगी और वह ऐसी समस्या हो जायगी जिस का कि कन्ट्रोल करना मुश्किल होगा।

Mr. Speaker: There are about nine members wanting to put questions. Therefore, no speech is possible. He has already made the speech. The others may, therefore, put one question each, so that the Minister has the time to answer.

श्री शिव कुमार शारदा (अलीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सदन का एक नया सदस्य हूँ और मेरे ऊपर यह प्रभाव है कि जब किसी अराष्ट्रीय और धार्मिकजनक कतिपय भ्रममयानों और ईसाइयों की गति-विधियों के विषय में सदन का या मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जाता है तो तत्क्षण उस को सन्देश की वृष्टि से देखा जाता है और इस प्रकार का आलाचरण बना दिया जाता है कि उस विषय पर जितनी मर्यादा

से विचार होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो पाता है। मैं तो कि पूर्व बक्ता ने कहा हम में से किसी भी व्यक्ति का यह विचार नहीं है कि किसी मत और सम्प्रदाय का प्रचार हो। यहाँ प्रत्येक मत व सम्प्रदाय को अपने विचारों के प्रचार करने की पूर्ण स्वतन्त्रता व अधिकार है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्पष्ट के लिए टाइम नहीं है सिर्फ सर्वेक्षण पूछ लीजिए।

श्री शिव कुमार शारदा : मैं बहुत संक्षेप में अपनी बात कहता हूँ। विरोध भाषा की बात तो यह है कि वह किसी की गरीबी के कारण उन का ईमान खरीदें इस की उन का अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकती। मेरे पास एक पात्रों का पत्र आया है और उन में आप यह अनुमान तथा संकेत कि वास्तव में स्थिति क्या है। मैं उस के बाड़े से इस भाष का सुबोध देता हूँ जिस में कि परिस्थिति पर पूरा प्रकाश पड़ जाय।

पत्र के कुछ भाग इस प्रकार है --

“दो वर्षों में अधिक समय हुआ जब मैंने रोमन कैथोलिक पादरी वृत्ति तथा कैथोलिक सम्प्रदाय से स्थापित ईसाई दल (मासायटी आफ जैराम), जिस का कि मैं पूरे 30 वर्षों से सदस्य था, सम्बन्ध तोड़ लिया है। मैं केरल के नम्बूदरीपाद परिवार, जो केवल दो पीढ़ियों से ईसाई हैं, से हूँ। मैंने रोमन कैथोलिक अनुयायियों से इसलिए सम्बन्ध तोड़ा है क्योंकि मैं उन की धर्म परिवर्तन गतिविधियों, उन का भारत विरोधी रुबंदा तथा उन की धर्मन्धता अस्वीकार नहीं कर सका।

मैं ध्यान से निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप कृपया नोक सभा के वर्तमान अधिवेशन में कुछ मरह की बात उठावें जिस से कि इस कार की परिस्थितियों पर पूरा प्रकाश पड़े।

विदेशी रोमन कैथोलिक पादरी अपने  
 व साधियों के सहयोग से गिरजाघरों  
 सभी सम्प्रदायों के बच्चों के लिये खोल  
 हूँ तो तक में भी धारण के बच्चों से ही  
 मूल के हित में यह शिक्षा देते हैं कि केवल  
 कैथोलिक लोगों को ही स्वर्ग मिलेगा  
 ; हिन्दू माग हमेशा के लिये नर्क की  
 में जलते रहेंगे क्योंकि ऐसा मान्य होता  
 वे झूठ देवताओं की पूजा करते हैं . . .

**Speaker:** He need not read out  
 hole thing. If he reads out the  
 thing then he will be taking  
 the time of the others. He may  
 ask his question only.

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : थोड़ा सा पंजा  
 है ।

में गोवा-पूना वाइस प्राविस" नामक  
 से सम्बन्ध रखता है और उनका मुख्यालय  
 सेंट्रल हार्ड स्कूल, पूना है । विदेशी  
 अधिभार गोवा के पादरी, पूना,  
 नगर जिले में बड़ी तेजी से कार्य कर रहे  
 र दयानामता स्कूल, संगमनेर उन  
 केन्द्र है । वे यहाँ गरीब घरों को  
 देने में सफल हो जाते हैं और जब उन  
 में परिवर्तन कर लिया जाता है तो फिर  
 लिए बलीमखाने तथा स्कूल खोलते

रानी के कुछ रोमन कैथोलिक बिनाप  
 तबाद जिले के धर्म परिवर्तन कार्यों का  
 शेषण करते हैं । गोवा के दो रोमन  
 नक नेताजिन का उर्ध्व परिवर्तन के लिये  
 लता है वह है पूना के बिनाप एन्ड्रू डी सोजा  
 ना के सेंट विवेकस हार्ड स्कूल के रव  
 गोमख . . .

**Speaker:** I am sorry I cannot  
 this. He cannot go on reading  
 a whole thing. There are about  
 others whom I have to call and  
 other five minutes, the hon.

Minister has to reply. He cannot go  
 on reading out the whole article. I  
 cannot allow it. If he wants he can  
 hand it over to the hon. Minister.

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : इस पत्र का जो  
 सामय है उस पर मंत्री सहोदय विचार करे ।

**Shri Baburao Patel (Shajapur):**  
 Article 25 (2) of the Constitution en-  
 titles the State to regulate or restrict  
 any political activity associated with  
 religious practice. Will the Govern-  
 ment consider the enactment of a law,  
 without embarrassing the right of the  
 individual to the freedom of his con-  
 science, to regulate and restrict mass  
 conversions if it is found and proved  
 that the total number of conversions  
 in a year either to Christianity or to  
 any other religion assume a com-  
 plexion of mass conversions?

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, Shri Kartik  
 Oraon.

**Shri Kartik Oraon (Lohardaga):**  
 How many minutes can I have?

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no question  
 of any speech now. He can put a  
 question.

**Shri Kartik Oraon:** This is a sub-  
 ject on which I can speak for hours.

**Mr. Speaker:** In that case, he may  
 please sit down. I shall call other  
 Members to ask questions.

**Shri Kartik Oraon:** I would like to  
 ask one question.

The point is that this conversion is  
 nothing new. But the process of con-  
 version has gained more momentum  
 after Independence than it had be-  
 fore. So, I would like to request  
 Government to take measures to pro-  
 tect the Adibasis from conversion  
 which is being done by taking ad-  
 vantage of their poor financial pos-  
 tion.

In fact, I would go further and say  
 that it would be a good thing if the

[Shri Kartik Oraon]

House could enact a legislation that it would be a penal offence to convert anyone below the age of 21 because a person below the age of 21 is not supposed to have his own mind. So, conversion of such young persons who are in a helpless condition, by force, should be stopped.

Shri Lobe Prabhu (Udipi): In view of the fact that my hon. friend has admitted the constitutional right to profess, practise and propagate any faith in this country, in view of the fact that he has not given a single verified instance of conversion which has not been free and in the exercise of this right, in view of the fact that this country has received, according to him, Rs. 12 crores for the poor, without distinction of faith, in view of the fact that this country is indebted to other countries with Christian population, in view of the fact that we should maintain the proper image in those countries, in view of the fact that this country has a religion, the most tolerant in the world, a religion which says 'In whatsoever form you worship me, that form I shall approve', a very high concept of tolerance in view of all these facts, I want to ask this simple question. Is this House so anxious to bring forward this legislation to restrict and regulate? Is there any evidence which has been put satisfactorily to Government to show that 'an attempt has been made with money, with medicine and with other help which has been so liberally given to the whole population of this country? Is this fair....

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Question.

Mr. Speaker: I think he has made the main point.

Shri Lobe Prabhu: The point is that it is no good saying that there are hundreds or thousands of cases. Mention those cases here and now and let them be verified.

श्री राजबहादुर शास्त्री (पटना) : यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि बिहार में ही भ्रमण है और भ्रमण की वजह से ही यह ईसाई मिशनरी धर्म परिवर्तन की बात कर रहे हैं। हमारे मंत्री महोदय और सरकार का ध्यान बिहार की खबरों की तरफ भी गया होगा कि वे शिखा काटने की बात कहते हैं और मजबूर करते हैं, तभी रोटी देते हैं। एक तरफ तो यह हो रहा है और दूसरी तरफ इस बात का प्रयत्न हो रहा है, जिसका खूलासा अभी दो तीन दिन पहले हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े हिन्दी लेखक स्वर्गीय प्रेमचन्द के लड़के श्री अमृत राम ने एक प्रेम कॉफ़ेस में किया था, कि धर्म परिवर्तन के माध-माध ये मिशनरी लोग जो महायत्ना कार्य संगठित कर रहे हैं वहाँ के लोगों की तस्वीरें ले रहे हैं, रिकॉर्ड ले रहे हैं और अमरीका भेज रहे हैं, और इस तरीके से हमारे देश की सुरक्षा को कमजोर करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

में जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन तमाम बातों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान गया है? और अगर गया है तो सरकार इन तरीकों को रोकने के लिये, या इस तरह की जा गड़बड़ियाँ चल रही हैं, उन्हें रोकने के लिये कोई तरीका इस्तेमाल में लाने का विचार है कर रही है या कोई इन्कवायरी करवा कर उचित कार्रवाई करने का विचार कर रही है?

श्री जगन्नाथ दास (बांदा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भाणिकपुर, जिला बांदा का एक दिन का दौरा करने गया था। वहाँ पर पहाड़ी इनाका है। काले भीलों की बस्ती में ऐसा देखा जाता है कि वहाँ पर ईसाईयों का एक ग्रुप है जो गल्ला बांटता है, दवा, बिस्कुट आदि बांटता है और भुखमरी की वजह से लोगों की सेवा करता है। मैं ने वहाँ के इन्डिस्ट्रियल मैजिस्ट्रेट से कहा कि यह लोग जो धर्म परिवर्तन के विषय में काम करते हैं उनके बारे में आप की क्या राय है। उन्होंने कहा कि यह लोग

हिन्दुस्तानियों से अधिक सेवा करते हैं। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि गुरु-गुरु में भले ही वह इस तरह से भर रहे हों लेकिन इसमें उनका एक स्वार्थ है। इस तरह से वह धर्म परिवर्तन का कार्य करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस तरह का कोई इस्तजाम कर सकती है जिससे उन लोगों का गरीबी की वजह से धर्म परिवर्तन बचाया जा सके ?

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** I have heard some speeches which painted a very dismal and frightful picture. After notice was given of this half an hour discussion, have the Government of India made any on the spot study as to the correctness of what has been said on the floor of this House, that these persons had been converted under the pressure of hunger, under the strain of poverty and under the stress of famine, and whether this has happened only during the famine days or has been happening even before, because these foreign missionaries have been with us all these years even before India became free? If this has been happening all these years, why have Government not taken any steps to stop these forcible conversions, if they can be called as such?

**श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (वागपत) :**

एशिया के पिछड़े देशों को यूरोपीय समाजवाद के पायोनीपर्स इन विदेशी पादरियों का पर्याप्त अनुभव है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यदि राजनीतिक दलों अथवा सामाजिक संगठनों का अमेरिका से बहुत पैसा मिलने की बात सामने आती है तो शोर मचाता है और धर्म के नाम पर विदेशी धर्म का इस प्रकार उपयोग होता है तो इस सरकार को उस पर क्यों आपत्ति नहीं है, और क्या सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर सकती कि इस तरह के पैसे को अपनी जिम्मेदारी पर देश में खर्च कराये, और यदि यह स्वीकार्य नहीं तो हिन्दुस्तान के इसाइयों के द्वारा यह पैसा खर्च किया जाये ?

**श्री राम गोपाल शालग्राम :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री के इस प्रस्ताव

का समर्थन करता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो धर्म विदेशी पादरियों की तरफ से आता है यदि गोआ सरकार की तरह भारत सरकार इस प्रकार का नियम बना दे कि वह धर्म पादरियों के जरिये से गरीबों को न बांटा जाय बल्कि सरकारी एजेंसी के द्वारा बांटा जाये, तो हमें इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि फादर विलियम जो इंडियन क्रिश्चियन एसोसिएशन के प्रेजीडेंट हैं, वह भी मेरे इस प्रस्ताव के समर्थक हैं। सरकार को चाहिए कि वह फादर विलियम से इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी प्राप्त करे कि उनकी क्या इच्छा है। भारतवर्ष को अंग्रेज छोड़ कर चले गये और आज विदेशी गोरे पादरियों की हमारे धर्म के सम्बन्ध में प्रचार आदि का अधिकार नहीं है। यह हमारा नारा नहीं है, यह आर्य समाज का नारा नहीं है, यह फादर विलियम का नारा है जो कि इंडियन क्रिश्चियन एसोसिएशन के प्रेजीडेंट हैं।

मैं आज पहली बार इस सदन में बोल रहा हूँ इसलिये आप की सेवा में निवेदन करने में यदि एक दी मिनट ज्यादा लग जायें तो आप मुझे क्षमा करेंगे।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज सहायता के नाम पर धर्म परिवर्तन हो रहा है। यह एक राजनीतिक षड्यन्त्र है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि वह धर्म का प्रचार करते हैं। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि संविधान के अनुसार, भारतवर्ष के सभी लोगों की अपने धर्म का प्रचार करने का अधिकार है, और मैं भारतीय ईसाई पादरियों का स्वागत करूँगा यदि वह अपने धर्म की विशेषता बतला कर अपने धर्म का प्रचार करें। लेकिन वह यह कार्य नहीं करते हैं। अगर वह धर्म प्रचार के लिये आयें तो हम उन का मुकामला करने के लिये तैयार हैं। लेकिन अगर वह पैसे के बल पर, हमारी गरीबी, बीमारी और बेकारी की वजह से फायदा उठा कर

[श्री. रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री]

हमारे देश का नक्शा बदलना चाहते हैं तो यह उचित नहीं है।

मुझे खतरा है कि इन बीस वर्षों में हमारे यहाँ जितने हिन्दू लोगों का धर्म परिवर्तन किया गया है उतना शायद प्रैंजेजी राज्य के दो सौ वर्षों में जब कि इस देश के अन्दर पादरी को डिप्टी कमिश्नर के बराबर अधिकार हुआ करते थे, नहीं हुआ। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह भारत सरकार की कमजोरी है और सरकार को इस कमजोरी को दूर करना चाहिये अगर इस कमजोरी को दूर नहीं किया गया तो मुझे ऐसा भालूम पड़ता है कि जिस तरह से आज नागालैंड में अलग राज्य बनाने की तैयारियाँ हो रही हैं उसी तरह से भारतवर्ष में अन्य नागालैंड और पाकिस्तान बनाने की तैयारियाँ की जा रही हैं। आज पादर जोजफ, जो दस वर्ष पहले प्रक्षिण ले कर पादरी स्काट के साथी के रूप में वहाँ काम करते रहे और जिन्होंने नागालैंड के हिन्दुओं को ईसाई बना कर इस भारत सरकार के विरोध में खड़ा कर दिया, बहुधा डांड और डालटनगंज के जंगलों में जा कर हजारों हिन्दुओं को आर्तकित कर रहे हैं। मेरे पास समय नहीं है नहीं तो मेरे पास कर्टिग मौजूद हैं पढ़ने के लिये, लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूँ कि आज भारतवर्ष के लिये बड़ा भारी खतरा है। इस देश में नये पाकिस्तान बनाने की योजना बन रही है।

हमारी सरकार ने नियोगी कमेटी को स्थापित किया था। पता नहीं उस पर कितना खर्चा किया गया लेकिन नियोगी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर आज तक आचरण नहीं हुआ। मैं श्री मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि नियोगी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को दुबारा खोलें और उस पर आचरण करने का प्रयत्न करें। इसके साथ साथ पत्रिका नेहरू ने देवी इन्दिरा के नाम कुछ चिट्ठियाँ लिखी हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उन चिट्ठियों की भी पढ़ें। स्वतन्त्रता मिलने से पहले मैं एक बार श्री कामोनी में महात्मा

गांधी के पास गया था। वहाँ जब उनके मेरी चर्चा हुई तो गांधी जी ने मुझ से कहा था कि अगर हमें आजादी मिल गई और अंग्रेज भारत छोड़ कर चले गये तो एक कलम की नोक से विदेशी पादरियों की भारत की सीमा से बाहर निकाला जायेगा। हम आशा करते थे कि आजादी मिलने पर गांधी जी की इच्छा को मान कर विदेशी पादरियों को यहाँ से बाहर निकाला जायेगा, लेकिन मैं आज सरकारी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर कहता हूँ कि आजादी मिलने से पहले अंग्रेजी राज्य काल में 2217 पादरी यहाँ पर काम करते थे और आज लगभग 10 हजार गोंदे पादरी ईसाई धर्म का प्रचार कर रहे हैं। यह कितनी भयानक स्थिति है कि करोड़ों रुपये बाहर से आ रहा है और हमारी गरीबी और बेकारी का माजायज फायदा उठाया जा रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान, अफगानिस्तान, चीन, जापान आदि देशों से विदेशी पादरियों की देश निकाला दे कर बाहर किया जा चुका है। वहाँ पर किसी को भी अधिकार नहीं है कि वह किसी का धर्म परिवर्तन करे। आज भारत वर्ष में कांग्रेस सरकार है, जिस को कमजोर सरकार कहते हैं, उस की कमजोरी से धर्म परिवर्तन होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय पर मुझे और बोलने का मौका दिया जाये।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

18 hrs.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: We had also given our names before the discussion started.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. What am I to do? Half an hour is over. I have allowed this gentleman to speak because this is the first time he has come here. Last time also, about the juggi-jhompri, they wanted to put a question. I could not allow them. I thought that because this is the first

time in six months he has come, I should allow him to speak. Let him complete what he wants to say.

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेशी मिशनरियों के पास से जो नक्शे पकड़े गए हैं, जिनके आधार पर भारतवर्ष में अनेक प्रकार के नागालैंड बनाने की तैयारियां हो रही हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार उनकी खोज करे। अगर मुझे समय मिले और आप मुझे आज्ञा दें, तो मैं सारा विस्तृत चित्र मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखने के लिये तैयार हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: The Minister.

Shri Kartik Oraon: I come from that area. You have allowed him so much time. Please give me just a minute.

Mr. Speaker: No, please. The Minister.

श्री भोलू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब सदस्यों का एक एक प्रश्न ही है।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad to note that all hon. Members who spoke in this discussion have conceded and have mentioned the provisions in the Constitution under which every citizen of this country and also those who are allowed to come to this country for missionary work have a right to propagate their religion by legitimate means. As far as the legitimate means are concerned,—

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि अगर हो सके, तो वह हिन्दी में जवाब दें।

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : वह बहुत अच्छी हिन्दी जानते हैं। इस लिए वह हिन्दी में ही बोलें।

Mr. Speaker: You have started in English; you will have to continue in English. Because, some others may demand that you should speak in English if you were to start in Hindi.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: As far as the activities of propagation of one's faith is concerned, there could be no objection to such activities unless unfair and foul means were used. This position, all Members have emphasised, and this is exactly the position of the Government. If we come across any instance where unfair, foul or illegal means have been adopted to bring about conversion, even if it is done either collectively or individually, then we take appropriate action in this matter. As a matter of fact, whenever such reports have been received by us, we have taken immediate action in such matters by referring the question to the State Governments concerned, and asking them to take appropriate action. We have taken the reports from the State administrations and only when we have been convinced that the instance is free of doubt, only then, we have closed the matter. Otherwise, if there is any such forcible conversion, action is taken against that defaulting person.

There have been several complaints recently and this matter has also been agitated in this House and in the other House also, regarding exploitation of the helpless condition of the weaker sections of our society, and the drought-stricken areas of our country. This matter was referred to the Government of Bihar several times and even recently we have got a report from them about various points that hon. Members raised in their questions as well as in their letters. They have not given us any instance where any conversion has taken place by coercion or because of any unfair or foul means. There is no doubt that conversion has taken place, as hon. Members have, and particularly, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has, said. There have been a few cases of conversion and I can also

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla].

corroborate that a few hundred people have been converted; but the complaints have not been received by us.

**Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** Have you made enquiries?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** I am saying that no complaints have been received by us here, from those areas that there has been any forcible conversion. In spite of that, we referred this matter to the Bihar Government to let us know if they have received any complaints about forcible conversion and if so, what action they have taken. The Bihar Government, which includes representatives of Jan Sangh, reported that they had received no complaints. Because of this, we are absolutely helpless. I can assure the House that the Government of India is very keen to stop any conversion from any religion to another religion by any methods of coercion or illegal methods.

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त : बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने एक पादरी को उस को एन्टी-नेशनल एक्टिविटीज की वजह से निकाल दिया है और यंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** I am depending on the report we have received from Bihar Government. If a missionary has been sent out of Bihar for anti-national activities, it may be for anti-national activities. I am not denying that. I am saying, about forcible conversion, we have received no such information from Bihar Government.

Regarding the question of putting a cross in the neck of the people and identifying them and giving them help, this question was specifically referred to the Bihar Government. But the Bihar Government sent a report saying no such instances have come to their notice. If any such

thing happens there, they have assured us that they will take proper action to stop it.

A point was raised about some legal measure to stop conversion of people below the age of 18 or 21. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly in this connection. Our founding fathers also discussed this question. The sub-committee on fundamental rights actually proposed two clauses:

"No person under the age of 18 shall be made to join or profess any religion other than the one in which he was born or be initiated into any religious order involving loss of civil status.

Conversion from one religion to another brought about by coercion or undue influence shall not be recognised by law and the exercise of such a coercion shall be an offence."

This recommendation was considered by the advisory committee and they amended it further. After a debate in the Assembly Sardar Patel moved the amendment and this matter was referred to another committee, which after long consideration and taking into account the practical conditions in the law of the land and other things, decided to drop this matter completely from the Constitution. I am mentioning this only to indicate that this problem has been considered right from our days of independence. After that, the Government of India has been following a very strict policy in this matter. We have now made regulations for the incoming foreign money which goes to the missionaries. We check that it is not used for any illegal activities. We keep a strict check on the foreign missionaries operating in this country.

**Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** Tell us what are those checks.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** I can write to him and give those details. I have no time to read them here.

An hon. member said, there were about 10,000 missionaries in India. I do not think that is correct. There are only 4000 and odd foreign missionaries in our country at present.

श्री राम गोपाल शाल्वाले : मैं ने जो आंकड़े प्राप्त किये हैं उन के अनुसार 4700 मिशनरीज तो कामनवैल्य देशों के हैं और बाकी अन्य देशों के ।

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** The figure I have given includes foreign missionaries belonging to Common-

wealth countries as well as other countries.

I want to emphasise that we are equally anxious along with the hon. members to prevent any coercion or forcible conversion. We do not want to acquiesce with any such illegal activity either by our own missionaries or by foreign missionaries. If any such thing happens and if it comes to our notice, we shall definitely take appropriate action in the matter.

13.10 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, June 29, 1967/Asadha 8, 1889 (Saka).*