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Asadha 12, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

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

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Kathmandu-Lhasa Road

+

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

Will the Minister of External Affairs
be pleased to state:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

श्री जगन्नाथ राव चौबी : सन 1962 के चीन के हमले के बाद चीन के इरादे तो बिल्कुल साफ हो चुके हैं। तबसे हीर क्लासा का चीन वह रास्ता बन गया है उसके बावजूद उस की गतिविधियां जारी हैं, और वह नेपाल तक ही सीमित नहीं रही हैं। कलकत्ते में भी माझी स्त्रो युंग जिम्बाबावे के बारे में बातें सुनाई देते चले जा रहे हैं। इन सारी बातों के बाद भी, जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा, नेपाल के एक स्वतंत्र देश होने के नाते हम उस के सम्बन्धी मामलों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकते। तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि what is the move undertaken by Government to counteract this growing activity of China vis-a-vis Nepal and Hindustan?

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

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

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

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi: Have you done any rethinking?

श्री जयू सिन्घे : कुछ महीने पहले मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछा था वही जवाब के बारे में और मैंने यह जानकारी चाही थी कि क्या उन को इस बात का पता है कि वह

की सड़क चीनियों के द्वारा बनाई गई है वह इसकी चीनी सीर मजबूत है और पुन बनीरू का ऐसा इन्तखान है कि डंक, डुक आदि जो बड़े सामान हैं कोच के, वह इस के जा सकते हैं। इस वकत चीन का जो रबीया है नेपाल के साथ, बर्मा के साथ और हिन्दुस्तान के साथ उसके विस्तृत साथ है कि वह एक एक को जलन कर के करन करना चाहता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जातनीय नतीजी जो ने नेपाल सरकार के चीर बर्मा सरकार के चीनी शासन के खिलाफ बचाव करने के लिये, शासन करने के लिये नहीं कहा है कि बर्मा, हिन्दुस्तान और नेपाल मिल कर के कोई सन्धि करें?

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

श्री जयु सिन्धु : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब विस्तृत नहीं जाया। साथ ही उनका विमान बुनाइटेड नेक्स ने है इस लिये मेरे प्रश्न की तरह ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं ने कहा था कि चीन का जो रबीया इस वकत नेपाल, हिन्दुस्तान और बर्मा के बारे में है उस को नरे नजर रखते हूँ क्या हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने बर्मा और नेपाल के कहा है कि चीनी शासन के खिलाफ वह चीनी देश मिल कर एक बचाव सन्धि करें, निर्दिष्टन जलायें। क्या इस तरह का कोई सुझाव सरकार की चीर से दिया गया है? यदि नहीं दिया गया है तो क्या नवीक भविष्य में देने का विचार है।

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

We have no defensive pact with any country.

श्री जयु सिन्धु : अब जब चीनी शासन का रहा है तब? साथ एक नहीं था मैं जानता हूँ। अब होने वाला है या नहीं?

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

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

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

श्री जयु सिन्धु : क्या कोई बचाव आवेगा मेरे प्रश्न का?

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

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

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

श्री कदम बिहारी बाबूदेवी : कम से कम यह इतना तो बतलायेने कि सुझाव दिया है या नहीं ?

श्री यु० क० बाबूदेवी : हम हमेशा सोचने के लिये तैयार हैं। कोई चीज माननीय सदस्य कहेंगे तो हम जरूर सोचेंगे।

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

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

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

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

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : इस वक्त नेपाल में चीन के बहुत काफी आदमी हैं, जो मुकामिक कामों में लगे हुए हैं। हो सकता है कि जिन लोगों ने डिमास्ट्रेशन में पार्ट लिया, उन में से बहुत से लोग वे हों, जो सड़क बनाने का काम कर रहे हैं। जहां तक विरोधपत्र का संबंध है, हम ने नेपाल सरकार से विरोध किया और उन्होंने हमको विपत्ति दिलाया कि वे पूरी कोशिश करेंगे कि आईन्दा हम किस्म का डिमास्ट्रेशन न हों। यह सही है कि हमारे विरोधपत्र के बाव भो कुछ डिमास्ट्रेशन हुए है। इन सब बातों को तरफ हम ने नेपाल सरकार का ध्यान दिनाया है और मृतवातिर दिना रहे है। हम को यकीन दिनाया गया है कि वे इस बारे में पूरी जासिल कर रहे हैं और आईन्दा ऐसा नहो होगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, काठमांडू से कोदारी 104 किलोमीटर है और इसी तरह काठमांडू से रक्सौल भी 104 किलोमीटर है। काठमांडू में कोदारी तक जो रोड बना है, उस पर 27 टन की गाड़िया जा सकती है। कोदारी से चार मील की दूरी पर तिव्वत में चीना फीज का अड्डा है। हमें यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि नेपाल सरकार की कोई डिफेंसिव ताकत नहीं है। हमें यह बात भी इटि में खानी चाहिए कि पिछली बार में इटलर ने हार्लैंड और बेजिनियम आदि देशों को रोड कर फांस पर हमला किया था। हमारे वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री चोफ जस्टिस रहे हैं। उन को इस संबंध में कोई खास दिसचस्पी नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री सदन में बैठे हुए हैं। हम लोग नेपाल के बाईर पर हैं। मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार हम लोगों की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

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

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

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

श्री विपुति सिन्ध : मैं ने कहा है कि नेपाल एक कमजोर देश है और उस के बार्डर पर चाइना की अबंस्त ताकत बँधी हुई है। सड़क का निर्माण हो गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग जो बार्डर पर बैठे हुए हैं उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है।

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

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखिए कि उपमंत्री महोदय क्या कह रहे हैं। वह कह रहे हैं कि नेपाल पहले धावगा, हम बाद में घाते हैं।

श्री जयू निवर्धे : चीन एक एक कर के सब को खरंज करेगा।

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

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

श्री एमि राव : प्रधान मंत्री श्री विदेश मंत्री दोनों इस सवाल में बार बार यह कहते आ रहे हैं कि नेपाल एक आजाद देश है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को बाह दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि एक जमाने में किंग महेन्द्र के पिताजी ने पंडित नेहरूको यह सलाह दी थी कि दोनों देशों का जॉइंट डिफेंस पैक्ट ही लेकिन पंडित नेहरू ने उस को ठुकरा दिया था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चीन सरकार ने बर्मा के प्रति जो कम्युनिस्ट रथंया भ्रष्टाचार किया है उस के जब जो खराब बर्ताव किया है क्या उस के कारण भारत सरकार की ओर से बर्मा सरकार के प्रति कोई कूटनीतिक हमदर्दी दिखाई गई है।

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker: Next question

Analysis of Social and other Background of E.C.Os.

*572. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri G. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state—

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

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

(c) other significant findings of this study?

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

Statement

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

- (i) Emergency Commission Courses 1-4 (June-October, 1963).
- (ii) Permanent Commission Courses at the National Academy—21-28 (January, 1959—July, 1962).
- (iii) Permanent Commission Courses at the Indian Military Academy—32-33 (January-July, 1962)

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

(c) The other significant findings are:

- (i) Urban candidates have on the whole fared better than rural candidates.
- (ii) The percentage of candidates from Public Schools and other English medium schools who qualified is larger than the percentage of such candidates from other schools, especially for the Permanent Commission Courses.
- (iii) The candidates with more than the minimum educational qualification have fared somewhat better than those with just the minimum educational qualification.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : अध्यक्ष महोदय लिखित जवाब में उन्होंने कहा है तीसमिक अध्ययन के बाद कि जो एमर्जेन्सी कमीन्ड आफसर हैं वह कम धारमवनी वाले लकके से धाले हैं और वह जिन की विज्ञेव स्कूल या खर्चीले पब्लिक स्कूल कहा जाता है उन के छात्र नहीं हैं। पब्लिक स्कूल के छात्र खंडेनी माध्यम से पढ़ते हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या मन्त्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि लालर में जब मिलिटरी एक्स्ट्राएडिचल हुए थे उस के बाद जो इस वकत हमारे चीफ आफ स्टाफ हैं कुमार मगलम लखव उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि भारतीय सेना से एमर्जेन्सी कमीन्ड आफिसरर जितने जल्दी बने जावेंगे उतना ही भारत का कल्याण होगा। जब हमारे देश पर संकट छाया तब जिन लोगों ने काम किया उन के बारे में जो सर्वहस्टेंट मिलिटरी स्कूल के पढ़े हुए हैं और उच्च वर्ग के हैं मान वह लोग उच्च वर्गीय मनोवृत्ति और बमब्ध विद्या रहे हैं और इसलिए आज एमर्जेन्सी कमीन्ड आफिसररों को निकाला जा रहा है सेना में ?

श्री व० रा० भक्त : लालर के बारे में जो माननीय सचस्य ने कहा उस के बारे में मुझे कोई ऐसी बात माजूम नहीं है। अगर जो दूसरी बात कही कि उन को इसलिए निकाला जा रहा है कि उन्हे अफसर खंडेनी पढ़े हुए और उच्च वर्ग से धाले हैं यह बात अगर किसी के मन में थी है तो हम उस का पूरे तीर से विरोध करते हैं .. (अवधान) क्योंकि इस देश में उच्च वर्ग की उच्चता या और किसी विविधेय को मानने के लिए हम तैयार नहीं हैं।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि एक और एमर्जेन्सी कमीन्ड आफसरों के बारे में कहा गया कि उन की अगर ज्यादा है इसलिए उनकी सेवा से निकाला जावेगा लेकिन साथ साथ १०० की संख्या कमीन्ड आफिसरर हैं, उन की

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

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

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

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

श्री बंधु सिन्हा : नहीं, कमी गम्भीरता से इस प्रश्न पर विचार नहीं हुआ।

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

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

Mr. Speaker: Shri George Fernandes.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डिस : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तरफ यह एमर्जेंसी कमीशनड आफिसरों को हटाने का काम चल रहा है और दूसरी धर सरकार की ओर से विज्ञापन निकल रहा है 30 तारीख के आखबार में तो बहुत बड़ा विज्ञापन आया है कि आर्यों में परमानेंट कमीशन के लिए फिर उन की नवजवान चाहिय थी जब इन लोगों को ट्रेनिंग हो गई, इन लोगों ने सजाई में भी रिहा किया, देश की बहुत बड़ी सेवा की तो ऐसे लोगों को हटाने हुए और नये लोगों को भर्ती करने और उनकी ट्रेनिंग देने की नीति जो अपनायी है यह क्या है ?

श्री ब० रा० जगत : नये लोगों को लेने की तो नीति हमेशा जारी रहती है। जहाँ तक इन के हटाने की बात है जैसा कहा गया पहले भी और आज भी मैं उस को दोहराता हूँ कि इस में एक रिस्क किया गया और उस ; जो एमर्जेंसी कमीशन के आफिसर इस काबिल नहीं पाए गए कि परमानेंट कमीशन के लिए वह फिट पावे गये हों ऐसे लोगों को छुड़ी दी जा रही है और उन की एक सेज प्रोग्राम में छुड़ी दी जा रही है। बाकी 35-40 प्रतिशत एमर्जेंसी कमीशन के आफिसर जो परमानेंट कमीशन के लिए फिट पावे गए रहे गए। तो यह तो बनता है कि जिन की उमर ज्यादा हो और वह कुशल नहीं रह जाते हैं और दूसरे लोग रहे बाते हैं। यह तो हमेशा बनता है।

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

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

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

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

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

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

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : यह जो सभा पटल पर विवरण रखा गया है उसमें बताया है कि देहातों के लोग एमर्जेंसी कमीशन में बहुत कम पाए हैं। महुरों के लोग ज्यादा पाये हैं। तो सरकार इस बात का प्रयत्न करेगी कि देहाती क्षेत्रों के भी अधिक से अधिक लोग इसमें पा सकें।

श्री बी० पी० शर्मा : यह तो सब के लिए खुना हुआ होता है। बिनापि निकलती है और मैं तो चाहूंगा कि गांव के लोग ज्यादा पायें। उस के लिए माननीय सदस्य और दूसरे लोग प्रचार करें।

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

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

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

श्री मधु लिनचे : भूखा मरना उन इंस्ट्रुमेंट में है ?

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

Formation of Press Council

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) The Council with its full complement of members was set up on November 18, 1966 and the tenure is three years. Question of setting up a new Council does not arise.

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

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Press Council

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*899. **Shri Madha Limaye:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

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

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

(b) if so, the basic differences; and

(c) the steps taken to resolve them?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

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

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

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

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

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

श्री बबू सिन्घवे : इसी विषये प्रधानमंत्री जी आपको जवाब देना चाहिये, क्योंकि दो-तीन विभागों से, मिनिस्ट्रीज से संबंध होता है।

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shri Indrajit Gupta: A few years ago, we had a Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, which was done away with later on May 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

Use of Atomic Weapons in Vietnam

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- *877. Shri Umanath;
 - Shri B. K. Modak;
 - Shri Bhagaban Das;
 - Shri F. Gopalan;
 - Shri C. K. Chakrapani;
 - Shri Jyotirmoy Basu;

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

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

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shri Banga: Is it functioning?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker: In America?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Black-Marketing by Newspapers

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*878. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**

Shri Bhagaban Das:

Shri Umanath:

Shri B. K. Modak:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

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

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

(b) how many of them are from Calcutta;

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

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

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

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

(b) Six.

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

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

(e) No, Sir.

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

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

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

An hon. Member: The quota has been reduced.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

मैंने खुद सूचना और प्रचारण मंत्री की इसके बारे में लिखा है। धन मंत्री महोदय कहती हैं कि कोई किट्टी नहीं मिली, कोई जानकारी उनको नहीं है।

Shrimati Nandini Satpathy: The name of this paper is not mentioned in the list. We do not have any information about it now.

श्री मधु लिखारे: इसका धुनाहा होना चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: She has not got the information.

श्री अण्णुल गणी शार : गवर्नमेंट ने यह फरमाया कि शिकायत मिलने पर कोटा रिड्यूस कर दिया गया और ऐसी शिकायतें और भी प्रखबारा के बारे में मिली हैं कि वह कोटे का नाजायज इस्तेमाल करने है। क्या गवर्नमेंट यह फरमायेगी कि इस सूरत में जिन्होंने कोटे का नाजायज इस्तेमाल किया उन पर वह कोई ऐक्शन लेना और उनके खिलाफ कोई मुकदमा रजिस्टर करने उनको उन के जर्म का सजा दा जायेगा ?

[गवर्नमेंट ने ये फरमाया के शकित
 मल्ले पर कोटा रिड्यूस कर दिया गया
 ऐसी शिकायतें और भी अखबारों के
 बारे में मिली हैं कि वह कोटे का
 नाजायज इस्तेमाल करते हैं - क्या
 गवर्नमेंट ये फरमायेगी कि इस सूरत में
 जिन्होंने कोटे का नाजायज इस्तेमाल
 किया उन पर वह कोई ऐक्शन लेना
 और उनके खिलाफ कोई मुकदमा
 रजिस्टर करने उनको उन के जर्म का
 सजा दा जायेगा ?]

Shrimati Nandini Satpathy: When the circulation team, after going into the complaint, finds that there is an exaggerated report of circulation the excess newsprint that is given to the newspaper is adjusted within two or three years or sometimes hundred per

cent of the newsprint quota is adjusted in one year when it is possible for the newspaper to run. It is not our policy to kill any newspaper.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: It is a clear-cut case of black marketing; Government is protecting them. This is a very serious matter.

Mr. Speaker: Order; order. I have not called him; he cannot get up like this.

Shri Seshiyam: The statement given by the Minister shows that it is generally the small newspapers where quotas have been reduced. I want to know whether the Government is making a distinction between the small newspapers and the big newspapers and that, whenever an investigation is made, it is only the small newspapers that are caught and the big newspapers are allowed to go scot-free.

Shrimati Nandini Satpathy: That is not a fact. Actually, the circulation team, in the normal course, goes into the small as well as the big newspapers.

श्री प्रेम चन्द्र वर्मा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को जो 127 शिकायतें मिली हैं, उनमें कितनी चलत साबित हुई हैं।

Shrimati Nandini Satpathy: Within a course of five years, 127 complaints were received. It is given in the report of the Registrar of Newspapers every year, which is laid on the Table of the House.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Such misuse of newsprint brings a bad reputation to the Indian Press. Does the Press Association have any machinery for dealing with such complaints—I mean, voluntary machinery of the Press Association—and if so, what action has it taken in the matter?

Shrimati Nandini Satpathy: As I have already said, the Circulation Team is attached with the office of the Registrar of Newspapers and they go into these complaints.

Shri S. S. Kothari: I was asking about the Presg Association....

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Surchage on Freight Rates

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**SNQ 21. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. and other Western Shipping Lines have levied a surcharge on freight rates in view of the West Asian crisis;

(b) if so, the surcharge levied and how will it affect the Indian imports and exports;

(c) the steps taken to have the surcharge withdrawn; and

(d) whether the Indian shipping lines have also levied a similar surcharge?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) to (d) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-875/67].

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोस : जबकि 1961 से 1966 तक के पांच सालों में दुनिया के और हिस्सों के सम्बन्ध में यू० के० और अमरीका की जहाजी कम्पनियों ने 6 फीसदी से 16 फीसदी तक फ्रेट-रेट बढ़ाया, इन पांच सालों में उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के सम्बन्ध में 30 फीसदी फ्रेट-रेट बढ़ाया। गत साल रुपये के अवमूल्यन के बाद फ्रेट-रेट अपने आप 57½ फीसदी बढ़ गया। अब फ्रेट-रेट की 17½ फीसदी से 25 फीसदी तक बढ़ा कर इन जहाजी कम्पनियों ने एक साल में हमारे आयात और निर्यात व्यापार में 100 फीसदी

फ्रेट-रेट बढ़ाने का जो काम किया है, उसकी वजह क्या है, क्या मंत्री महोदय इसका कुछ ख़ुलासा कर सकेंगे ?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: As far as 1966 is concerned, my information does not show any increase in the rates.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोस : 1961 से 1966 तक के पांच सालों में और मुल्कों के सम्बन्ध में 6 फीसदी से 16 फीसदी बढ़ाया गया, लेकिन हमारे देश के सम्बन्ध में 30 फीसदी बढ़ाया गया।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He may ask this in his second question.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I shall certainly try my best to answer the question to the extent I am able to do. We are not at all happy over this constant increase in freights. But I am told that normally every two years the shipping conferences do increase the rates in order to make up for the rising operational costs, rising wages, etc., etc. As far as our own particular case is concerned, in March this year, the conferences announced an increase of 10 per cent in the freight. We immediately protested and objected to this increase. We said that we would like to send a delegation, if necessary, to discuss this rate, but we did not accept this 10 per cent rise in the freight. Then, as a result of the discussions that we had, on a number of commodities the freight rate was reduced—in some cases to 3-1/2, in some cases to 5 per cent and in some cases to 7-1/2 per cent, so that the average rate became about 7-1/2 per cent instead of 10 per cent. Even then we were not satisfied; we wanted to question the whole business of 10 per cent rise in the freight. Those rates are still pending; those rates have not come into force. In the meanwhile, the West Asian crisis came. I believe, the hon. Member wants to know the relation between the West Asian crisis and the rise in freight rates. I am talking of liner traffic because liner traffic is where the rates are imposed as a result of

conferences. The rate from the United States to India has gone up by 25 per cent (Interruptions). I was trying to answer the question asked by Mr. Fernandes. May I go on with my answer?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister need not look to the hon Members for permission. He should look towards me.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We have lost the trend of his answer.

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma should resume his seat. In the middle of the answer, he should not get up and begin shouting like this.

If the answers are likely to be long, the hon Minister should have laid a statement on the Table of the House. I am saying this to him for future guidance.

श्री जयू सिमबे : नर्रं महोदय बांडी प्रॉफेसरी कर रहे है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप यह क्यों पूछ जा रहे कि नर्रं महोदय एक प्रॉफेसर है ?

Dr. V. K. R. V Rao: The American charge on exports to India has been raised by 25 per cent, and on exports from India to America by 20 per cent. On the India-UK line it has been raised by 17½ per cent. We have objected to these rises in rates, we have protested and all the commercial organizations and shippers' councils have also protested, and we have asked that these rates should not come into force and we would like to send a delegation to discuss these things with them.

श्री जार्ज करमेश्वर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पहले प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं मिला है मैंने यह पूछा था कि इस वान का क्या कारण है कि अमरीका और यू० के० की जहाजी कम्पनियों के द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान के साथ यह

वस्तु व्यवहार क्यों किया जा रहा है ।
कर

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I have been asked three questions, and I have already replied to the first.

As for the second question, it is true that after devaluation we felt that there would be no further increase in freight rates, but devaluation gives them an advantage only in so far as the expenses of these foreign lines in India are concerned, that is, where they buy supplies in India, pay charges at Indian ports and so on, and that comes to round about 5 per cent or so. Therefore, devaluation by itself is not a sufficient argument for us to say that there should be no rise in freight rates.

Thirdly, the rise is taking place because of the increase in costs and in wages all over the world. But I must tell the hon. Member that we do not accept these rises and we are protesting against them.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What is the use? He has protested so many times.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I am afraid that this does not apply only to freight rates; this applies to many things. We cannot go to war on these matters. We have got to protest. But the suggestion made by the hon. Member whether we should take it up at the UN trade conference will be given consideration in case we find that we do not succeed in our discussions.

श्री जार्ज करमेश्वर : जब रुपये के अवमूल्यन के बाद डीबैलुएशन और सरचार्ज की वजह से फ्रेंट-रेट में तुलनी वृद्धि हो गई है और जब यूनाइटेड नेशन्स कांफ्रेंस ट्रेड एंड डेवलपमेंट की धीर से वह सिकारिक को गई थी कि फ्रेंट-रेट के बारे में कुछ प्रप्यास हों जाये धीर उसके बाद उसमें वृद्धि का काम किया जाये, तो क्या सरकार इस संस्था के साथ, या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की किसी अन्य संस्था के साथ, जिसका इन बातों

से सम्बन्ध है, इस मामले को छोड़ेंगी, क्योंकि सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान के साथ यू० क० और अमराका का जहाज कम्पानिया यह घसत व्यवहार कर रहा है ?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I think there is some misunderstanding on the matter. The rise in freight rates is not only for India the rise in freight rates is for all exports and imports from the American coast to countries in the Indian Ocean and in the Pacific and similarly for exports from these areas, so, the rise is not only for India secondly

श्री ज्ञान फरनेगीवाल : 57% परसेट तक अवमूल्यन 4 समय बढ़ गया ।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: We must have the backbone for it

श्री जगू लिवले : अध्यक्ष महादय, मंत्री महादय न प्रपण बयान न कहा है

"The West Asian crisis has also pushed up the demand for tramp vessels in the world charter market."

मेरा खयाल है कि जयन्ती शिपिंग कम्पनी ट्रम्प बसल्स में ज्यादा घास बदन की न शिप करती थी । जयन्ती शिपिंग कम्पनी का सरकार न ले निधा है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि उस कम्पनी का विकास कर के खुद इस देश के जहाजों की मायदाद बढ़ाने के बारे में मंत्री महोदय क्या कर रहे हैं । मंत्री महोदय इसके साथ साथ यह भी बताय कि जो टैको जहाज है, जो तेल या पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स डान वाले जहाज हैं, क्या उनके किराये भी बढ़ रहे हैं, क्या कम और कम्पानिया 4 द्वारा 115 प्रतिशत दाम बढ़ाने की माय का गई है और क्या इस बारे में अमरीका और पश्चिमी यूरोप के देशों न भी माय की है ।

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I certainly agree with the hon member that we should make every attempt to expand our shipping fleet. We have set a certain target, and for the bulk of the additional tonnage we want to acquire bulk carriers and tankers, to which the hon member made a reference. We want the necessary funds to be given to us in order to see that the programme is implemented. Regarding the other question, there is no doubt that the West Asia crisis has brought about a much steeper rise in rates as far as the tramps and charters are concerned. The figures I gave earlier refer to mers. The rise is any where from 25 to 60 per cent as far as charter is concerned, that is for importing foodgrains, fertilisers and so on. As regards the Russian line, there is a proposal for a 35 per cent rise in the liner traffic on our trade with Soviet Union and East European countries, and as regards oil kerosene and so on, there is a proposal for I think, something like 100 to 117 per cent rise. The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals are already negotiating with the organisations responsible

Shri Hem Barua: Again, he is passing on the baby. This has become history

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I am afraid, as far as this is concerned, unless we have enough of our own ships and tankers, we have got to negotiate, there is no escape from it

श्री जगू लिवले अमेरिका और पश्चिमी यूरोप किना बढ़ा रहे हैं यह टैकर के किराये और बाम ?

Mr. Speaker: No, please Dr Lohia.

डा० राजू लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि अमेरिका से जो जहाज वहाँ जाते हैं उस पर 25 सैकड़ा और वहाँ से जो जहाज अमेरिका जाते हैं उस पर 20 सैकड़ा तो क्या इसका मतलब यह समझा जाय कि श्री जगजूरी

का सामान है जैसे नेट्टू इत्यादि अथवा मशीन का बना हुआ सामान जिसमें पहले से ही दानों में नूट ज्यादा है उस पर दाम घीर ज्यादा बढ़ाया गया और जो यहां से कच्चा माल जाता है उसको आसानी से वह भोग खरीद सकें और उस के साथ साथ एक वह प्रश्न उठ जाता है कि क्या एक जयन्ती जहाज रानो कम्पनी जिसमें ईमान क। कमी बहुत सीमा के परे चली गई थी, दो तीन कराड़ रुपये की रूजो से 20 करोड़ के जहाज बना सकेगी है लेकिन हमारा खुद का जो सरकारी निगम है वह 20 करोड़ रुपये की रूजो से कुल 20 करोड़ के जहाज बना पाता है तो क्या यह सम्भवता चाहिए कि सरकारी निगम में जयन्ती से भी ज्यादा ईमान की कमी हो गई है ? इसलिए इन दो प्रश्नों का मंत्री महोदय जवाब कर के उत्तर दे ।

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I am sure the hon. member does not expect me to answer the question on the comparative honesties of different persons, but as far as the first question is concerned, the 25 per cent rise in freight rates, as I told the House already, we do not accept it, we are fighting against it. We are also trying to see if this would be inclusive of the 10 per cent freight rise which was suggested some time ago. We also have taken the view that the rise in freight rates asked for by the US 'lines is not reasonable and is higher, for example, than the rise in freight rates imposed on the UK-India lines. All these are going to matters of discussion, and we are hoping that we will be able to bring down the rates. I must also add, if I understood him aright, the last part of the question, not the honesty one, the other one. . .

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया : भरे, ईमान के ऊपर भी तो जवाब हो । घसली चीज तो बड़ी है प्रोसेसर लाइव । उसको छिपा जाओगे तो कैसे काम चलाया ?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I am glad to have this designation recognised by

the hon. member. As far as the rise is concerned, when the 10 per cent was imposed, we requested them to discriminate between various commodities and reduce the rates for commodities in which we were particularly interested from the export point of view; and to the extent that this Weis Asia surcharge cum the old surcharge of 10 per cent remains, we will again negotiate with them and try to see that concessions are extended of a differential character on the different types of commodities that are exported.

श्री मधु सिन्धु : रूजो का जवाब नहीं दिया । जयन्ती और सिपिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया को जो रूजो है उसके बारे में जो पूछा है उसका जवाब नहीं दियेगा ?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I am sorry I did not understand the question. I thought the question was about the comparative. . .

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया : 3 करोड़ रुपये की कुल रूजो से 20 करोड़ रुपये के जहाज बनाये थे जयन्ती ने और आप ने 20 करोड़ की रूजो से कुल 20 करोड़ के जहाज बनाये । वह ईमान की कमी वाली कम्पनी थी, तो अब आप किस चीज में कम रह गये ?

Mr. Speaker: This is about the rates. How does that arise?

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया : अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी से तो दाम बढ़ेंगे । अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब तक आप के अपने जहाज नहीं होंगे तब तक दाम नहीं बढ़ेंगे । इसलिए यह प्रश्न आप के दामों से सम्बन्ध रखता है ?

Mr. Speaker: That is entirely different question.

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया : उसके बिना हो ही नहीं सकता है । . . . (अवधान) अब आप मंत्री महोदय को बचाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: There is no need for anybody to save him

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I think there is some slight misunderstanding. It is not that Jayanti with Rs 2 crores or the Shipping Corporation with Rs. 20 crores was able to get all the ships. As the hon. Member is fully aware all these have been acquired on the basis of deferred payments. There is absolutely no difference between the rates at which ships were acquired by the Jayanti or the Shipping Corporation of India. As regards the other question, about having our own shipping, I agree with the hon. Member that we have got to build or acquire many more ships than are being built today.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I would like to know whether the hon. Minister made any assessment of the fares, in case his representation and objections are of no avail, what is his assessment of the additional expenditure in foreign exchange and by what amount would the export-import bill go up as a result of this surcharge?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I have got some rough figures here. I think on our liner traffic the increase will be about Rs 145 crores per year and as regards chartered traffic, say, for food and fertilisers and so on, it may go up by about Rs 22 crores. The raise in freight will be quite substantial.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In view of the fact that the Minister although very belatedly has come to the conclusion that the only way out is to have our own national shipping industry, I should like to know from him whether he realises that his own Government was responsible for the tardy and slow development of national shipping industry and the virtual sabotage on the second shipbuilding yard at Cochin. Does he realise that we are going to spend Rs 140 crores

Mr. Speaker: How does that arise now? (Interruptions). We are going astray. This is only about the US shipping lines and the surcharge, we

started with surcharge levied by foreign companies and then we went into the Jayanti and then we are going to the Cochin shipyard. At this rate I do not know where we will ultimately land ourselves. (Interruptions)

श्री कान्वर लाल गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि यह जो कंट बढ़ाया है और इस से आप बातचीत कर रहे हैं, प्रोटैस्ट कर रहे हैं, अगर यह कम्पनी कम करने के लिए तैयार न हो तो प्रोटैस्ट और बातचीत के बलावा भी कोई कदम उठावेंगे और क्या यह भी बतायेंगे कि हमारी शिपिंग कंपैसिटी कितनी है और जगले दो सालों में आप के पास क्या प्राधान है जिसमें कि आप अपनी कंपैसिटी बढ़ा सकें ?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: About the first part of the question I would rather wait to see what happens before committing myself as to what we can do further. Regarding the second question, second part of the question, our third Plan target is to increase the total tonnage of Indian shipping from 17 million tons to three million tons. (Interruption)

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: What about the second part of the question?

Mr. Speaker: Unfortunately, the questions have absolutely no relevance to the main question at all. I do not know what can be done. It is an unfortunate thing, we are talking about rates, but other things like increase in rates, and so on, come in—third Plan target and fourth Plan target. I cannot take any objection if Ministers answer those questions. Sometimes, they say they want notice and all that.

डा० राज कान्वर जीक्षक : ये जो भाष्य से जगले मंत्री मिले हैं लेकिन उनको भी आप रोक रहे हैं।

Shri Umanath: My question is, whether it is a fact that the Australian and the United Kingdom rates have been fixed at 3.75 per cent only for the same reason of the closure of the Suez Canal, as against 20 to 25 per cent that is charged to us. I would like to know whether this differentiation in charges, between 3.75 per cent and 20 to 25 per cent, is not only discriminatory but also it is directed against mainly the Asian nations, and if so, what is the reaction of the Government.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: It is 17½ per cent for the United Kingdom Line and 10 per cent to Australia. Not 3½ per cent, the hon Member has got the figures slightly inaccurate there. The difference between the two rates is due to a number of valid reasons. One is the distance differential. The second is, the inability of the customary cheap bunkers at Aden, whereas the far eastern service retains the customary cheap bunkers at Singapore. Then, the total freight income in the far east is higher than the total freight income to India. This is a percentage of a larger total.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Like income-tax surcharges, these freight surcharges ultimately tend to become part of the freight itself. When the West Asian crisis is over, would the hon. Minister see, or has he received any assurance, that this surcharge would be withdrawn and not become a part of the freight itself?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I can categorically say that the war surcharge cannot become a part of the normal freight.

Shri Pileo Mody: Is the Government aware that the Soviet Union are charging 112 per cent more for kerosene—35 per cent of it comes from there—and if so, I would like to know if they are increasing their charges commensurately to North Korea?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I am afraid I have no knowledge of the charge for North Korea. But I should clear one misunderstanding, and I would like to

point that the additional distance caused by the diversion in the case of the Soviet Union—that is, Odessa to Bombay—the number of extra days caused by the closure of the Suez Canal is 23, as against 13 i.e. a rise of 177 per cent. In the case of the United Kingdom lines, the extra days are 14, as against the original 18. In the case of the United States, it is 9 as against 21.

Shri Pileo Mody: What about North Korea?

Mr. Speaker: Order order

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Gurkha recruited for U. K. in India

872. **Shri Sharda Nand:**
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Ranjit Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to stop recruitment of Gurkhas in India for the British Army, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) and (b). In reply to Unstarred Question No. 65 on 22nd May 1967 the Hon'ble Members in this House were informed that there are no British recruiting camps within India to recruit Gurkhas.

Contract for manufacture of AVRO-748.

*873. **Shri Motaba Prasad:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Bhanerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Subi Ray:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contract for the manufacture of Avro-748 was

signed with a British firm even before that firm had designed the aircraft;

(b) whether it was a fact that this aircraft was supposed to meet the requirements of Indian Air Force and Indian Airlines Corporation;

(c) whether this aircraft, produced at the Kanpur factory, failed to meet the requirements of the Indian Air Force except for the limited purpose of training;

(d) whether it is a fact that this aircraft was thrust on the Indian Airlines Corporation although it was less economical to operate than other more efficient aircraft;

(e) whether it is a fact that the original price estimate of the aircraft at Rs. 21 lakhs has now been raised to 40 lakhs; and

(f) the amount spent on design-fee and on the substitutes that the Indian Air Force propose to obtain or produce for this Avro-748 which has not come upto the requirements?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):
(a) Yes, Sir. Avro-748 was under development when the licence agreement was concluded in July 1959 but provision was made in the licence agreement for guarantee of performance.

(b) This aircraft met the requirements of the Indian Air Force and was accordingly selected for manufacture in India. It was expected that it would also meet the requirements of the Indian Air-lines Corporation in due course.

(c) The Air Force requirements were modified in 1962, and the IIS-748 (as it was redesignated) fell short of the revised Air Force requirements. IAF have so far placed orders for the following versions of Avro-748:—

- (i) Passenger/Executive/VIP.
- (ii) Navigator Trainer
- (iii) Signaller Trainer

I.A.F. are considering the adoption of HS-748 for their Pilot training and conversion.

(d) No, Sir. The operating cost of HS-748 compares favourably with other aircraft in the same class.

(e) The estimated cost of Rs. 21 lakhs was worked out in 1959 for the basic aircraft without special fittings and optional equipment. The aircraft under manufacture in HAL is an improved version, and a number of special fittings and optional equipment have been prescribed for service with the IAC. Taking into account the effect of devaluation, IAC have agreed to pay for the HS-748 aircraft the cost of import of the Fokker F. 27 aircraft.

(f) The Air Force have not yet decided on the substitute for HS-748 aircraft.

Repatriation of the Indian contingent with UNEF in Gaza

- *880. Dr. Karni Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye;
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu;
Shri Mohammad Ismail;
Shri C. K. Chakrapani;
Shri K. Ramani;
Shri E. K. Nayanar;
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri;
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal;
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma;
Shri Y. S. Kushwah;
Dr. Surya Prakash Pari;
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri;
Shri Mahant Digvijay Nath;
Shri Raghuvir Singh
Shastri;
Shri Sradhkar Supkar;
Shri Virendrakumar Shah;
Shri Nand Lal;
Shri M. L. Sondhi;
Shri J. Sundar Lal;
Shri Ram Gopal Shajwale;
Shri N. K. Sanghi;
Shri Bedabrata Barua;
Shri Indrajit Gupta;
Shri D. N. Patodia;
Shri R. Barua;
Shri Ram Kishan;
Shri Maharaj Singh Bharti;

Shri J. M. Patel:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire Indian contingent serving with UNEF in Gaza has since returned to India;

(b) the total number of Indians killed, wounded and missing during the conflict between the UAR and Israel;

(c) the details of the compensation paid to the families of those killed, wounded or missing; and

(d) whether any compensation etc has also been paid by UNO or Israel?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Lal Singh): (a) With the exception of 8 personnel in hospital and 7 personnel staying on in Cypress to arrange despatch of heavy baggage of the Contingent, the entire Indian Contingent has returned to India

(b) 14 Indian personnel were killed and 25 wounded. No personnel are now missing

(c) Family gratuities have been remitted to the heirs of the deceased personnel below Officer rank. Payment of family gratuity to the father of the only Officer killed will be made as soon as he indicates payment arrangement, suitable to him.

In accordance with the Prime Minister's wishes, a sum of Rs. 5,000/- each from the National Relief Fund has been sent for disbursement to the families to the deceased personnel

Payment of pensionary awards and disability pension to the families of the personnel who were killed and to the injured personnel will be made as soon as the cases are finalised.

(d) The United Nations pay compensation to personnel who are killed or wounded in United Nations operations on the same terms as are appli-

cable to Indian military personnel killed or wounded during operational duties in India.

The Israeli Government have expressed their willingness to pay grants equivalent to those payable in cases where Indian soldiers are killed in action. The offer is under consideration

Trespass by Pakistanis in Poonch Sector

*881. Shri Swell:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri S. S. Kothari:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Arjun Singh Khaduria:
Shri Nar Deo Surtak:
Dr. Surya Prakash Pari:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 400 Pakistanis tried to trespass into Poonch Sector of Kashmir on the night of 2nd/3rd June, 1967;

(b) whether any of these intruders has been captured; and

(c) whether similar attempts were made by Pakistanis in other sectors of the Indo-Pakistan border during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). On the night of 2nd/3rd June 1967, a number of families, totalling in all about 400 persons, tried to cross over to our side of the cease-fire line in the Poonch area. On being challenged by our security patrol, these persons gave up the attempt and returned to the POK side.

(c) No such incident has been reported from other sector.

Defence Budget of Pakistan

- *882. Shri Atam Das:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Srichand Goel:
Shri Yajna Dutt Sharma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is spending more than 50 per cent of her revenues on Defence,

(b) if so, whether Government of India propose to increase their Defence Budget keeping in view the increase in the Pakistan Defence Budget; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. E. Bhagat):
(a) without a precise indication of the items included in the Defence budget of Pakistan it is not possible to work out an exact proportion but at the basis of estimates the position appears broadly to be correct.

(b) and (c). The Defence budget of Government of India is based on our own assessment of the needs

Issue of Pakhtoonistan

- *883. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri M. L. Sondhi:
Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged to raise the issue of Pakhtoonistan in the United Nations;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) to (c) Government of India are aware of the desire of certain individuals and groups that this issue may be taken up in inter-

national forums. Government do not however, propose to do so

Indian Hostel in Jerusalem destroyed by Israeli Forces

- *885. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian hostel in Jerusalem has been destroyed by the Israeli forces during the recent conflict in West Asia, and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government for the restoration of the hostel?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) According to reports, the Indian Hospice in Jerusalem was severely damaged by Israeli shelling during the conflict in West Asia

(b) This matter will be considered after the situation normalises in West Asia

Farakka Barrage Project

- *886. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri G. C. Dixit:
Shri Vasudevan Nair.
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Nihal Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the statement made by the Pakistani Foreign Minister that his country would take definite steps to restrain India from going ahead with the construction of the Farakka Barrage project; and

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

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

(b) Government have noted with regret the statement as reported in the newspapers. The execution of the Ferakka Barrage Project will proceed according to schedule.

Chanda Committee Report on A.I.R.

*887, Shri P. C. Adichan: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally examined the Chanda Committee report on the co-ordination in the functioning of the various Divisions under his Ministry, and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Nandni Satpathy): (a) and (b). The Committee's Report on 'Co-ordination of the Media of Mass Communication' is still in the process of examination

Participation of an Indian National in Celebration of Israel's Victory

*888, Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Swell:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Press Report that an Indian national, Shri Fubin Mehta of Bombay, had flown specially to Israel in order to conduct an Orchestra in celebration of Israel's recent victory;

(b) whether he is aware that this gesture was made at a time when Israel was defying U.N. advice regarding cease-fire; and

(c) whether any steps can be taken to prevent Indian nationals abroad acting so egregiously against the interests of the country's prestige and principles?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Paj Singh): (a) and (b). Mr. Zubin

Mehta, an Indian national from Bombay, who is presently Resident Conductor of the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra, flew to Tel Aviv and gave concerts there following the ceasefire.

(c) Government does not propose to interfere in the private and personal decisions of this nature

Anti-Indian Demonstrations at Kathmandu Airport

*889, Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese shouted anti-Indian slogans at Kathmandu airport on the 17th June, 1967;

(b) whether any protest has been lodged with the Nepal Government; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Detailed information on these points was furnished to the House on 28th June 1967 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3618 which the hon'ble Member has not perhaps seen.

(c) His Majesty's Government of Nepal is understood to be as concerned, as would any other Government, at the repeated violations of established norms of diplomatic custom by the Chinese diplomatic and non-diplomatic personnel.

Training of Malaysians in Defence Department

*890, Shri R. Barua:
Shri Bedabrata Barua:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has given training facilities to Malaysia and other

countries in the different wings of the Defence Department;

(b) if so, on what terms and conditions; and

(c) whether any reciprocal facilities are envisaged thereunder?

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

(b) The cost of training is ordinarily paid for by the countries concerned.

(c) Reciprocal arrangements exist only with some countries which are in a position to offer training which can be made use of by our personnel. In other cases, the countries concerned do not have the training facilities which can be made use of by our personnel and hence the question of reciprocal facilities does not arise.

Racial Discrimination and Colour Bar in Africa

*891. Shri K. Lakkappa:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Mangalathumadam:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of India discussed with Dr Kenneth Kaunda, the President of the Republic of Zambia, the ways and means to eradicate racial discrimination and colour bar in Africa; and

(b) if so, whether any concrete plan has been evolved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) and (b) Discussions with the President of Zambia among other matters considered the problem of racial discrimination and colour bar in Africa. Opportunity was, however, taken to emphasise the strong condemnation of both Governments of the racist policies pursued by the Government of South Africa and of the racist minority regime in Zimbabwe. Both sides also agreed that South Africa had forfeited all legal

authority to administer South West Africa after the adoption of the U.N. Resolution terminating South Africa's mandate over that territory. The Joint Communique which issued at the conclusion of these talks records the attitude of the two Governments to these issues.

Indian Contingent with UNEF in Gaza

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to bestow any special honours on the Indian contingent of UNEF in Gaza as a mark of the Nation's appreciation; and

(b) whether any expression of regret has since been formally made by the Israeli Government for the attacks made on the Indian contingent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) While there is no such proposal, Government have already approved the acceptance and wearing of the United Nations Emergency Forces Medal by our Defence Services personnel who served with the UNEF, in accordance with the Regulations prescribed by the United Nations.

(b) While the Israeli Government have expressed regret at the incidents, they have disavowed responsibility for the deliberate infliction of casualties. Government are not satisfied with this disavowal and after investigations which are at present proceeding in this matter are completed, a reply will be sent to the Israeli Government.

U.S. Reaction to Comments made by the Prime Minister re. Food and Economic Aid Policies

*893. Shri D. N. Patodia: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the adverse reaction of the U.S.

Government about certain comments made by the Prime Minister a few days back on U.S. Food and Economic Aid policies suggesting that pressure was being exerted by Washington to set up a capitalistic system in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that this reaction of the U.S. Government is causing difficulties and delays in the flow of food supplies and assistance to India; and

(c) whether any consultation took place between India and the U.S. Government on these matters and if so, the outcome of these consultations?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Presumably the hon. Member is referring to Press reports of Prime Minister's speech at Ambikapur, Surguja Dist., Madhya Pradesh on June 10, 1967. Government are not aware of any adverse reactions of the United States Government to that speech.

(b) Government are equally unaware of the alleged effect of that speech on the flow of food supplies and assistance to India.

(c) In view of the close and friendly relations existing between the United States and India, the two Governments are constantly exchanging views on a great variety of matters.

People of Indian Origin in Ceylon

*894. **Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a statement of Senator R. Jasudason in Ceylon's Upper House to the effect that 2,00,000 people of Indian origin would leave Ceylon within first two years and 5,25,000 within five years;

(b) if so, whether this is in accordance with the agreement between India and Ceylon; and

(c) if not, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964 the Government of India will accept repatriation to India of 5,25,000 stateless persons of Indian origin within a period of 15 years according to a programme as evenly phased as possible

(c) As the Senator's statement is based on his own assessment of the likely rate of repatriation, the question of any action by the Government of India does not arise.

Military Camping Ground at Sikandrabad

*895. **Shri Ram Charan:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a piece of land in a military camping ground at Sikandrabad, District Bulandshahr, U.P. was given on lease at the rate of Rs. 500 per annum to one, Shri Abdul Saleem, Honorary Magistrate;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the lease expired on the 30th June, 1965 and the lease was renewed in favour of the same person at the same rate of lease;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the market value of leasing the land is more than Rs. 20,000 per annum;

(d) if so, the reasons for giving this land on lease without inviting open tenders;

(e) whether Government have received any representation in this connection from certain individuals including a Member of Parliament and, if so, the action taken thereon; and

(f) whether the next lease would be duly publicised in papers and tenders invited and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):
 (a) The military camping ground at Sikandrabad covering an area of 99.73 acres was leased by the Collector Bulandshahr for 30 years from 1-7-1935 on an annual rental of Rs. 500

(b) Yes, Sir. It was renewed in favour of the said person for a period of one year provisionally at a rent of Rs 500 per annum subject to the condition that he will have to pay such "fair rent" as may be fixed in respect of the subject plot. Fair Rent has since been fixed at Rs 1815. The lease on expiry was renewed for another year at the same rate of Rs 1815 per annum.

(c) No, Sir. On 4/8th June 1965 the Collector advised that the prevalent market rent of the entire camping ground was Rs 1,075 per annum. On 25th May 1966, the Collector further advised that the reasonable annual rent is Rs. 1,510.74 and may be fixed accordingly. The rent of Rs 1,815 per annum was however worked out on the basis of the estimate of the net profits from the land given by the Collector on 13th April 1967 in respect of the two preceding years, and was fixed at one-fourth of the average of the said net profits.

(d) A policy decision was taken in 1958 to discontinue the earlier procedure of leasing by auction for agricultural purposes the Defence lands temporarily surplus to Defence requirements and it was decided to lease the said lands in accordance with a scheme of priorities at "fair rents" to be fixed having regard to the condition of the soil, prevailing rent and principles laid down in the Revenue Laws in force in the State concerned subject to a ceiling of one-fourth of the net profit.

The scheme of priority provides for the existing lessee being given, subject to prescribed conditions, the first option to continue.

(e) Yes, Sir. The first representation from an MP was received on 9th June 1967. The representations are being examined.

(f) The land would be leased in accordance with the general policy indicated above.

Construction of Bunds by Pakistan in the Territory adjoining Tripura

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

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan is constructing bunds in her territory adjoining Tripura;

(b) whether this act of Pakistan constitutes violation of the existing agreement between India and Pakistan;

(c) whether these Pak bunds are likely to cause serious floods in Tripura in this monsoon, which may endanger the town of Agartala, the Headquarters of Tripura, and

(d) if so the steps Government propose to take to counteract this?

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

(d) Strong protests have been lodged with the Government of East Pakistan at various levels. In addition all possible protective measures are being taken by the State Government.

Chinese submarines seen near Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*897. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state-

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese submarines have been seen somewhere in the vicinity of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to counteract any mischief that may be done by the Chinese submarines in that part of international waters;

(c) whether Government have any information about the Chinese-Pakistani collusion in their Naval build-up; and

(d) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Government have no information regarding the sighting of Chinese submarines in the vicinity of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands Government are, however, fully alive to the danger from submarines of unfriendly countries and are taking steps to strengthen the security of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारतीय विरोध-यंत्र का अस्वीकार किया जाना

- * 898. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री राम गोपाल साहवाले :
श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाह :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने भारत के उस विरोध-यंत्र को अस्वीकार कर दिया है जिसमें भारत ने सियालकोट क्षेत्र में भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र में गलत लगा रहे भारतीय गस्ती दल पर पाकिस्तानी सैनिक द्वारा गोशिया चलाई जाने का विरोध किया था;

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तान की उक्त कार्यवाही से ताशकन्द समझौते का उल्लंघन होता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (श्री सुरेश चाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

1109 (A1) LS-3.

(ख) जी हाँ। पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों द्वारा 19 मई, 1967 को हमारे पुलिस गस्ती दल पर गोली चलाना ताशकन्द करार का उल्लंघन था।

(ग) देश की सुरक्षा और प्रादेशिक अखंडता के लिए सभी समुचित उपाय बरते गये हैं। जहाँ तक पाकिस्तान से हमारे विरोध-यंत्र के जवाब का सम्बन्ध है उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Contract for designing Helicopters

* 900. Shri Mohan Prasad:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Bamerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Rabi Ray:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. A. J. Bragg, an American citizen, supposed to be an aircraft designer, was awarded a contract involving a payment of rupees eight lakhs or so to design certain helicopters;

(b) whether a committee of two engineers pronounced the American citizen as a competent Engineer;

(c) whether the Service Headquarters were or were not consulted in regard to either the need for such machines or their designs;

(d) whether a Private Limited Company, called the Himalayan Adicopters, was floated by him and his wife as the sole partners and owners of this Company;

(e) whether a cash payment of Rs. 2.5 lakhs and 5.5 lakhs was paid out to him for the designs of these machines which can be purchased in America for anything up to Rs. 80,000;

(f) whether a Steering Committee appointed to look after this work has made several trips to Simla;

(g) if so, the cost of these trips; and

(h) whether an inquiry has been ordered into the whole affair?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir. On 7th April 1964 the Government entered into a contract with M/s. Himalayan Helicopters (P) Ltd. for the design and manufacture of an experimental Gyroplane. Mr. A. J. Bragg is the Managing Director of the Company.

(b) An Experts Committee appointed by the Government consisting of an aeronautical scientist, an aeronautical engineer and an experienced helicopter pilot examined the past work done by Mr. Bragg as well as his proposal for the design of a Gyroplane. They reported that "the development effort put in by Mr. A. J. Bragg, as a private venture, during the last few years on the single-seater T-7 Gyroplane prototype is considerable. It indicates that he has the necessary ingenuity, interest and basic knowledge of the factors involved."

(c) Yes, Sir. Air Headquarters were consulted and they confirmed their requirements for Air Observation, Ambulance and communication duties in which advanced versions of this machine could be employed.

(d) A company named Himalayan Helicopters (P) Ltd. was registered as a private Limited Co on 6th January 1964, having two shareholders viz. Albert J. Bragg (Jr.) and Mrs. Bina S Bragg.

(e) Rs. 4,09,850 has so far been paid to the Company against this development contract. The production cost of a similar machine is estimated at about Rs. 1.5 lakhs. The development cost is generally a number of multiples of the cost of the final product.

(f) The Steering Committee appointed by the Government for this project has visited the Company's works at Simla thrice.

(g) Approximately Rs. 8,000.

(h) No, Sir.

A. I. R. Station, Jabalpur

4319. Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

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

(a) the duration of time of broadcasts of A.I.R., Jabalpur Station;

(b) whether this is much less as compared to that of the Radio Station At Bhopal; and

(c) if so, why?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) The transmission hours of A.I.R. Jabalpur are from 6 P.M. to 10.40 P.M.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Unlike Bhopal which is a regional station of All India Radio in Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur at present is an Auxiliary Centre and no programmes originate from Jabalpur.

Military Exercises at Jhansi

4320. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri G. S. Mishra:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether military exercises were held in Jhansi and Gwalior regions this year,

(b) if so, the number of officers and Jawans who participated therein.

(c) the number of casualties in the said exercises; and

(d) the reasons for the casualties?

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

(a) Yes.

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

(c) and (d). The relevant information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House when received.

Indian Overseas Broadcasting

4321. **Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of Chinese-speaking Indians who are working in the Indian overseas broadcasting section of the A.I.R. for counteracting the anti-Indian propaganda of China?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): There are at present two Indians knowing Chinese working in the Chinese Service of All India Radio.

Indians in China

4322. **Shri Sradhakar Supakar:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians living in the People's Republic of China; and

(b) how many of them are working in the Indian Embassy there?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) 86.

(b) 24

चीन द्वारा भारत के विरुद्ध प्रचार

4323. **श्री क० सि० जयपुर :** क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में पेरिस रेडियो ने भारत विरुद्ध प्रचार बढ़ा दिया है;

(ख) चीन के इस झूठे प्रचार को भारत द्वारा किस प्रकार निराकरण किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) भारत सरकार और विदेश स्थित उसके मिशन प्रेस, रेडियो तथा अन्य सामूहिक माध्यम के जरिये सच्चाई बता कर इस झूठे प्रचार का प्रतिकार करने के लिए हर सुलभ अवसर का उपयोग करते हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

प्रसारण प्रभाग में कर्मचारियों की संख्या

4324. **श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र के समाचार प्रसारण प्रभाग में अधिकारियों की स्वीकृत संख्या कितनी है और प्रत्येक वर्ग में इस समय कितने अधिकारी काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) क्या कुछ गद अब भी खाली पड़े हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री क० क० शाह) : (क) और (ख) . एक विवरण मन्ना पटेल पर रखा है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT-86, 87.]

Foreign Diplomatic Missions in India

4325. **Shri Shankar:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the area occupied by each Foreign Diplomatic Mission in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta for their establishments and residential quarters for their staff;

(b) the area occupied by the Indian Diplomatic Missions abroad in each country for the same purpose; and

(c) whether there is any embargo on acquiring land for the above-mentioned purpose in this country or in foreign countries?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

A.I.R. Stations in Gujarat

4326. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of All-India Radio Stations in Gujarat with their locations;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the number of these Stations in the near future, and

(c) if so, the locations thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) The State of Gujarat has three radio stations at Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Bhuj and an auxiliary studio centre at Baroda which feeds programmes to the Ahmedabad station.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) One more station of All India Radio is proposed to be set up in the area of Southern Gujarat and it is also proposed to instal a low power medium-wave transmitter at Baroda.

भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार पत्र

4327. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों की आर्थिक स्थिति अंग्रेजी के समाचार पत्रों की आर्थिक स्थिति की तुलना में बहुत खराब है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों की स्थिति सुधारने के लिये सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (जी. के. के. शाह) : (क) और (ख) सरकार को यह पता है कि सामान्यतया प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के समाचार-पत्रों की आर्थिक अवस्था अंग्रेजी समाचार-पत्रों की तुलना में कमजोर है। विज्ञापन देने के मामले में, छोटे और मंजोले, विशेषकर प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के समाचार-पत्रों को अधिकतम सम्भव सहायता देने के लिये लगातार प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। 1966-67 के दौरान भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार-पत्रों को सजावटी विज्ञापनों के कुल स्थान का 77.3 प्रतिशत और वर्गीकृत विज्ञापनों का 54 प्रतिशत स्थान प्राप्त हुआ। परिवार नियोजन, पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं, दूध और खाद्य जैसे शिक्षाप्रद और जानकारी देने वाले राष्ट्रव्यापी अभियानों के बारे में सरकारी विज्ञापन मुख्यतः भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्रों को ही दिये जाते हैं।

छोटे समाचार-पत्रों सम्बन्धी जाच-समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार छोटे समाचार पत्रों को ऋण की सुविधाएँ देने और एक समाचार पत्र बित्त निगम स्थापित करने का सवाल सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

नेपा के प्रखण्डासी कागज पर 50 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन का उत्पादन शुल्क और आयात किये गये प्रखण्डारी कागज पर उलनी है मात्रा का प्रतिभाषी शुल्क हटाने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

1967-68 के लिये प्रखण्डारी कागज की नीति के अन्तर्गत छोटे और मंजोले समाचार पत्र, जिनमें से अधिकांश प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में छपते हैं, प्रखण्डारी कागज की

काफी बड़ी हुई मात्रा के अधिकारी होंगे।

पर सूचना कार्यालय, प्रेस विज्ञप्ति, प्रीचर लेखों, चित्रों, एबोनाइड ग्लाकों, विशेष सेवाओं, मान्यता सुविधाओं, यात्रा-आयोजनों, आदि के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार-पत्रों की आवश्यकताओं का विशेष ध्यान रखा है।

Manufacture of Transister Sets

4328. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transister sets are now being manufactured on a commercial scale in India and are being sold in the open market; and

(b) how the price of an Indian set compares with that of an imported one?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian transister sets are somewhat costlier than those manufactured in the foreign countries on account of higher cost of components in India.

विदेशों में भारत मूलक लोग

4329. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप :

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

(क) विदेशों में, देशवार, भारत मूलक लोग कितने हैं;

(ख) उन में से कितने लोगों को अब तक उन देशों को छोड़ कर चले जाने को कहा गया है तथा उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं और ऐसा करने के कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ इस प्रकार के भ्रान्दोलन अब भी चल रहे हैं;

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क० बाला): (क) 6-8-66 को इस सदन की भेज पर एक ब्योरा रखा गया था जिसमें विदेशों में भारतीय मूल के लोगों की अनुमानित संख्या बताई गई थी। और बाद की तथा व्यापक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रंदाजन 924 भारतीय राष्ट्रिको से देश छोड़कर चले जाने को कहा गया है, किती भ्रान्दोलन के कारण नहीं बल्कि विभिन्न अपराधों के कारण, जैसे आप्रवास और वार्षिक नियम के अन्तर्गत अपराधों के लिये विपत्तन, चोरी की सजा/ आप्रवास विनियमों का उल्लंघन, आदि ; ट्विटरलेड, स्वीडन, कीनिया, बर्मा वियतनाम लोक गणराज्य, श्री लका, तंजानिय और मलावी।

Advance given to Bharat Sevak Samaj

4330. Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Sharda Nand:

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

(a) whether the Bharat Sevak Samaj was paid a huge sum of money amounting to Rs. 1.13 lakhs during the period from 1959 to 1964;

(b) whether Rs. 87,671.00 on account of advertisement charges and the sale proceeds of books and Rs. 5,764.00 on account of sundry advances for the above period are still pending recovery from the Samaj;

(c) whether a sum of Rs. 74,000.00 was reported to be irrecoverable;

(d) if so, the circumstances under which the amount become irrecoverable; and

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

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) The Bharat Sevak Samaj was paid a grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 16,40,488.31 during the years 1959-64. The Bharat Sevak Samaj extended credit facilities to certain parties in respect of advertisement charges, sale proceeds of books, etc. The A.G.C.R. reported in the Audit Report (Civil), 1966 that a sum of Rs. 1.13 lakhs is outstanding on that account for the period 1959-64.

(b) The Bharat Sevak Samaj have intimated that out of the outstanding amount of Rs. 87,171 (not Rs. 87,671) on account of advertisement charges, sale proceeds of books, etc. a sum of Rs. 15,793 is being adjusted by them against the sums due to their provincial units on these activities in the accounts for 1966-67. The Samaj are making efforts to recover the balance amount as also the amount of Rs. 5,764 due on account of sundry advances

(c) and (d) As regards the observation of A.G.C.R. that a sum of Rs. 70,000 (and not Rs. 74,000) is irrecoverable, the Samaj have intimated that it is premature to arrive at a figure of irrecoverable amount as efforts are being continued to effect recoveries. The correct amount of irrecoverable items is yet to be compiled by the Samaj and is expected to be much less. The circumstances under which the amount became irrecoverable would be known only after the figure of irrecoverable amount has been compiled. The Bharat Sevak Samaj have claimed that all the amounts shown as outstanding are the assets of the Samaj as the revenue accrued from credit issues has already been accounted for in the respective year's account. Similarly the amounts shown as due on account of advances were not treated as expenditure in the years in which these were sanctioned and as such no grant on this account has been claimed by them. The amounts if not recovered would be a loss to the Samaj.

(e) In pursuance of the observations contained in the 34th Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Third Lok Sabha), the consolidated accounts of the Bharat Sevak Samaj regarding financial assistance received from the various Ministries is being compiled for detailed audit to disclose the correct picture. This is being pursued by the Planning Commission. Meanwhile no grant-in-aid has been paid to Bharat Sevak Samaj from this Ministry during the year 1966-67.

एक सैनिक शिविर में एक बम का फट जाना

4331. श्री तुकम चन्द कच्छवाह :

श्री राम सिंह छपरवाल :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

■ (क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष में जमशेदपुर के समीप स्वर्ण रेखा नदी के निकट एक सैनिक शिविर में एक बम फट गया था और इसके परिणामस्वरूप तीन व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो गई थी और दो अन्य व्यक्ति घायल हो गये थे;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस दुर्घटना के बारे में कोई जांच की है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राख्य शशी (श्री ब० रा० मंगत) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Release of Emergency Commissioned Officers

4332. Shri Madhu Limaye:

Dr. Man Mohan Lohia:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Emergency Commissioned Officers who have asked for release;

(b) how many are likely to be released for being overage or not being selected by the Services Selection Board this year;

(c) the total number of Emergency Commissioned Officers who are likely to be released in the next four years;

(d) how many have been given comparable jobs or are likely to be given such jobs under the State or Central Government;

(e) how many of the released officers were in the Central Government service;

(f) how many of these released officers had interrupted their studies to join the Army; and

(g) the stipends, if any, given to Officers mentioned in part (f) above to complete their education?

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

(a) The phased programme of release of Emergency Commissioned Officers (other than those belonging to Army Medical Corps and Remount and Veterinary Corps) extends from April 1967 to September, 1970. Apart from 43 officers who asked for release and were released individually from time to time outside the phased programme, the number of officers who asked for release within the phased programme for this year is at present 236. Release orders have been issued in their case.

(b) Release orders have been issued so far in the case of 102 officers on account of being over-age. 1,067 officers have been found unsuitable for Permanent Commission by the Services Selection Boards. Out of them, release orders have been issued so far in the case of 703 officers. Release orders in the case of the others will be issued shortly. Officers who have risen from other ranks of the Army have also been allowed to apply for Permanent Commissions in the Special List Cadre and those among them who are found suitable

for such Commissions by the Services Selection Boards, will be retained.

(c) 5,000 to 6,000 officers are likely to be released.

(d) 25 Emergency Commissioned Officers have been selected by the UPSC for the IAS/IFS/IPS and other Central Services. Appointment orders have been issued to 248 released Emergency Commissioned Officers in Border Security Force and other Central Police Forces. A number of officers are also likely to be appointed in the National Cadet Corps. Besides, names of many Officers have been recommended for various comparable jobs but the statistics regarding those selected are not available.

(e) and (f). Amongst the Officers for whom release orders have been issued upto 22nd June, 1967, 21 were Central Government employees and 11 were students at the time of Commissioning.

(g) No orders exist for grant of such stipends.

Production of Tractors in Gun and Shell Factory, Coimbatore

4333. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of tractors in the Gun and Shell Factory, Coimbatore, Calcutta has been completely stopped; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to restart production?

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

(a) Yes, the work connected with the production of tractors has been transferred from the Gun and Shell Factory, Coimbatore to Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore. After the Gun and Shell Factory completes the work on a few tractors which are awaiting supply of spares, production

of tractors in this factory will be stopped.

(b) This would enable the factory at Cossipore to concentrate on the manufacture of Armaments. Further production is being undertaken at the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd, Bangalore, which is a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Defence, and has been set up, inter alia, for the manufacture of tractors.

भारत के प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री द्वारा रूस को भेजा गया शोक सन्देश

4334. श्री कबर लाल गुप्त :
श्री रा० स्व० बिद्यार्थी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री बाल्य दास :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूस के प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री के निधन पर भारत के प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री द्वारा भेजे गये शोक-सन्देश का रूस के समाचार पत्रों में कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सु० क० बागला) : (क) जी नहीं। भारत के रक्षा मंत्री से प्राप्त सवेदना संदेश सोवियत आरमि सेना के "काशनाया जेज़ेदा" नामक समाचार पत्र में 5 अप्रैल 1967 को प्रकाशित किया गया था।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

नागालैंड सचिवालय में आग लगने की घटना

4335. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 3 अप्रैल, 1967 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 361 के उत्तर

के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नागालैंड सचिवालय में आग लगने की घटना के कारणों के बारे में जांच पूरी हो चुकी है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सु० क० बागला) : (क) और (ख) : यह मामला प्रमुखतः नागालैंड राज्य सरकार का है जिन्होंने हमें सूचित किया है कि आग लगने की परिस्थितियों की जांच की जा रही है। राज्य सरकार की प्रार्थना पर भाग्य सरकार ने एक विशेषज्ञ भेजने का प्रबन्ध किया है। ज्ञान में एक और विशेषज्ञ भेजने की मांग घाट है जिसे प्रतिनियुक्त करने के लिये प्रबन्ध किया जा रहे हैं।

यूगोस्लाविया के साथ चलचित्रों का आदान-प्रदान

4336. श्री श्रीकार सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 3 अप्रैल, 1967 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 407 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यूगोस्लाविया के साथ वाणिज्यिक आधार पर चलचित्रों के पारस्परिक आदान-प्रदान के बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री सु० क० बागला) : (क) और (ख) : जी नहीं। मामला अभी विचारार्थी है।

Suggestion of Former Indian High Commissioner in U. K. about Issue of Passports to Indians

4337. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri A. K. Kisku:
Shri S. N. Matti:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestion of Dr. Jivraj Mehta, former High Commissioner to U.K., that the Government of India should initiate legislation to ensure that Passport is issued to an Indian citizen only when he is assured of travel and stay abroad under conditions not derogatory to the persons self-respect or the country's dignity; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) In the Passports Ordinance, 1967 in Section 8(2)(g) a provision was made that an applicant for a passport or travel document shall be refused a passport or travel document if he has no adequate means of supporting himself outside India consistently with his dignity and self-respect as a citizen of India

This ground, however, was not included in the Passports Bill 1967 as it was considered that it would be difficult to apply such a ground in advance and might consequently involve delay in the issuance of passport.

नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की मृत्यु के बारे में जांच

4338. श्री प्रकाशवीर शाल्मी :
श्री हू० ए० चड्ढा :
श्री हा० च० राजन्त :

श्री इत्ताजब कुर्ते :
श्री यक्षपाल सिंह :

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

(क) क्या तैवान की सरकार ने तैवान में, जहाँ एक विमान दुर्घटना में नेता जी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस की मृत्यु हुई बताई जाती है, भारत को जांच करने में अपना सहयोग देने का आश्वासन दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या विमान दुर्घटना के सम्बन्ध में वास्तविक तथ्यों का पता लगाने के लिये वहाँ कोई ममिति या प्रतिनिधि मंडल भ्रमने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसके बारे में कब निर्णय किया जायेगा ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला): (क) भारत सरकार को ताइवान की सरकार से इस तरह का कोई आश्वासन नहीं मिला है।

(ख) और (ग) ससद में कई बार यह बताया जा चुका है कि भारत सरकार ने श्री शाहनवाज खा के नेतृत्व में गठित जांच समिति के निष्कर्षों को स्वीकार कर लिया है जो इस नतीजे पर पहुंची थी कि 1945 में एक विमान दुर्घटना में नेताजी की सचमुच मृत्यु हो गई थी। भारत सरकार पूरी तरह आश्वस्त है कि अपने जांच-पड़ताल कराने की जरूरत नहीं है।

Prices of Newspapers

4339. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of all varieties of newspapers,

weekly, bi-weekly and daily are being raised from time to time;

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated into the causes of the rise of prices; and

(c) the steps taken to bring down the prices with a view to enable the poorer sections in the rural areas to purchase them?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). The prices of some dailies, weeklies and bi-weeklies have gone up during the last few years. The increase is due to rise in the cost of production in line with the general increase in prices in the country. It has not been found necessary to investigate into the causes of increase in the prices of newspapers.

(c) Newspapers are in the Private Sector and are free to fix their own sale prices. Government are however, making constant endeavours to ensure that cost of production of newspapers does not rise by providing concessions such as exemption from import duty on newsprint, reduced railway freight and also by following a liberal and enlightened policy of issuing advertisements to small and medium newspapers which mostly cater to rural readership.

Tour Programmes of Ministers

4340. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministers frame their tour programmes at the suggestions of Members of Parliament or independently; and

(b) whether Government have framed any policy about it?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy: (Shrimati Indira

Gandhi): (a) and (b). The tour programmes of Ministers arise out of and relate to the functions of their respective Ministries and of Government. Ministers are naturally always responsive to suggestions which might be made by Members of Parliament in respect of their tours. There can obviously be no set policy regulating such tour programmes.

Film Finance Corporation

4342. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the total assistance granted by the Films Finance Corporation of India to the film industry during 1965-66;

(b) the extent to which the funds were actually disbursed, and

(c) how are they comparable with the last year?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) The Film Finance Corporation sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 13,57,582 during the year 1965-66.

(b) Total loans to the extent of Rs. 27,81,676 were disbursed. This included an amount of Rs. 9,01,913 out of the loans sanctioned during the year and those sanctioned in the preceding years

(c) The loans sanctioned and disbursed by the Corporation in 1964-65 and 1965-66 are as under:—

	Fresh Loans sanctioned	Amounts of loans disbursed against fresh & earlier loans.
	Rs.	Rs.
1964-65	5,51,960	21,05,495
1965-66	13,57,582	27,81,676

नंद विमानों का निर्माण

4343. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय प्रति मास कितने
नंद विमान बनाये जाने हैं,

(ख) क्या कारखाने की पूरी क्षमता
का उपयोग किया जा रहा है, और

(ग) निर्माण बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्य-
वही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य सत्री
(श्री व० रा० जगत) : (क) सूचना प्रकट
करना लोक हित में नहीं होगी।

(ख) और (ग), एच० ए० एल० को
भेजी गई मांगों के आधार पर उत्पादन हो
रहा है। इस के लिये कारखाने की क्षमता
पर्याप्त है।

Fall in Per Capita Income

4344. श्री R. Barua;
श्री D. N. Patodia;
श्री C. C. Desai:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased
to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that per
capita income has considerably fallen
in certain regions of the country dur-
ing the post-devaluation period;

(b) whether any data has been col-
lected in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister
of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira
Gandhi): (a) to (c). Estimates of
per capita income at regional level
for the post-devaluation period have
not so far been compiled by the State
Governments.

**India's Permanent Representative at
U.N.O.**

4345. श्री S. R. Damani: Will the
Minister of External Affairs be pleas-
ed to state:

(a) the present strength of the staff
maintained by the country's Perman-
ent Representative at U.N.O.;

(b) the status of the Permanent
Representative; and

(c) the cost incurred on the Perma-
nent Representative during 1966-67?

The Minister of External Affairs
(Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) 58 persons

(b) Ambassador.

(c) The cost incurred on the Perma-
nent Representative during 1966-67
amounts to Rs 1,39,000, and on the
Mission as a whole Rs 29,81,500.

**पाकिस्तान द्वारा बन्दिनों (चार लड़कों)
की वापसी**

1346. श्री हुकम चन्द कड़वाव :
श्री राध सिंह खबरवाल :

क्या बहिष्कार-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 14 मई,
1967 "के नवभारत" टाइम्स में प्रकाशित
समाचार के अनुसार पाकिस्तान ने 1965 के
संघर्ष के दौरान बन्दी बनाये गये चार लड़के
वापिस भेज दिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हा तो, क्या उनसे इस बात का
पता लगाया गया है कि उनके साथ किस
प्रकार का व्यवहार किया गया था;

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसे सम्बन्धित
ज्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही
की गई है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (जी नु० क० चागला): (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) पाकिस्तान में डोरी नामक स्थान पर 10 दिन की हिरासत के दौरान उनसे पूछताछ की गई थी। लेकिन उन्होंने पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों द्वारा दुर्घटनकारक किये जाने के बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं की।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

चीनी पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन

4347. श्री शशि रंजन :
 श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
 श्री प० सा० बाकपाल :
 श्री प्र० कु० घोष :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री अ० सि० सहगल :
 श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास :
 श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही :
 श्री सीताराम केसरी :
 श्री गजराज सिंह राव :
 श्री कार्तिक शेरखो :
 क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 14 मई, 1967 के 'दिनमान' में प्रकाशित इस भाष्य के समाचार की ओर उनका ध्यान दिलाया गया है कि नई दिल्ली में डिफेंस कालोनी के एक प्रकाशक ने चीनी दूतावास के लिये पुस्तकें प्रकाशित करने का निश्चय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकाशक कर्म का नाम क्या है, इस कर्म का मालिक कौन व्यक्ति है और दोनों पक्षों के बीच हुए करार का स्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (जी नु० क० चागला):] (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). चूंकि इस बात की पक्की सूचना नहीं है कि प्रकाशन संस्था और चीनी दूतावास के बीच बातचीत से कोई करार हुआ है या नहीं, इसलिए सरकार का ध्यान है कि एसी अवस्था में उस कर्म का नाम बताने से नाराजगी पैदा होगी।

Overseas Edition of Papers

4348. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
 Shri Umanath:
 Shri B. K. Modak:
 Shri Bhagaban Das:
 Shri P. Gopalan:
 Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
 Shri K. Haldar:
 Shri Viswanatha Menon:
 Shri K. Ramani:

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

(a) the number of newspapers which have taken out (i) daily and (ii) weekly overseas editions,

(b) their circulation figures in U.S.A.;

(c) the papers which have been granted business guarantee in U.S.A.;

(d) whether the Hindustan Standard of Ananda Bazar Group in Calcutta have taken out an overseas weekly;

(e) if so, the price thereof;

(f) whether there has been any business guarantee given by the American agents; and

(g) if so, the price thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) No Indian newspaper is publishing a daily overseas edition but four are bringing out weekly editions.

(b) The circulation of 'Hindustan Standard' in the U.S.A. is 150: information in respect of 'Hindustan Times', 'Hindu' and 'Statesman' will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

(c) and (f) Government have no information.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) 59 Cents per copy.

(g) Does not arise.

U.S. Friends of India Committee

4349. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the U.S. Friends of India Committee invites Indians to visit the U.S.A. as their guests;

(b) if so, whether Government are consulted at any stage and the visitors give any report to the Indian Government; and

(c) since when these invitations began and who are the persons invited by the Committee till May, 1967.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The Government are aware of the scheme ever since 1961 and some Indians have been going to the U.S.A. at the invitation of this Committee. We have been consulted in many cases in advance until 1963 but from 1963 where 'P' form was introduced, the Government have been consulted in every case. There is no obligation on the visitors to report to the Indian Government on their return to India but they are at liberty to do so.

It is difficult to give a comprehensive list of people who have gone since February 1961 because the 'P' form was introduced only in 1963. Compiling a comprehensive list of all visitors is a time consuming task and the list is not available.

Stealing of Hand-Grenades by a Defence Employee

4350. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Onkar Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a defence employee was caught near Gurgaon during May, 1967 by the Police for possessing a large quantity of hand-grenades, and

(b) if so, the security arrangements made for the safe-custody of the arms and ammunitions by the Defence Units and how such a large quantity of Defence explosives could be stolen without detection?

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

(a) The Superintendent of Police Gurgaon has reported that a military man was overpowered on 10th May, 1967 while carrying 8 hand-grenades and 6 fuses, that a case has been registered under Section 6 of the Explosives Act and is under investigation

(b) Elaborate security precautions for safe custody of arms and ammunitions eg. 24 hours patrolling of depot perimeter searches of personnel going in/out and strict check of all stores passed out of the depots are in force. In addition, security guards are employed at entrances to magazines, explosives, storehouses and sheds containing arms. Stocks of attractive items of arms and ammunition are also checked frequently.

Regarding the second part of the question, the case is under investigation in all its aspects as mentioned above.

News Bulletin in Sanskrit

4351. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Onkar Singh:

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

(a) whether the A.I.R. Station at Allahabad is considering a proposal to broadcast news bulletin in Sanskrit; and

(b) if so, whether there is any move for similar broadcasts in Sanskrit from all the radio stations?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to broadcast news in Sanskrit from AIR. The Government is considering the matter. Bhopal, Indore, Bombay, Jaipur, Patna and Ranchi are already broadcasting a news review in Sanskrit once a fortnight.

Birpur Military Area in Dehra Dun

4352. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the interim injunction issued by the Additional Civil Judge, Dehra Dun in April, 1967 on the Commandant and Officiating Commandant, restraining them from obstructing the passage of Mr. Yogesh Prasad Gupta through the Birpur area,

(b) whether his Ministry directed the local Commandant to contest the interim injunction issued by the District Court earlier in the court of the Additional Civil Judge, Dehra Dun in view of the security reasons involved; and

(c) if so, the present position of the case?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir. The injunction was issued in February 1967.

(b) The case is being contested by the Army Unit concerned as well as by the Military Estates Officer, Meerut Circle, on behalf of the Government of India.

(c) The temporary injunction in respect of two roads out of three has been vacated, but still subsists in respect of the third. Shri Gupta has now filed a suit in Allahabad High

Court against the Union of India and others for grant of a permanent injunction, and the next date of hearing has been fixed on 21st July 1967. The case is proposed to be defended on behalf of the Union.

China-Nepal Collaboration

4353. Shri S. S. Kothari: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether collaboration between Nepal and China with regard to building roads and communications, trade, and in other spheres has been on the increase for some time past;

(b) if so, whether Government has reviewed the whole position and what are its conclusions; and

(c) how does it affect the border security operations of this country?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Nepal is a friendly sovereign country and is free to seek and obtain aid from such countries as she wishes to and are prepared to offer her assistance. The Government of Nepal have sought and obtained the collaboration of China in the establishment of various projects over the last few years. On the whole one would say that since 1961 there has been some increase in the collaboration offered by China to Nepal in various fields such as building of roads, storage of grain and in trade. However, so far as the actual implementation of projects is concerned there has not been any marked increase in Chinese activity though on the whole commitments have increased in the field of economic collaboration with Nepal. The Government of China have also, to some extent, increased trade with Nepal and have made other gestures of good-will such as the recently announced gift of 20,000 tons of rice, of which about 5000 tons are reported to have reached Nepal.

(b) The Government of India wish to make no comment on the actions

and decisions of a friendly neighbour. The Government of India continue to remain vigilant in regard to securing India's interests. However, in the context of our continuing friendly relations with Nepal there is no immediate occasion to review the whole position towards Nepal merely because she has obtained foreign, including Chinese collaboration in the economic field.

(c) The entry into Nepal of nationals of countries hostile to India is a matter of deep concern to India. Ordinarily the entry of such persons into Nepal would not have posed any problem, but the existence of a free and open border between India and Nepal across which Nepalese and Indians move freely without check or documents, makes it possible for nationals of Pakistan who cannot ordinarily be distinguished from Indians to infiltrate clandestinely into India. Similarly, it is also possible that some Chinese nationals who look similar to some groups of Nepalese nationals may attempt to infiltrate from Nepal into India. The Government of India remain vigilant regarding this problem and within the limits of their resources in men and money continue to take precautions with the cooperation of HMG of Nepal.

Aid to Nagas by Pakistan

4354. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that further proof of Pakistani armed assistance to Naga undergrounds has been uncovered by the Assam Police; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Government is aware that Underground Nagas are receiving arms, ammunition and other assistance from Pakistan on a continuing basis, and is taking suitable preventive measures within the limits of the various circumstances.

Financial Aid to Nepal

4355. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has emerged as the largest aid-giver to Nepal during the current Nepali financial year ending July, 1967;

(b) if so, the total amount of such financial aid given to Nepal so far; and

(c) the financial aid utilized by the Nepal Government so far?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) India's assistance to Nepal her friendly neighbour is described as the Indian co-operation programme and I am happy to be able to give a reply to this question in the affirmative.

(b) The co-operation programme with Nepal involved by 31st March 1967 an expenditure of Rs. 38 crores approximately of which about Rs 774 lakhs were spent during the year ending 31st March, 1967.

(c) The above figures refer to actual expenditure.

पाकिस्तान के रास्ते अफगानिस्तान को निर्यात

4356. श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री :
 श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
 श्री सिधकुमार शास्त्री :
 श्री राम चौपाल शास्त्री :
 श्री रामाचतार वर्मा :
 डा० सुब्रह्मण्यपुरी :
 श्री अचल सिंह :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कक्कावत :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान अफगानिस्तान से भारत को केवल शीघ्र अराज हो जाने वाला मात्र ही भेजने के लिए

अपनी वायु-सीमा का प्रयोग करने की अनुमति देता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार भारत से अफगानिस्तान को माल भेजने के लिये अपनी वायु सीमा का उपयोग करने नहीं देता;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पाकिस्तान इस समस्या को भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच सम्बन्ध सामान्य बनाने के प्रश्नों में शामिल करना चाहता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार से क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वैदिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चामला): (क) जै: नहीं। हवाई जहाज द्वारा पाकिस्तान से होकर माल के लाने से जाने पर कोई पाबंदी नहीं है।

(ख) पाकिस्तान दुसैनीवाला के रास्ते होकर अफगानिस्तान को भारतीय माल का निर्यात होने की अनुमति नहीं देता लेकिन कराची होकर निर्यात करने की अनुमति है जिससे मालभाड़े का खर्च बढ़ जाता है।

(ग) और (घ). पाकिस्तान ने नहीं, बल्कि भारत ने य' कोशिश की है कि भारत-पाक सम्बन्धों को सामान्य बनाने की दृष्टि अविष्य में होने वाली किसी बातचीत में पाकिस्तान के साथ आर्थिक तथा व्यापारिक संबंधों को पूर्ण रूप से फिर स्थापित करने के सवाल को शामिल किया जाय। जैसा कि सदन को मालूम है, भारत सरकार ने पिछले साल मई में इकतरफा तरीके से पाकिस्तान के साथ व्यापार पर प्रतिबन्ध हटा दिया था हालांकि दूसरी तरफ ऐसी कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। पाकिस्तान सरकार से उनकी सीमा में पठने वाली मन्त्री जांच-बीकियाँ और मू-मार्गों को व्यापार और यातायात के लिए फिर खोलने के बारे में जो कई बार अनुरोध किया गया है, उसका अभी तक कोई जवाब नहीं हुआ है।

पाकिस्तान सरकार ने अभी हाल में भारत सरकार को सूचना दी है कि उनके लिए अभी अटारी-नागा सीमा भी फिर से खोलना संभव नहीं है जो कि अफगानिस्तान के साथ खुरकी के रास्ते किए जाने वाले व्यापार के लिए मुख्य मार्ग है।

Broadcast by a British V.I.P. on A.I.R.

4357. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**
Shri K. Haldar:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri E. K. Nayyar:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

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

(a) whether in the recent past a visiting British VIP was allowed to speak on the All India Radio;

(b) whether in his case, the rules were fully observed; and

(c) if the answers to parts (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, the details therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) According to rules pertaining to the booking of foreigners by A.I.R., no reference to the Government for permission is necessary where talks, interviews etc., are of a purely non-political nature, but prior concurrence of the Government of India is to be obtained in all cases where the talks, interviews, etc., proposed to be broadcast are of a political nature or are likely to involve a direct or indirect reference to foreign policy and foreign relations.

All manner of talkers such as specialists, journalists, globe-trotters, adventurers, who have a human story to tell are engaged for broadcast purposes. This is the practice followed by other broadcasting organisations.

Manufacture of T.V. Sets in India

4358. Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Karni Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian manufactured television sets will be cheaper than the imported ones;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to ban the import of television sets; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide incentive to the Indian manufacturers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The applications from the two firms, who have been licensed for manufacture of 10,000 television sets each per year, for import of capital goods are under consideration of the Government. The firms will also need foreign exchange for import of components, initially, at the rate of Rs. 250 per set. CEERI, Pilani have already taken up manufacture of 1,000 Television Receiver Sets on a trial production basis. The cost of this 23" screen indigenous set would be Rs. 1500/- which compares favourably with the price of the imported sets of the same size. Ban on the import of television sets could be considered only after indigenous production is well established.

मध्य प्रदेश के विधायकों के बारे में आकाशवाणी द्वारा समाचार का प्रसारण

4359. श्री बलराम सिंह कुलवाह :
श्री प्रकाशवीर झाएनी :
श्री अशोक बंस :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 7 जून, 1987 को आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से एक समा-

1109 (A1) LS-4.

चार प्रसारित किया गया था कि मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के विरोधी दलों के 8 सदस्य कांग्रेस वल में शामिल हो गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आकाशवाणी को यह समाचार किस साधन से प्राप्त हुआ था ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के. के. शर्मा): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक समाचार एजेंसी ने ।

New Atomic Research Centre, near Madras

4360. Shri Viswa Nath Pandey:
Shri N. E. Laskar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Atomic Research Centre near Madras will be started by Government on a project aimed at utilising the country's rich thorium deposits for producing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the estimated expenditure involved in the project?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The project will be executed in appropriate phases and is expected to be completed during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The total expenditure on setting up the centre will be of the order of Rs. 15 crores.

सेना में मध्य प्रदेश के व्यक्तियों की प्रतिशतता

4361. श्री वं. चं. दीक्षित : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय सेना में कितने प्रतिशत कर्मचारी मध्य प्रदेश के हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने प्रतिशत व्यक्ति वरिष्ठ पदों पर हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री व० रा० भगत) : (क) और (ख). सदन में यह सूचना व्यक्त करना लोक हित में नहीं है।

Merger of Surveyor and Engineer Cadres in the Ministry of Defence (MES)

4362. Shri S. M. Joshi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in March, 1964 a decision to merge the Surveyor Cadre and the Engineer Cadre in the Ministry of Defence (MES) was taken and the decision was implemented only to a certain extent;

(b) whether it is a fact that in November, 1964 the whole issue of merger was kept in cold storage;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the merger was implemented to a limit by which a certain category of officers were to be benefited and the advantage was denied to others in the lower category;

(d) when the merger is going to be implemented completely; and

(e) the reasons for keeping the merger in abeyance?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) A decision was taken in March 1964 to merge the Surveyor cadre upto the level of Assistant Surveyor of Works with the Engineer cadre up to the level of Assistant Executive Engineer.

(b) On account of certain administrative problems which arose in giving effect to the scheme, its implementation was kept in abeyance for some time.

(c) On the merger of the Surveyor and Engineer cadres, some of those

Assistant Surveyors of works, who opted for the merger and were qualified for promotion as Executive Engineer, were so promoted; in the subordinate cadre, some surveyor Assistants, Grade II and Grade I, who opted for the Engineer cadre, were also promoted as Superintendent B/R, Grade I, and Charge Holder, respectively. There has been no promotion of Surveyor Assistant, Grade I, to the grade of Assistant Executive Engineer or Assistant Surveyor of Works, pending a decision on the question of the proportion to be observed in the matter of direct recruitment and departmental promotion to the higher grade.

(d) The merger has since been implemented

(e) Does not arise.

Merger of Surveyor and Engineering Cadres in the Ministry of Defence (MES)

4363. Shri S. M. Joshi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that when the merger of the Surveyor cadre and the Engineering Cadre in the Ministry of Defence (MES) was planned, the option was given to the employees to continue in the old cadre;

(b) whether it is a fact that even after merger Government intend to continue the two separate lines and if so, how the question of promotions is proposed to be tackled;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to the merger of two cadres, the promotions of those persons have been held in abeyance, who have qualified themselves for such promotions after passing the Institute of Surveyors examination and because of the suspension of this merger now the subordinates are not getting any promotions; and

(d) how Government propose to remove this anomaly and pave the

way for the promotion of qualified staff?

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

(b) Yes. In regard to promotion, qualified persons who did not elect for the merged cadre, are considered for posts in their parent Survey cadre along with others who are fully eligible otherwise. Those who elected for the merged cadre are considered for promotion for posts on the Engineer as well as the Survey cadres, if otherwise eligible.

(c) and (d) Promotion of qualified personnel has not been held in abeyance due to the merger of the two cadres. Such personnel will be considered for promotion when the question of the proportion between direct recruits and departmental promotees is settled. A decision on this matter is expected to be reached shortly.

Visit of P.M. to Madhya Pradesh

4364. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri B. K. Modak:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether she visited Madhya Pradesh during the last General Elections; and

(b) if so, the names of places she visited with dates?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Prime Minister visited Indore, Nagda, Barnagar, Ujjain and Dewas on 24th January, 1967, and Bhopal, Hishangabad and Itarsi on 26th January.

Employees in A.I.R.

4365. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri G. S. Mishra:

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

(a) the various categories of employees in the A.I.R.; and

(b) their break-up state-wise and category-wise?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Diplomatic Relations with Israel

4367. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the P.M.'s statement in Parliament that it is not the Government's policy to help bring about Israel's destruction as a State, Government now intend to establish some liaison with that State at some diplomatic level for a better understanding of Arab and Israeli viewpoint; and

(b) if so, at what level?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Short-Haul Transport Aircraft

4368. Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., has started work on

designing a medium to short-haul transport aircraft suitable for both military and civil requirements; and

(b) if so, how far the work has progressed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore Division have made a preliminary study of the Air Force requirements for a short to medium haul vertical/short take off landing (V/STOL) transport aircraft. An assessment of feasibility would be undertaken, after the priority for this project is determined, with due regard to other more urgent requirements of the Air Force

Misuse of Funds in N.C.C.

4369 Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Ramavtar Sharma:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:
Shri Kam Gopal Shalwale:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have received reports about the misuse of funds in the N.C.C. organisation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent such misuse?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) There have been a few cases of minor financial irregularities in the N.C.C.

(b) Remedial measures such as surprise checks of accounts particularly in camps, and a regular audit of N.C.C. Funds are being taken regularly to eliminate misuse of funds

Military Intelligence

4370. Shri S. S. Kothari:
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:

Shri S. K. Tapariah:
Shri G. S. Mishra:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any machinery to provide them with information about the latest advances made by the various countries with regard to the increasing sophistication and modernisation of the armaments; and

(b) if so, whether it is adequate to meet out needs?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b) Government try and keep abreast of the latest advances made in various countries with regard to development of weapons and military equipment. This process is not necessarily limited to military intelligence. The present arrangements in this regard are considered adequate.

Reorganisation of Planning Commission

4371. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Rabi Ray:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken any decision in regard to the reorganisation of the Planning Commission,

(b) whether they have decided to change the character of the Planning Commission to that known as 'indicative planning';

(c) whether Government have decided not to appoint any Minister to the Planning Commission nor appoint the Prime Minister as its Chairman; and

(d) whether Government have decided to nominate Dr. D. R. Gadgil as Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira

Gandhi): (a) No, but the matter is under active consideration and it is Government's intention to make an early announcement in this regard.

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

Israel Refusal to revert to Pre-War Situation

4372. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Raghavir Singh Shastri:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri Ramavtar Sharma:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Israel has refused to revert to the pre-war situation in the region,

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) According to Israel Government pronouncements, Israel seeks to negotiate terms for withdrawal of Israeli forces from areas occupied by them directly with individual Arab countries

(b) and (c) India has been seeking in the United Nations and elsewhere withdrawal of the armed forces of Israel to the June 4th positions as the first essential step towards consideration of other problems.

Down-Grading of the Posts of Lady Health Visitors in Military Hospitals

4373 Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts of lady health visitors Family Planning in the Military hospitals have been down graded; and

(b) if so, the action envisaged to protect the pay and service interests of the lady health visitors who have put in more than three years service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Prior to 18th October 1966, Lady Health Visitors were appointed in the Family Planning Centres in the Military Hospitals, on ad hoc basis, in the pay scale of Rs 150-5-175-6-205-E.B.-7-240. On 18th October 1966, Government orders were issued for the introduction of a revised scheme of family planning in the Armed Forces, which inter alia provided for posts of Family Planning Welfare Worker and Public Health Nurse for a period of 5 years in the Family Planning Centres, in the pay scales of Rs. 130-5-175-E.B.-6-205 and Rs 210-10-290-15-320, respectively. The pay scale of the post of Family Planning Welfare Worker is under review

Lady Health Visitors, who are already in service in the Family Planning Centres in the Military Hospitals, will be considered for appointment on regular basis as Family Planning Welfare Worker or Public Health Nurse, provided they are found suitable in all respects.

Arab Refugees

4374. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Arab countries have requested the friendly countries for help to settle the problem of Arab refugees there; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking in this regard and in what ways?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). If the Question relates to relief measures, in response to the request for assistance to meet the new influx of refugees Government has sent relief

supplies of Blankets and tents by air to Jordan and Syria.

Government is not aware of any specific request by Arab countries for the settlement of the problem of refugees further aggravated by the recent war as this is one of the many contentious issues between the Arabs and Israel.

Cut in Pak. Defence Budget

4375. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has been using the cut in their defence budget as a lever to push its case for Kashmir and continuing propaganda against India in the matter;

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

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. Pakistan's propaganda is that this cut is a display of their earnest desire to reach an honourable settlement in a peaceful manner of all outstanding disputes with India including that of Kashmir.

(b) and (c). Pakistan's cut is more apparent than real. It is worth nothing that the reduction of Rs. 7 crores in the defence expenditure from that of 1966-67 budget (Rs. 225 crores) is nominal. This reduction is only 3.11 per cent from the last year's budget. Pakistan's Defence budget still stands at 57 per cent of its total expenditure in the Revenue Budget.

Broadcast of Patriotic Song from A.I.R., Calcutta

4376. Dr. Easwaran Sen: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Calcutta public does not like the morning programme of patriotic songs broadcast by the A.I.R., Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether Government have ascertained the opinion of the West Bengal Government in this respect; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Does not arise, but the Information Minister of West Bengal Government has conveyed that the patriotic songs, broadcast were of poor quality and needed review. The matter is under examination.

Exhibition Depicting the Development of India

4377. Dr. Easwaran Sen: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are organising in a West Bengal town an exhibition to depict the development of India during the last twenty years of freedom;

(b) whether Government asked the West Bengal Government to organise the exhibition; and

(c) if so the reaction of the West Bengal Government thereto?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) to (c) The Exhibition under the title "OUR INDIA" depicting the progress made by the country during the last two decades is being held in different parts of the country under the auspices of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The West Bengal Government, in response to a request to suggest centres for holding the exhibitions, have conveyed that in their opinion the exhibition depicts a one-sided and unrealistic picture of the developments in the country in so far as it does not take into consideration the various problems facing the country, like, high prices, low productivity, profiteering, etc. and

that the West Bengal Government will be unable to associate itself with the exhibition. Suggestions with regard to changes which the State Government might have in view have been invited and the matter is under correspondence with the State Government.

Airport near Barmer

4378. Shri S. K. Tapuriah: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of the proposed airport at Uttarai near Barmer has been halted due to the non-compliance of certain conditions of the contract by Government; and

(b) what steps are being taken by the Government for early construction of this airport in a strategic area?

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

(a) and (b). The progress of work at the airfield has been slow as water supply available from the existing resources was not adequate to meet in full the construction requirements. Arrangements are being made to augment the water supply.

हवाई अड्डे तथा विमान पट्टियाँ

4380. श्री राम चरण : क्या राजा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दूसरे विश्व युद्ध के दौरान बनाये गये बहुत से हवाई अड्डों और विमान पट्टियों को 1947 के पश्चात बिल्कुल प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद बनाये गये बहुत से हवाई अड्डे तथा विमान पट्टियों को इस समय किसी भी काम में नहीं आया जा रहा है ;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ङ) इन हवाई अड्डे और विमान पट्टियों पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया था ?

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

(ख) 51 ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

इमरजेंसी कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारी

4381. श्री राम चरण : क्या राजा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं, जिन्हें इमरजेंसी कमीशन के लिये भर्ती किया गया था परन्तु प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के बाद उन्हें कमीशन नहीं दिया गया ;

(ख) उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अल्प-संख्यक (मुसलमान) वर्ग के कितने व्यक्ति थे ;

(ग) उन्हें कमीशन नहीं देने के क्या कारण थे ?

(घ) क्या इन प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों को कोई अन्य रोजगार दिया गया था ; और

(ङ) उनके प्रशिक्षण पर कुल कितना खर्च किया गया था ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) से (ङ), आयोगक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है, और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Violation of Diplomatic Immunities

4382. **Shri K. P. Singh Deo:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of violations of diplomatic immunities made by the countries in so far as Indian Diplomats are concerned, since the opening of Indian Missions abroad, country-wise;

(b) the reasons for such violations;

(c) the affect of these violations on Indian Foreign Service; and

(d) the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House soon.

पुनर्वास निदेशालय

4383. **श्री हुकम चन्ध कच्छवाह :**

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुमावाह :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि पिछले पाच वर्षों में पुनर्वास निदेशालय ने भूतपूर्व सैनिक अधिकारियों को क्या तथा कितनी सहायता दी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री व० रा० भगत): मुख्य निदेशालय आवास केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य अधिकारणों से सम्पर्क बनाए रखता है, और भूतपूर्व सैनिक अधिकारियों समेत सेवाओं के भूतपूर्व सेविवर्ग के लिए रिमायमें तथा प्राथमिकता प्राप्त करता है तथा रोजगार उद्योग और कारोबार में पुरावास तथा भूमि पर आवास और भवनों के मामलों में उन्हें सलाह देता है भूतपूर्व सेविवर्ग को सैनिक बोर्डों, सेवाओं के मुख्यालयों और प्रचार के अन्य माध्यमों द्वारा उन्हें प्राप्त सुविधाओं/प्राथमिकताओं के सबब से सलाह दी जाती है।

पिछले 5 वर्षों में आवास निदेशालय ने 301 सेवाओं के भूतपूर्व अधिकारियों को

नियुक्तियां प्राप्त कीं इसने 190 आवासीय कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों के नामों की प्रत्यासित काम पर लगाने वालों की सिफारिशों की हैं और विभिन्न स्वार्थों पर नियुक्ति के लिए 200 आवासीय कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों के इंविजिबुअस प्रार्थनापत्रों पर सिफारिशों की हैं। इसने कई अधिस्थापन प्रशिक्षण पाठ्य-क्रम भी संगठित किए हैं, जिनका 211 अधिकारियों ने अनुसेवन किया है।

श्री एण्ड वीस फंडररी, काशीपुर में लगाना

4384. **श्री हुकम चन्ध कच्छवाह :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री 5 जून, 1967 के अंतरा-कित प्रश्न संख्या 1478 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि . .

(क) क्या कलकत्ता में काशीपुर में स्थित गन एण्ड वीस फंडररी में हुए झगड़े के कारणों सम्बन्धी जांच बोर्ड की रिपोर्टें इस बीच सरकार को प्राप्त हो गई हैं,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका अधीरा क्या है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें और कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री व० रा० भगत) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) और (ग). आशा है कि जांच में मास या दो मास लग जाएंगे।

Manufacture of AVRO Planes

3485. **Shri K. Barua:**

Shri D. N. Patodia:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the military version of AVRO Planes has come out and if not, how long will it take to complete the process;

(b) whether the operational cost of Avros taken by the IAC compares favourably with that of the Dakotas

and if not whether this aspect was ever examined; and

(c) whether this aircraft is able to get foreign market?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Military version of HS-748, which has been produced in U.K. was evaluated by IAF and it was found that it does not fully meet the operational requirements of the Air Force.

(b) The Dakota has already exhausted its useful life and is not in the same class as the HS-748. The latter's cost of operation compares favourably with aircraft in its own class for range, carrying capacity etc. like the Fokker Friendship which is already being operated by the IAC.

(c) No order has been received for the HS-748 aircraft produced in India from foreign countries. The plane is however known to be in service in a number of countries.

Heavy Water Plant in Korba

4386. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal in the past to establish heavy water plant in Korba in Madhya Pradesh; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Korba is one of the sites which have been considered for the location of a Heavy Water Plant.

(b) The location of the Plant is still under consideration.

साकाशवाणी उपनिदेशक (डिप्टी डायरेक्टर)

4388. श्री राजेश्वर प्रसाद सिंह :
श्री न० प्र० पत्तन :

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

(क) साकाशवाणी के समाचार प्रचार

में कितने उपनिदेशक हैं और उनके वेतनकम क्या क्या हैं;

(ख) इन में से ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने हिन्दी के माध्यम से मेट्रिक की परीक्षा पास की थी प्रथम नौकरी में भाने के बाद गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय की प्राथम परीक्षा पास की है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि चीफ न्यूज एडिटर को मिला कर प्रथम भाषा में काम करने वाले उप-निदेशकों की संख्या सात है जब कि हिन्दी भाषा में सीनियर ग्रेड (1300-1600 और 1600-1800) और जूनियर ग्रेड (1100-1400) का न तो कोई उपनिदेशक है और न ही चीफ न्यूज एडिटर के ग्रेड का कोई अधिकारी है; और

(घ) इस विषयता को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री को० को० शाह): (क) न्यूज-सर्विसेज-डिवीजन में पांच डिप्टी डायरेक्टर हैं जिनमें से दो का वेतनकम 1300-60-1600 रुपये और तीन का 1100-50-1400 रुपये है।

(ख) इनमें से एक ने हिन्दी में इन्टर-मिडिएट आर्ट्स की परीक्षा और दूसरे ने मेट्रिक की परीक्षा हिन्दी के साथ पास की है।

(ग) चीफ न्यूज एडिटर, जनरल न्यूज इंग्लिश प्रथम भाषा और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के बुलेटिनों (हिन्दी के अतिरिक्त) का काम होता है, के कार्यभारी (इन्चार्ज) ताहम, समान्यतया डिप्टी डायरेक्टर सारे न्यूज सर्विसेज डिवीजन के काम की, जिसमें हिन्दी यूनिट भी सम्मिलित है, देखभाल करते हैं इस लिए यह मान लेना ठीक न होगा कि उनको केवल प्रथम भाषा के ही समाचार बुलेटिनों का काम सौंपा जाता है।

(घ) हिन्दी के लिये एक चीफ न्यूज एडिटर का पद बनाने का प्रस्ताव विचार-धीन है।

Hindi News Readers and Announcers

4389. Shri J. Sundar Lal: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Hindi News Readers and Announcers of the A.I.R. have got a very unpleasant and bad voice and at times annoying to the people, and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to change them and have a better staff?

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

(b) Does not arise

Atomic Raw Material from Bihar

4390. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar supplies various kinds of materials needed for experiments in atomic research in India at present and has tremendous unexploited natural potentialities for atomic work,

(b) if so, the names of these materials taken from Bihar at present and those which are still untapped and

(c) whether Government propose to start an Atomic Reactor in Bihar?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). The Copper belt of Singhbhum District in Bihar has been found to have high potential for uranium ores. The Jaduguda Uranium Mine has already gone into production. Other important deposits at Bhatin and Narwapahar are being explored and developed underground concurrently with the prospecting of a number of other deposits. There are also certain other atomic minerals like Beryllium and Lithium which have been exploited.

(c) There is no proposal to start an atomic reactor in Bihar.

Wall Newspapers in Villages

4391. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce 'Wall newspapers' in villages;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal; and

(c) when it will be finalised?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) to (c). A proposal to introduce illustrated wall newspapers in regional languages, laying special emphasis on agricultural and current day problems of local and national importance, primarily to reach the rural population, is in a preliminary stage of consideration. The proposal will be finalised subject to funds being available and only after the results of an opinion survey, which is being conducted, clearly establish the utility of such a project.

Training of Naval Officers

4392. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Naval Officers are being sent to Washington for advance training;

(b) if so, the reasons for not setting up such a training centre in India during the last 20 years;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up such a training centre in India, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. B. Bhargat): (a) Navy Officers are sent to USA for highly technical and advanced training in specialised fields not available in the country.

(b) The expenditure on setting up of training facilities and importing of expensive specialised training equipment would be considerable, as also

uneconomical compared to the cost of such deputations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

National Sample Survey

4393. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to separate the Department of National Sample Survey, excluding the West Bengal Branch, from the Indian Statistical Institute;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the National Sample Survey (N.S.S.) Department submitted any report about its commitment of works and their fulfilment during 1966-67 and of previous years;

(d) the factors taken into account for judging whether a N.S.S. commitment has been fulfilled or not;

(e) whether Government propose to set up an autonomous body under the Central Government to run the organisation of N.S.S., excluding the West Bengal Branch; and

(f) if so, the broad outlines of the structure of the proposed institution?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) An item of National Sample Survey work (end result) is deemed to be fulfilled when it is delivered with all tabulations in the form of tables with notes, based on the data collected during the N.S.S. round.

(e) and (f). A recommendation made by the Indian Statistical Institute Review Committee on the subject is under consideration.

संसद की कार्यवाही का प्रसारण

4394. श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित की जाने वाली संसद की कार्यवाही की एक प्रति उम के प्रसारित किये जाने के तुरन्त बाद सभा पटल पर रखने का है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो कब से ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केंद्र के हिन्दी समाचार अनुभाग में कर्मचारियों की संख्या

4395. श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी केन्द्र दिल्ली के समाचार प्रसारण विभाग के समाचार अनुभाग में कितने व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) उन कर्मचारियों में स्टाफ घाटिस्ट, समाचार सह-सम्पादक तथा सहायकी कर्मचारी कितने हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह): (क) आकाशवाणी के समाचार विभाग के तारे हिन्दी यूनिटों में 38 व्यक्ति हैं ।

(ख) स्टाफ घाटिस्ट (एक कैबुल घाटिस्ट सहित)

सहायक समाचार सम्पादक	3
सहायकी कर्मचारी	4

Entertaining Jawans

4396. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri G. S. Dixit:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether Daisey Irani has made any offer to lead a group to entertain jawans in the forward areas;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the proposal; and

(c) whether Government will also consider the desirability of sending a team of Members of Parliament along with the group?

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

(b) A trial show by the group has been held recently in Bombay and on receipt of the performance report from the local Army authorities, further steps will be taken.

(c) It would not be convenient to make arrangements for Members of Parliament to travel along with the group.

A.I.R. Station, Gauhati

4397. Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All-India Radio, Gauhati Station has been subjected to relay 'Delhi Broadcasting' most of its time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the independent radio programmes of the All-India Radio, Gauhati Station daily and the time allotted for different language programme and its break-up?

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

(b) Does not arise:

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-877/67].

Admission of Students from Assam to Film Institute of India

4398. Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether students from Assam State have been selected for training at the Film Institute of India, Poona;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by Government to get admission of students of Assam State in this Institute;

(d) whether the Assam Government have made any provision for scholarships for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the number thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. Eleven students from Assam have been admitted for different courses at the Film Institute of India, Poona since its inception in 1961.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Notices with regard to admission are widely published in leading newspapers to attract students from all parts of the country.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Government of Assam have instituted two scholarships of Rs. 75 p.m. each. The question of increasing the number of scholarships is under correspondence between the Institute and the State Government.

A.I.R. Coverage of Maharashtra's Family Planning Programme

4399. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra's Minister of Public Health has criticized All-India Radio for its inadequate coverage of the recent decisions

of the Maharashtra Government to promote family planning;

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

(c) the nature of the reply given to him in the matter?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (c). Attention has been drawn to a news item in the Press to this effect. As there was no complaint received from the Government of Maharashtra no reply is considered necessary.

(b) The news item in question was prominently broadcast from Bombay Station of All India Radio. It was also covered in some of the language bulletins from Delhi.

Effects of Chinese Explosion

4400. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of nuclear fall-out on India from the Chinese Hydrogen Bomb experiment on the 17th June, 1967 has been made;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) what will be its affect on India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). Fall-out samples have been collected from commercial aircraft and analysed to obtain technical information about the Bomb. Ground level air and surface depositions are being regularly measured for any increase in fall-out radioactivity.

(c) No rise in fall-out radioactivity has been noticed at any of the Ground Level Monitoring Stations.

महाराजा प्रताप चन्द्र दिवस समारोह

4401. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी द्वारा ऐतिहासिक महत्व के किन किन महान पुरुषों तथा नेताओं के जन्म दिवस समारोह मनाये जाते हैं और उन के बारे में आकाशवाणी से कल्पक प्रसारित किये जाते हैं;

(ख) हाल में दिल्ली में तथा देश के अनेक अन्य भागों में महाराजा-प्रताप का जो जन्म दिवस मनाया गया था, क्या उस के बारे में आकाशवाणी से समाचार प्रसारित किये गये थे,

(ग) क्या उक्त अवसर पर महाराजा प्रताप के जीवन की एक झाली प्रसारित करने की कोई सुविधा भी दी गई थी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) आकाशवाणी द्वारा नीचे दिये गये प्रसिद्ध जन-नेताओं के जन्म दिवस समारोह अखिल भारतीय आधार पर बार्ता, चर्चा, परिसंवाद या फीचर के विशेष कार्यक्रमों को प्रसारित करके मनाये जाते हैं:—

1. महारत्ना गांधी ।
2. प. जवाहर लाल नेहरू
3. श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री
4. नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस
5. सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल
6. डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद
7. लोकमान्य तिलक
8. मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद
9. एम० जी० रानाडे
10. टी० आर० कृष्ण
11. लाला लाजपत राय
12. टी० एस० शिवस्वामी आम्बर

13. सी० एफ० ऐम्बुड्स
14. सरोजिणी नायडू
15. मोती लाल नेहरू
16. गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले
17. एस० विजयराघवन्वारिधर
18. फिरोज शाह मेहता
19. एस० सत्यमूर्ति
20. दादाभाई नौरोजी
21. पं० गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त
22. श्री निवास भास्त्री
23. श्री विट्ठलभाई पटेल
24. ऐनी बेसेन्ट
25. यू० गोपबन्धुदास
26. सी० आर० दास
27. सुरेन्द्रनाथ बँनर्जी
28. मदन मोहन मालवीय
29. डा० वी० आर० शम्भूदकर
30. कस्तूरबा गांधी
31. सरदार भगन सिंह
32. हकीम अजमल खा

ऊपर बताये गये नेताओं के अतिरिक्त विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के अन्य प्रमुख व्यक्तियों के जन्म-दिवस समारोह का मनाया जाना आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों पर छोड़ दिया गया है।

(ख) जी, हा। महाराजा प्रताप सवन्ती के संघ में हुए समारोह को, जिनमें इस अवसर पर आयोजित विभिन्न कार्यक्रम भी शामिल हैं, दिल्ली और जयपुर, दोनों ही स्थानों से प्रसारित समाचार बुनेटिंग और समाचार-दर्शनों (न्यूजरीलों) में स्थान दिया गया।

(ग) जी (ख), महाराजा प्रताप का जन्म दिवस समारोह ऐसे समारोह की सूची में नहीं है जिनके विषय में आकाशवाणी और संहित, विशेष कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है। वो भी इस अवसर पर आयोजित महत्वपूर्ण सार्वजनिक कार्यक्रमों को समाचारों और न्यूजरीलों में उचित स्थान दिया जाता है।

Pak. Propaganda on T.V.

4402. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the television programmes from Lahore can be seen in Amritsar;

(b) if so, whether Government have sent a team to Amritsar to monitor such programmes;

(c) the details of the report submitted by it; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up a Television Centre at Amritsar immediately with a view to counteract Pakistani propaganda on television?

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

(c) The quality of the sound and picture received in Amritsar is 'fair'.

(d) As there is no TV viewing in the city of Amritsar the question of counteracting Pakistani propaganda on TV does not arise. However, there is no proposal to set up a T.V. Station at Amritsar in the near future.

Issue of Passports to Indian Nationals

4403 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of Passports issued to the Indian Nationals during the year 1966-67,

(b) how many passports were renewed; and

(c) the number of applications for the passports which were rejected?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

Defence Team to Malaysia

4404. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri P. N. Solanki:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Defence team has recently been sent to Malaysia; and

(b) if so, the purpose of their visit?

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

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Indian Defence team visited Malaysia at the invitation of the Malaysian Government in return for the visit of a Malaysian Defence delegation which visited India last year. It was primarily a goodwill visit but opportunity was taken to discuss with the Malaysian Government matters connected with the training facilities available for Malaysian Service personnel in India, loan of Indian Service officers to Malaysia and other matters of common concern.

आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी

4405. श्री सीताराम केसरी :
श्री कालिका घोराडो :

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

(क) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों में, स्टेशन डायरेक्टर, प्रसिस्टेंट स्टेशन डायरेक्टर, प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव और ट्रांसमिशन एक्जीक्यूटिव पृथक्-पृथक् कितने हैं;

(ख) उनमें से ऐसे कितने अधिकारी हैं, जिन्होंने मेट्रिक परीक्षा हिन्दी माध्यम से पास की थी अथवा जिन्होंने सेवा में आने के बाद गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय की प्राथमिक परीक्षा पास की है; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने अधिकारियों की आयु 1960 में 45 वर्ष से कम थी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के. के. काह्ल): (क) और (ग). अपेक्षित जानकारी नीचे दी जाती है :—

आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों पर अधिकारियों की श्रेणी	हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों की संख्या	उनकी संख्या जिनकी आयु 1960 में 45 वर्ष से कम थी
1. केन्द्र निदेशक	6	4
2. सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक	5	4
3. प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव	57	51
4. ट्रांसमिशन एक्जीक्यूटिव	62	59

(ख) अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन की बैठक पर रख दी जायेगी।

News about Madras Budget

4406. Shri Nanja Gowder: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Budget did not find a place in the English Bulletins broadcast by All India Radio at 1.30 P.M., 6 P.M. and 9 P.M. on 17th June, 1967; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) It is not possible to carry all news items in each bulletin, due to a variety of reasons including pressure of other news. News relating to the Madras Budget was broadcast in English bulletins at 3-30 P.M. and at 11 P.M. on June 17, and again at 8 A.M. on June 18.

Class IV Employees of National Defence Academy, Khadakvasala

4407. Shri S M Joshi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of class IV employees, in the National Defence Academy at Khadakvasala near Poona, who are provided with residential quarters in the campus are not given the facility of electricity, while cadets, officers and other employees of higher classes are supplied with electricity;

(b) whether it is a fact that majority of these Class-IV employees are denied this facility on account of a certain obsolete rule which does not permit electricity supply to Class-IV employees; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) be in affirmative, the steps taken by Government for the removal of this anomaly?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. E. Bhagat):
(a) It is a fact that over six hundred Defence Civilian Class IV employees at N.D.A. Khadakvasala near Poona have been provided in the campus, residential quarters which are not provided with electric fittings.

(b) and (c). Electrification of accommodation built for Class IV civilians was sanctioned with effect from 7th September 1964, in respect of construction, sanctioned thereafter. The question of electrifying the construction sanctioned prior thereto and the phasing thereof is under the consideration of Government.

आइसोटोप

4409. श्री मोहन प्रसाद :
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री ज० एच० पटेल :
श्री राम लक्ष्मण दादब :

क्या प्रचाल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीन रिएक्टरों प्रस्ताव, साइरस और जेरल्लिना द्वारा वर्ष 1966-67 के दौरान कितने मूल्य के आइसोटोप और लेबलड कम्पाउंड बनाये गये; और

(ख) कितनी मात्रा के तथा कितने मूल्य के आइसोटोप और लेबलड कम्पाउंड देश में उपयोग के लिये रखे गये तथा कितनी मात्रा के और कितने मूल्य के उक्त पदार्थ निर्यात किये गये ?

प्रचाल मंत्री तथा जन्तु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) वर्ष 1966-67 के दौरान लगभग 20 लाख रुपये के मूल्य के आइसोटोप और लेबलड कम्पाउंड बनाये गये। जेरल्लिना रिएक्टर में आइसोटोपो का उत्पादन नहीं होता।

(ख) 11.3 लाख रुपये के मूल्य के 2700 क्यूरीज के रेडियो, आइसोटोप और लेबलड कम्पाउंड देश में बचे गये तथा 70,000 रुपये के मूल्य के 25 क्यूरीज का निर्यात किया गया।

Atomic Purchase Mission, Paris

4410. Shri Sitaram Kesri: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to open a purchase Mission of the Atomic Energy Department in Paris;

(b) if so, the requisite qualifications prescribed for the Official Incharge of the Mission and whether the present incumbent fulfils the requirements; and

(c) the reasons for opening this new establishment and the reasons for not establishing our Embassy in Paris with this function?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c). Government have decided to open a Purchase Mission of the Atomic Energy Department as part of our Embassy in Paris. The duties of the official-in-charge of the Mission would mainly consist of conclusion of contracts with foreign suppliers, arrangements for shipping and insurance and furnishing of commercial information to the Department of Atomic Energy. The officer selected was formerly Director General, India Stores Department in the High Commission of India in London and later Administrator of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project. He is at present Officer on Special Duty in the Department of Atomic Energy and has, therefore, the appropriate experience required for the performance of the duties assigned to the Purchase Mission. Our Embassy in Paris does not have any organisation for the purpose of purchase of stores and supplies.

बैदेशिक में भारतीय दूतावास को हुई क्षति

4411. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
 श्री जित कुमार शास्त्री :
 श्री रामाक्षर जर्ना :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाह :
 श्री जॉकार लाल बेरवा :
 श्री जर्जुन सिंह जदौरिया :
 डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
 श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुलशहा :

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

(क) क्या पीकिंग में भारतीय दूतावास पर हाल में डाले गये बंदे के दौरान दूतावास पर किये गये पथराव के कारण दूतावास को हुई क्षति का कोई अनुमान लगाया गया है;

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(ख) क्या चीन की सरकार से इस क्षति का मुआवजा मांगा है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो चीन की सरकार ने इन बारे में क्या उत्तर दिया है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सु० क० बागल्ला): (क) जी हा। पीकिंग में भारतीय राजदूतावास की हाल की बेराबदी के दौरान कोई 18,200 रु० के नुकसान होने का अनुमान है।

(ख) पीकिंग-स्थित भारतीय राजदूतावास समुचित कार्रवाई कर रहा है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Indians working in Foreign Diplomatic Missions in India

4412. Shri Shankre: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indians working in all the foreign diplomatic missions in India and its country-wise breakup; and

(b) the total number of Indians working in the Publicity Departments of all those foreign Diplomatic Missions?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) 3206; country-wise breakup is shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-878/67].

(b) The information is not available.

आकाशवाणी केन्द्र, भागलपुर

4413. श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :
 श्री नन्दु सिन्घवे :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में भागलपुर में स्थापित किया गया आकाशवाणी का नया केन्द्र स्थापित होने के बाद दिन में कई बार बराब हो जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उस केन्द्र के प्रसारण की इस खराबी को ठीक करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री क० के० बहाल): (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) भागलपुर प्राकाशवाणी के पटना केन्द्र से सम्बद्ध एक सहायक केन्द्र है । यहा 5 मार्च, 1967 से, जब से यह केन्द्र चालू हुआ, 20 जून, 1967 तक 24 बार कार्यक्रम प्रसारण में अवरोध हुआ । इन अवरोधों का मुख्य कारण बिजली का फेल हो जाना रहा रहा है । बिजनी देने वाले स्थानीय अधिकाधिकारियों से बिजनी देने के प्रबन्धों में सुधार करने का अनुरोध किया गया है ।

Compensation to People Affected During Defence Preparations

4415. Shri G. S. Dhillon: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations from any State between 1962 and 1967 regarding the *ex-gratia* payment of compensation to the people affected during the preparatory stage of Defence preparations; and

(b) if so, the criteria laid down for the:

- (i) assessment of compensation;
- (ii) appointment of any military or civil authority to assess the damage;
- (iii) disbursement and reimbursement of compensation to the persons affected by such preparations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. K. Bhagat): (a) The Government of Assam raised the question of payment of compensation for damages to crops and groves due to defence preparations in 1962. On this representation, the Govern-

ment sanctioned a scheme for payment of *ex-gratia* compensation to the affected persons. The scheme was later extended to Jammu and Kashmir in May 1965 on receiving similar representations from that State. After the Indo-Pakistan conflict in September 1965, the Government further extended the scheme to the other border States/Union Territory, viz., Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tripura.

(b) Compensation payable is to be assessed by the Local Revenue authorities in consultation with the representative of the Director, Military Lands & Cantonments. The extent and nature of damages for which compensation is to be paid, should also be accepted by the local military authorities before payment is made. In order to give immediate relief, 50 per cent of the approved compensation in each case is to be paid straightaway by the Collector/Deputy Commissioner. According to the original orders, the balance could be paid only after getting Government of India's sanction. With a view to expediting payment of the balance of compensation, Government have, in February 1967, delegated powers to the officers of the Military Lands & Cantonments Service to issue sanctions up to a limit of Rs 50,000 in each case.

12.22 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT INCIDENTS IN TIHAR JAIL

Mr. Speaker: Last Friday, a number of Calling Attention Notices and Adjournment Motion, regarding the situation about Tihar Jail were given to me. Since we will begin a discussion on the Demands of the Home Ministry today, I thought we could discuss this also, with the Demands. But in the meanwhile, some Members of the House, including those from the Congress party and other parties as well, have visited the jail, and have told me, impressed upon me, that the situation there is really serious. The Home Ministry's Demand, concern so many

things. The Members want at least some time allotted for this purpose. The Congress Members and Members from the Swatantra Party also—many others, also—have visited the jail. Therefore, I thought that within the Home Ministry Demands, a little more time, an hour or so, could be allotted in the afternoon, so that the Minister may make a statement.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Why not the Adjournment Motion?

Mr. Speaker: No please. The whole thing is there. (Interruption) Let me complete. If you agree, at 2 P.M., the Home Minister may make a statement.

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

Mr. Speaker: Then at 4 P.M. we would take up this question and discuss it for an hour or so, because the half-hour discussion comes up at 5.30

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): This time taken up for this subject will not, I hope, be reduced from the Home Ministry Demands' time. We have 10½ hours for the Home Ministry Demands.

Mr. Speaker: I do not mind. The point is, 10½ hours have been allotted for the Home Ministry Demands. If you want two more hours, if the Government have no objection, I do not mind. What I am saying is 10½ hours are allotted for the Home Ministry Demands. If you want to take out of that 1½ hours, well and good. Or, if you want one more extra hour, the Government may have no objection. Anyway, by the 21st July, we will have to guillotine the rest of the Demands. That means, one more Demand will have to be cut down to that extent. We will discuss the Home Ministry's demands for 3 days. If you want one more hour, we will extend it.

श्री जयु लिंगवे (मुंगेर): आप सदन अधिवेशन को भी रूकिये, हम लोग बैठेंगे,

इस तरह से सब प्राणों पर बहस भी ही जायेगी।

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज): आपकी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है कि आपने इस विषय पर विचार करने का अवसर इस सदन को दिया है, क्योंकि यह विषय ऐसा है कि इस पर स्वयं प्रस्ताव जहरा हो जाता है। अजायबघर के जनिवरो का बन्द कर के अगर उन पर गाली चलाई जाय . . .

Mr. Speaker: It is all the same. After discussion, you can throw out the Home Ministry's Demands. It is the same as the adjournment motion.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अध्यक्ष महोदय, जेल के अन्दर कैदियों को पीटना वैसा ही जैसा जानवरों को अजायबघर में रख कर गोली चलाना। यह इतना निर्दयी काम हुआ है कि इस पर स्वयं प्रस्ताव के प्रतिरक्त और कोई तरीका ही नहीं सकता और ऐसी अवस्था में जब कि वहाँ पर दो आर्दाभियों को मालूम होता है कि इस बुरी तरह पीटा गया है कि वे गायब है, पता नहीं मर गये हैं या क्या हो गया है। उनका चाहे तो नाम भी बता सकता हूँ, वह छप भी चुका है। वहाँ पर बाँट खाने वाले लोग मामूली लोग नहीं हैं, विद्वान आदमी हैं, उनकी राय से हमारा मतभेद हो सकता है, स्वामी करपाली जी जैसे लोग। ऐसी अवस्था में मैं यह बहुत बुरी समझता हूँ, खास तौर में जब कि देश का दिमाग टूट रहा है, जहाँ कि किसान और मजदूर मारे जाते हैं, तब दूसरी तरह के लोग, समझो—स्वतंत्र पार्टी वाले, जनसंघ पार्टी वाले चुप रह जाते हैं, जब मऊ रक्षावाले मारे जाते हैं तब ये कम्प्यूनिस्ट और दूसरे लोग चुप रह जाते हैं। इसलिये यह बुरी हो गया है कि देश का दिमाग एक जैसा बनना चाहिये, हर एक मनुष्य की कीमत को बिसकुल ऊँचा बना कर। अगर इन सदन में इस बात के

[श्री राम मनोहर लोहिया]

ऊपर स्वयं प्रस्ताव के रूप में बहस करे तब ही हम मनुष्य के मूल्य को समझ पायेंगे, वरना यह दिनांक टूटता चला जाना और टूटन टूटन करना (यह सरकार पर जो सहारे हमारे का पाटेगा और कमा हमारे के महारे पहले को पाटेगा)। इन सब में चाहता हूँ कि आप इस स्वयं प्रस्ताव को मजूर करे।

Shri Ranga rose—

Mr. Speaker: We are discussing it at 4 o'clock. Why raise it now?

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): That is not the question. I am concerned about the procedure also. I am glad you have recognised the seriousness of this particular subject and therefore you were good enough to recommend to the House that some special time should be given to it. But there are ways of giving that time. There are ways of bringing these things not only to the notice of Government but of the country also. When a thing like this happens under the very nose of Government and of Parliament here in Delhi, when so many people are being beaten up, it speaks of laxity of control of the Central Government over the jail administration. It is of such a serious nature that it ought to be brought to the notice of the country through an adjournment motion. Therefore, I think you would be good enough even now to allow an adjournment motion to be moved in regard to this matter. I am told some of our friends have already given notice of it. Otherwise, if the House does not give that kind of importance to a matter like this, anything else may happen here.

Mr. Speaker: I am glad he is supporting your demand. Day before yesterday and again this morning, I discussed this matter with members of Jan Sangh and other parties also and we thought this procedure which we accepted now will be good, because if anybody wanted to censure the Government, they may do so by throwing out the Home Ministry's

Demands. Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Gupta also agreed.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee (Bairampur): I agreed only because you did not allow the adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, I do not want to come in your way. But I thought that this was a proposal which you all had accepted.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : वह गंगा कर गकत है लेकिन हम गंगा नहीं कर सकत इस बात पर।

Mr. Speaker: We are voting the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry. Adjournment motion also amounts to the same thing. Anyway, since the matter was raised I thought I will allow a discussion. So, no more discussion on this now. The statement on the Calling Attention Notice will be made at 2 O'Clock. At 4 O'Clock we will begin the discussion. Now, Shri Venkatasubbarah.

Shri Ranga: Sir, at this rate it will be difficult for us to function. We want to make our observations; but, you are on your feet. The moment you resume your seat you call on the next item. Then, how is it possible for us to make any submission at all? At this rate, we can dismiss the chapter relating to Adjournment Motions in the Rules of Procedure.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed some discussion.

Shri Ranga: What is it that you have allowed? When there is an adjournment motion the proper course open to you is to see if 50 members are there in support of it. This is not fair.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, the importance of the matter should be taken into consideration. A mere discussion will lead us to nothing. Since this is an urgent matter of public importance, how can you deny the House an opportunity to discuss this in the form of an adjournment motion? No doubt you are allowing

time; it is good. But why should you object to its being treated as an adjournment motion?

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी प्रीट श्री कबरलाल गुप्त के साथ क्या बातचीत हुई उस मामले में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन विषय की गम्भीरता को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं सन्मुख अवसर उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ। यह घटना जो बिहार जेल में हुई है यह सामान्य घटना नहीं है। यह वही लोग हैं जिन्होंने जेल में भन्दर सत्याग्रहिया पर यात्रा मण किया, इन्होंने ही 7 नवम्बर का पार्लियामेंट सदन के आगे गन्ध गन्ध कराने के लिए जो प्रदर्शन हुआ था उसमें भी सम्मिलित होकर उत्पात किया था। उसके पीछे सरकार का हाथ है। आज सरकार इसको सामान्य चर्चा करने इस विषय की गम्भीरता से बच रही है। इसलिए जो इस पर काम लेके प्रस्ताव आया है आप उस प्रस्ताव को उसी रूप में लें ताकि विषय की गम्भीरता हलकी न हो पाये। इतना मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : (दिल्ली सदर) मेरा नाम और वाजपेयी जो का नाम आया है। आपने भी हमारा नाम लिया और शास्त्री जी ने भी लिया। मैं कबल इतना करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने और मेरी पार्टी के कुछ लोगों ने शुक्रवार को आपको कोल अटैचमेंट नोटिस दिया था। वह आपने मजूर नहीं किया। उसके बाद हमारा पार्टी के कुछ लोग कांग्रेस, सोशलिस्ट पार्टी और अन्तर्गत पार्टी के कुछ लोगों के साथ जेल में गये और वहाँ जो हमने देखा अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा था कि दिल्ली की जेल के इतिहास में क्या ऐसा नहीं हुआ

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में कभी ऐसा नहीं हुआ।

Mr. Speaker: Do not go into the merits.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : इंसानों को हिवानों की तरह धारा गया उनकी कत्ल करने की

धमकी दी गया, उनका पाटा गया। जेल की धीरता के ऊपर था हमला किया गया और अगर वह 25-30 लोग उनकी मदद नहीं करे तो उन धीरतो का भी कत्ल होता। अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहाँ जेल में खून बह रहा है। हम आपके पास आये हम सब लोग मिल कर आपके पास आये

Mr. Speaker: You can say all this in the afternoon. Further, I am calling your leader. Why don't you allow him to say something?

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : चूँकि अभी मेरा व वाजपेयी जी का नाम लिया गया इसलिए मुझे एक मिनट में अपनी बात कह लेना ही जाय। शास्त्री जी ने जो हमारा अभी नाम लिया और कहा कि हमारा आपके साथ एजामेंट हुआ ती मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि दरमजल हमारी और आपकी क्या बातचीत हुई थी?

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): He wanted to throw some light on a secret deal which they have made with you.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : No Secret deal. अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आज प्रातः काल हम लोग आपके पास गये तो हमने आपसे निवेदन किया था कि हमने उस गाने में स्वयं प्रस्ताव दिया है और आप उसे स्वीकार करे और सदन को चर्चा करने का मौका दे। आपने यह आपस की कि गृह मन्त्रालय की मांग पर विचार हो रहा है इसलिए आप स्वयं प्रस्ताव पर इसकी चर्चा का मौका नहीं देगे। उसके बाद यह सुझाव था कि हमें विवाद के लिए अलग समय दे लेकिन हम लोग चाहते हैं कि स्वयं प्रस्ताव आप स्वीकार करे। सदन के और भी सदस्य इससे सहमत हैं इसलिये इस मामले पर स्वयं प्रस्ताव के रूप में चर्चा होनी चाहिए। वैसे तो मैं चाहूँगा कि कांग्रेस के सदस्य भी जेल में जो

[श्री मदन देहरो बाजपेयी]

कुछ हुआ उन्हा निन्दा करे लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार अपना ज़म्मेदारो स बच नही सकती और इस मामले म हम उसको निन्दा करना चाहेंगे।

Mr. Speaker: Since Congressmen had also visited the jail, at least some of them, I thought it was a non-party affair and it must be highlighted; it is not a question of censuring the Government because it cuts across all party lines. Congressmen had gone to the jail; SSP friends were also there—all of them had gone. So, you can bring it through a call-attention motion. As Shri Vajpayee says, call-attention notices are there, a number of them, and adjournment motions are there and after discussion, not only this morning but even two days ago when they came to me, I suggested that out of the time allotted for the Home Ministry's Demands I would allow one full hour for you friends, who have inspected the jail, including Congress friends who were there, and they could pinpoint it. Today they said that there should be a call-attention motion and this morning I allowed a call-attention motion. After my coming here, you want an adjournment motion. The time is the same, 1½ hours are allotted for this—4 to 5.30. If you want to call in an adjournment motion, I have no objection. You can call it so. But I do not know whether it is going to serve any useful purpose. However, at least, in future I must be careful while discussing. I have learnt a lesson now. Shri Nath Pai may ask for the leave of the House.

Shri S. S. Mathari (Mandssur): On a point of order, Sir. How can the House discuss the Demands of ten ministries in one day?

Mr. Speaker: All the Demands that are pending on that day and which have not been discussed will be voted without discussion. It is such a sim-

ple matter. Should it be the subject matter of a point of order? Any Demand which is not discussed will be guillotined and voted.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : कोल घटेशन दं बजे नहीं होगा ?

Mr. Speaker: How can you have both?

Shri Pileo Mody (Godhra): Sir, you should make a rule that nothing should be guillotined on the Budget.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, I beg leave of the House to move the adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any objection?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): No Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then, we will take it up at 4 o'clock.

12.37 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FOURTH REPORT

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Nandyal): Sir, I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Education—(i) National Museum, New Delhi; and (ii) National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi.

12.38 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1967-68—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Demand Nos. 41 to 55, 124 and 125 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs for which 10½ hours have been allotted. That means, this will be extra; this has nothing to do with that now.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 41—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,15,20,000 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 Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 42—CABINET

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,70,000 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 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO. 43—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,20,000 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 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 44—POLICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,86,94,000 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 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 45—CENSUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,18,000 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 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 46—STATISTICS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,35,23,000 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 'Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 47—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,000 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 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

[Mr. Speaker]

**DEMAND NO. 48—TERRITORIAL AND
POLITICAL PENSIONS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,64,000 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 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 49—DELHI

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,00,88,000 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 'Delhi'."

DEMAND NO. 50—CHANDIGARH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,67,11,000 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 'Chandigarh'."

**DEMAND NO. 51—ANDAMAN AND
NICOBAR ISLANDS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,21,68,000 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 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 52—TRIBAL AREAS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,48,82,000 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 'Tribal Areas'."

**DEMAND NO. 53—DADRA AND NAGAR
HAVELI AREA**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,41,000 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 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

**DEMAND NO. 54—LACCADIVE, MINICOY
AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,81,000 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 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

**DEMAND NO. 55—OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,67,85,000 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 Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY IN UNION TERRITORIES AND TRIBAL AREAS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,29,95,000 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 'Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND NO. 125—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,41,000 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 Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

Shri P. K. Deo

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalanandi) Sir, the Home Minister is not there

Mr. Speaker: Shri Shukla is there.

Shri P. K. Deo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this limited time it will not be possible for me to do full justice to this Ministry; so, instead of dilating on all the aspects of the Ministry, I would like to pinpoint my observations on some of the burning problems that concern this Ministry.

12.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sir, I being one of those who have merged their territories and surrendered everything that our forefathers had built at the feet of mother India at the patriotic call of Sardar Patel, we feel stunned and staggered

at the way this country and its administration is going into pieces threatening the very foundation of our democratic edifice by the misdeeds of the party in power which has hardly 38 per cent of popular support. There is widespread lawlessness, chaos has been let loose, street fights and shedding of Indian blood through Indian bullets have become daily occurrences. It has exceeded all proportions, in 20 years of Congress rule these have outnumbered what the British did in 200 years. The rule of law has been given a go-by and there is no security of life and property.

The Emergency which was clamped down in 1962 during the Chinese attack is being continued on some pretext or other. We have never utilised these Emergency powers to take back even one inch of the land which is occupied by the Chinese, or to retrieve the lost honour of this country. We have never utilised Emergency powers to bring to book the anti-social elements, hoarders, black-marketeers, tax-evaders and corrupt Ministers. We are utilising Emergency powers only to arrest and detain without trial political opponents, students and labour leaders who do not tow the line of the party in power. When the Home Minister with all the glamour came to take charge of Defence Ministry in 1962, he came with Don-Quixotic claim that he comes from Maharashtra and that he will not return back home without freeing the motherland from the Chinese aggression. But nothing has been done in that regard. In the meantime, he has passed on the baby to Sardar Swaran Singh and takes refuge in the Home Ministry which he thinks as his second home.

Sir, it is a disgrace that Sheikh Abdullah has been rotting in jail and ruining his health. A case was instituted in 1958 but that was later on withdrawn. The principles of democracy and civil liberty demand that he should be released or that he should be put to trial on specific charges.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

There is absolutely no justification for the continuance of the Emergency powers. We have been claiming all the time and we still reiterate our demand of immediate withdrawal of the Emergency, the repeal of the Defence of India Act and the restoration of fundamental right of citizens which have been suppressed under the provisions of this Act. The statement of the Home Minister for the continuance of the Emergency is not convincing. He has not given any new reason for that. After all history and geography has made Pakistan and China our neighbours and they will continue to remain our neighbours for all times. So, it does not mean that emergency will continue for all times to come. He has rather taken the plea for the continuance of the Emergency because of the internal matters in the country. The hands of the law of the land are quite long enough to deal with any such cases. I am sorry to state that the state of affairs has come to such a stage that the Home Minister has to be gheraoed by his own policemen.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee (Balrampur). Where is the Home Minister? He should be present in the House.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The Home Minister should be here.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: I rise on a point of propriety.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों पर विचार कर रहे हैं। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय है और यह मांगें बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। श्रीखर गृह मंत्री महोदय कहा है कि उनको मदन मं होना चाहिये।

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, the Minister of State is present in the House. The Ministry is being represented by him.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: We want the Home Minister here.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): You must give a clear ruling on this matter. What is the meaning of raising such questions on the floor of the House? We represent the Government, the Ministry here. Why should such questions be raised here?

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: I strongly object to the remarks made by the Minister.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Propriety demands that, when the Ministry's Demands are being discussed, the Cabinet Minister concerned must be present in the House. The Home Minister should be present in the House. Otherwise, any Minister or the Parliamentary Affairs Minister can claim to represent all the Ministries. That is not the way. They should show some respect to the House.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: It is a question of propriety.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam). First of all I did not wish to raise this objection because I did not want to lose my time. But then my hon. friend should have noted that it is not anybody who has raised the objection. The leaders of groups have raised this objection. He has the temerity to give that kind of an answer.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What is wrong? (Interruption).

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: He must be pulled up.

Shri Pijoo Mody (Godhra): He should be asked to apologise to the House.

Shri Ranga: Propriety demands that the Cabinet Minister should be present in the House. If he is not able to come he should be good enough.

sensible enough, to send to the Chair his explanation and his regret and, thereafter, the House may excuse him. It is not proper for him to say like that. Anybody and everybody can be promoted and my hon. friend has been promoted, all good luck for all best wishes, but that does not mean that he should arrogate to himself this kind of thing as though he is the repository of the propriety in this House. It is for you, Sir, to say as to who should be present here. The Cabinet Minister must be present here. If he is not present, he owes an explanation to the Chair. The hon. Member must learn how to behave himself. . . (Interruptions)

Shri Pileo Mody: I suggest that, if he does not come, you adjourn the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Normally he is expected to be here. When annual demands are debated, the Cabinet Minister who is responsible is expected to be present, but the Opposition leaders should also realise that there are occasions when because of certain urgent matters or certain urgent things

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What is the urgent matter?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: they are not able to be present. I can assure them that he will be here shortly.

Shri Ranga: He should be humble enough to say that...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In his absence, if the Minister of State is here.

Shri Ranga: This is not the answer one could expect from him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will be here shortly.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It is a recognised Parliamentary practice that any Minister in the Ministry can be present. I agree that the Home Minister could be here, or should be

here, I am not disputing that, but if the Home Minister is not here and another Minister from the Ministry is here, it does not mean that any disrespect has been shown to the House. The Home Minister has gone to the Tihar Jail. He came from Bombay this morning. He will be coming here. (Interruptions). That is another matter.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: He has the temerity to talk like that!

Shri Ranga: He owes an apology to this House. He cannot go on behaving in this manner. He should behave himself. He is here by sufferance.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I am not willing to accept good behaviour only on our side. They should also know how to behave themselves.

Shri Ranga: He has to learn from us. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. His protest was rightly recorded here.

Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee: He could have said that earlier.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Normally he should be present, but he has gone there to see for himself what has happened. Therefore, as I said, he would be present in the House shortly.

Shri Pileo Mody: Please allow me one minute. You have missed the point of what we are trying to say. It was pointed out here that the Home Minister was not present. Then the right thing for the Minister of State should have been to have made his apologies, giving the reason why he is not present here. Instead of that, he has arrogated to himself this kind of thing and has made an arrogant statement, which we will not tolerate. We will not tolerate from anybody, not even from the Prime Minister herself, let alone from him.

श्री कबरनाथ गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : यह पहला मौका नहीं है। इस तरह का गलत तरीका पहले भी हाउस में हो चुका है। हाउस को लाइटलो लिया जाता है। यह चीज ठाक नहीं है। ज. मंत्री महोदय ने कहा उस का मे मान भी लूता भी बात यह है . . . (व्यवधान) . . . अगर यहाँ पर कौन्सेलर मिनिस्टर नहीं है मॉर हाउस को इस तरह से लाइटलो लिया जाता है, तो फिर इस डिमांड को डिस्कस करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है।

Shri Sheo Narain (Basti): I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may please resume his seat.

Shri Sheo Narain: I am standing on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will listen to his point of order. He may first resume his seat. There is no question of owing any apology. He has given cogent reasons that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has gone to the Tihar Jail to see for himself what has happened, because the adjournment motion has been admitted.

Therefore, I would say that let this matter be closed here.

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राप मेरा पायट प्राफ आर्डर भी सुन लें।

श्री बलनराव ए.ब. जोशी (भोपाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat. Now, let this matter be closed.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I want to submit that the hon. Minister of State was not arrogant in any way. He has made the right and the most appropriate remark. He has not violated the propriety of the House.

Shri M. Y. Saleem (Nalgonda): Our presence in the House should also be recognised. We have also got a right to say what we want to say . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Now, let this matter be closed.

Shri P. K. Deo may now resume his speech.

Shri P. K. Deo: I was narrating the circumstances under which the Home Minister had to be gheraoed by his own policemen. I do not hold any brief for anybody, but if the grievances of the policemen were genuine, they should have been looked into long ago. The Khosla Committee's report and the Gajendragadkar Commission's report should have been implemented long before. Then, a situation like this would not have been created at all. If, as is said, there are other people behind the scene, they should have been taken to task.

We have never hesitated in this House to arm the Home Minister with any powers whenever he wanted them. In spite of this, this thing has happened. Is it that the Home Minister's armoury was absolutely empty or there was complete bankruptcy of the administrative capacity of the Home Minister? If some people can combine and bring the Government to its knees, I am afraid that a day may come when an organised group can completely paralyse this Government. This kind of thing is happening because Government have lost the confidence of the nation and forfeited the right to rule. It is the lust for power that keeps them hanging together to the Government.

Coming to the question of gheraos, it is a novel and essentially a communist weapon, increasingly resorted to to constitute a direct assault on personal freedom, right and liberties, involving wrongful restraint and confinement. We all condemn these gheraos. We find that Government have failed to intervene and protect the

rights and liberties of the concerned citizens. If it is countenanced instead of being scotched in the beginning itself, it will be the end of fundamental rights and it will be the extinction of democracy by mob rule. This is the Indian version of the Chinese communist terror that is called cultural revolution.

If we accuse the communists for these gheraos in West Bengal, you will be surprised that we shall have to accuse the discredited Congress leadership in my State of Orissa for their financial and moral support to the gherao and lawlessness that are being resorted to in my State.

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad (Nalanda): What about the charges against the Orissa Ministry?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: A commission may be appointed to inquire into it.

Shri F. K. Deo: The Chief Minister's statement on the Veterinary College students' strike, the counter-statements of the two defeated Ministers, Shri Neelamony Routray and Shri Prahalad Mullick will corroborate this fact. It is no use paying lip sympathy to gherao when his own party-men take resort to it and engage professional provocateurs and goondas to undermine the authority of the lawfully established popular government in my State.

Coming to Naxalbari, viewing it from a wider nationalist perspective, I find that it is a matter of grave concern. It is a very strategic and sensitive area surrounded by unfriendly neighbours; it is a narrow corridor through which our vital communications pass to the eastern States. From there we get the distressing report of a parallel government, break-down of law and order etc. which is being described as "infantile and disruptive adventurism" of certain extreme sections of the CPI (Marxist). This is a quotation from the Right Communist article on the subject. Further, the

situation has been aggravated and has assumed new dimensions by the visit of the Chinese diplomat to that area and by the propaganda from Peking Radio giving all fillip and impetus to what is happening in Naxalbari. We made suggestions that the army should take over that area. The suggestion was made with the best of intentions. It is the duty of the army to come to the aid of the civil authorities. We wanted that the Chief Minister of West Bengal *suo motu* should ask for the help of the army for restoration of normalcy in that area. There is no question of Central intervention there or encroachment on State autonomy. We are as anxious to preserve the State autonomy as anybody else, and expect that the State-Centre relationship should grow, that there should be mutual co-operation in building a more prosperous India in a spirit of co-existence.

Coming to the State-Centre relationship, it has diverged from the pattern envisaged in the Constitution. That is due to the emergence of different non-Congress governments in the various States. Up till now we have been spared the experience of a possible friction between the Centre and the States as the reins of power were in the hands of the same party in the State and the Centre. The emergence of this variegated pattern in the power structure in this country may lead to a clash and stand in the way of national integration. It is the single party domination, both in States and Centre, the overriding personality of Pandit Nehru and the centralised planning which made the States potentially subordinate to and economically dependent on the Centre. The Centre interfered in State affairs, and States also interfered in Central affairs like the election of the Prime Minister because they thought it was a family affair, but these things cannot continue for all time to come.

Without reference to the Constitution, the National Development

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Council and the Planning Commission have been set up by executive orders. The former has all along pressurised the State Ministers to accept the Centre's decisions like surrendering of the State right to levy sales tax on textiles, sugar and tobacco etc. The Planning Commission also very often interfered in State executive spheres like education, health and agriculture. There have been constant attempts at the erosion of State authority. Most respectfully I beg to submit that the time has come when we must have a statutory inter-State council as envisaged in article 263 of the Constitution. In that Council the representatives of the various governments can function on a footing of equality, and they can provide better co-ordination, and a climate of cordiality could be there.

13 hrs.

Trust begets trust. What cordiality can be there if even a copy of the CBI report is refused and all impediments are put in the functioning of the commission of inquiry? In spite of the request of the State Government, at the direction of the Home Ministry, the passport of Mr. Biju Patnaik was renewed, even though the Passport law was still in vogue which cou'd debar even witnesses who are to be summoned from renewing their passports. What cordiality can be there if the erstwhile Congress State Governments are asked to send back State secret papers and documents before non-Congress ministries were formed, as in West Bengal and Madras? If the States are asked to pay for the sin of the Centre i.e. for enhanced dearness allowance for the rising prices and higher cost of living which is the creation of the ruinous inflationary policy of the Centre, what cordiality can be there? If no realistic and equitable distribution of the Centre's resources is there, what cordiality can be there? If Andhra and Orissa would decide to sit tight over their

surplus rice and would not make it available for the deficit areas, what cordiality can be there? Sir, it is high time that the Centre gave instructions to the top brass of the civil service that they behave properly, that they remain completely detached from the controversial politics and that they execute the orders of the ministers as envisaged in the Constitution. Governors should be men of good and independent judgment and they should be free from political affiliations. Our experience is that only popular rejections at the polls, ex-Congressmen, are being cushioned in the gubernatorial posts and have very good time like Giris or Jains. Or they try to lure away stalwarts from the Opposition like Thanu Pillais by offering them these posts. Such things shou'd be discontinued. I do not like the Rajasthan episode to be repeated. Much has been said about it. Instead of governors calling on the leaders of their choice to form the Government, the convention should be created that the legislature should be called to elect the leader and the Governor shall have no option but to call him to form the government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue after lunch.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen Hours of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DEMAND FOR GRANTS, 1967-68—contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

Shri P. K. Deo: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, coming to corruption. There are no two opinions that corruption with its cancerous growth has been eating

into the body politic of the nation and corroding its moral fibre. The steps taken so far are far from adequate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I remind the hon. Member that he has taken 20 minutes.

Shri P. K. Deo: 10 minutes have been taken away by that hulla.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Five minutes only. Anyway, let him proceed.

Shri P. K. Deo: The former Home Minister chanted the mantra of *sadai-char*, and no action has been taken so far. The Administrative Reforms Commission in their interim report have submitted that the institution of Lok Pal and Lok Ayukt should be established and these officers should be appointed in consultation with the Chief Justice.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji (Howrah): Sir, on a point of order. A statement was to be made at 2 O'clock, and then the Adjournment Motion was to begin.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. The Adjournment Motion will begin at 4 O'clock. (Interruption)

An hon. Member: A statement is made and then questions are put.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the procedure for Calling Attention. Not now; at 4 O'clock, the Adjournment Motion will be taken up. You cannot have a statement and again an adjournment motion.

Shri P. K. Deo: The Administrative Reforms Commission has submitted its interim report where it has suggested that the institution of Lok Pal and Lok Ayukt should be created and the Lok Pal has to be appointed in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Leader of the Opposition. He should have an independent office of his own, properly insulated against any political or official pressure. Up till now, even though they submitted a model Bill for the appointment of Lok Pal, no action has been taken and it is pending since October, 1966.

Sir, you were a member of the Santhanam Committee, which submitted 119 recommendations. Up till now the whole thing is in cold storage, though the report was made in 1962. I suggest that the Lok Pal should be appointed very soon and the first task that should be entrusted to him should be to look into the latest memorandum submitted by the Congress MLAs and MPs against the ministers of the Gantantra Parishad-Congress Coalition Government for the period 1959 to 1961. I make this statement because I appreciate the belated alertness of my Congress friends. They slept all these 9 years and woke up in the last minute on the eve of the Commission of Inquiry to be appointed to go into the misdeeds of Mr. Biju Patnaik and company. After the Coalition Ministry, the Congress Ministry was there for a spell of 6 years from 1961 to 1967 and was in the know of all the so-called deeds and misdeeds of the Coalition Ministry. Here I have got a certificate given by the General Secretary of the Congress about the Coalition Ministry. In his report presented at Sardar Nagar—Bhavnagar—on the 4th January 1961, the General Secretary says:

"The coalition ministry has functioned well. The Congress Party, prior to the coalition, did not have a strong and stable majority in the Assembly. It, therefore, functioned all the time in an atmosphere of uncertainty".

Now, when bold steps have been taken to eradicate corruption, they woke up at long last and submitted a memorandum on facts, nine years' old. I sincerely want that the memorandum should be gone through and they should look at the pros and cons of it. I am quite sure the findings will not only prove the frivolousness of the charges, and will explode the myth of the memorandum, but will drive another nail on the coffin of the Congress in my State.

The most surprising thing is that even after the disclosure of the CBI

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Report and even after the findings of the Cabinet Sub-committee regarding the gross administrative improprieties committed by Mr. Biju Patnaik and company, still he adorns the Congress Working Committee and the Prime Minister went all the way to Bhuvaneshwar to propagate for him and to rehabilitate him and came with a fractured nose. We are very sorry for what happened at Bhuvaneshwar. We condemn the whole incident. The way the incident took place in front of 5000 plain-clothed policemen, the way millions of photographs of the P.M. with Gandhi were distributed from aeroplanes on the day of the elections as an effort to get sympathy for Congress goes to prove that the entire thing was pre-planned.

I now come to the vexed question of privy purses. I do not know why the Government of India is after the blood of the princes. They did so much for the country. In this regard, I will have to quote Sardar Patel. Explaining the background to the Constituent Assembly, Sardar Patel, the hon. Minister for States, stated:

"The maximum which we could offer them as *quid pro quo* for parting with their ruling powers was to guarantee to them privy purses and certain privileges on a reasonable and defined basis. The privy purse settlements are therefore in the nature of consideration for the surrender by the rulers of all their ruling power and also for the dissolution of the states as separate units."

"Let us do justice to them, let us place ourselves in their position and then assess the value of their sacrifice. The rulers have now discharged their part of the obligation of their States. The main power, and by agreeing to integration of their states. The main part of an obligation under these agreements, is to ensure that the guarantees given by us in respect of privy purses are fully imple-

mented. Our failure to do so would be a breach of faith and seriously prejudice the stabilisation of the new order."

Sir, I do not want to go into the historical aspect of the case. Coming to the privileges, I find that some of the privileges are redundant and are not claimed by the new generation. When we look at it from the point of view of equality of law mentioned in article 14 of the Constitution, I feel that some of the privileges should go. As a matter of fact, when in the Second Lok Sabha a non-official Bill was brought by Maharaja Karni Singhji and myself supported it saying that the rules should not claim or get any special privileges in the process of law. As they should not be treated as a special class of citizens, similarly, any dispute arising out of a covenant or agreement should be justiciable in a court of law. The way recognitions are made and withdrawn, political quislings are patronised, doctrine of lapse resorted to, all disputes arising out of covenant should be justiciable. So, article 363 of the Constitution should be deleted. At the same time, if they have got a right to get privy purse they should continue to get it. Why keep them at the mercy of the Congressmen who have not sacrificed even one iota of what the princes did for the sake of the country?

Coming to the latest resolution of the Congress on stoppage of privy purse, I would like to point out that it is more due to anger and annoyance than anything else, because some of them did not toe the Congress line, because the Congress had reversed wherever the princes stood as candidates for the election. Why should you penalise the princes if they are popular with the people? If Maharani Gayatri Devi topped the list of elected candidates in 1962, if Dr. Karni Singhji and Dr. Karan Singh topped the list in 1967 among the successful candidates, why should it be an eye-sore to the Congressmen. Instead of self-

analysing their own faults, instead of finding the reasons for their failure to give the people of the former States a clean government and the promised utopia, why pin the blame on the former rulers merely because they are liked by the people?

The privy purses are pensions fixed 20 years ago. In terms of purchasing power they are worth less than one-fourth of what they were 20 years ago. Because of their various commitments to their dependants and others, the rulers have hardly any surplus left with them. The so-called new princes, the beneficiaries of the licence-permit-quota raj, are hundred times better off than these princes. Here is a motley crowd in the Treasury Benches with the common factor of lust for power, claiming that they are the descendants of the mighty Congress organisation. They swear by the name of Gandhiji, Nehru and Sardar Patel, to whom all heads bow. They eat their own words and treat constitutional guarantees as pie-crusts, making the constitution not worth the paper on which it is printed.

We still pay pension, a commitment of the British both Political and Administrative, to the British civilian and military officers and under the territorial and political pension in Demand No. 48 of the Home Ministry we pay to the families of Oudh, Nagpur, Burhanshah, Bhopale, Surat and Satara and many others some pension. So, we still honour a commitment which was 200 years old. Yet, in this case we want to eat our own words and use privy purses as a blackmail.

Besides, it is a question of Rs. 5 crores. If it is distributed among 50 crores of Indians it amounts to 10 paise per person. Is it going to solve all our problems? If so, certainly, go ahead with it.

The privy purse is the outcome of bilateral agreements between two technically sovereign governments. It has received international recognition and it is profusely used in our claims on Kashmir and in the demarcation

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of our boundary along the Sind-Kutch border. It is the instrument of accession of the great patriot Maharaja Hari Singh of Kashmir on which our entire case on Kashmir hinges. So, I beg to submit that thoughtful consideration should be given to it before anything is done in this regard.

Coming to the Nagaland question, it is a domestic question. The matter has to be dealt with as an internal affair. I do not understand why it should be dealt with by the External Affairs Ministry. By our dealing with it in the External Affairs Ministry we give them a chance to think as if they are not a part of India. That should go. If the Nagaland Government wants that this should be dealt with by the External Affairs Ministry, we should say that under no circumstances it could be done.

Lastly, I come to a question which has been hanging fire for the last 20 years, that is the Seraikela-Kharaswan question. It is a tiny border dispute, it is a Bihar and Orissa question and I most respectfully submit that like the Mahajan Commission a boundary commission should be appointed to go into the question and settle it once for all.

Shri Rane (Buldana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Home Ministry and express my views on the points raised by several cut motions. Before I proceed to express my views I want to congratulate the Home Minister for successfully handling the law and order situation.

My hon. friend Shri Pratap Kosari Deo, and others have given notice of cut motions saying that there is widespread lawlessness in the country. I do not agree with that view. The House will agree with me that during his short regime he has successfully handled the law and order situation notwithstanding the provocation occasions. As you know, Sir, the gene-

[Shri Rane]

ral elections are always explosive but during his regime the Fourth General Elections took place and it has been admitted that generally, there were peaceful elections. I submit that it was his great achievement.

The second provocative situation was agitation about the ban on cow slaughter. You know, how people's mind was exercised on this issue. But the Home Minister and the Prime Minister firmly dealt with the situation and people were relieved when some decisions were taken. I also congratulate him for appointing a committee to study the question of ban on cow slaughter and specially congratulate him for including in that committee the Shankaracharya of Pur, and Guru Gojwalkar because I feel that without them the committee would not have been quite adequate.

Thirdly, even after the elections there were two provocative occasions. There was the agitation of the Delhi Police. Did he not handle the situation very firmly notwithstanding the bitter criticism in this House? I submit that he was successful even in handling that situation. Then, the Opposition Members were very much exercised over the Rajasthan situation. Immediately after the elections the Governor submitted his report to the Central Government and, I think, the Home Minister was quite correct in taking a right step even on that issue.

I therefore, submit that on all these occasions he successfully handled the situation and, therefore, as I said, I do not agree with the view expressed by several hon. Members in their cut motions that there is widespread lawlessness in the country. I submit that in fact there were very few occasions during his regime which could be commented upon. I do not want to say anything about today's motion because I am not in the know of facts as to what happened in the Delhi jail; but on the whole, I submit that he has successfully handled the law and order situation.

The hon. Member, Shri P. K. Deo, said about the Centre-States relationship. As you might be remembering, last Monday, there was a Starred Question on this and the Prime Minister had made the position clear. Not only she made the position clear but on financial matters, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance, Shri Morarji Desai, also made the position clear. Still they are raising their voice. It is because, I think, after the elections, when the non-Congress Governments took responsibility to run the administration, they find it very difficult to run the administration. So, they have coined a new slogan: Have more money from the Central Government. They want more funds from the Central Government to carry on their administration. He also said, "Why don't you give dearness allowance" and so many other demands they make on Central Government. They want to run the administration of the State at the cost of the Centre. That is my submission. The Prime Minister has explained the position, the Finance Minister has explained the position and, therefore, there is no reason we should worry about the Centre-States relationship. They are normal. Of course, the complexion has changed; the non-Congress Governments have come into being. They are saying, "The Central Government is discriminating against them; the Central Government is not cooperating with them". How can they delude the people? They perhaps want to fo their electorate with all these slogans.

My hon. friend referred to the question of the abolition of privy purses. I personally felt that privy purses should not be abolished. He has given the reasons for that. I do not want to go at great length into this issue. But I certainly feel that if the privy purses are abolished, it will be not only a breach of faith of ex-Rulers but, I think it will be the betrayal of the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who was mainly responsible for

consolidating the whole of India. Within a short period, he persuaded the Princes to agree to the accession of their States to India and he consolidated the whole of India. I submit that it is nothing but compensation which may be called an annuity. I think, it may create some problems again. For instance there is the principle in law and that principle is known as Principle of Election. It says that if you want a thing, you cannot cut it into two, take the good thing and leave the bad thing. When you take it, you must take it as a whole. So far as covenants or agreements that are entered into with ex-rulers are concerned, they should be taken as a whole. Therefore, to say that the privy purses should be stopped will not help us. Besides that, I am told, only Rs. 5 crores or so are given by way of privy purses. What is an amount of Rs 5 crores in a budget of Rs 3000 crores? I do not think it is justified to abolish the privy purses.

Then, if we abolish the privy purses, I think, the question of covenants will come in, whether one part of the covenant will stand and the other part will be omitted. That will create legal complications. I personally feel that if we go back upon our solemn words given in the Constitution, it will lower our international prestige. I, therefore, submit that the Home Minister should give a serious thought to this question and he should not be hasty in abolishing the privy purses.

As regards their privileges, my hon. friend, Shri Deo said that some of their privileges should be abolished. But I lay stress on this aspect of Income-tax. The privy purse is free from income-tax. If an ex-ruler is getting Rs. 10 lakhs as his privy purse and if he is asked to pay income-tax you will find, after all that calculation, he will get practically nothing. I quite appreciate their supreme sense of patriotism. But we should realise this. We are not able to solve a

small question of Mizos and Nagas for years together. But Sardar Patel consolidated the whole of India within a short period. It is my view. Anybody is at liberty to express his view.

I now go to another question raised in the Cut Motions, and that is about the official language. I have seen about 15 or 20 Cut Motions on this point and I have categorised them: some of them say that the Central Government has failed to encourage Hindi as the official language; there are other Cut Motions which say that all the national languages included in the Eighth Schedule should be given an equal status with Hindi; then there is the third category where they say that the examinations of the Public Service Commission should be held in all the languages. If we want to save India from disintegration, I submit that there should be only one official language and that should be Hindi.

Shri V. Krishnaswami (Cuddalore): Why?

Shri Rane: There is no other language. Hindi is the only language which is understood by the majority of people.

Shri V. Krishnaswami: What is the percentage?

Shri Rane: I am not going into the percentage. I know that the people in Madras understand Hindi; even the people in Kerala can understand Hindi; they may not speak. I am not a Hindi-speaking gentleman; I am a Marathi-speaking man. Still I feel that, in the interest of the nation, in the interest of integration of India, Hindi should be the only official language and no equal status should be given to any other language incorporated in the Eighth Schedule.

An hon. Member: Speak in Hindi.

Shri Rane: I can speak in Hindi. He need not worry about it.

[Shri Rane]

In Article 343, Hindi has been recognised as the official language. I do not agree with the Cut Motions that the Government has failed to encourage Hindi; I do not agree with that view, but certainly I feel that the progress that we have made is very slow. I, therefore, submit that the Home Minister should seriously give a thought to this question as to how to promote Hindi in almost all the non-Hindi speaking areas. For that purpose, I have to make a suggestion. The Central Government should encourage some universities to have Hindi as the medium of university education. If, however, that is not possible, in every examination, Hindi should be made compulsory. That is my submission. There can be two opinions about it.

Shri Sezhyan (Kumbakonam): Not two opinions but fourteen opinions.

Shri Rane: but this is my view. In the interest of integration of India, Hindi should be the official language.

As regards conducting examinations of Public Service Commission in all the regional languages, I submit that it will create chaos in the Indian administration and it will also jeopardise the efficiency of the administration. I, therefore, submit that the examinations should be held either in English or in Hindi. I have no objection if English continues for some years, say for 20 years; I can go to the length of saying that it may continue even for 25 years, but for God's sake, please do not recognise all the Indian national languages as equivalent to, or give them equal status with, Hindi. This is my submission about the official language. I submit that the Home Minister should give a serious thought as to how to promote and spread Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas.

Then, I come to the question of prohibition. There are two cut motions on this issue one by Shri Yash-

pal Singh and the other by Shri Sezhyan. Shri Yashpal Singh's cut motion suggests that Government should have a sound prohibition policy. Shri Sezhyan has said in his cut motion that Government should take steps to implement the Directive Principle in article 47 of the Constitution. I do agree to their views. I may submit that I had asked a question on this issue, which was included as unstarred question No. 141 on the 24th May. I stand for prohibition and I am not ashamed of admitting it. I have come to hold this view because I have seen with my own eyes hundreds or thousands of agriculturist families being ruined and their wives and children and old parents becoming destitute on account of drinking. So, I have come to hold the view that if the poor people are to be protected, they can be protected only by resorting to complete prohibition and by no other means.

Of course, there are some Members and some people who say that it is a fad. Some have gone to the length of saying that it is a fad of Shri Morarji Desai. I submit that it is most unfair to Shri Morarji Desai because he was not here in the Constituent Assembly when this article 47 was inserted in the Constitution. Besides, for the information of my hon. friends, I may say that I was in the Bombay Assembly when the prohibition Bill was introduced, and I may tell them that it was introduced there not by Shri Morarji Desai but by Dr Gilder who for several reasons wanted that there should be complete prohibition. Therefore, to accuse Shri Morarji Desai and say that it was his fad is most unjust and unfair to him. I am not here to defend him, but I am mentioning this for the information of the House in order to point out that he was not concerned with the Bill. Of course, he holds strong views about it. He says that there should be complete prohibition. No-

body need be ashamed of saying it. That is a very high ideal.

For the benefit and information of my Swatantra Party friends and the industrialists, I may read out what Rajaji has said in this connection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Rane: I would request you to give me five more minutes, because after this I shall have to deal with the West Bengal situation also.

In the issue of *Swarajya* dated the 15th April, this is what Rajaji says in the column of Dear Reader.

"There has been a talk about giving up the prohibition policy."

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur). I am glad he is learning something from Rajaji.

Shri Rane: He further says.

"Anyone who is in touch with the common people can realise that with all the talk about illicit distillation and illicit trade in liquor, the closing of public licensed shops has saved the poor sections of the people."

He further goes on and says:

"It will be folly to reopen those shops."

Besides, he has stated that it is a programme to improve the economic situation or the economic condition of the poor people. I, therefore, submit that prohibition is not a fad, but it is a positive economic programme laid down in the Constitution. If anybody carefully reads article 47, he will find that not only prohibition but several other factors are also mentioned, all of which will go to improve condition of the poor people. I submit that the capitalists, big businessmen, the social elites, the edu-

cated men from the advanced communities etc. want that the poor people should pay for their benefit..

Shri Seshivan: What about the Congress Government in Maharashtra? They have relaxed it.

Shri Rane: I do not agree to that. I feel that it should not have been relaxed. I stand for complete prohibition, and I am not ashamed of repeating it. There are many cut motions which have accused the Home Minister that he is interfering with the Bengal administration, that he is exercising pressure upon the West Bengal Government, that he is non-co-operating with the West Bengal Government, and the Secretary of the Left Communist Party has today said that the Central Government has hatched a conspiracy to damn the West Bengal Government. These are the statements, but what is the position? When the Bengal ministry took over, they started with *gheros*, encouraged or fomented by the Ministers, justified by the Ministers, nobody can deny it, it has come in the press. Secondly, the whole police department was demoralised, and the police administration came to a standstill completely. Then they revised their position after the Home Minister asked them to behave well, and now they are using the police administration.

An hon. Member: No police.

Shri Rane: Because you have seen now that firing has taken place several times. Thirdly, there are now assaults and murders of political opponents. That is the situation we are facing now. Is it the suggestion of this House that the Home Minister in his New Delhi office should sit with folded hands and just watch what is going on in West Bengal? I want to ask the House and the members of the opposition who are responsible for the West Bengal administration, to study the opinions given by their own friends. I have no time, but I

[Shri Rane]

shall only read what Mr. Dange said in his press conference in Calcutta. This is what appeared in the *Hindustan Times* of 30.6.67:

"Mr. Dange also criticised the anarchist violence adopted by the extremists in Naxalbari and he regarded that Peking Radio's support for the Naxalbari agitation as an attempt to encourage the line of splittism and disruption."

There was a meeting of the Working Committee of the Jana Sangh, as you know, in *Shimla*. The *Jana Sangh* leaders, the Secretary and office-bearers, have stated therein that there is complete lawlessness in Bengal. It is not the view of the Congressmen, but of the *Jana Sangh* leaders, and you will find it in yesterday's papers.

The SSP has a very important part to play in the West Bengal Government. Yesterday, Mr. Madhu Limaye, has in a press conference at Hyderabad, described the situation in West Bengal as chaotic, and he has even warned the *Bengal Government*. So has Dr. Lohia. It has appeared in the press today.

So, my submission is that if the Home Minister has taken any step to restore law and order, it was his duty. On the other hand, I have a grievance against the Home Minister, that he has shown a more liberal and tolerant attitude towards West Bengal Government. He ought to have taken a stern attitude in this matter. I therefore submit that he should think over this.

As my time is over, I do not want to pass on to any other subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Dehra Dun):
Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to lift the Emergency. (3)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to encourage the use of official language in the administration of the country. (4)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to evolve a sound prohibition policy for the entire country. (5)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to put an end to the activities of rebel mizos. (6)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Ineffectiveness of the Central Intelligence Bureau (7)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish good relations with non-Congress Ministries in the States. (8)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to release the arrested Delhi policemen. (9)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to lower the retirement age of IAS and IPS personnel. (10)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give PTOs to all employees for going round the country. (13)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open avenues of promotion for the low-paid employees. (14)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of declaring alternate Saturday as off day for Central Government employees (15)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of reducing the number of holidays for Government offices. (16)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of implementing the Khosla Commission's Report on Delhi Police (17)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the service conditions of the All India Services personnel. (18)].

"That the demand under the head Cabinet be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to arrest the rise in expenditure on Ministers and Deputy Ministers. (21)].

Shri Shankre (Panjim): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to replace Portuguese laws by Indian laws in Goa, Daman and Diu. (50)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Continuance of Goa, Daman and Diu as one Union Territory. (51)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Administrative set-up of Daman and Diu (52)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to place before Parliament comprehensive report regarding the opinion poll held in Goa, Daman and Diu. (53)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Non-classification of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. (54)].

Shri Sequeira (Goa, Daman and Diu): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Use of executive power to upset political balance between ruling and opposition party by appointment of two members to Goa Assembly. (55)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Excessive delay on matters referred to Ministry by Union Territories. (56)].

Shri Umasath (Pudukkottai): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Rs. 1."

[*Deteriorating Centre-States relations.* (57)].

Shri P. K. Dee: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Wide-spread lawlessness in the country.* (58)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for implementation of all the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee.* (59)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for implementation of the recommendations of the Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Committee.* (60)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to appoint Lokpal and Lokayukta.* (61)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*State-Centre relationship in the light of the post-election party position at the Centre and in States.* (62)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for preserving the autonomy of States as envisaged in the Constitution.* (63)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Criteria for appointment of Governors.* (64)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[*Need to transfer the administration of Nagaland from the External Affairs Ministry to the Home Ministry.* (65)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[*Need for setting up an Inter-State Council as envisaged in article 263 of the Constitution* (66)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

[*Need to transfer "Manpower Directorate" to the Ministry of Labour and Employment.* (67)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

[*Need for appointment of a commission on the analogy of the Mahajan Commission to go into the question of Orissa-Bihar dispute over the merger of Seraikela and Kharwan* (68)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[*Need for releasing all political detainees including Sheikh Abdulla* (69)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[*Need for terminating the State of Emergency* (70)].

Shri Sezhiyan: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to end the state of emergency. (71)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to restore and protect the fundamental rights of the people. (72)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to eradicate corruption, nepotism, favouritism and red-tapism in the administration. (73)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to effect early administrative reforms for economy and efficiency. (74)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement all recommendations of Santhanam Committee Report. (75)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for better vigilance over administration. (76)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make a reappraisal of the official language policy. (77)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the solemn assurance given by late Prime Minister Nehru on the official language issue to non-Hindi speaking people (78)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give equal official status to all national languages enshrined in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. (79)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide financial aid to propagate and enrich all the national languages. (80)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce all the languages simultaneously as media for U.P.S.C. examinations. (81)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce the regional languages as optional subjects in U.P.S.C. examinations (82)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to aim at unity rather than at uniformity among different groups of people in India (83)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to refrain from frequent imposition of President's rule in the States (84)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to adopt a helpful and cooperative attitude towards the various States especially with non-Congress Ministries. (85)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

{Shri Sethyan}

[Need to intensify efforts to eradicate casteism and untouchability. (88)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to encourage inter-caste marriages (87)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to take proper steps for improving the economic condition of backward classes (88)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to take steps for implementing the constitutional directive as regards prohibition. (89)]

"That the demand under the head Cabinet be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to reduce the expenditure on the Ministers (90)]

"That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to make justice less expensive (91)].

"That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to simplify court procedure (92)]

"That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to recodify C.P.C. and I.P.C. (93)].

"That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need for complete separation of judiciary from executive. (94)].

"That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to increase facilities for speedy disposal of cases (95)]

Shri Umanath: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced to Re. 1."

[Police verification in Government services (96)].

Shri Sethyan: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to redress the grievances of the police force (99)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to improve the law and order position in Delhi (100)].

"That the demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to intensify preparations for 1970 census (103)]

"That the demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to avoid delays in publication census reports. (104)].

"That the demand under the head Territorial and Political Pensions be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for pensions to political sufferers of non-Congress Movements. (105)].

Shri Shikre: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Territorial and Political Pensions be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate relief to freedom fighters in Goa, Daman and Diu. (106)].

Shri Seahyan: Sir, I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to provide Tamil-medium schools in Andaman. (109)]

"That the demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve facilities of transport from Madras to Port Blair (110)].

"That the demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to improve transport and communication facilities in the Islands (111)].

"That the demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve medical facilities in the Islands (112)]

"That the demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to improve the condition of labour in the Islands (113)].

"That the demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to devise and implement schemes to rehabilitate people coming from Ceylon and Burma in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (114)].

Shri Shukre: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce in Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu laws and regulations in vogue in India regarding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (115)]

"That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Difficulties of Scheduled Tribes in Goa to change their names and surnames after conversion (116)]

"That the demand under the head Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area be reduced to Re 1"

[Present administrative set-up of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. (120)].

"That the demand under the head Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need for more educational facilities in Dadra and Nagar Haveli. (121)]

Shri Seahyan: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to enlarge the function and the powers of the Zonal Councils (125)].

Shri Ganes Ghosh (Calcutta South): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Issuing directions to State Government officers to burn or destroy all files and documents which might incriminate ex-Congress ministers in States where non-Congress Governments were formed. (127)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to publish the C.B.I. report against Shri Biju Patnaik of Orissa. (128)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to institute administrative reforms to increase efficiency and effect economy. (129)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reduce the administrative expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs. (130)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Continuance of emergency in the interest of the Congress party. (131)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Pursuance of a policy of pressure and non-cooperation towards State Governments with a non-Congress Ministry particularly towards West Bengal. (132)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Public criticism of the policies of the non-Congress State Governments particularly public criticism of the industrial labour policy of the West Bengal Government (133)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Removal to the Centre from State Government offices many important and incriminating files and documents without the approval of the State Governments when non-Congress Ministries were formed. (134)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Prohibitory order forbidding the Jewsans in the army to have and read

all public literature and journals published by all political parties in India. (135)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Engaging police informers of the CBI behind political workers belonging to non-Congress parties in States with a non-Congress Government-without the approval and consent of such Governments. (136)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the amount of pensions to neutralise the disastrous effect of rising prices on pension holders. (137)].

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar (Gurgaon):
Sir, I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of Intelligence Bureau to report in Advance about Chinese attack. (138)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of Intelligence Bureau to give correct information regarding infiltration of Pakistanis in Kutch, Chamb and Jaurian sector. (139)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to maintain the integrity and unity of India. (140)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to popularise Hindi language. (141)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give due share to minorities at all levels and in all spheres. (142)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check smuggling, black marketing, corruption and other anti-social activities (143)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of Santhanam Committee and Vivian Bose Commission to check the present corruption (144)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to fulfil the demand to ban cow-slaughter. (145)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to release Sheik Abdulla. (140)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to file cases against persons responsible for communal offences. (147)]

Shrimati Nirlep Kaur: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to merge Chandigarh and other Punjabi-speaking areas with Punjab. (148)].

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Difficulties and disabilities of the linguistic minorities in different States. (149)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to evolve a policy for better Centre and State relationship. (150)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take immediate steps to revoke emergency. (151)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up a suitable machinery to resolve small inter-State border disputes and the ineffectiveness of the Zonal Councils. (152)].

"That the demand under the head Cabinet be reduced be Rs. 100"

[Failure to implement recommendations of the Santhanam Committee in regard to eradication of political corruption (153)].

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced to Re. 1"

[Eviction of a large number of tribals from their land in Tripura and other North East border areas. (166)].

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakhapatnam) I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Inroads into Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights (187)]

"That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced to Re 1"

[Undesirability of segregation. (187)]

Shri Sequeira: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure in abolishing State cadre of IAS and IPS and running both as All India Services (191)]

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re 1."

[Discrimination towards non-Congress Governments especially to West Bengal (192)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Police verification in the selection of candidates for the public services (193)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re 1"

[Refusal to respect the right of policemen to organise themselves (194)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to evolve a correct policy on official language. (195)]

Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh (Jehanabad): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide legal recognition for the propagation of all the Indian languages enshrined in the Constitution (196)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to encourage the official language. (197)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give Urdu the status of a regional language (198)]

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to make all the regional languages the media of examination for UPSC (201)]

Shri Sequeira: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to separate the executive from the judiciary. (204)].

Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to separate judiciary from the executive (205)]

Shri Sequeira: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced to Re. 1."

[Utility of various types of police establishments (206)]

Shri Vasudev Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to redress the grievances of Delhi police. (207)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to train the police to deal with the peoples movements in a democratic manner (208)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to minimise the use of force against workers, peasant and other masses of people. (209)]

"That the demand under the head Census be reduced by Re. 100"

[Need to give alternate employment to all those retrenched from Census Department at Trivandrum (210)]

"That the demand under the head Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to correctly assess the wealth of the Nizam of Hyderabad (212)]

"That the demand under the head Chandigarh be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make Chandigarh the Capital of Punjab only (213)].

"That the demand under the head Chandigarh be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to have a proper new capital for Haryana. (214)].

"That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to work out a correct policy towards the tribals (223)]

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Desirability to place the Rulers of former Indian States at par with other citizens in the matter of legal redress. (225)]

Shri Mohammad Ismail (Manjeri): I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for early, clear and firm establishment of the English language as the associate official language of the country (226)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for immediate repeal of D.I.R. and revocation of Emergency (227)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to remove the hardships of linguistic minorities relating to their service conditions (228)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Necessity of minimising the evil of corruption. (229)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Necessity of immediate release or bringing to trial of Sheikh Abdullah. (230)].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The cut motions are also before the House

श्री श्री० प्र० स्वामी (मुगाबाबाव) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज एक विशेष बात की ओर आप के द्वारा होम मिनिस्ट्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ—देश की आन्तरिक दृष्टि से सुरक्षा। आज भारत वर्ष आन्तरिक दृष्टिकोण से अक्षत है। भारतीय इतिहास में एक बटना आती है जयचन्द की। एक जयचन्द था उस ने विदेशियों से मिलकर भारत वर्ष के भाग्य को बदल दिया था। परन्तु अध्यक्ष महोदय, खेद के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ आज भारत वर्ष में केवल एक जयचन्द नहीं, अपितु यहाँ करोड़ों जयचन्द हैं जो रहने, सोते, खाते यहाँ पर हैं लेकिन उन का दिल विभाग चाहना में है या पाकिस्तान में है या अमेरिका में है। देशभक्ति के अभाव में आज आन्तरिक जख्मों की वृद्धि देश में बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही है और हम में एक किली जाति या धर्म का प्रभु नहीं आता। हम में सभी जाति और धर्म के लोग बहुत बड़ी संख्या में सम्मिलित हैं। अगर उन की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो देश का कल क्या बनेगा कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता। कुछ लोग आज हम देश में हैं कि जिनके दिल व दिमाग चाहना में हैं। मैं अफ्रीका में था जब उस समय स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने हिन्दी को लागू किया था जिस को लेकर दक्षिण में आन्दोलन हुआ था। उससे ऊपर चीन के प्रधान मंत्री चाऊ एन लाई ने यह स्टेटमेंट दिया था कि दक्षिण भारत में एक बहुत बड़ी जन-क्रान्ति हुई लेकिन उस को हमलिये दबा दिया गया क्योंकि बोर्डर पर कोई कम्युनिस्ट कन्ट्री नहीं था। आज आप देख रहे हैं उसी के अनुसार चाहना के बोर्डर पर जो भागीय क्षेत्र हैं उन में इन गतिबाधियों को नेज किया जा रहा है और अज्ञान अज्ञान नामों से ब्लड रेवायूशन की ओर भारत वर्ष को अकलने की तैयारी की जा रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज विशेष रूप से एक विशेष दम की ओर होम मिनिस्ट्री का

ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और यह है अमेरिकन एजेंट। 1953 में जि० बिली ग्राहम जो वहाँ के बहुत बड़े पादरी हैं, उन्होंने अमेरिका के ब्राउकास्टिंग कम्पनी से "बि ग्रावर थाफ बिसीजन" के नाम पर बोलते हुए अमेरिकन जनता को अपील किया था कि अगर तुम कम्युनिज्म का मुकाबिला करना चाहते हो तो तुम्हें संसार में एक घर बन ईसाई बनाना होगा। और एक घर बन ईसाई भी तुम्हें एशिया में बनाना होगा और एशिया में भी तुमको हिन्दुस्तान में बनाना होगा। हिन्दुस्तान में एक नारा लगाना होगा कि "दि होरी हिन्दु रिजीजन बस्ट गो।" और इस कार्य के लिए एक "इनवेजन थामी थाफ पादरीज" लेकर तुम्हें भारत वर्ष में जाना होगा और वहाँ इस प्रकार की सेवा तैयार करनी होगी जो कम्युनिज्म का मुकाबिला करे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन के पश्चात् क्या हुआ अमेरिका का क्या और अमेरिका के पादरी भारत वर्ष में मुफान की तरह आये। उन्होंने हम देश में स्कूलों और अस्पतालों की धाड़ में केवल धर्म प्रचार नहीं किया, केवल सेवा कार्य ही नहीं किया बल्कि इस देश में उन्होंने पोलिटिकल काम किया और उन्होंने भारत वं के राजनैतिक छात्रों को लडवाड़ाकर, भारत वर्ष में ऐसी गवर्नमेंट बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जो अमेरिका की टूल बन सके।

समय का ध्यान रखते हुए मैं केवल मार रूप में अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हम देश में करोड़ों रुपया इस काम के लिए लगाया गया। उदाहरणार्थ सन 1954 में श्री ए० कं० गोपालन ने प्रश्न किया था होम मिनिस्ट्री से कि कितना रुपया इन मिशनरियों का विदेश से आ रहा है तो उसके जवाब में रेवेन्यू मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि पिछले छह तीन वर्षों में 29.27 करोड़ रुपया बाहर से आया है और उस में 22.7 करोड़ रुपया केवल अमेरिका से आया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ

कि अमेरिकन को कौन सी विलचस्पी आजादी के नाम भारतवर्ष में हुई जो इतना बयवा उन्होंने साढ़े तीन वर्षों के अन्दर दिया ? और आज कल तो इस से कहीं ज्यादा आ रहा है । साफ्टर डीप्लोमैशन जो एक बड़ करोड़ बयवा महीना आता था वह 57 परसेंट ज्यादा बढ़ गया । सभी कल परसों होज मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि हम कैसे रोक सकते हैं । आज सूबा पड़ा हुआ है । जहाँ की सरकार पड़ता है ईसाई मिशनरी बहुत तेजी के साथ वहाँ जाकर सहायता करते हैं, उन का मैं अन्वयवाद करता हूँ, जंगलों में वह स्कूल और अस्पताल खोलते हैं, उस के लिए भी मैं उन को अन्वयवाद देता हूँ लेकिन उस के पीछे क्या होता है ? उन बेचारे गरीबों की अज्ञानतावस्था का नाजायज फायदा उठा कर छव का धर्म परिवर्तन किया जाता है और वह केवल धर्म परिवर्तन ही हो तो भी सह-नीय हो सकता है पर उस के साथ-साथ उन की आबस्ती बँच की जाती है । उस का स्पष्ट प्रमाण हमारे आप के सामने नामा और मिजो मित्रोह चल रहे हैं । 80 परसेंट वहाँ ईसाई प्रया है । जब स्वर्गीय जवाहरलाल जी नेहक आसाम के पीरे पर गव ने और नापाओं ने उन को अपना मेमोरेण्डम पेश किया था तो स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहक ने उस पर कहा था कि यह मेमोरेण्डम नापाओं का तैयार किया हुआ नहीं है यह मेमोरेण्डम वहाँ और तैयार हुआ है और उनका इशारा अमेरिका की ओर था । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह केवल धर्म परिवर्तन नहीं है, यह केवल स्कूल और अस्पताल नहीं हैं स्कूल और अस्पतालों के द्वारा इस देश में धर्म परिवर्तन और धर्म परिवर्तन की भाँड़ में इस देश में पोलिटिकल अडवन्स किया जा रहा है, केवल इतना ही नहीं अन्वयवाद महीन, अमेरिका और अमेरिकन मिशनरीय ने इस देश में क्या खेज खेला है उस के मैं बीछें से धाकड़ें देना चाहता हूँ और होज मिनिस्टर का श्रमान इस ओर आकषित करना चाहता हूँ, उन्होंने कहा कि अपनी जर्नी से कोई धर्म परिवर्तन करता है तो हम क्या

कर सकते हैं इस में ? पर मैं होज मिनिस्टर महोदय की धाकें खोलने के लिए पिछले दस वर्षों में वहाँ पर ईसाइयत की कितनी वृद्धि हुई है इसके कुछ आंकड़ें उपस्थित करता हूँ : आसाम में 56.89 परसेंट, ईसाई बढ़े हैं । मध्य प्रदेश में 132.47 परसेंट बढ़े हैं । राजस्थान में 100.90 परसेंट, अरुणाचल-प्रदेश में 89.39 परसेंट, मणिपुर में 120 परसेंट, त्रिपुरा में 91 परसेंट, सिक्किम में 825 परसेंट और डीप समूह में 2700 परसेंट ईसाई लोग बढ़े हैं । आप कहें कि अपनी जर्नी के होते हैं तो उस में क्या बात है ? लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, अन्वयवाद महोदय, पीरे के लोग और नामा में क्या नहीं हो सकता है ? हमने अपनी आँखों से देखा पंजाब में, राजस्थान में, उत्तर प्रदेश में एम०एल०ए० लोग जो कि पढे लिखे लोग और समझदार लोग हैं भेड़ बकरी की तरह पीरे पर निक गए तो उन बेचारे गरीब लोगों की क्या हालत बनेगी जी कि जंगलों में चूहे और नगे हैं, जिन के बच्चे लकड़-लकड़ कर मर रहे हों, उन का रोटी के नाम पर, अनाज के नाम पर बाकायदा धर्म परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है, वहाँ के बच्चों की जैसे लूट होती है इस प्रकार के ईसाई मिशनरियों ने लूटा है, अनायासियों में इस प्रकार उन को लेकर वह चले गए हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ इस की रोक होनी चाहिए । धर्म प्रचार की आजादी छव की है । यहाँ पर प्रचार हो, बढ़ें औराज के साथ हो, लेकिन जो बिदेसी ईसाई मिशनरीय केवल पोलिटिकल एजेंट बनकर आये हैं, जो इस देश के राजनीतिक ढाँचे में छेड़खानी करना चाहते हैं, उन के ऊपर अब प्रतिबन्ध लगना चाहिए और ऐसे ईसाई मिशनरीय का देश निकाला होना चाहिए । ईसाई मिशनरों का कंट्रोल बिदेसी मिशन के हाथ में न हो कर इंडियन मिशन के हाथ में होना चाहिए ।

एक बात और बात थीर से कहना चाहता हूँ होज मिनिस्टर से कि इन्होंने पिछली जाति और द्वायव्य को विशेष अज्ञान

[श्री श्री० प्र० त्पावी]

श्री क्योंकि वह आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से भीच सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़े हुए हैं। केवल आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण का ही ध्यान किया जाता तो यहाँ ब्राह्मण वर्गिय और वैश्यों में भी उन से ज्यादा गरीब लोग रहते हैं लेकिन केवल सिडपूल्ड कास्ट ऐड सिडपूल्ड ट्राइब्स को ही क्यों सहायता किया क्योंकि वह सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से भी पिछड़े हुए हैं। लेकिन जब उन का धर्म परिवर्तन हो जाता है तो वह सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़े नहीं रहते हरिजनों के साथ में आप ने नियम लागू किया कि हरिजन लोग अगर ईसाई बन जायें तो उनको विशेष सुविधाएँ नहीं दी जायेंगी, लेकिन यही नियम आप ने ट्राइब्स के साथ क्यों नहीं लगाया, ट्राइब्स के लोग जब ईसाई बन जाते हैं तो सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से तो पिछड़े नहीं रह जाते।

इसी दिल्ली में यहाँ ट्राइब्स कांफ्रेंस हुई जिस में स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने ट्राइब्स के लोगों को आश्वासन देते हुए कहा था कि हम ट्राइब्स के लोगों की संस्कृति और धर्म और उन की परम्पराओं की रक्षा करते उन्होंने कहा था कि जो बाहर के लोग बहा उनकी मदद करने जा रहे हैं, मुझे भय है कि वह उन की संस्कृति और परम्पराओं में हस्तक्षेप करेंगे। हमें इस का ध्यान रखना होगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि होम मिनिस्टर महोदय आज रव्य जंगलों में जाकर देखें तो पना चलना कि कि केवल उन की संस्कृति ही नहीं, उन की परम्परा ही नहीं, उन का खान पान, नाच गाने सब बदल दिए गए हैं और अगर यही हाल रहा तो इस साल के अन्दर एक भी आप को जंगलों में ट्राइब नाम की संस्कृति, उन के गाने, नाच आदि की परम्परा देखने को नहीं मिलेगी। वह सब अमेरिकन होंगे, इंग्लिश होंगे या यूरोपियन होंगे, और उन का सब तरह से सर्वनाश हो कर रहेगा।

एक और बात की और मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, आज

इन ट्राइब्स के लोगों की आदिवासी नाम से पुकारते हैं। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौन से तप्य के आचार पर उन को आदिवासी नाम दिया गया है। हम सब आदिवासी हैं केवल जंगलों में रहने वाले लोगों को आदिवासी कह कर देश की समस्त जनता से उन को अलग कर दिया गया है, उन में यह भावना पैदा कर दी गई है कि तुम वह नहीं हो जो शेष भारत है। मैं भारत वर्ष के लोग हैं, भिन्न-भिन्न कटि-नाइयो के समय में देश को छोड़कर जंगलों में चले गये, आज उन को आदिवासी कह कर उन का अपमान किया जाता है, उन के साथ अन्याय किया जा रहा है—मैं ममभना हूँ कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जावेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सिडपूल्ड कास्ट और जेड-यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये एक कमीशन बनाया गया था उस कमीशन के अन्तर्गत एक कमिश्नर की नियुक्ति की गई। कमिश्नर के अन्तर्गत आपने रिजनल आफिसर्स बनाये जिनके कार्यालय रोजन्स में खोले गये, परन्तु इनके पास न इन्वेन्चुरेशन आफिसर्स हैं, और न इन्वेन्टीगटर्स हैं, डिप्टी कमिश्नर की नियुक्ति भी एक-एक दी-दी साल के बाद होती गई, जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि जब कोई पिछड़ा हुआ व्यक्ति, पिछड़े हुए हरिजन गरीब लोग शिकायत करने आते हैं तो कोई शिकायत सुनने वाला नहीं है। उन के पास अपना कोई बाहल नहीं है, जिससे कि वे जंगलों में स्वयं जाकर जाच करे, उन को कर्मकटर्स और दूसरे लोगों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। मैं आपको सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की 29 शिकायतें पुलिस के पास आईं, जिन में से केवल 6-7 शिकायतें सुनीं और बाकी सब को कह दिया कि इन्कवायरी हो रही है, जाच हो रही है। हम कानून का जो कि आपने बनाया हुआ है इस प्रकार से चियान्वयन ही रहा है।

एक दूसरी बात जिससे आज तथान डेक परमान है— वह है अन्धकार।

अष्टाचार का आज कोई मूल कारण या बड़ यदि है तो वह होम मिनिस्ट्री है। होम मिनिस्ट्री है जिसके कारण तमाम देश में अष्टाचार है और अष्टाचार के कारण तमाम देश की प्रगति रकी हुई है। किसी तरफ चले जाइये, किसी आदमी को ले लीजिये, हर जगह अपरासी से लेकर ऊपर तक, बिजनेसमैन हो या कोई हो, यह व्यवस्था बन गई है कि अष्टाचार जीवन का अंग बन गया है। जो आदमी ईमानदारी से चलना चाहता है, उसका मजाक उड़ाया जाता है, उसको पागल बनाया जाता है, लेकिन जो चालाक है, बेईमान है, धोखा देता है, झूठ बोलता है, उसको अपट्टेड पोलिटीशियन माना जाता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि अष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिये आपने अष्टाचार की हॉंजी, लेकिन छोटे-मोटे अपरासी को पकड़ा होगा। मैं आपको चेतावनी के तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि अष्टाचार ऊपर से नीचे की ओर चलना है, अपरासी से मिनिस्टर की तरफ नहीं, बल्कि मिनिस्टर से अपरासी की तरफ चलना है, परन्तु दुर्भाग्य है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर के सामने मिनिस्टरों की शिकायतें आईं, अष्टाचारी मिनिस्टरों की ओर संकेत किया गया, लेकिन उनको दबा दिया गया, उस पर राख डाल दी गई। कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि कुछ लोग बिरला से पैसा पाते हैं, लेकिन किस ढंग से उस बात को इधर से उधर कर दिया गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि देश में से अष्टाचार को दूर करना चाहते हो तो आप अपने चारों तरफ देखो और जो अष्टाचारी मिनिस्टर हैं, कल परसों जिनके चरों में रोटी खाने को नहीं थी, आज करोड़ों के मालिक बन गये हैं, उनके महल बड़े हो गये हैं। ऐसे दो-चार मिनिस्टरों को भी सीखने के पीछे डाल दिया तो तमाम देश अपने आप सदाचारी बन कर खड़ा हो जायेगा। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि किस ढंग से पाप को छुपाया जाता है। 7 नवम्बर, 1966 को यहाँ पर एक रखा

मान्योक्तन में गोली चली, जोधपुर का एक आदमी सुपरमल उस मान्योक्तन में यहाँ आया, वह गोली से मारा गया। उसका लड़का गोबर्धन दास अस्पताल में रात को मास देख कर आया, उस से डॉक्टर ने कहा कि सुबह लाश ले जाइयेगा, लेकिन सुबह पुलिस ने कह दिया कि तुम्हारा बाप नहीं मरा। पुलिस ने कह दिया—वह समझ में आता है, लेकिन होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने राज्य सभा में 17-11-66 को जवाब देते हुए कह दिया कि यह तो फंक्रीकेशन है, वे जो पत्रियाँ उस ने पेश की, वे सब झूठ हैं, वह तो मरा ही नहीं। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने वह स्टेटमेंट तो दे दिया, लेकिन उसके बारे में उन्होंने, शायद आफिसरों को वह नहीं बताया होगा। उसके बाद क्या हुआ। जोधपुर के लोगों ने लिखा पढ़ी की और 25-1-67 को डिप्टी इन्स्पेक्टर आफ पुलिस का जवाब श्री नर नारायण को जाता है कि उसकी जांच की गई है और उनकी चड़ी और पांच-सात बीजे जमा हैं। पुलिस सुपरिन्टेंडेंट बहा पर फोटो लेकर गया और यह बात इन्स्पेक्शन हो चुकी है कि वह मर चुके हैं, फिर भी होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि वह मरे नहीं, जब होम मिनिस्टर साहब ही फ्रीड कर सकते हैं, तो दूसरे को क्या कहें। मैं आपको बतलाना करता हूँ कि इस गलतबयानी के लिये आपको ईमानदारी के त्याग-पत्र दे देना चाहिये। जो इस प्रकार जनता के साथ फ्रीड कर सकते हैं, वह दूसरे मिनिस्टरों को क्या पकड़ेंगे।

आपके एटार्नी जनरल श्री भीतलदास जी ने एक बहुत सुन्दर बात कही थी—

"There is one code of conduct for Government servant who gets heavily punished for venality in his conduct. There is a different code or no code at all for the politicians or the Ministers."

यह पोलीसन इस देश में आज आपकी है। आप इस देश में अष्टाचार को सबाध

(श्री श्री० प्र० श्यामी)

कर सकेंगे, मुझे इसमें कोई आशा प्रतीत नहीं होती है। अगर आप इस देश से अछूटाकार को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं तो मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऊटी का जो सेमिनार हुआ था 1959 में, उसको घाल इण्डिया कांग्रेस प्लानिंग सब-कमेटी ने स्वीकार किया और उसके बाद सन्तानम कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई, लेकिन आपने उस रिपोर्ट को अभी तक पूरी तरह से स्वीकार नहीं किया, यदि उसको पूर्ण रूप से स्वीकार कर लिया जाता, तब कुछ आशा रखी जा सकती थी।

होम मिनिस्टर साहब को सब जगहों की जानकारी हो या न हो, लेकिन मैं इतना बखर कह सकता हूँ कि देहातों और गांवों के बारे में उनको जानकारी नहीं है। देहातों और गांवों के बारे में घाल अछूटाकार के घट्टे बने हुए हैं, उनकी बाढ़ में प्रादमियों को नुटा जाता है। एक नुटा हुआ बावनी जब बावनेदार के पास जाता है तो बावनेदार उसे और ऊपर से नुटा है। जितने और, ऊपर, वेब फरते हैं इन सब का कनेक्शन पुलिस के साथ होता है, उस में हिस्सा बांटते हैं—आज यह स्थिति है। मैं इसमें उनका दोष नहीं मानता हूँ, दोष आपका मानता हूँ क्योंकि उन बेचारों को इतनी कम तनक्याह मिलती है कि उसमें उनका नुजारा नहीं चलता है। आप जान कर ही उन लोगों को कम तनक्याह देते हो क्योंकि पुलिस तो रिस्वत लेनी ही, इसीलिये कम तनक्याह पर उनकी नियुक्ति करते हो। अभी पिछले किर्णो दिल्ली में जब पुलिस वालों ने इस पर अपनी क्षमति उठाई तो आपने गोलियों से उन को जबाब दिया, बेसखानों में बन्द कर दिया, यह उझका जबाब नहीं था।

संस्थानकों का नाममा भी दुर्भाग्य से आपके साथ सम्बन्ध रहता है, उन की स्थिति क्या है? मैं आपको ज्यादा डूर नहीं ले चाहता, यही दिल्ली में ले आऊंगा। दिल्ली में हाईकोर्ट के न्यायाधीशों और जूडीशियल

आफिसरों की नियुक्ति का सवाल था, यह मामला या तो यू० पी० ए० सी० के हाथ में होता है, या लेफ्टीनेन्ट गवर्नर के हाथ में होता है या होम मिनिस्टर के साथ मिल कर इसके लिये कुछ कानून बनते हैं। लेकिन दिल्ली में क्या हुआ—पंजाब और हरियाणा से जूडीशियल आफिसरों के लिये आपान मांगा गया, 130 आफिसर आई, जिनमें से 31 का सिर्नक्शन हो गया बिना किसी नियम के सिलेक्शन हुआ, न गवर्नर से पूछा, न यू० पी० ए० सी० से पूछा और न आपसे पूछा। इसके लिये जब सवाल पूछा गया तो कह दिया कि अभी कानून नहीं बने हैं, दूसरे प्रश्नों का जबाब नहीं दिया गया, टाल दिया गया। यदि आप इस आंधार पर देश का कल्याण चाहते हो, तो इससे कल्याण नहीं हो सकेगा।

15 hrs.

अन्त में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ और वह है भाषा के सम्बन्ध में। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भाषा का प्रश्न देश में बहुत सेन्सेटिव हो गया है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हमारे दक्षिण के भाइयों की भाषा हिन्दी भाषा के पक्ष में नहीं है, लेकिन अगर उनके मन में यह विश्वास हो जाय कि केंद्रीय सरकार की नीकरियों में हमारा स्वाम सुरक्षित रहेगा तो विरोध न होगा—आज ने कम्पीटीशन में भंगनी के डाटा दूसरों पर टोप करते हैं—यह उनके क्रेडिट की बात है उन की योग्यता की बात है। आज हमारे दक्षिण के बन्धु सम्झते हैं कि अगर कम से हिन्दी में कम्पीटीशन होने लगे तो जिनकी मातृभाषा हिन्दी है उनके साथ कम्पीटीशन में वह दक्षिण भारतीय नहीं आ सकेंगे। यह जो हर्डल, बाधा उनके सामने है इस बाधा को डूर करिये। मैं तो कर्तुंग कि हिन्दी के साथ करते से जो एक डिप्लेडमेटेज साउथ इण्डियन को हौनी उसके लिए दो थार वर्ष के लिए सैट्टन सफिसेड में 75-80 की तबी साउथ इण्डियन की हैं

लेकिन विदेशी भाषा अंग्रेजी को इस देश में किसी रूप में राष्ट्रभाषा के रूप में लावने की चेष्टा मत करें क्योंकि भाषा का कल्चर और संस्कृति के साथ गनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध होता है। मैं अपने दक्षिण के भाइयों से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत गम्भीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। जिस रूप में सरकार द्वारा भाषा सम्बन्धी विधेयक लाने की कोशिश हो रही है उस से देश में एक खंडहर खड़ा हो जायेगा। मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि उसके द्वारा जो इस प्रकार का विधेयक लाने की कोशिश है कि छोटे से छोटा प्रान्त क्यों न हो, बाहे वहाँ पांच ही एम० एल० ए० क्यों न हों, जब तक वह नहीं मारेंगे तब तक अंग्रेजी नहीं हटेगी। इसके माने यह है कि प्राय अंग्रेजी को बैंकडोर से नैशनल सर्विज के रूप में लावने का बख्शंल रच रहे हैं। इस बख्शंल का डट कर मुकाबला होगा। हिन्दी के राष्ट्रभाषा और राजभाषा के रूप में लाय होने से साउथ इंडियन्स को कुछ समय तक असुविधा होगी और हमें इस नाते उनके साथ पूरी सहानुभूति है। परन्तु जैसा मैंने कहा था, चार वर्ष के लिए प्राय उनको सर्विसेज में पूरी गारन्टी दे दीजिये लेकिन भगवान के भिये प्राय देश पर एक विदेशी भाषा को इस तरह से बैंकडोर से लावने की चेष्टा मत कीजिये। यह काम है और तमाम संसार में एक यही भारत अभागा देश है जहाँ अपने देश की भाषा का इस तरह से अपमान व उपेक्षा होती है। भारत को स्वतन्त्र हुए 20 साल हो गये लेकिन अभी तक विदेशी भाषा की मुलामी का कलंक पूरे तीर से उसके बाधे से नहीं मिटा है। अंग्रेजी भाषा की मुलामी अभी भी वहाँ मौजूब है। प्राय दुनिया के अन्य किसी भी स्वतन्त्र देश में जैसे बाइये इस तरह की विदेशी भाषा की मुलामी देखने को नहीं मिलेगी। हर देश का बख्त अपने देश की राष्ट्रभाषा पर गर्व अनुभव करता है और एक स्वाधियान का पाव उख में होता है लेकिन यही हुमाय देश है जहाँ

अब भी विदेशी भाषा अंग्रेजी कायम है। इसमें और किसी का रोष नहीं है, रोष और कमजोरी हुमायी इस सरकार की है।

कृंकि मेरा समय समाप्त हो गया है इसलिए मैं और अधिक न कहते हुए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राय के द्वारा होम मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह मेरी इन बातों पर ध्यान देंगे और अपने जबाब में उनका नाकूल उत्तर देंगे। लेकिन अन्तर हमारे देखने में आता है कि अंग्रेजी लोगों के जबाब वहुने से साइन्सलोस्टाइल तैयार रखते हैं और वह महज उस तैयारमुदा चीज को पड़ देते हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब वह पुराना रबैया छोड़ कर गम्भीरतापूर्वक सब बातों पर ध्यान देकर अपना जबाब दें। जिस प्रकार से यह लोग पिछले 20 साल से एक डिक्टोरियल, तानाशाही तरीके से चले हैं उसका दुखद परिणाम प्राय देश के सामने खड़ा हो गया है। अन्तर सरकार का यही पुराना तानाशाही डर कायम रहा और अफोजीशन की भण्डी व उचित बातों को भी स्वीकार न करने का रबैया जारी रहा तो वह देश के लिए हानिकारक सिद्ध हीना और देश में वह अराजकता उत्पन्न हो जायगी जिसे कि प्राय फिर सम्हाल न सकेंगे। इन सबों के साथ मैं अपना स्वात ग्रहण करता हूँ।

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Home Affairs Ministry. I will point out whether these demands are too big to be revised or cut or they are modest and I will point out from the Demands one particular item to prove my contention.

About the Delhi Administration there is a Demand, No. 69. A sum of Rs. 11,27,44,000 had been passed in the interim Budget under this head and a Demand has come before us for Rs. 23,00,88,000. We find from the Hindustan Times of June 30 what the

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cost of policing in the Capital is. They found it out. It says:

"How much do you pay for policing the Capital? Something like 80 paise a month.

The total annual expenditure of the Delhi Police is Rs. 3.42 crores. The total population of Delhi is about 36 lakhs. This works out to Rs 9 52 paise per capita a year."

This is an example of how modest the Demand is.

There is one other item which I should refer to because an hon. Member on the other side of the House was pleading for the privy purses of the princes. Probably, he was perfectly justified. Regarding Privy Purses and Allowances to ex-Rulers, under Demand No. 47, in the interim Budget we passed a sum of Rs. 88,000 and again in this Budget a sum of Rs. 88,000 has been demanded. All this I point out only for the purpose of showing that the demand are very modest. Of course, bunch of cut motions is there, but they are absolutely not justified and therefore, these Demands should be adopted as they have been proposed.

Sir, permit me to preface my observations now with the quotation from a famous historian, Arnold Toynbee. He has observed:

"The twentieth century may be remembered not as the bloodiest century in history but as the first century in which people dared to think it practicable to make the benefits of civilisation available to the entire human race."

I am quoting this observation only because I feel all the observations that I have to make on the questions of these demands will be based on that.

It will be interesting to note the introductory remarks of this Report prepared by the Home Ministry. It says:

"The Ministry of Home Affairs covers a broad spectrum of administrative activity having an important bearing on the nation's stability and well-being and on the maintenance of a climate which is necessary for the country's sustained growth and rapid forward movement. The preservation of internal security of the country and keeping the society orderly. "

These remarks are sufficiently important for the hon. Members on the other side to remember why the Emergency could not be lifted. That was entirely on the basis of these considerations. The hon. Members on the other side were pleading for the lifting of the Emergency not only today but very often they have been saying so. I must say that the Emergency cannot be lifted now for several reasons.

It has been mentioned elsewhere in the Report, according to the newspaper report, about Jammu and Kashmir situation as follows:

"According to the report, the aim of "foreign elements" was to assassinate VIPs, disrupt communications, inflict casualties on police "and security forces and generally to create a sense of insecurity in people's minds" but strict vigilance by the State authorities has resulted in the capture of a number of foreign agents "

It is because of the Emergency powers that the Central Government possess. That is why it has been possible to meet such a situation in the country.

In this connection, I would just remind the hon. Members on the other

side what the great statesman, Edmund Burke, has said:

"Liberty too must be limited in order to be possessed."

We have to remember the saying of this great statesman in the context of what is happening in this country.

Coming from a State which is today in a turmoil, I have to refer to the situation there I am compelled to do so not because I have to repeat very often the question of Naxalbari as an antidote to what our friends say but because it must be considered as a national problem and it should be solved as a national problem and that is why I have to present certain incidents and certain reports for the benefit of yourself and through you, Sir, for the benefit of the Members on the other side

Only today, on July 3, 1967, the *Times of India* has come out with this report

"There was a gun duel today between a village resistance group and a 500-strong mob of Adivasis led by the extremist elements when the latter attacked the Banglagach village, one and a half miles south of Chaterhat under Phansdewa police station, in the disturbed Naxalbari area."

Not only this There is another interesting news that has appeared. This is what the great leader of C.P.I. (M), Mr. Basavapunniah, has said as the report says

"Mr Basavapunniah said that the C.P.I.(M) was sticking to this assessment and had disciplined all those who defied the party line and embarked upon a path of adventurism. It was the usual trick of vested interests in the country to denounce every action of the masses as violent, unconstitutional and foreign-inspired."

My point is that the leader of the C.P.I.(M) which is a partner in the United Front Government in West Bengal is practically justifying the extreme leftist elements in the C.P.I. (M) to say that they have been disciplined by the C.P.I. (M). It is clear that it is not only some kind of support which has generated this kind of situation in West Bengal. This is fully justified in the sense that this has appeared in the paper. It is very interesting to note these things because otherwise we will not realise the gravity of the situation. This has appeared:

"Siliguri, June 30: The extremist elements of the Communist Party (Marxist) who met yesterday in Boraganj village in Khari-
bari police station decided that they would not surrender either to the police or in courts, according to reports received here.

The meeting which was held under the presidentship of Mr. Kanu Sanyal, a leader of the extremist group, also decided that they would resist any attempt for their arrest."

In that very newspaper, another news item appears. Nine political murders have been committed in three months. I present all this news to the hon. Members on the other side only to generate in them a feeling of patriotism and national interest, so that they and we can tackle this problem from the national point of view....

Dr. Ranen Sen (Barasat): Do not become the custodian of everything.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: I do not arrogate to myself that right. Let all the custodians be on the other side; I have no quarrel about it. But certainly we have to face this grave situation in a serious manner. Unless we do that, it will be too late to tackle this and everybody will be swept away—ourselves and the Members on the other side also. Things

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are not developing in an organized way, but they are developing in an unorganized way, where everything may be swept away; all kinds of civilized life, all kinds of normal behaviour and normal conduct will vanish from the State of West Bengal. And it has to be remembered that if West Bengal goes, the whole of India goes because Assam, Manipur, Tripura . . . (Interruptions). Let them hear me without interrupting. If they hear me, probably they will revise their opinion. I will be very short.

Referring to the Left CPI's action, our hon. friend, Mr. Dange, who happens to be the foremost leader of the Right CPI, says in his editorial:

"Let us not shut our eyes to the unfortunate fact that the Chinese propaganda is not without its effect on those (in India) who have had their ideological and political moulding in the image of the dogmatic positions of the Chinese leadership. How can then ultra Leftism be fought and checked without exposing and fighting what the Chinese leadership is preaching."

This was editorially written by Mr. Dange:

"Mr. Dange also criticized the 'anarchist violence' adopted by the extremists in Naxalbari in their movement for land for the landless. He thought this movement was wrong and would only lead to the overthrow of the U.F. Government. He regarded Peking Radio's support for the Naxalbari extremists as an attempt to encourage a line of 'splitism' and disruption rather than solving problems by the unity of the exploited masses."

Even then, the question of exploitation will not arise there. It has been propagated by certain vested sections in the Communist Party that it was

purely a question of landless labourers taking possession of certain lands of jotedars. Very strangely, all the loot and possession of land were being perpetrated over a section of the population there. That has to be remembered. This is not all. I have just pointed out to you that there has been a situation like this in West Bengal. I will just refer to the incident that happened on last Sunday: last Sunday, two long-distance trains were stopped and raided by an armed mob between Burdwan and Bandel; the miscreants entered the compartments and took away watches, ornaments and other belongings of passengers at the point of the dagger. This was also engineered by a section of the Left CPI. I am not here to vouchsafe for the correctness of this information, but this information was there

Then, again, this was not all. This has appeared in a symbolic form elsewhere also. The report says:

"Symbolic of their resistance is the 300 to 400 bargadars' ploughing of a 100-bigha plot five days ago at Kheyadaha, under Sonarpur Thana, 24-Paiganas, about 10 miles from Calcutta in defiance of the jotedars' refusal to permit them to do so."

So, everywhere, this thing has appeared in a symbolic form. Even in Tripura, there have been lately certain risings amongst the so-called peasantry..

Dr. Ranen Sen: Why 'so-called peasantry'?

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: If my hon. friends would have patience, I shall explain it.

There, some persons who have been described as landless peasants have been behaving in this manner for some political motive. That is what I

want to draw the attention of the House to. This was what happened in the 24-Parganas. This kind of thing has happened not only in Sonarpur but in other areas also. There is a report which says:

"At Tarda, another group of persons breached the embankment of a fishery and took away a quantity of fish."

Everywhere the same panic is being spread in order to bring about a certain situation throughout West Bengal, and with the Peking radio blasting every day certain things that are being taken advantage of, an attempt is being made to overthrow any kind of ordered government in West Bengal in no time. It has been said by the Left CPI leaders at a meeting recently that they want interim elections to take place. It is very easy to understand the reason for this. If a situation like this can be created, then President's rule may come about, and if that happens, then they will get another chance to take advantage of the situation.

So far as we are concerned, we are not for President's rule at the present moment. We believe in the democratic way of life. We believe that when a democratic verdict has been given and there is a government functioning there, we should help that Government, and we on this side would be quite prepared to give all our help and assistance to them. We are not afraid of elections, but what we are afraid of is that since we have got our enemies at the border, we cannot afford to be complacent about it. That is why we have been drawing the attention of the House not only on this side of the House but also on the other side that they should also be patriotic and national enough to realise the danger ahead, and unless they are also aware of it, probably it will be difficult for us to meet the situation.

Finally, I would say a word about prohibition, because one hon. Member

has pleaded for prohibition. I would just like to read out before the House a certain observation made by Mahatma Gandhi, which has also appeared in the Report of the Study Team on Prohibition. This was what Mahatma Gandhi said:

"If I was appointed dictator for one hour for all India, the first thing I would do would be to close without compensation all the liquor shops, destroy all the toddy palms such as I know them in Gujarat, compel factory owners to produce humane conditions for their workmen and open refreshment and recreation rooms where these workmen would get innocent drinks and equally innocent amusements. I would close down the factories if the owners pleaded for want of funds."

According to Cardinal Gibbons,

"The great curse of the labouring man is intemperance. It has brought more desolation to the wage-earner than strikes or war or sickness or death. It is a more unrelenting tyrant than the grasping monopolist. It has caused little children to be hungry and cold, to grow up among evil associations, to be reared without the knowledge of God. It has broken up more homes and wrecked more lives than any other cause on the face of the earth."

I will read out a poem and finish.

"From the unreal lead us to the Real

From darkness lead us into Light

From dead lead us to immortality"

Shri F. Ramaswami (Madurai): While discussing the Home Ministry's demands, I would like to point out that there are two approaches to the problems we are facing in this coun-

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

try in respect of law and order. One approach has been in vogue for the last 20 years since the Congress came to power in this country. That approach is not something new, that approach is the approach which has been left down to us by the British Government, and the Congress Party took over that mantle.

15.22 hrs.

[SHRI C K BHATTACHARYYA in the Chair.]

The British Government's approach to the problem of law and order in this country was one of treating the people of this country, the entire people of this country, as their enemies. Naturally, they were bound to treat the Indian people as their enemies because it was an alien Government. Naturally, the people must have expected that after independence this situation would change. Unfortunately, that situation has not changed. There has been a slight change. Not the entire people are treated as enemies. The big businessmen, the big landlords, the big jotedars are treated as part and parcel of that section which has got to be protected by the Government, and the other sections of the people are treated as enemies. This is the only difference that is there between the approach of the British Government to the problem of law and order and the Congress Government's approach.

Consider this whole question

An hon. Member: We are considering it.

Shri P. Ramamurti: We are considering and seeing what is the position that has arisen in this country during the last 20 years. All these 20 years not a single problem of the people has been tackled. The land-hungry masses in this country certainly expected that after independence, what has been done? During this

period hundreds of thousands of peasants have been turned out of their lands, evictions have been going on galore. This is what they got.

Of course, plenty of sympathy will be there. Our Home Minister will say that the people's problems are there, we have got tremendous sympathy. Tons and tons of sympathy will be there, but when the peasants rise to assert their rights, then what would happen is this, their rights will not be there, then the problem of law and order will come, the police will be sent, there will be lathi charge, there will be jail and shootings will take place. This has been happening for the last 20 years.

I have got my friend Shri Ramani in this House, a member of my party. In 1948-49 when he was jailed under the Preventive Detention Act, the order that was served on him, the grounds of detention contained this: you have incited the peasants in a particular place to demand that the Government measure must be used and not the fictitious measure of the landlord. For demanding that the Government measure must be used, he has been jailed. This is what has been happening all these years.

I would like to ask: has there been a single instance all these years when the machinery for enforcing law and order has been utilised against the rich landlord in this country? Or, are we to understand that the landlords are angels of perfection and only the peasants and the agriculturist labourers are the people who are destroying the law and order in this country? Can you give a single instance during the last 20 years when law and order has been enforced against the big looters of this country? Has it been ever enforced against the big businessmen of this country? Has

this law moved against the black-marketeers? It has never been done. This is your conception of law and order in this country.

When the workers today fight for some of their rights, plenty of sympathy will be there, tons of sympathy will be there, but in practice, what will be the position? If the workers go on strike, immediately move the police and beat them up. This is one conception of law and order that has been there, and this has been the running thread of the entire policy of the Congress Government with regard to every question that the country has been faced with during the last 20 years

I will take question after question within the short time available, and try to analyse them. Take the question of the linguistic States. How much blood was shed by the Congress Government before the question of the linguistic States was properly settled? You admit that, but at the same time, when the people fight for it, the problem of law and order will come. Hundreds and hundreds of people had to shed their blood in this country before the Congress Government could be roused to do this. Take another problem—language. In 1965 how many hundreds of people were shot dead in Madras? There was leonine violence let loose by the Congress Government in Madras. That was the enforcement of law and order. Hundreds of students were shot dead. I was there; I know what happened to those students who were kept in the Madras jail and how they were ill-treated. The Army was moved and everything was moved. What prevented the Congress Government from accepting the democratic aspirations of the people there? It is only after shedding so much blood that they thought that something was wrong with their language policy and they had got to do something about it. But even now the Central Government has not come forward with the Bill which they promised two years ago. That

is how they treat the wishes of the people.

Take another problem—the tribal question. My friend Mr. Chatterjee just now spoke about Tripura. Their entire policy in respect of tribals has created more and more unrest among the tribal people. They have created the problem of Nagas, the problem of the Mizos. The entire tribal belt is in unrest. We know what happened last year in Bastar. The Constitution charges them with certain specific responsibility with regard to the welfare of the tribal people. Has the Government been able to discharge that responsibility? The attitude of this Government towards the tribal people is that they are a source of cheap labour for the big capitalists of this country; they are the people who could be exploited by the banias. Naturally, as a result of that you find tremendous unrest there. Although the Constitution says that the tribal lands should be protected, they are not protected. That could be done by prohibiting the sale of tribal land to the non-tribals. That is a wonderful provision but none of these provisions is implemented. Take, for instance, Tripura. In 1956, the late Govind Ballabh Pant who was then the Home Minister made a statement admitting that the influx of Pakistani refugees in Tripura had reached a saturation point and that no more refugees should go there and that those who still came from East Pakistan must be taken to some other State, such as, Madhya Pradesh where there was plenty of land. But after that date, during the last ten years, six lakhs of refugees had come into that area. Today I can name of villages after villages in Tripura—I have got a list of these areas—which previously were held by the tribals and which are now in the possession of non-tribal people by various stratagem. It is precisely to prevent this kind of thing happening that we have a specific schedule in the Constitution. What prevented them from enforcing it? There was

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

a Commission headed by Mr. Dhebar; he did not belong to the Communist Party; he was President of the Congress. That Commission went into the whole question and he made recommendations seven years ago that this entire area must be declared—Tripura—as a scheduled tribe area by law and the transfer of lands from tribals must be prohibited. This recommendation was made but what has the Government done all these years? On the other hand, the State Government there today is actively engaged in transferring all that land belonging to the tribal people to the non-tribal people. After all, the tribal people lost their old world. As Marx said about the Indian people, at that time, when the British came and when the British civilisation tried to conquer us,—he said that the “Indian people lost their old world and they did not get a new world” Similarly, the tribal people lost their tribal land, they lost their old world and in return, what did they get? They do not have any land and even the little patches that they have are snatched away and now they have now no other go. In the reserve forest area, if they keep their land, then, immediately, the cry goes up, “The left Communists have organised a Naxalbari, a China, to liberate that area”. This is not a problem peculiar to Tripura. This is a problem that happens in Kerala. Hundreds of thousands of acres of forest land, reserve forest land, have been occupied not only by us, but by Congressmen. In Madras, for example, the other day, in the Kadamangudi area, 15,000 peasant families who had gone and occupied the reserve forest lands, were asked by the Forest Officer to immediately quit that land. We immediately contacted the Minister of Agriculture and Forests, and we took him there. He went there and saw immediately what happened. What he did was, he immediately stopped that order and said, “I shall not transfer these lands; these are genuine cases.” This is one approach.

The other approach is this: you take away the land from the tribal people, and when they have got no other go, you do not give them protection; you take away the land, and when they go and occupy the reserve forest land, you come up with the story, “This is a liberation movement; the Left Communists have organised this.” This is a type of cock-and-bull story.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh):
And China also. (Interruption).

Some hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Shri P. Ramamurti: And China. Therefore, only to fight the Chinese, you have got to take all this land this way from the tribal people! A wonderful fight you will be able to give to the Chinese! (Interruption). Now, we are not taking anything; we do not want to take anything. Give these lands to the common people, the poor peasants, the common man. This is our simple demand. We demand only this. Our only demand is, accept the Dhebar Commission's recommendations and immediately declare these areas to be scheduled tribal areas and give those lands to the Tribals. This is our simple demand. This, the Congress Government will not accept and if the people fight against these things, then the question of law and order will come! The police will be sent; lathis and jails. Because “law and order is of great importance”. As far as that demand is concerned, the Government would say, “I have got sympathy with them”. What is the use of that sympathy? Tons of sympathy are, in practice, translated into lathies, blows and jails. This is the actual state of affairs.

Similarly I can go on multiplying instances after instances. Take, for example, this instance. For 15 years, more than 15 years, the Kashmir problem is there. You think the problem can be solved by keeping Mr. Sheikh Abdullah for 15 years in detention.

without any trial whatsoever. I cannot understand it, if for 15 long years, if you keep a man without trial and say "we cannot solve the problem so long as this man is outside" This is the biggest propaganda against us as far as Kashmir is concerned outside India. The very fact that we go on keeping a person here in jail for the last 15 years shows one thing; of course, there has been a trial for five or six years, a protracted trial—and the only result of that protracted trial for five or six years was that some gentleman, some Congress gentleman, somebody who happened to know law, was able to make an enormous amount of money at the expense of the Government! But for that, nothing else was done! (Interruption) Therefore, nothing came out of the case. And even now, we are keeping him in jail after arresting him. And what did we do with regard to the people of Kashmir? You gave the people of Kashmir that wonderful gentleman, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, who, according to newspaper reports quoting the findings of the Ayyangar Commission, has been utilising his powers for the purpose of aggrandising himself and his family members and—I do not know how many thousands of other people also in the bargain.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member, I presume, knows that Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed is a Member of this House, belonging to the Opposition.

Shri P. Ramamurti: That is a different matter. In that case, action must be taken against Justice Ayyangar. I am not bothered about it. This is the sort of administration you gave the people of Kashmir and you expect the people of Kashmir to be grateful to you for giving this kind of administration and keeping that man in detention for 15 years, without a modicum of trial. This sort of thing is not going to help our country anywhere in the world. The people outside this country are not going to be satisfied with the answers we give.

I have got before me a publication which is circulating in Delhi. I do not know the authenticity of it. This is supposed to be a report on the Kashmir Problem by T. N. Zutshi and E. P. Menon, who were members of the Gandhi Foundation. They seem to have gone there and given this report. I will read out a small portion of it.

"It was alleged that after the 7th of March, 1965, consequent on the arrest of a large number of political workers when Sheikh Abdullah was out of India and also after 8th May, 1965, consequent on the arrest of Sheikh Abdullah at Delhi, some men of the police "

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: On a point of order, Sir. Can any printed matter be read in the House? (Interruptions).

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Member be allowed to read it.

Shri P. Ramamurti:

"Police entered some villages at night, dragged men and women out of their beds, abused and beat them up, broke windows and doors and looted property, etc., in order to terrorize the people. This complaint reached the ears of some top Sarvodaya leaders in India. These leaders sent a small delegation consisting of two highly placed ladies of unimpeachable integrity to Kashmir to visit some of these villages and meet women-folk there personally, in order to find out fact and report to the Sarvodaya leaders who had deputed them for the purpose. The two ladies went to Kashmir, in July, 1965, visited a good number of villages, made personal enquiries from a large number of women in those villages and submitted the report of their day-to-day investigation to the Sarvodaya leaders. We refrain from giving

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any extracts from their report which makes an extremely painful reading."

While closing their long report proper the ladies say:

"In conclusion we feel that the whole episode seems a period of insanity with the object of terrorising and victimising the people as a whole, particularly through their women. It also seems that there was a blackout in the press about the same or that things were reported distortedly . . .

"Our sorrow and shame can be imagined when in several places the women told us that India was responsible for all this."

They say that this report was sent to the Prime Minister and the Home Ministry by the Sarvodaya leaders. It was not published. They did not want to publish it. May I know whether the Central Government has taken any action on this report? The Central Government talks so much about law and order. Here is an open case. Villagers are terrorised and beaten up. What action are they taking? Today they are talking as if they are very solicitous about law and order. Let them place this report before the House. After all, these reports are circulating throughout the world. What is the image of this Government that the people outside the country will have, when they read it? If it is not true, you should contradict it and say they are wrong. Otherwise, what is the action taken against those people in the State where people are being terrorised and it is being converted into a sort of police State?

Take this question of police verification. What is the democratic or legal basis for it? I have got cases after cases. A man is passed by the Public Service Commission. He is entertained in office. Within 3 months comes a report that a policeman has gone to the village and verified and found that he is an undesir-

able person. What is the criterion of undesirability? Should he be rejected as undesirable because at some time or other in his life, he had something to do with some political party which is *persona non grata* so far as the Congress Party is concerned? On that basis you refuse him. This is what has been going on all these years. This is a game which can be played by any people. We did not play that. Simply because we were in power in Kerala, we did not say . . .

An hon. Member: In Bengal also.

Shri P. Ramamurti: In Bengal we are only one of the parties. In Kerala we did not say that all those who have got anything to do with the Congress Party are *persona non grata*, and that they should be refused employment. After all, there must be certain democratic norms. The Constitution never said that certain political parties in this country which are allowed to function under the Constitution should be treated as taboo by the common people. Then, what is the meaning of all the democracy that is supposed to exist in this country if this kind of terrorising the people is allowed to continue? Yet, that is there. This is one type or kind of approach. There is the other kind of approach, trying to see what is it that makes the people enter into this kind of agitation, into this kind of struggle. There must be something fundamentally wrong somewhere; therefore, you should tackle the problem at the base. Even though it is too late, tackle the problem at the base; tackle the economic problem, try to solve that problem and remove the base of any kind of agitation. This is a different approach and it is this kind of approach that we have been attempting to adopt not only now but even earlier. In 1957 when we were in power in Kerala, there also this is the type of approach that we adopted at that time. We did not say the moment

there is an agitation that it is a law and order problem and send for the police to shoot down the people. This is not the type of approach that we brought to bear on the question of law and order. Our approach was different and it is the same type of approach that we are today seeking to have as far as those States in which we have got any influence in the administration are concerned

It is in that context that I want to say that in Bengal the moment we came to power we were faced with a tremendous situation. We were faced with a situation when the employers en bloc, not in one or two but in hundreds of factories the employers immediately said that so many hundreds of thousands of workers will be retrenched. This is not a problem that is new to us. We had faced it earlier and we want to face it now also. As far as West Bengal is concerned, it is a highly industrialised State with a number of engineering factories. Naturally, immediately after this came the gherao Gherao is not something new. It was there when the Congress Government was in power. Can you point out one single year in which in West Bengal in the post-independent period there was not gherao somewhere or other? This was a form of struggle that was there in Bengal earlier. Since the time of the attack on workers this is always in existence. Unfortunately for the employees, what happened was, in the earlier period when the workers went into this form of struggle, immediately the management telephoned to the police the police came and beat and lathi-charged the workers, because law and order is more important than the problems of the employees. This was the attitude of the previous government. Our Government said, we said: no, we will solve the problem in a different way. Therefore, the moment gherao takes place the Minister runs there, tries to bring both the parties together and solve the problem im-

mediately. After all, during these three months so many problems have been solved. Therefore the base or reason for gherao ceases to exist. As a result of it, during the last few months, one or two months, you do not hear so much about these gheraos. But what did the Central Government do? The moment the gherao came, immediately the Home Minister came and said "yes, gherao is there; it is a law and order problem; violation of the Constitution is there". It is the same pattern. In 1957 when the Communist Party came to power in Kerala—what was the name of that Secretary—Shri Shriman Narayan said that law and order has broken down in Kerala Congressmen, after all, are truthful people *Satyameva Jayate*. So, they said, law and order has broken down. This slogan was taken up later by Shri Dhebar, the then President of the Congress. The pattern is the same. And how did they tackle the problem of law and order? They tackled the problem of law and order by the Congressmen themselves leading the biggest unconstitutional movement with the avowed purpose of overthrowing the elected government. Therefore, we know how much store they set on observing constitutional proprieties. We know all that. Only, when it comes to a question of a different government, run by a different party, there comes the question of law and order and, therefore, that government must be broken up. Therefore they say that law and order has broken down in Naxalbari. During the last ten days, unfortunately for the Central Government, unfortunately for the Congress Party and the Home Minister, there were no incidents... (Interruptions). Yes, yesterday there have been some incidents. The appeal made by the ministers seemed to have had some effect. No stories came during the last 10 or 12 days.

I know also—I know it—that the Home Minister, Shri Chavan, has today commissioned three press correspondents—those people are Maharashtra correspondents—to go to

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Naxalbari and I am absolutely certain that within ten days you are going to get stories, some gruesome stories. I do not know how much of the Central Government's money is going to be spent on that. After all, this is not subject to audit.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, now that he has made certain allegations, I would like to say that I have not commissioned any press correspondent. I was not in the city for the last three days. I have not commissioned any special press correspondents. Press correspondents are free enough to go anywhere in this country.

Shri P. Ramamurti: Any correspondent is free to go anywhere, but three correspondents have been specially directed by the Home Ministry to go there for this specific purpose.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): On a point of order, Sir.

Shri P. Ramamurti: My point is about the attitude that you are going to adopt.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है। इसी जो एलियेबन्ड होम मिनिस्टर के बयान के बाद भी ये लगा रहे हैं, इन को कहा जाय कि उसको सम्-टेन्सिवेट करे

श्री किशु नारायण : होम मिनिस्टर ने हाउस में बड़े हों कर कह दिया है कि ऐसा नहीं है, फिर भी ये उस बात को रिपीट कर रहे हैं—क्या यह मजाक है, यह सब क्या है।

Shri Sandhir Singh (Rohtak): The allegation stands unsubstantiated. It must be withdrawn. Either he must prove it or he must withdraw it.

Mr. Chairman: I hope, the hon. Member has followed what the Home

Minister has stated, namely, that he has sent no press correspondent to that area.

Shri P. Ramamurti: I have heard it.

Mr. Chairman: Not only heard it but you accept it.

Shri P. Ramamurti: I am not bound to accept whatever he says.

Therefore, as far as this is concerned, we know, the same pattern is being pursued.

An hon. Member: Sir, the whole thing should be expunged.

Shri P. Ramamurti: This is the same pattern of creating a political atmosphere for intervention in the affairs of a State.

Shri K. Narayana Rao (Bobbili): On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may resume his seat. There is a point of order.

Shri P. Ramamurti: I must get some more time then.

Mr. Chairman: Your time is almost exhausted.

Shri P. Ramamurti: That time has been taken by all these points of order.

Mr. Chairman: You may finish within two or three minutes.

Shri P. Ramamurti: I will take at least ten minutes.

Mr. Chairman: The time allotted by the Deputy-Speaker is exhausted.

Shri K. Narayana Rao: Sir, my point of order is that Shri Ramamurti has not only mentioned the name of the Home Minister but he has also made the insinuation that he has sent three Maharashtrian press correspondents. By emphasising the

words "three Maharashtra correspondents", he has made this insinuation. I, therefore request that this insinuation should be expunged.

Mr. Chairman: There is no question of an expunction. Shri Ramamurti's statement stands directly contradicted by the Home Minister and that contradiction stands.

Shri F. Ramamurti: The whole pattern is of creating political ground for intervention. Already the intervention has taken place. It is the same pattern that happened in Kerala.

And what is that pattern? Go on creating this kind of a thing. The Home Minister going and talking directly, saying that law and order is involved, egging on the officials, saying, "Do not bother about this ministry; we are there to protect you; do whatever you please"; the Governor coming to Delhi and on going back telling the police officers, "Unless you get written orders....."

An hon. Member: It has been contradicted.

Shri F. Ramamurti: I know, it has been contradicted. But my point is why should the Governor call the police officers at all. Is it done in every State?

Some hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Shri F. Ramamurti: If it is 110 done.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Normally, this is our practice that we do not bring in the President and the Governors in a discussion like this.

Shri Umanath: The Governor had come to Delhi.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The remarks that are attributed to the Governor were contradicted by him. It is a fact that the Chief Minister of West Bengal had invited the district magistrates and the district superintendents of police to Calcutta for discussion

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of certain issues. The Governor did avail of the opportunity of meeting those officials. The Chief Minister of West Bengal was aware of his intentions. It is not that anything of the sort, what is attributed to him, has ever been said... (Interruption).

15.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri F. Ramamurti: It has been the subject-matter of discussion in the West Bengal Assembly. Mr. Chavan may not be aware of that.

Lastly, I say, the very fact that every time this law and order problem is brought to the notice of the House by the Home Minister shows the pattern. Have the courage to do that. I know you do not have the ground. But for the purpose of political preparation, and at the same time for the purpose of creating a feeling of insecurity among the officials there, you say all that sort of thing, "Don't bother; this Government may not be allowed to continue there." The efforts are being made by the new Government there to put across a new policy, a policy which is totally different from the policy of attacking the common man. You want that that policy should not be allowed to succeed. That is what the Government is doing. But I know you will not succeed in that. We are not afraid of that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I remind the hon. Member that he is supposed to address the Chair and not the audience? This is not a public meeting.

Shri F. Ramamurti: I am addressing you, Sir.

The hon. Member, Mr. Chatterji, for example, referred to Mr. Probodh Das Gupta talking about mid-term elections. All that he said was, "We are prepared to be judged by the people whom 'we have served.'" After all, the Municipal elections in How-

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raj and other places have shown the Congressmen their piece and they were defeated in those places. Even on the question of Naxalbari, we are prepared to face the electorate of West Bengal and allow them to decide whether we have done properly or the Congress Government has done properly. We are prepared to take that challenge.

All that I want to say is that you will not succeed in that. We are not afraid of that. On the other hand, the policies that the Congress Government has followed during the last twenty years has brought this country to utter conditions of insecurity. There is insecurity among the tribal people; there is insecurity in every State. The insecurity of life today is causing a law and order problem. Therefore, without solving the problem of insecurity of life, economic insecurity, social insecurity, without tackling that basic problem, all attempts to talk of just law and order problem is nothing more than an attempt to continue in the same old way in which the Congress has been doing all these years. They have been taught a lesson in the last General Elections. For example, in Madras, Mr. Bhaktavatsalam was applauded by the Central Ministers for being firm in enforcing law and order and we know also where Mr. Bhaktavatsalam is now. The people of his own constituency, all the people of Madras, have given a fitting reply to the talk of law and order problem. I warn you, in this way, you will not be able to go forward. Ultimately, the Congress and the Congress Government will have to answer to the people of this country and when the people get that opportunity, they will give them the proper reply.

Shri J. K. Choudhury (Tripura West): On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member has mentioned many things about Tripura. I happened to be the representative of Tripura in this House and I can de-

finately, from first-hand knowledge, say that what he has said is untrue. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. He represents Tripura in this House and he can say that. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: Everybody represents his own constituency.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Secunderabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Home Ministry is a key Ministry and the success of its work assures the security of the country. I have gone through the Report and I am glad to find on the very first page that All India Services in Health, Engineering and Forestry have been established and All India Services in Education and Agriculture will soon be established. This is a process of integration, of creating more all-India unity not only in services but also in their functioning.

After this, I was pained to see that the Home Ministry had decided to have the UPSC examinations in sixteen languages. The Ministry have decided to have the UPSC examinations in sixteen languages. According to Article 320 of the Constitution, an important change like this should have been referred to the UPSC because all matters connected with the recruitment are referred to the UPSC. I would like to ask the hon. Minister why this vital question was not referred to the UPSC, how is it that the Home Ministry have decided on a particular policy and have simply asked the UPSC to implement it? My stand here—and I maintain it—is that to have a competitive examination in sixteen languages is not at all possible. I cannot think of any person who can devise a method or formula of equation on a thing where there are sixteen variables, and which can satisfy the needs of the competitive examination. We have

to remember that this examination is not like a university examination where there are first classes, second classes and so on. This is an examination in which the top layers of the first classes are measured and weighed and the preference is decided upon. Therefore, when the difference between one candidate and another is itself small, it requires a very delicate balance to find out that difference. The linguistic bias of the various examiners itself will tilt the balance one way or the other. Therefore, I regret very much that the political conditions in the country have made the Government yield to that formula. My hon. friend, Mr Ramamurti, just now asked as to why we did not change the language policy; he said that until there was some violence, the voices of the people were not heard and the change made. I want to say that we decided on a particular policy after a great deal of thought. Sometimes there may be a popular appeal and the popular appeal might take us in the wrong direction. It is the duty of the Government to resist such an appeal. In this particular case also, this popular feeling, this linguistic attachment, the regionalism, is playing its part and to yield to it is a mistake. Mr Ramamurti himself might instigate a particular group to carry on propaganda in favour of that and then, certain people might set fire and destroy some property. When the law and order situation becomes too acute, it is not possible without causing a great injury to the masses, not to change the policy of the Government. But that does not mean that just because a few people here and there shout about a particular thing, we should change. It is just like deciding upon, say, a saving method. You say: let us have a vessel for boiling water without the bottom because it saves so much of metal; then you refer it to the Institute of Engineers to design some vessel which will fulfil these requirements. So, the policy itself is wrong and that has been referred to the UPSC.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I request him to continue his speech tomorrow? We have to take up an adjournment motion now.

16 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—
 Contd.

INCIDENTS IN TIHAR JAIL—Contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the adjournment motion.
 Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur). I beg to move:

"That the House do now adjourn".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before the debate starts, I would like to point out that we have got a half-an-hour discussion scheduled at 5.30 P.M. It is already there on the Order Paper. It was originally decided that the Home Minister was to make a statement and there was to be a discussion. But later on, it was decided this morning that we would finish the adjournment motion within 1-1/2 hours and then take up the half-an-hour discussion.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): That can be taken up next time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I suggest that the hon. Mover may have about 20 minutes and the others may have 10 minutes each.

Shri Nath Pai: So far as time is concerned, may I assure you that I shall not take one minute more than is necessary to prove and establish the guilt of Government?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Now that Shri Nath Pai has formally moved his adjournment motion, before he makes his speech, may I be permitted to say a few words?

Shri Nath Pai: I am not against that, and I should like to hear him but I would be breaking the rules of the House.....

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is why I am seeking his consent. If hon. Members would hear me, then it might be helpful to them to offer their comments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Nath Pai is perfectly within his rights, and I do recognise his right. But I would request the House to accept the suggestion made by the Home Minister so that the debate may be more fruitful.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Not before the hon Mover finishes his speech

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not seeking to express censure, but we only want to ascertain facts...

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Anyhow, I would put it to the hon Mover.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No, we do not agree

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the Mover accepts it

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It would not be agreeable to us. We would not agree to this proposition

Shri Nath Pai: May I assure you that I do not mean any disrespect to your suggestion, nor am I pretending. For I am interested in such facts as the Home Minister might disclose?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may be willing, but he is afraid of his colleagues in his party.

Shri Nath Pai: May I suggest that it would be violation of a well-established practice which we have laid down in regard to the way an adjournment motion should be discussed?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let us not waste time. Let the hon. Mover start.

Shri Nath Pai: I was saying that this adjournment motion had the distinction of being admitted for discussion, and this is perhaps an adjournment motion which has been given leave for by the House without the House even knowing the text of it. May I, therefore, with your permission read out at this stage the text of my adjournment motion? It reads thus

"The failure of the Delhi Administration to take adequate steps to ensure the safety of the lives and persons of prisoners resulting in large-scale rioting and serious injury to a large number of persons in the Tihar Jail."

The news of the gruesome developments that took place on the 29th evening in the Tihar Jail swept every Member—I think this applies to every Member, whatever be his political party, and whether he is a supporter of cow protection or not—with a feeling of shock, anger and disgust.

Before I draw the attention of the House to the conclusions which the facts make irresistible, I shall begin by saying that Government are guilty of failure to anticipate that trouble was brewing and that it might erupt in a violent rioting. If they had anticipated, then they did not take the necessary steps. They were equally guilty, therefore, because they knew that something was going to happen but they did not take the necessary protective and preventive steps to prevent the event from taking place. The Administration also failed in preventing the bringing into jail, of lethal arms like knives, as we shall presently see. The Administration failed in their elementary duty of protecting the lives of persons who were in their lawful custody. The Administration has colossaly, I

think almost criminally, neglected in maintaining the prisoners in the jail.

I shall now refer to the gruesome tragedy that took place on the evening of the 29th.

All this happened after the whistle was blown at 7.30 by the jail authorities who happened to be present. Suddenly we find that a large number of convicts begin to assault, as if there had been premeditation—I do not think there had been, but it appears that there was—the other prisoners, the non-convict prisoners who are lodged in that prison. It is extraordinary how they come to have so many weapons at their disposal. Lathis and stones are available in any jail. Many of us are familiar with the conditions in our jails. Unfortunately, they have not materially changed since the days when you, Mr Deputy-Speaker, were a prisoner at Yerawada, and you had some experience of what can happen in a prison. I hope you have not completely forgotten how the jail convicts and wardons can be cruel towards the prisoner who does not belong to their clan. You were put in a sack, I think, and given a pretty good stretching in the Yerawada prison. May I tell you that the same kind of callous indifference continues even today?

I would like to say that on this occasion suddenly a large number of, a large body of convicts in an inexplicable way came in possession of knives, iron bars, crow bars, lathis and burning sticks, and they launched an attack on the other prisoners.

At this stage I would beg the House not to allow what we think about cow protection, whether we support it, we are critical of it, or we are opposed to it, to come in the way of our discharging our duty when we discuss this particular motion, because I am afraid some people may be tempted, some hon. members may be tempted, to pass their judgment not on the merits of what happened on that day,

but by their identification or opposition to the cause of cow protection. I would like to utter a word of caution against such prejudice being allowed to come into this discussion.

When these people were being assaulted, I think no mercy was shown to anyone, and when I am critical of what happened, I want to make it abundantly clear that I am not critical of those unfortunate convicts. This indictment Mr Chavhan must not try to deflect by saying that this was a riot which took place between two sets of prisoners, convicts attacking the non-convict prisoners. This is not an adjournment motion, the House does not debate an adjournment motion, against those who are not responsible for it, and certainly the House is not to be degraded by bringing an adjournment motion against the convicts of Tihar Jail. So, my complaint is not against them. We are not quarrelling with them. We know how much they have perhaps to complain against. My complaint is, and this adjournment motion is, against this Government and its failures.

After assaulting these prisoners in Ward No. 1, where they were belaboured, where they were beaten, where they were dragged, where some of them were stripped naked, eight watches were taken away from their persons, and these watches have not yet been traced.

Then the assailants turned their attention to where Swami Karpatriji was holding a pravachan. The attack was so sudden, so unexpected, that these are the words that the Swamiji uttered:

“मुझे क्या कि प्रलय का क्या है ।
साँझों के सामने जड़ेरा का क्या है । और
उसके बाद क्या हुआ, भातुव नहीं ।”

This is something which we cannot imagine. The Swamiji is not a man who easily takes to fear I think. He

[Sri Nath Pai]

is not a man who can easily be cowed down, or lose his sense of proportion, but these are the words he used, and we know the meaning. There is no adequate word in English for the word *pralaya*, and if anybody knows, he should know it well, and he says:

"लगा कि प्रलय आ गया है । बाँधों के सामने सँभेरा आ गया है ।"

These are the exact words. "The deluge had come, I thought; there was darkness all around, and I did not know what transpired." So sudden was the impact, so overpowered was he by the violence of the attack that this is what he had to say

This Swami was assaulted, and is lying in hospital today. There was Dr. Reghuvir Singh, an Arya Samajist leader from Haryana, who is known for his scholarship and his devotion to the cause in which he believes. He was brutally assaulted, when he was taking rest in his own cell, the cell was broken open, and then he was assaulted. He was assaulted so long that the assailants were convinced that he might be dead, it was at that stage that they left his cell. In all, 15 people, prisoners, are being treated at the Irwin Hospital. 57 are being treated at the Jail Hospital and two persons are missing, two prisoners are still missing. I hope the Home Minister knows about the fear being expressed as to their whereabouts. I wish that this information is wrong; I do not want it to be right; but it has been said by very responsible persons, the office bearer of the Sarva Dalitya Goraksha Samity and the office bearers of some other political parties. These are some of the facts that show what kind of a riot took place in that jail. Some of the hon. Members of this House have personally gone and visited the scene. A feeling of disgust passed through my spine when I listened to what some of the Members had to narrate. They say that two

days after the tragedy took place pools of blood were there. You may make a point by asking: how can blood be there? I know what happens to blood soon after leaving the body. There were huge patches of dried up blood. After 48 hours of the tragedy, they can hear persons in tears, moaning, calling for help. Help was not given till 2 A.M. the following day. I am not here for making any statement for which I am not getting good authentication either from the Press which has taken an interest in this or from one Member or the other who personally went, visited and talked to the prisoners and carried a personal investigation.

As I said at the beginning, I will turn now to my charges after having told you the facts without an iota of exaggeration. This is an event which stuns at us; this is an event which should awaken us to the habitual flabbiness with which the Delhi Administration functions. It has the genius of failing to anticipate what seems to be obvious things to a normal human being. Be it the planned escape of Walcott or be it the holocaust of the 7th November last year or be it the tragedy which we discuss now, Delhi will not act. The Statesman here says that the Delhi Jail authorities admitted that there was growing tension. I am quoting from the Statesman of the 2nd July. It says that the jail authorities admitted that tension was growing and that the jail authorities admitted that there was congestion, overcrowding and insanitation and feelings were running high. How much was the tension? Mr. Premchand Guha, a member of the Metropolitan Council said that he desired to visit the central jail on 28th June but he was refused and the Superintendent had told him that there was tension in the jail. On the 28th June the superintendent declines permission to a member of the Metropolitan Council on the ground that tension was prevalent. Tension was known to prevail.

What steps were taken to eradicate, and remove the cause of tension and to see that things did not reach the boiling point when such a tragedy became inevitable? Here is unassailable proof that the administration and the jail authorities were failing in their duty completely and totally. This prison was built for accommodating 1400 prisoners. At present more than 2400 prisoners are lodged. You know, Sir, what happens. Every single amenity is limited. Even the best satyagrahis trained in the best Wardha fashion gets jealous of one another when it comes to the sharing of water or sanitary amenities which are available in prisons. You are perhaps aware of the jealousy which took place among the political prisoners in difficult circumstances. Here was a batch of ordinary convicts who were finding that every amenity was becoming available on a minor scale, on a diminishing scale and they were not getting their due. This may not be a legitimate complaint that they are not getting their due because this is what the authorities are telling us: there was rivalry, there was jealousy, the ordinary convict did not take kindly to the special facilities and amenities being made available to those who were incarcerated in connection with the anti-cow slaughter agitation. This will not convince anybody. In the first place you arrest people and take them to jail under the process of law, I should say, very rightly. But then it is your bounden duty under the jail manual of India to see that certain basic amenities are available to all prisoners: whether they are ordinary convicts or political prisoners or they happen to be there in connection with a movement over which you and I may be holding different views. Here is the basic cause of the tragedy, that the jail was overcrowded, that the jail today is not suitable for the purpose for which it was being used. As many as 800 under-trial prisoners are lodged there. The jail authorities say that all the staff is busy all the day looking after these 800 under-trial prisoners, send-

ing them to the Delhi courts, looking after them when they come, so that the other duties of the jail staff get naturally, inevitably, neglected. Continuously we find here that there is neglect of duty. There is a failure of anticipation; there is a failure to take those steps which are their bounden and first concern. It is the accumulation of these mistakes that creates the atmosphere where a tragedy like this becomes inevitable. Had the jail been properly run, had the authorities who are called upon to look after the basic needs of the prisoners been in a position to discharge their duties, then I think it is conceivable that such a thing would have been avoidable.

Mr Deputy-Speaker, there are grave charges. Some of my hon. friends who went and saw and talked to the prisoners, are reaching different conclusions and inferences. I do not quite share them but I think there is some force which is irresistible in the arguments they hurl. There is a feeling among the prisoners, and this feeling is shared by some Members of the House—I am not one of them—that this may not all be accidental; that there may be something behind it. It is a harsh conclusion, it may sound as an unkind conclusion. But the Home Minister will have to give that binding proof to rebut such a conclusion that this was not premeditated, that this was not organised; that the Government did not encourage it; that Government did not even acquiesce in it, but that the Government did everything to prevent this. The Home Minister will have to produce enough evidence over every one of these single counts to convince the House that it had done all that is expected normally of it.

I would like to submit that, at this stage, the conditions in the Tihar jail were far from being normal; they were abnormal and the Government was called upon to take adequate steps. At this stage, I would like to say what happened. Out of 800

[Sri Nath Pal]

prisoners arrested in connection with the anti-cow-slaughter agitation, it is contended by Prof. Ram Singh that only 143 escaped without any injury. The rest of them, that is, nearly 780 suffered from one kind or another of injury. This is an extraordinarily heavy toll. That shows the dimension of the tragedy; that shows the dimension of the preparation if there was any. Because Government will say, "That was accidental." But what would make the Government responsible, culpable, is the fact that three jail officials were present when all this was happening. I am told that the Superintendent of the jail was present, the Deputy Superintendent was present; and the Chief Warden was also present. This was happening in the presence of all of them. What did they do? The reply promptly will be, "Well, this happened suddenly." We know how a jail is protected. There are enough security men available outside the jail. Were they summoned? If they were summoned, what did they do? They were not running after; they were not trying to get help and prevent further assaults on all those who were carrying out the duties in the jail. They were indiscriminately carrying out the lathi charges both on the victims and the perpetrators. All these assaults by these men were equally treated—non-alignment in the Tihar jail. That means, the convicts and the sufferers, those who suffered at the hands of the convicts, were equally brutally assaulted when the lathi charge was resorted to, to restore peace and law and order in the jail.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we think the Government's failure becomes here too obvious to be defended by any casuistry or any argument. I would like at this stage to ask the Government a few pertinent questions. How did it happen that the prisoners were in possession of knives? The injuries inflicted on some prisoners are such and are gruesome and are in such

parts of the body that a sense of propriety and decency prevents me from giving the details of the injuries. All this is not an accidental attack; it seems you can get photo-stat copies of the wounds and there is the doctor's record for at least some wounds which show that some prisoners were handled with sadistic perversity. Here, we should be grateful to one young satyagrahi, a young sadhu, a prisoner—though I disagree with much that they do;—when a convict made a rush to the female ward, this young man along with some others who were listening to Swami Karpatriji put themselves between the women's ward and the convicts, and thus prevented a tragedy. If what was attempted by some of the male prisoners is true, then we can only imagine and shudder at the tragedy that would have been perpetrated had they not succeeded in protecting the gates of the female ward. Here is all along a failure of the jail authorities.

16.17 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I want to ask the Government one thing. It may not be enough to say that it is an accident. Mr. Chavan, in his suave language, will tell us, "We are sad." He has the genius of spitting the defiance of the Opposition by being even more agreeable than the Opposition expects anything he will say.

He will get up and say "I share the sense of sorrow" perhaps.....

An hon. Member: Why "perhaps"?

Shri Nath Pal: How can I know what happens in his mind? I can give him a fair chance only by saying "perhaps". I do not yet practice clairvoyance. I can only make an intelligent guess. I do not know what happens in anybody's mind.

I would not, therefore, like Mr. Chavan to merely get up and say "I am myself unhappy; an enquiry is being conducted." I would like to know what is this kind of enquiry which the Additional District Magistrate will be making. It is the District Magistrate who is also the Inspector-General of Prisons in Delhi. It is an extraordinary state of affairs. Even as it is, the Delhi Administration is busy and it does not always cover itself with glory the way it discharges its duties. On the top of the normal law and order and revenue duties of the District Magistrate he has been saddled with the additional responsibility of looking after the prisons in Delhi. I do not think this state of affairs prevails anywhere else. The Inspector-General of Prisons has a totally different responsibility. But we find that the District Magistrate of Delhi is the I. G. P. and therefore, we can understand why such conditions develop in the prisons which led to the inevitable eruption of this nature. I am not satisfied with the appointment of the Additional District Magistrate for the enquiry. I demand of the Home Minister—I think the entire House will agree with me—that in the first place, there must be an independent judicial enquiry. This enquiry must be headed by a judge. Further, because the guilt is too colossal to be ignored or condoned, there must be at least a temporary suspension of the three officials who were happening to be on duty. We will never get a clean, efficient and dependable administration in this country. Every time the guilt is proved to the hilt, we will be covering them by creating a plethora of untenable excuses. May be they are innocent. But let the Judge find out. It is no use the Delhi Administration giving a good hit to these men. I am not against them. I would like to see that a proper enquiry finds that they had done their best. But till then, I would like that they are suspended.

Finally, I would demand that we go into the whole question of how

the jails in Delhi are being run. We do not want a repetition of this tragedy. In the past, the Delhi Administration has been guilty on more than one occasion. This is not the first time this House is called upon to discuss an adjournment motion. This is my own second in this House. The first was about Walcott. Then we know what happened last year. Every time a test come for the Delhi Administration, it has proved wanting. We therefore, want that we look into the whole manner of the functioning of the Delhi Administration. I hope the usual majority will not be used while discussing it, but we will go into the merits of the case, we will be equally concerned with this kind of development and we shall take steps to see that some muscle is imparted to the flabby body of the Delhi Administration.

Shri M. Y. Saleem (Nalgonda): I rise on a point of order. I believe the proceedings of this House are conducted within the four corners of the Rules of Procedure. I would invite your attention to rules 56, 58 and 59. A certain procedure has been laid down for admitting an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: You should have pointed it out while we were discussing the admissibility of the motion. Now it has been admitted and he has spoken on it.

Shri M. Y. Saleem: There are certain mandatory provisions regarding matters *sub-judice*. I have been given to understand that the FIR has been already issued and the matter has been entrusted to the magistrate.

Mr. Speaker: Let the Home Minister say all that. I do not know those facts.

Shri M. Y. Saleem: There was a misunderstanding at that time

[Shri M. Y. Saleem]

you said that certain motions for adjournment have been received but you thought it proper to treat them as Calling Attention Notices and not as adjournment motions. You were also pleased to say that the Home Minister will make a statement at 2 O'Clock and that there will be a discussion at 4 O'Clock. So, I was under the impression that at 2 O'Clock the Home Minister would make the statement on the incidents.

Mr. Speaker: May I request him to resume his seat? The adjournment motion has been admitted, the member has moved it and even spoken on it.

Shri M. Y. Saleem: If a motion is wrongly admitted, could that not be raised . . .

Mr. Speaker: I would request him to resume his seat. If he had any objection, he should have raised it at the time the motion was admitted and not now.

Motion moved

"That the House do now adjourn."

डा० मोहम्मद बाल (जबलपुर) अध्यक्ष जी, इस विषय पर विचार इस मदन से प्रस्ताव के द्वारा होना है या स्वयं प्रस्ताव द्वारा या किसी दूसरे प्रकार से होता है इससे मेरा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। इस प्रकार के विचारों का राजनैतिक विषय बनाया जाय इसके भी मैं बिलकुल खिलाफ हूँ। कुछ ऐसे विषय होते हैं जिन से, मेरा मत है कि, बलवत् राजनीति का कभी कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होना चाहिए और उन विषयों पर मानवता की दृष्टि से विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

29 तारीख को जो घटना हुई उसे मैंने 30 तारीख को सुना और मैं स्वयं पहली तारीख को जेल गया और वहाँ की स्थिति को मैंने देखा। सब के पहले मैं पूज्य स्वामी करपाखी जी

महाराज से मिलता। वह सब जानते हैं कि मैं कांग्रेस चल का हूँ, सब से कांग्रेस में खूब हूँ और जनमान से प्रार्थना है कि जिनकी के जो बौद्ध के दिन बचे हैं उनको मैं कांग्रेस में रख कर ही गुजारूँ।

श्री प्रकाश और लालची (हापुड)
सेठ जी, अब छोड़ दीजिये।

डा० मोहम्मद बाल . करपाखी जी महाराज से मेरा राजनैतिक मतभेद रहते हुए भी मैं उनको अत्यन्त पूज्य दृष्टि से देखता हूँ और करपाखी जी महाराज पर उनके प्रवचन करते हुए जिस प्रकार से आक्रमण हुआ उस आक्रमण को मैं केवल करपाखी जी पर आक्रमण नहीं मानता, हिन्दू धर्म और हिन्दू संस्कृति पर आक्रमण मानता हूँ। करपाखी जी से मिलने के बाद मैं उन बँरको में गया जहाँ वह घटनाएँ हुई थी। मैंने स्वयं अपने माधुओं को देखा कि किस बुरी तरह से वह पीटे गये और किस तरह से नहा दो दिन के बाद भी खुन जमा था। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इस प्रकार की घटना थी जिस घटना को देख कर कोई भी ऐसा लक्ष्य व्यक्ति न होना जिस की आँखों में धातू न आ जाये। मैंने स्वयं घाठ बर्ष का अपना समय जेलों में बिताया है अपने मध्य प्रदेश में और मध्य प्रदेश के बाहर भी, लेकिन मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की घटना मैंने कभी किसी जेल में नहीं देखी। घटना कैसे हुई, वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। वह कहा गया जब मैंने श्री विद्याचरण जी को फोन किया क्योंकि चण्डीगढ़ भी उस समय विस्फी में नहीं थे, कि वह तो कैदियों का आपस का झगड़ा है। कैदियों का आपस का झगड़ा किस प्रकार हो सकता है वह मेरी समझ के बाहर है। फिर आपस के झगड़ में दोनों और के करीबों पर खोंट जाती है, दोनों तरफ करीबों के ऊपर मारपाव होती है।

कैसे, जिन्होंने धावात किया था, उनमें तो कोई नहीं दोषा कि जिन की चोट घाबी हो, फिर यह धावत का खजना कैसे हो सकता है ? और फिर यह भी मैंने कहा पर मुना कि डेढ घंटे तक वहाँ पर एलार्म की घटी बजती रही । मैंने स्वयं एलार्म की घंटियों को जैसे में सुना है । एलार्म की घंटियों का अर्थ यह है कि जो लोग बाहर हो गये हैं, वे भीतर चले जाय, अपने बैरको से कोई बाहर न निकले । यहा पर क्या हुआ, जैसे जैसे एलार्म बजता था, लोग बाहर धाते गये, धाकमन करने रहे । पावन माधुओं का इन प्रकार पिटना, कोई आकस्मिक घटना नहीं हो सकती, ज . तक पहले से कोई चीज नियोजित न हो, तब तक इन प्रकार की घटना घटित हो नहीं सकती ।

मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इसमें सरकार का कोई हाथ है, इसमें सरकार के हाथ का प्रश्न नहीं है, लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि जेल के जा आधिकार वहा मौजूद थे बड़े बड़े अफसर मौजूद थे, उँद घंटे तक एलार्म की घटी बजती रही और कुछ न कर सके । और कुछ न करने तो कम से कम टेलीफोन कर के पुलिस को बुला सकने थे, सब कुछ कर सकते थे, लेकिन वे वहा पर बैठ रहे, देखते रहे, चीखों को सुनते रहे और उन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया । मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि यह घटना सरकार के द्वारा नियोजित थी, लेकिन यह अवश्य कहता हूँ कि जो सरकारी अफसर वहा पर मौजूद थे, उन्होंने अपने कर्तव्यों का बिलकुल पालन नहीं किया, मुझे इसमें तनिक भी सन्देह नहीं है ।

जो रखा आधिकार समिति की कार्य-कारिणी का मैं भी सदस्य हूँ । उस के बाद मैं उस समिति की बैठक में गया, जिसकी अध्यक्षता मुख्य स्थानी अधिकारी जी महापात्र कर रहे थे । वहाँ पर जो चर्चा हुई, उसमें तीन बर्षों की थी । पहली बात तो यह— कि इसकी जांच होनी चाहिये हाई कोर्ट के जज के द्वारा । जांच होना इस प्रकार की

होनी चाहिये जिसमें लोगों का विश्वास हो । अगर लोग चाहते हैं कि हाई कोर्ट के जज के द्वारा जांच हो, तो फिर एक मैजिस्ट्रेट के द्वारा जांच हो इसकी क्या आवश्यकता है ? हाई कोर्ट का जज भी सरकार का व्यक्ति होता है, हाई कोर्ट के जज का बर्षा मैजिस्ट्रेट में ऊंचा होता है, अगर हाई कोर्ट के जज के द्वारा जांच होमे से लोगों को मन्तोष होगा है, तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार को इसमें क्या धारणा होनी चाहिये कि मैजिस्ट्रेट की जगह हाई कोर्ट के जज के द्वारा जांच न हो । यह माँग उन्होंने वहा की भी और मैं इसे उचित समझता हूँ ।

दूसरी बात, जो जेल के अफसर उस समय वहा मौजूद थे, वे वहा पर न रहे । कहा गया है कि उनका मोबासिल किया जाय । जब तक वे वहाँ पर रहें, बसूर साबित नहीं हागा । इसलिये सरकार अगर यह नहीं कर सकती है तो कम से कम उनका बहा से फौरन तबादला किया जाना चाहिये । जांच के वकत ऐसे अफसर जो उन घने के वकत वहा मौजूद थे, जिन्होंने उस समय कुछ नहीं किया, उनके वहाँ पर रहने हुए जाय हीना कोई माफने नहीं रखता है, उनका तबादला अवश्य होना चाहिये ।

तीसरी बात, वहाँ के कीर्तियों की सुरक्षा का भार सरकार के ऊपर था और जब सरकार अपने इग कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं कर सकी है, तो जिन ली . गों को ऐसी चोटे घाई है, जो जीवन भर . लये बेकार हो गये हैं, उन को सरकार को और से हरजाना दिया जाना चाहिये । इस प्रकार के हरजाने पहले भी दिये गये हैं ।

वे तीन बर्षों तक रखा आधिकार समिति में की है । मैं, वृत्ति उक्त समिति की कार्य-कारिणी का सदस्य हूँ और उक्त अवधि वहाँ पर मौजूद था, मेरा मत है कि वे तीनों बर्षों,

[श्री गणेश्वर दान]

जो गऊ रक्षा अधिवेशन सम्पन्न ने की है, विषयगत उचित है और इनको सरकार को स्वीकार करना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यद्यपि गऊ रक्षा से इनका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, गऊ रक्षा का मैं प्रबल समर्थक हूँ—आप सब जानते हैं, लेकिन गऊ रक्षा से इस सवाल का सम्बन्ध नहीं है, यह मानवता का प्रश्न है, यह प्रश्न ऐसा प्रश्न है जो किसी राजनीतिक दल का प्रश्न नहीं है, इसलिये सार्वजनिक हित में आगे आकर सरकार को इन मांगों को स्वीकार कर लोगों की सन्तोष देना चाहिये।

Shri K. P. Singh Deo (Dhenkanal)
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on this adjournment motion, not out of total hearsay but after verifying it from both the parties—the under-trials as well as the jail authorities. It is futile to go into the description because my colleague, Shri Nath Pai has already stated the facts which I have seen with my own eyes

When I went to the Tihar Jail I had gone with an open mind. I had not expected to see what I saw. The scene which I saw reminded me of some of the books which I had read on the Second World War and some of the pictures which I had seen of the Second World War about the concentration camps and gas chambers of Hitler's Germany.

It may be too early now to assess or come to a conclusion how this commenced because there are two opinions about how the scuffle commenced or who blew the whistle. It would only come after a proper and thorough investigation. The investigation going now is being done by an additional district magistrate who happens to be an official from the Delhi Administration. As long as the judiciary and the executive are not separated, we cannot expect an impartial enquiry or investigation from

them. So, I completely agree with my colleague, Shri Nath Pai's demand that a judicial enquiry by at least a High Court judge should be constituted.

Secondly, if at all we expect that a fair and a thorough enquiry should be there to bring to light the actual facts, we must ensure that these under-trials are given a healthy and proper atmosphere in which they can bring to light true facts. While I was there, I heard the under-trials speaking before the Superintendent of the Jail, that they had been threatened with bodily harm and terrorised to the extent of third-degree methods if they brought to light any such thing in front of the Additional District Magistrate conducting the enquiry. If this is the way our jails are being managed in Delhi, in the capital of India; in such an irresponsible, inhuman, callous and indifferent manner, I shudder to think of the ways in which the jails all over India are being conducted. As the morning shows the day, the recent happenings under the very nose of the Government of India and the Jail authorities have shown that they failed to control a mob when they had all the forces at their disposal and prior intimation or knowledge that there was strained relations between under-trials and the others. It may be due to jealousy because under-trials were getting a better diet or it may be that these under-trials had conducted a protest meeting because some of them did not get adequate medical treatment and they they had shouted slogans like *murdabad* at one of these officials—Mr. Ruchi Ram, Mr. Talwar and Mr. Kashyap. It may be due to that. I am not coming to that inference because only the enquiry will show that. Unless the Government of India takes a firm action in dealing with such irresponsible officials and sees that the fundamental rights and the safety of these under-trials inside the four walls of the prisons are

adequately maintained, I think, our jails here will take on to something gruesome which was going on in the gas chambers of Hitler's Germany during the Second World War

श्री क० मा० सिधारी (बेतिया) अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा सेठ जी ने कहा कि वह किसी दल विशेष का मवाला नत्री है, मेरी भी राय यहाँ है कि यह सभी दलों का बवाल है। जहाँ तक नाथपाई साहब ने कहा कि जेल में छुरी कैसे चली गई, लाटा कैसे चली गई—मुझे एक बात याद आती है। एक बार घण्टेमान जेल के सुपेन्टेन्डेंट ने कहा था कि यहाँ हाथों धा मकता है, लेकिन रखा नहीं जा सकता। जिन को जेल का अनुभव है जो भले ही जेल न गये हों, यहाँ पर ग्योच दे कर यह बात समझे कि कोई बहुत बड़ी बात हाँ गई है कि वहाँ छुरी कैसे चली गई, झगडा बँध ड। गया, यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। वहाँ तो जूधा तक होना है, मझ में सौ-बी रुपये का नाच र। घण्टरफी रख कर लाग रहने हैं, वहाँ तो माछ लोग नहीं रहते, क्रिमल रहते हैं, इगलिये यह कोई हैरानी की बात नहीं है। यह तो एक मजूम की बात है कि साछू लोग वहाँ चले गये, करना यह उनके रहने की जगह नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि साछू लोगों ने वहाँ धलग रखना चाँहिये था

जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम हुआ है और मेरी इन्फॉर्मेशन है, यह झगडा एक चम्पे की खोरी में शुरू हुआ, किसी कैदी पर शक हुआ, उसको लेकर बात बढ़ी और फिर दो दलों के बीच में झगडा हुआ, जिसका नतीजा यह निकला, जिसका कोई पसन्द भी नहीं कर सकता। जहाँ तक सरकार का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार को हर बात के लिये सेन्सर किया जाय, यह कोई उचित कार्यवाही नहीं है। मजार में बहुत ही बटनार्यें बटती हैं, हर राज्य में बटती हैं। श्री ए० के० गोपासन नाथव कानगीर जेल में मेरे साथी थे, जब

बतारे को बटी बजती थी, तो सबसे ज्यादा यही पीटें जाते थे। इस बात से कोई भी इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि उस वक्त हम लोग बाहर से कोई चीज स्मगल नहीं करते थे। किसी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी के मेरे साथी जो यहाँ पर बैठें हैं और जिनको जेल का अनुभव है, उनका मालूम होगा। क घण्टेमान ने लेकर जी मेरे रेवांल्यूशनरो साथी जेल से भागना चाहते थे, उनके लिये रेनी बनैरह तक बहा पहुँचती था। इगलिये इस बात को लेकर कि जेल में ये चीजे कैसे पहुँची यह बटना क्यो हुई है सरकार का सेन्सर करना ठीक नहीं मालूम होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि नाथपाई साहब को भी जेल का अनुभव होगा, इसके लिये कोई भी सरकार को सेन्सर नहीं कर सकता है।

जैसा कि श्री नाथपाई ने प्रश्न बयान में कहा कि जो लोग माहत्या विरोध, आन्दोलन में रूँद होकर जल गये थे चूँकि उनको बंस में अच्छी सुविधाएँ व सूरलियने मिलती थी और साधारण कैदियों में जाँकि वहाँ बन्द थे और यह माहत्या विरोधी आन्दोलन के सिलसिले में जेल में बन्द कैदियों के बीच जो मिलने वाले व्यवहार में अन्तर था उसमें भी दोनों में ग्राटबनिंग हो गयी थी। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि चूँकि दोनों तरह के प्रिजनर्स में टोटमें में अन्तर था इगलिये इन प्रिजनर्स के दोनों दलों में मनमेद चला था रहा था और इन मतभेदों के होने की वजह से घापस में मारपीट हो गयी। मारपीट होने के बाद यह नतीजा निकला कि इन साछुओं के बल को ज्यादा बोट लगा और दूसरे दल वालों की कम लगी। जाँहिर है कि यह साछू बेचार कामजोर लोग हैं और वह दूसरे दल वाले क्रिमिनल्स हैं और इस कारण साछुओं को ज्यादा बोट लग सकती है और मैं समझता हूँ कि होय मिनिस्टर साहब इनको साफ करने।

जहाँ तक इस मामले में एडीशनल कमिश्नर द्वारा इनकारवाहरी कराने का सम्बन्ध है तब

[श्री क० मा० तिवारी]

बस बात में उनके साथ सहमत हैं कि इसकी जुडिसिएल इनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए, मेरा कयास है कि अगर होम मिनिस्टर साहब को पहले भाव सुन लिया जाता तो भावबत बहू पहले ही इस बात को साफ कर देते कि उन्हें इसकी जुडिसिएल इनक्वायरी कराने में कोई प्रीजिडेंसियल नहीं है। अब बैसा कि हम इस बारे में जुडिसिएल इनक्वायरी की मांग करते हैं और अगर होम मिनिस्टर साहब हमारी इस जुडिसिएल इनक्वायरी की मांग को मान लेते हैं तब यह प्रेजुडिस करना होगा कि यहा हम किसी तरह की ऐसी बात करें कि उनकी इनक्वायरी में बाधा पड़े। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जुडिसिएल इनक्वायरी की जो मांग की गई है उसे सरकार मंजूर करने।

श्री राम गोपाल शाल बाले (चान्दनी चौक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के तिहाड जेल के अन्दर जो दुर्घटना हुई है उसके सम्बन्ध में दो प्रकार के विचार हैं, अभी तिवारी जी ने कहा कि यह कैंदियों के दो दिलों का झगडा था तो मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि यह क्या बात है कि सिर्फ एक बल बालों को ही चोट लगी ? दो दिलों में झगडा होने से दो दोनों दल बालों को चोट लगनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन चोट एक बल बालों को ही लगी है इसमें कोई संदेह की बात नहीं है और सेठ गोविन्द दाम ने भी इस तथ्य को स्वीकार किया है (अव्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: Why do they disturb him? What is the point? This sort of controversy just across the table is not going to help the debate. The discussion has been going on so well without any difference between the Opposition and the ruling parties. Why should that atmosphere be spoiled?

श्री राम गोपाल शाल बाले : मैं निवेदन करना कि ट्रेंडरी वैचिड बाले इस तरह में बीच में बाधा न डाल कर मेरी बात को

मान्यपूर्वक सुनें। अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली की जेल मैट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल के अध्यक्ष हैं, उसके अधिकास्कोड में है, किन्तु दिल्ली के सिटी कमिश्नर श्री टंडन ने इस घटना के पश्चात जेल में जाकर स्थिति का अध्ययन किया तो उसके बाद उन्होंने दिल्ली मैट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल के मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद को उसकी कोई सूचना नहीं दी। श्री टंडन ने श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रों को कुछ नहीं बताया और न उनके साथ मलाह की। उन्होंने तुरन्त प्रेस के अन्दर बक्तव्य दे दिया कि यह दो दिलों का झगडा था इस प्रकार से उन्होंने इसे दो दिलों का झगडा बता कर जनता के सामने रखने की कोशिश की। मैं समझता हू कि यह बहुत बड़ी भ्रान्ति थी और उनका कर्तव्य था कि वह मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद के साथ बात करते और उनसे मिलने और उनके साथ विचार विनिमय करने के बाद फिर कोई प्रेस में बक्तव्य देने।

मैं आपकी मेरा मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि दो व्यक्ति लापता हैं, एक श्री शिवचरण और दूसरे श्री बलवान सिंह। उन दोन व्यक्तियों का अभी तक पता नहीं चला है मैं आपके माध्यम से गृह मंत्रालय से निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि वे जेल के अधिकारियों से मामू करे कि वे दो व्यक्ति कहा गये ? यदि वे जिन्दा हैं तो कहा है ? वे न तो अस्पताल में हैं और न जेल के अन्दर हैं। शिवचरण की माता जेल के अन्दर बंधी हैं। यह सूझी माता रो रो कर चिन्ता रही है कि मेरा बेटा कहा है लेकिन उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं बतलाया जा रहा है। कुछ नहीं बतलाया जा रहा है कि शिवचरण कहा है और बलवान सिंह कहा है। यह मैं आपकी सेवा में निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि शिवचरण और बलवान सिंह दोनों ही इस झगडे के बाद के लापता हैं और उनके भावबत होने के बारे में दिल्ली नगर में तरह तरह की बातें जनता में फैल रही है जिन्से जनता में एक असन्तोष का

बाध पैदा हो रहा है उनके सम्बन्ध में इस समय के द्वारा तहकीकात होनी चाहिए ।

इसके साथ साथ प्रिंसिपल श्री नित्यानन्द जी को धर्मपत्नी के बहुत बड़े विद्वान हैं उनके तन्मय कण्ठें धून से सने हुए वे भीर कह बहार-बार कहते थे कि मेरी धर्मपत्नी लड़ी बन बांड के अन्दर है । वह बची चुकी है । वह मुझे देखना चाहती है लेकिन जेल के अधिकारियों ने 30 तारीख की रात के सात बजे तक मेरे बार-बार कहने पर प्रिंसिपल नित्यानन्द जी की धर्मपत्नी को उनसे मिलने नहीं दिया गया । इसलिए इस पर भी वह तहकीकात करे और बिचार करे ।

जेल के अन्दर बाकायदा आम्बे पुलिस है, और यदि जेल के अधिकारी श्री तन्वार, कृष्ण और शंभराम, यह तीनों अधिकारी ईमानदार थे तो डेढ़ घंटे तक वहां यह हत्याकांड होता रहा, लाठीचार्ज होता रहा, छुरेबाजी होती रही और महत्माओं आदि लोगों को जखमी किया जाता रहा तो इस डेढ़ घंटे के घंसे में इन तीनों अधिकारियों के लिए जब घटी बज रही थी तो जेल की आम्बे पुलिस जिनके कि पास बाकायदा बंदूकें मौजूद हैं, उनको यह कहने और प्रबन्ध करते । इस डेढ़ घंटे के अन्दर तो यह अधिकारी इसके लिये दिल्ली पुलिस लाइस से भी पुलिस मंगा सकते थे । लेकिन बाहर से पुलिस मगाना तो दूर रहा उन्होंने जा पुलिस गारद जेल की बहारदीवारी के अन्दर मौजूद रहनी है उस पुलिस को भी प्रयोग में नहीं लाया । ऐसा करके सम्बन्ध जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों ने एक बहुत बड़ा अपराध किया है और उसकी भी तहकीकात होनी चाहिए ।

अधिया वाला बाग में जो हत्याकांड हुआ था, धर्मपत्नी के शासन काल में तो वह हत्याकांड खुले मैदान में हुआ था लेकिन वह हत्याकांड हमारे भी हत्या विरोधी सत्याग्रहियों का जेल की बहारदीवारी के अन्दर अन्ध करके किया गया । सत्याग्रहियों का यह हत्याकांड

बांडों और फोटोरियों के अन्दर अन्ध करके किया गया है । मुझे इस बात का बड़ा दुःख है कि जो भी उन साधारण कैदियों के हृदय में आया उसे वह ले गये । इस सम्बन्ध में केवल साधारण कैदी ही शामिल नहीं हैं बल्कि मैं जानकारी के आधार पर कहना चाहता हू कि उसमें जेल के वांडन शामिल हैं, जेल के अधिकारी शामिल हैं बाकी वह साधारण कैदी तो शामिल हैं ही लेकिन बिना अधिकारियों की सह के उन्हें मजाल नहीं पड़ सकती थी कि वह ऐसी हरकत करते । इसलिए यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि इस मामले की पूरी अधिनियम तहकीकात होनी चाहिए ।

इसके साथ साथ एक बांड से जब हम लोग गये तो वहां हम ने जले हुए कपड़े देखे । मैंने पूछा कि यह कपड़े कैसे हैं तो मुझे बताया गया कि यह गोरक्षक सत्याग्रहियों के हैं । गोरक्षक सत्याग्रहियों ने बताया कि जब हमें बनी तरह से पीट कर डाल दिया गया तो हमारे बचे लुके कपड़ों में धाग लगा दी गई । मैं समझता हू कि वह कपड़े धब भी जेल के अन्दर मौजूद है । धाग का कर्तव्य है कि धाग डम की तहकीकात करे और देखे कि बाकई क्या यह मत्व है ?

इसी के साथ साथ जलनी हुई लकड़ियां जो भी उनके हाथ में आया उसी से माधुघो को पीटा । माधु लोग भोजन बना रहे थे और उनके चल्हा में से जलती हुई लकड़ियां उठा उठा कर उनको पीटा गया, मारा गया । वह समय माधु जखमी पड़े हुए है । वह हमारे डा० रघुवीर सिंह जो धर्मसमाज हरियाणा के बहुत बड़े कार्यकर्ता हैं वः 12 बार मत्वापन्न कर चुके हैं । उन से बदला लिया गया है मोक्ष करने के लिये और उन्हें खत्म हुआ समय कर यह कह दिया गया कि वह तो मर गया, लेकिन डा० रघुवीर सिंह की अभी सास बाकी की । दिल्ली के डरबिन सम्पातान में आज भी

[श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्रवाले]

वह मौजूद हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस की तहकीकात की जाये।

इस के साथ साथ जब तसबार से, कश्यप से और एचि राम से पिटले हुए सत्याग्रहियों ने जा कर प्रार्थना की कि हम को बचाओ, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे बस की बात नहीं है। हमारे साथी ससद सदस्य श्री रणधीर सिंह बहा मौजूद थे, उन के सामने यह बात कही गई। श्री रणधीर सिंह कासेस में है और उन्ही 3 नाके से चुनने कर भाये हैं। जब उन्होंने हरियाना के चायल सत्याग्रही देखे तब उन की छाछों में घासू आ गये, अतः उन्होंने कहा कि हम इस का बदला लेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि श्री रणधीर सिंह अपनी पार्टी वालों को मजबूर करे कि जिन लोगों ने अपराध किया है उन से बदला लिया जाये।

मैं इस मामले को दलगत राजनीति का प्रश्न नहीं बनाना चाहता जैसा श्री गोविन्द दास ने कहा, यह ठीक है कि यह मानवता का प्रश्न है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गो रखा सत्याग्रह चलते हुए इस महीने ही चुके है। इन बस महीने में 7 नवम्बर का हत्याकाण्ड भी इस पार्लियामेंट के सामने किया गया और अनेक लोगों की मारा गया, अनेको बहुत लोड दिये गये, शरीर बेकार कर दिये गये। उसके बाद भी यह सत्याग्रह जारी रहा। जनता के मन में यह बात आती है कि जब सरकार सत्याग्रह को दबा नहीं सकी तब उन को दवाने के लिये यह हत्याकाण्ड किया गया है। इस का उत्तर भी आना चाहिये, यह मैं अधिकार पूर्ण शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ।

यह प्रश्न मानवता का है हम में कोई सन्देह नहीं है। गो हत्या विरोधी आन्दोलन चलाने वालों में कबल माधु नहीं है, उन में बड़े-बड़े विद्वान हैं। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि जेम् जाना उन का काम नहीं है, लेकिन आज मजबूर

होकर भारत माता के भाये से मौहत्या के कलक को मिटाने के लिये उन्होंने अपने आप को जेलों में भेजा है, उन्होंने यह कोई अपराध नहीं किया है। यह उन का कर्तव्य था और मैं समझता हूँ कि सारा देश उन की कर्तव्यपरायणता का साथ देगा और उन की प्रशंसा करेगा। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हाइकोर्ट के जजों के द्वारा इस मामले की जांच होनी चाहिये।

इस के साथ साथ जो अधिकारी जेल के है उन को सस्पेंड करना चाहिये। देबियो के बार्ड पर जो आक्रमण किया गया, यह बहुत बुरा जाज की। देबियो के बार्ड पर अपराधियों के आक्रमण को रोकने के लिये जब सत्याग्रही भाये और दरवाजे के सामने जाकर खड़े हो गये तब उन से मार पीट की गई। वह दरवाने के सामने जा कर खड़े हो गये और उन को दरवाजा तोड़ने नहीं दिया। लेकिन जिन लोगों ने दरवाजा तोड़ने की कोशिश की उन के भागे बढ़कर सत्याग्रहियों ने अपने आप को पेश किया ताकि दरवाजा न टाडा जाये। उन्हीं भी बुरी तरह से पीटा गया और उन के खून के निशान दरवाजे के पाठ दीवार पर पड़े हुए हैं। जेल के अधिकारियों ने उन खून के निशानों को रेत से मिटाने की कोशिश की यद्यपि वे उन को मिटा नहीं सके हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार का अत्याचार जेल में हुआ है और जैसा केड गोविन्द दास ने भी कहा, उस में जिन लोगों को पीटे भाई हैं, जिन के शरीर चराम हो गये हैं, उन को सरकार मुआवजा दे। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जलियाँवाला बाग के हत्याकाण्ड के बाद अंग्रेजों की सरकार ने भी जो लोग वहीं कतिपयस्त हुए थे उन सब को मुआवजा दिया था। आज भारतवर्ष में अपनी सरकार है। दिल्ली, राजधानी में जहा पर प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और श्री नरहान बैठे हुए हैं, उनके नाम के नीचे यह हत्याकाण्ड हुआ है। इस

लिये इस की उद्दीकृत हूनी चाहिये और
जा लीग क्षतिग्रस्त हुए हैं उन को मुआवजा
मिलना चाहिये ।

श्री रमचंद्र सिंह (रोहताक) : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मेरा दिल बहुत दुखी है, मैं इस बात
को सारे हाउस के सामने कबूल करता हूँ
क्योंकि जिन आदमियों को चोटें आई हैं उनमें
से 50 फीसदी मेरे अपने हलके के हैं, और मैं
नया भी इतीलिये था । यह कोई अजबबात की
बात नहीं है । घाबिर में भी एक इन्सानी थिल
रखता हूँ । इसमें थोड़ी सी सयासी रंगन भा
नई है । लेकिन जैसा श्री गोविन्द दास ने कहा
इस बहुत मुबाहले में इन्सानी बात होनी
चाहिये । कुछ आदमियों को पीटा गया ।
काब्रेसियों को भी पीटा, बच्चों को पीटा,
औरतों को पीटा, भस्ती भस्ती साल के बूडो
को पीटा और उनमें ऐसे आदमी हैं जिनकी
घांघें बेकार हो गई चोटो के कारण । करपासी
की बहुत बड़े इन्मान हैं, वह कोई छोटे आदमी
नहीं हैं । हर आदमी की रूह तकप उठेगी अगर
वह उनकी हालत देखे । उनके जिस्म पर,
उनकी कमर पर लोहे की छडी से साढ़े तीन
फीट लम्बी चोट लगी है । एक बात महसूस
करने की यह है कि यह चोट कोई घर
के बाहर नहीं लगी है । घर के अन्दर जा
कर लगी है । जिस कोठरी में रक्खा है
उस में जा कर चोट लगी है । इस से घाय
एक मतलब निकालें कि यह कोई दो पाटियों
का मुकाबला नहीं है । वह बिल्कुल एस्टेब्लिश
बात है और श्री करपासी श्री ने खुब माना
है कि एक गुट एम्पलाबीय का है उस की
अरक के वह हुआ । यह कोई घायस में
कामिबन्द और अन्टरट्रायस का सपका
नहीं था । वहां के एक अफसर के विभाग
में थिरीनियस थी, एंग विवाची थी, क्या
करी नकर एक के विभाग में था । थिरीनियस
कमल ने सल्लाका कि थुंकि एक दिन उस
के खिलाफ मुबाहल हुआ का इस लिये
केस हुआ । वह अपने की हिन्दुस्तान के
मजल के ज्यादा पीसीजन का उल्लंघना है ।

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प्रधान मंत्री से ज्यादा पोजिशन का समझता हूँ ।
होम मिनिस्टर से ज्यादा स्टेटस का समझता
है । इस देश में प्रधान मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ
प्रेजिडेन्ट के खिलाफ, कांग्रेस प्रेजिडेंट के
खिलाफ, होम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ जोष
मुजाहुर करते हैं, और उन का हक भी है,
लेकिन इस देश के बड़े से बड़े नेता ने अपने
दिमाग को मुधरात नहीं कर दिया, वह हक
का बुरा नहीं मानता । हाथ जोड़ कर
एकलाक से बात करता है और लोगों की
तसल्ली करता है । यह एक ही मिलाफ
है इस हाउस के सामने और हिन्दुस्तान के
नामने कि एक अफसर के खिलाफ कुछ
बातें कही गई जिस के बदले में जान बख
कर यह ऐजिस्टेंट किया गया । उस दिन
दोपहर को इस लिये मुबाहुरा किया गया ।
उस अफसर के खिलाफ कि उस का समूक
ठीक नहीं था ।

मैं कतघन इसफाक नहीं करता उस
आइयों से जो इस मामले में इस बात का
रंग देते हैं कि इस में गवर्नमेंट का कोई हाथ
है । मैं आज बहाना गया था जिस अफसर
से, उस अफसर को डिफीट करना है और
अपने घाय को छोडा देना है अगर हक
इस जिस्म की बातें इस हाउस में कहते हैं ।
यहां पर हर एक आदमी का अपना स्टेटस
है, वह देश में अपनी एक पोसीजन रखता
है और लोगों का ध्यानमुदा हुआ मजल है ।
जो बात सही हो वह कहनी चाहिये । मैं
पूरे जोर से हाउस में कहना चाहता हूँ कि
गवर्नमेंट का इस में कतघन कोई बखस नहीं
है । यह एक किरसीनिबाध अफसर का
काम है । मैं उस का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता
क्योंकि काम्य इस में एम्पलायी हो ।
मैं बहाने पर जाती तीर पर क्या था इस बख
से मुझे बाकबात का ज्यादा पता है । मैं
हाउस के सामने बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि
हजारे कामने की देश के बड़े से बड़े रिजीनर
कीठरी में से हैं उन्होंने इस बात को अकमीय
किया है, बड़े से बड़े सपकाही धारैतबाध
के हैं, उन्होंने भी उसनीय किया है, समूक

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

के बन्धनों ने तसलीम किया है। भर हलके के कुल बाई सी बन्धे हैं वहाँ पर। मैं उन्हें धरलज ले ले गया और एक होशियार बकील की तरह से उन से जिरह की यह मालूम करने के लिये कि यह किसी फँवशन की लडाईं तो नहीं थी या इस में गवर्नमेंट का हाथ तो नहीं था। इस लिये मैं उन का रिफरेस देता हुआ इस हाउस में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में गवर्नमेंट का कोई दखल नहीं था, इस में किसी फँवशन की बात नहीं थी। इन सारे सत्याग्रहियों का रास्ता सही है या गलत, यह तो यह जानें, लेकिन मैं जाती तौर पर महसूस करता हूँ कि भाय वाली बात सारे तंगारे देश में एक चीज है और वह उस काम के लिये गये थे। चूँकि वह लोग उस अफसर के पाम बार बार जाते थे इस लिये उस ने उन को डिमार्साइज करने के लिये, सत्याग्रहियों के दिमाग को ठीक करने के लिये, जैसा कि खुद करपात्री जी ने और दूसरे लोगों ने बतलाया, एक जाती रजिस्ट्रेशन में उन के खिलाफ निकाली उन्होंने एक प्रमिस्टेंट सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट का नाम लिया। मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। लेकिन सारे मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट और सरकार केबिन्ड है कि यह मामला एक अफसर और सत्याग्रहियों के दरम्यान जानी नबैयत का था। बाकी अगरे गवर्नमेंट को घसीटा जाये या दूमरे को, तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा।

मैं आप की मार्फत टुजरी बेंचिंग में कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक ऐसी चीज हुई है जिस से हर एक आदमी का दिल तड़पेगा। मुझे पता है कि खुद चन्हाण साहब का दिल भी बड़ा गरम है। उन्होंने इस बात को महसूस किया, मे उन से मिला और उन्होंने मेरे सामने इस को महसूस किया कि बाकी इस तरह की चीज पहले देखने में नहीं आई। मैं उन से दस्तावेस्ता गुजारिश करूँगा। इस हाउस में और बन्धोस्त करूँगा कि इस मामले में इन्साफ होना चाहिये। वहाँ पर

अस्ती अस्ती साल के बूढ़ हैं। हवाई जाई लोगों ने उन को देख कर रोना शुरू कर दिया, और कौन नहीं रोयेगा जो देखेगा कि 80 साल के बूढ़े के जिस्म पर चालीस बोटें थी और बहोत की हालत में उस के साथ यह सितम हुआ जब कि उस का कोई कुसूर नहीं था। वे अच्छे अच्छे घरो के लोग हैं। मैं जाती तौर पर उन में से कईयो से बाकिफ हूँ। उन में पाच पाच सी बीघ के जमीन हैं, अच्छे घरो के चौधरी हैं। उन में से एक स्कूल का प्रिन्सिपल है। आग्रिउ उन का क्या कुसूर है? व लोग एक आइडियालोजी के तहत जल म गए हैं। लेकिन एक अफसर उन के साथ इस तरह का सलूक बने, यह बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस लिए मैं गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले की एक इंडिपेन्डेंट एन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिये—सैन्ड जज के जजिये नहीं, जल्कि हाई कोर्ट के जज के जजिये। इस सरकार से और होम मिनिस्टर साहब से हमें पहले भी इन्साफ मिला है और मुझ उम्मीद है कि भागे भी इन्साफ मिलेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस एन्क्वायरी के बाद किसी बड़े से बड़े अफसर के साथ भी कोई रियायत नहीं की जायेगी, किसी को बचना नहीं जायेगा।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब तक लोगों को पूरा इन्साफ न दे दिया जाये तब तक मुतालिका अफसरों को वहाँ पर न रखा जाये। वहाँ पर हमें कनविक्ट से शिकायत मिली है कि उन पर यह प्रेशर रखा जा रहा है, उन को यह प्रीयर दिया जा रहा है कि अगरे के बीच अफसरों के मतलब की गवाह। और गवाहत नहीं देंगे, तो उन को पीटा जायेगा। इस लिए यह खतरा है कि उन अफसरों को प्रिन्सिपल तसलीम किया जाये। सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट वहाँ का मालिक है और लोग उस की कसब के ही करते हैं। एम० पी० का एक बड़ा स्टेटस होता है, लेकिन हम को उस अफसर

एव० पी० वहाँ गए, वह हमें ही कास्टन करने की कोशिश करने लगा। हम ने कहा कि दुन्दुहारे जैसे पता नहीं कितने देखे हैं। उस ने कोशिश की कि हम लोग भी वहाँ किसी से मिलने न पायें। उस ने दूसरे भ्रष्टारों के साथ मिल कर जो गुट या कांसिपरेसी बनाई है, उस ने जस्टिस के डिक्रीट होने का खदशा है। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से दख्खास्त करूँगा कि वह इस कांसिपरेसी को तोड़ें और उन भ्रष्टारों को वहाँ से ट्रांसफर करे। मुझे उम्मीद है कि उन के हाँते हुए हमें इन्साफ मिलेगा। अगर चम्पान साहब हम को इन्साफ नहीं दिला सकेगे, तो फिर कौन हमें इन्साफ दे सकेगा ?

भाप ने मुझे यह जवाब दिया, इस निराशे भाप का शुभमङ्गल है।

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna). Sir it is a sad that things should happen under the Swaraj government such as never happened even under foreign rule. (Interruption) This is not what I think but it is plain from what the Congressmen have themselves said. The previous speaker said that the Government is not responsible for this. If a Government can tolerate such officers and if such officers are allowed to do what they like, I think any Government would consider itself, if it has any self-respect, responsible. I therefore, without taking the time of the House, endorse the three demands that have been made by one veteran Congress man about whom I said just now, "you are like Bhishma Pitamaha, who knowing that the Kauravas were wrong, yet said that he would fight with the Kauravas." I congratulate him. I endorse those three demands. There should be an enquiry by a high court judge, and the officer, concerned should be transferred—

An hon. Member: Suspended.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: As a matter of course, I would say that they should be suspended, but if that is not done, at least they must be transferred; and I feel such officers should not be allowed to go anywhere else where they might do something else.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee (Bairampur): That is why we want suspension and not transfer. Regarding compensation, what compensation can there be for respectable people who have been treated so cruelly? There can be no compensation. But if compensation is to be given, it must be given.

Shri Gezhayan (Kumbakonam): Sir, I support the adjournment motion moved by Mr Nath Pai. I agree with the views expressed by him and Dr. Govind Das. We are discussing a question which does not come under the purview of political opinion. Even in this House different views have been expressed about cow protection. I quite remember in the last Lok Sabha when somebody wanted protection of cows, Mr. Sreekantan Nair said that he wanted protection for beef-eaters. So, the merits of that question are not before the House now. We are on the question of the treatment meted out to certain prisoners who were taking part in that agitation. On that question, there cannot be more than one opinion that the gruesome treatment meted out to them inside the jail should be thoroughly enquired into.

Mr. Randhir Singh from the Congress was saying that the Government did not interfere in this. Our chief charge is that Government should have interfered, because there was tension inside the jail, as confessed by the Superintendent himself. When one of the councillors approached him and said that there was an omen of trouble inside the jail, the Superintendent should have interfered effectively.

The whole question boils down to this. It is a grave reflection on the conditions inside the jail, on the conduct of the Government and on the

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

officials there; it shows how they have been neglecting their duties and the gay abandon of their primary responsibility of protecting those inside the jail. They are not able to protect those who are outside. They are not able to protect even those who are inside the jail on account of political agitation. Sir, I do not want to take much time. I join the others in expressing my deepest condemnation of the happenings inside the jail and the way Government have behaved in the situation. A wise Government should anticipate a crisis and prevent it from happening. As Mr Nath Pai said I demand an independent judicial enquiry into this. Not only should justice be done, but it should appear to be done. Unless there is an independent judicial enquiry, they will not gain the confidence of the people and of the democracies in the outside world. With these words, I fully support the adjournment motion.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): Sir, that happenings of the type which have been reported in the press and narrated on the floor of the House, should have taken place, is a matter of deep sorrow and regret to all of us. It is not a matter which should be treated as a party issue. We are all deeply concerned and grieved and feel these incidents are something reprehensible. I wish my friend Mr. Nath Pai and others had not insisted on making it into an adjournment motion, thereby dragging it down to the level of a party issue. In spite of this, I am glad speakers from my side have still tried to treat this issue as a non-party matter but it is obvious that if an adjournment motion is insisted upon and voted upon, the voting will be on party lines. There is no doubt about it. It would have been far better... (Interruptions) I did not interrupt when other Members were speaking. Could they not bear with me for a few minutes?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let us agree to adjourn.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It would have been far better for them to have accepted your suggestion that the Home Minister should make a statement, then questions for clarification and, if necessary, even a discussion on that statement, could have taken place in which case the whole House could have expressed its opinion as one person and it would have been far more effective.

I agree with some of my friends that it is not a matter in which the Government had a hand, as some Members have tried to make out. All the same, I also admit, as a member of the ruling party, that it is the responsibility of the Government to ensure the safety and protection of prisoners who are under their charge and to the extent that these prisoners have been hurt, and hurt so badly and attacked so brutally, I am afraid that we feel we have to bow our head, we cannot hold our heads high. Therefore, it is in our own interests to go into this matter thoroughly and find out why it has happened, how it has happened and bring the whole thing into the light and be above board.

We live in a democracy. Today we are on this side. Tomorrow they may be on this side and we may be sitting there (laughter). There is nothing to laugh at in it; there is nothing to feel ashamed about... it either. If in a peaceful manner parties change, governments change, so far as we are concerned, we feel happy; if there is an orderly change-over, if an orderly party takes power, we will be happy. Of course, we do not like to hand over power to those who would like to sell us to China; we do not agree with them... (Interruptions). I do not want to go into that any further. I wish to say this, that any of us, whether on this side or on that side, any of us can go to prison, as we have been in prison before. It has been our claim and pride that after independence the

administration of jails has, by and large, improved considerably because we have all had experience of jail. Therefore, it comes as a big shock that in Delhi, which is the seat of the Government of India, such things should have happened in the prison as have been reported. So, it is very necessary that we should probe into the matter very thoroughly.

A friend compared these incidents with Jalianwala Bag and also tried to link it up with the incidents that happened in front of Parliament House in November. This is very unfortunate. It shows that these friends cannot take any issue above party lines. We all know that there is no comparison between what happened in Jalianwalabag and what happened here in Tihar Jail. Neither is there any connection between what happened in front of Parliament House and the incident inside the jail. To try to link up these matters is most unfortunate.

It is true that the dispute arose over a pair of spectacles. But it is also true, as Shri Nath Pai has pointed out, that there was tension and on the 28th the Superintendent refused permission to a visitor saying that it may be dangerous. If the Superintendent knew that the conditions are dangerous, if he knew that there was so much tension, whatever the cause, whether due to the fact that these political prisoners or gohatya resistors were having better facilities and that was being resented by the convicts or whatever else the cause was, it is on record that there was anticipation of trouble in the prison, that the Superintendent knew that there was tension. Therefore, it is all the more reason why it should have been anticipated and adequate precautions taken so that these things would not have taken place.

Sir, I was glad to hear that some of the prisoners protected the women's section and did not allow the miscreants to go there.

As Shri Tiwary has pointed out, they are convicts; they have gone to jail for all kind of bad things. Crimes. They did awful things to men prisoners, but I am glad that they could not get to the women. I express my gratitude to those young men in prison who protected the woman's section. I hope that all those who have been injured will get proper care, thorough treatment and full rehabilitation.

I agree entirely that there should be a judicial inquiry so that all the facts come to light. While the judicial inquiry is going on it is very necessary that conditions are created in which that judicial inquiry can be free, fair and effective. If the jail officers are retained in the places where they are, it will not be possible to have all the evidence and an effective enquiry. Therefore, it is necessary at least to transfer them to another place. If after the inquiry they are found to be guilty, adequate and effective action should be taken against them. It is necessary that we try to probe into the matter and find out the facts and till we find out the facts let us not pass judgment on anybody.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay Central South): Sir, I rise to support the adjournment motion and the arguments put forward by Shri Nath Pai. Somebody has said that this is a matter above party politics. The Delhi Jail is not being run as an all-party institution; the Delhi jail is being run under the Congress ministry and something uncomfortable has happened they cannot disown their responsibility.

Now they are very sympathetic also in demanding an inquiry. I need not go into the reasons why they suddenly find so much sympathy for a judicial inquiry or any other inquiry; but one or two things do stand out. The first is that after 20 years of swara the prisons have not changed. They say that they have changed in-

[Shri S. A. Dange]

dian society and perhaps brought in some kind of socialism, but in prisons at least they have not changed it. They might have introduced wages for work for the prisoners; they may have given some permission to smoke some biris to the prisoners and some such changes may have been done, but so far as the rule of an autocrat is concerned, nothing has changed, so far as the attitude of officials is concerned, nothing has changed, so far as the attitude to prisoners is concerned, nothing has changed. That was very well brought out by my hon. friend, Shri Randhir Singh when he said that there is one officer there at whose face if you look you find that he has the look of a despot and a murderer. It is not one man; you will find such men in the Police Department, in the ICS in any other department. Yet, such men continue. That shows how the bureaucratic system, which was intact under the British and was inherited by the present Congress Government, continues its old features as they were.

So, in spite of the fact that they have got sympathy with some of these prisoners though I may not agree with the object of their movement yet they and we agree that the prisoners should be protected from assault organised by some such officials, they could not do so because they are not capable of yet undertaking the task of removing the bad characters in the services. Unless this fundamental reform is done there can be no insurance for anybody in any sphere. For instance, these prisons remain in exactly the same spirit as they were before. I know specially the prisons in U.P. and officials who are drawn particularly from that area because I have passed about ten years in U.P. prisons. They may say that I may not have seen a prison after swaraj. No; I have been to prison twice after swaraj and have been there for about two or three years under the benign care of our Deputy Prime Minister when he was the Chief Mini-

ster in Maharashtra. I found that the spirit has not changed. The idea that a prisoner must be dealt with terror has not changed either with regard to the ordinary convicts or with regard to the political and other convicts.

Secondly, there is this attitude. In this case the cow protection prisoners are there, but prisoners who go in for political motives, for kisan sabha movements, for trade union movements, for strikes are even now treated badly and get a special treatment of beating, hatred and death. Now, of course, some sympathy is there because some of their kith and kin are involved. I have sympathy with those people, though I may not agree with them politically. As somebody has said, there are big gentlemen there. One is a big landlord and that is why he got the sympathy, another is a Principal and that is why he got the sympathy. But if he had been an ordinary jobber or an ordinary weaver or an ordinary kisan sabha man, I do not know whether so much sympathy would have been shown to him in this House. In any case, I hope at least now, because some of their kith and kin are exposed and they know how they are being treated, the problem of treatment in prisons will be taken seriously with the officials and those who are of that kind will be weeded out from all prisons in India and the officials who deal with this problem in this way shall be dealt with properly.

Thirdly, I would like to ask one thing. It was the practice in the old days that in big central jails, where they have a female prison, it always used to be outside the main wall of the jail. In Yerawada Jail, in Naini Jail and in many other jails, the female prisons are situated outside the big central wall. But about the Tihar Jail, I am told, it was constructed for V.I.P.s—that was advertised like that—that this was special-

ily meant for V.I.Ps either on this side or on that side. I tell my friends, we are going to exchange the position some day but we assure you that we will not beat you in the prison if we go that side. We assure you that.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): 'B' Class, for all of them.

Shri S. A. Dange: Even among them, when some of them got 'A' Class their 'C' Class volunteers clashed with 'A' class leaders in the jail. (Interruption) I know that. I have seen it in Yerrawada Jail myself. I was there in 1942 next-door to you.

The suggestion that I was making was that this female prison should not have been located inside the main wall of the Jail, which I am told is the position in Tihar Jail. Will they now take care to remove that and put a special jail outside if they have to keep women in prison and remove the threat of such riots being utilised by the criminals to carry out their criminal designs? That is all I have to say.

श्री रबी राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय आज जो स्वर्ण प्रस्ताव श्री नाथपाई की धार ने यहाँ लाया गया है उस के मैं समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जल में जो भ्रयाचार हुआ है उस के ऊपर जब बहम हो रही है तो मेरे दिमाग में एक बीज धाई है जैसे कुछ लोगों ने यहाँ बताया कि भारत की स्वाधीनता प्राप्ति के बाद, आजादी के बाद कुछ जेल में परिवर्तन हुआ है। प्रायः कुछ ब्रिटिश सरकार के जमाने में जेल जा चुके हैं और मैं प्रायः को प्राची स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद का एक इस सम्बन्ध में उदाहरण दूंगा, एक तो यह जैसे 29 तारीख को दिल्ली की केन्द्रीय जेल में सत्याग्रहियों के साथ संघर्ष हुआ है, उन्हें मारा पीटा गया है और दूसरे प्रायः को यह जान कर ताज्जुब होगा कि 1957 में इस सदन के जो एक माननीय सदस्य है उन के साथ मैं कावेर इस के कुछ

सोचों का राजनीतिक मतभेद हो सकता है लेकिन प्रायः को ताज्जुब होगा कि सन् 1957 में जब डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया उत्तरप्रदेश की लखनऊ जेल में बंद थे और वह सेल्स टैक्स जो कि सरकार जरूरी चीजों पर लगाती थी उस के खिलाफ लड़ कर डा० साहब जेल गये थे उन के साथ जो जेल में बर्ताव हुआ वह भ्रष्टों के शासनकाल की जेलों में होने वाले बर्ताव से किसी तरह कम नहीं था। असल में कावेर के मुताबिक जो व्यक्ति पुलिस द्वारा पकड़ा जाय उसे गिरफ्तारी के 24 घंटे के अन्दर अन्दर किसी मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश किया जाना चाहिए और वह जो कानून के मुआफिक कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए थी वह कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। जेल के अन्दर मैजिस्ट्रेट गया और वहाँ जेल में उन का भ्रगूठा लेने के लिए, दस्तखत लेने के लिए उनको कुर्सी पर बैठा दिया गया। उन को बाध्य कर के मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने लाया गया। जब डा० लोहिया ने बैसा करने से इंकार कर दिया तो उन के खिलाफ जन के अधिकारी लोगों ने मामूली कैदियों को भड़का दिया और बहा इस तरह से एक झगड़े की स्थिति हो गयी। बहरहाल डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने भ्रगूठा नहीं दिया। यह घटना डा० साहब के साथ सन् 1957 में लखनऊ जेल में घटी।

एक और दर्दनाक किस्सा जोकि जेल में घटा वह मैं प्रायः को बतलाना चाहता हूँ। पिछले महीने की 9 तारीख को जब पुलिस कांस्टेबल रतनलाल जो कि पुलिसमैनों की हकूमत के सिलसिले में जेल में बंद था उसे जेल में बुझा हो गया और वह बहुत बर्हा पर बीमार पड़ गया था। सरकार में उस की हालत जब बहुत खराब हो गयी तो उस की रिहाई की अनुमति दे दी। रात के ग्यारह बजे रतनलाल को जेल से रिहा किया गया। उस के बाद जो उसके रिश्तेदार थे और जो उस के अन्य साथी जेल में बंद थे उन्होंने जानकर जेल के अधिकारियों को कहा कि इसकी

[श्री रबी राय]

बलाशक का कोई माफ़ूल इंतजाम कर दिया जाये क्योंकि इस की हालत बड़ी खराब है लेकिन उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। रतनलाल आखिर पुलिस का सिपाही था, चन्हाण साहब का मुलाजिम था और देश का मुलाजिम था लेकिन चूक उस की कोई उचित देखभाल नहीं की गई इसलिए उसके घर पहुंचने के दो बंटे बाद उस की मृत्यु हो गई। यह पिछले महीने का किस्सा है और यह इसी दिल्ली की तिहाड़ जेल में हुआ था।...

Mr. Speaker: He has discussed about Dr. Lohia, he has discussed about Mr. Rattan Lal But what is the point that he is making?

श्री रबी राय: चूंकि यह रतनलाल कांस्टेबल का बाकया दिल्ली की तिहाड़ जेल में हुआ है इसलिए यह भाष के विषय से रिलेवंट है। यह जो बतलाया गया कि वो सरयासही शिवचरण और बनबन्त सिंह जोकि गऊहत्या विरोधी आन्दोलन के सिलसिले में तिहाड़ जेल में बंद थे और उस कांड के बाद से उनका कोई पता नहीं चल रहा है तो हो सकता है कि जायद उन को मार दिया गया हो। उन का क्या हुआ इस बारे में कोई पता नहीं चल रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि श्री नरसिंहाई की ओर से जो आव स्वयं प्रभाव लाया गया है उस पर सरकार का पूर्णतया निष्पक्ष न्यायिक जांच का आदेश दे देना चाहिए और जो भी अधिकारी दोषी पाये जायं उन्हें कड़ा दंड दिया जाय।

टंडन साह जोकि दिल्ली के डिप्टी कमिश्नर हैं वह आई०जी०पी० भी हैं और हम को यह पता चला कि जब दिल्ली में गऊहत्या विरोधी आन्दोलन के सिलसिले में 7 नवम्बर को बोली चली थी तो वह उक्त

बोली चलाने के भी जिम्मेदार थे वहींसियख डिप्टी कमिश्नर के और वही आई० जी० प्रिजंस भी हैं। यह भी मुझे जान कर ताज्जुब हुआ कि कांग्रेस के एक बड़े नेता गृह मंत्री के साथ उन का सीधा ताल्लुक है इसलिए जो उप राज्यपाल महोदय दिल्ली के हैं उन को पहले पता तक नहीं चला जोकि कांड 29 तारीख को तिहाड़ जेल में पैग प्राया। इस तरह के जो अफसर व जेल के अधिकारी हैं उन को फौरन मुपसिल कर दिया जाना चाहिए और उन के खिलाफ कल का मुकदमा भी चलाना चाहिए। तीमरी चीज यह है कि जो लोग मार डाले गये जिन लोगों का कुछ बूनखरावा हुआ है उनको मुप्रावडा वगैरह भी देना चाहिए।

इस सिलसिले में आखिरी चीज में वह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि गोरखा आन्दोलन के सिलसिले में थाप जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में करीब 50 सैकड़ा शाकाहारी हैं जबकि दूसरे देशों में 2 सैकड़ा या तीन सैकड़ा लोग ही शाकाहारी हैं। हमारे भारत देश में करीब 50 सैकड़ा लोग शाकाहारी हैं और इस पृष्ठभूमि में जो गोरखा आन्दोलन करने वाले व उसके प्रबल समर्थक हैं उन के सामने में एक चीज रखना चाहता हूं कि गऊ हत्या के खिलाफ वे लोग हैं जोकि जानते हैं कि किसी भी प्राणी की हत्या नहीं होनी चाहिए लेकिन हिन्दू धर्म में गऊ रखा व अहिंसा की बात रहते हुए सिर्फ एक चीज की कमी रह गयी है जिसकी कि ओर में उनका ध्यान विलान्न चाहता हूं और वह है गऊरक्षा के साथ जो उसे पीड़ा होती है कष्ट होता है वह भी हत्या बन्द होने के साथ साथ बन्द होनी चाहिए। गऊहत्या बन्दी और साथ ही उसे होने वाली पीड़ा दोनों ही बन्द करके अहिंसा को ठीक पूर्त रूप देना चाहिए इस सिलसिले में श्री नाथ साई का जो आन्दोलन प्रस्ताव है उक्त का मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री सुखसीदास जाधव (भारतीय) :
 यह पिछले मास की 29 तारीख को तिहाड़ जं - में जो घटना हुई वह देशहित की दृष्टि से धीरे स्वराज्य का कारोबार चलाने वालों की दृष्टि से ठीक नहीं हुई। इस के साथ मेरी समझ में अभी तक जितने भाषण मैंने सुने उन के अन्दर किसी ने यह नहीं कहा कि यह किस कारण से हुई? एक भाई ने कहा कि यह कोई एक घफसर है जिनका कि छिपा हुआ हाथ इस के पीछे है लेकिन उस के अन्दर कोई ऐसी बात तो नजर नहीं आती कि एक रात के अन्दर वह अखलाको कैदी सारे बिगड़ गये और एक दम से सब माधुघो को बग पीटते रहे लेकिन क्या बजह है इस की? मैंने श्री नाथ पाई का भाषण सुना जिन्होंने इन्टरनेट मोशन पेश किया है और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों के भाषण भी सुने। लेकिन कुछ तो कारण हुआ होगा। ऐसा तो हो नहीं सकता कि एक दम में मामला भड़क गया और एक दम से मारने पीटने लगे। इस में कुछ कारण जरूर रहा होगा जिस से बेदिनी पैदा हो गई आपस में। जब वहां बेदिनी पैदा हुई तो जो वहां के सरकारी घफसर हैं, सुपरिन्टेंडेंट हैं या जेलर हैं, उन को पहले से इस की बजह बुझनी चाहिये थी और जो नतीजा निकलने वाला था उस को रोकने के लिये कदम उठाने चाहिये थे, इस में कोई नक नहीं।

साथ ही साथ जो हमारे अपोजीशन वाले हैं या साधु सन्त हैं, वह कोई अपनी खुद की गरज से लो वहां गये नहीं हैं, वह एक काज के लिये वहां भये, सारे देश के लिये वहां गये। उन का भी फर्क था कि वह अपने लिये एक सहानुभूति वहां पैदा करे। अभी तक किसी ने यह बात नहीं कही, इस लिये मेरे दिमा में कुछ अक पैदा हुआ। जो मामूली किमिया होते हैं वह किसी का खून कर के चले जाते हैं या किसी दूसरे अपराध में चले जाते हैं, दूसरे पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के लोग वहां चले हैं। जैसे

गये, 1930 में गये 1932 में गये, 1941 में गये, फिर 1942 में गये, मेरे जैसे आधुनी दस-दस बरस के लिये वहां गया। खूब मारपीट होती थी, लेकिन हम से मार पीट करने वाले जो आधुनी थे उन के दिल में हमारे लिये रहम पैदा हुआ। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इन्ने साधु सन्त वहां बैठे हैं देश के काम के लिये, लेकिन उन्होंने जो वहां मारपीट करने वाले क्रिमिन्स हैं, उन गुनाहगारों के दिल में वह चीज पैदा नहीं की जिन में कि उन के मन में भावना पैदा हो कि यह भी हमारे भाई हैं। ऐसा कोई काम हुआ है या नहीं यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

मैं मारने पीटने से सहमत नहीं हूँ, लेकिन फिर भी कोई कारण तो हुआ होगा। मेरे दिल में एक शक आता है। इस के यह माने नहीं है कि जिन्होंने मारा उन्होंने ठीक किया। यह तो बहुत बुरी बात उन्होंने की। यह तो उसी तरह से है जैसे गाय को खटे से बाध कर मार पीट करना। जो लोग देश के काज के लिये जेल गये हैं उन को मारना पीटना बड़ा भारी पाप है, इतना ही नहीं, बीस वर्ष की आजादी के बाद यह भी सरकार की गलती है कि देश में ऐसी हवा पैदा नहीं हुई जिस से जेल के लोगों के दिल भी जरा बदले। माननीय सदस्य कृपलानी जी से कहा कि अमेजो के राज्य में कभी ऐसा नहीं हुआ। लेकिन मैं इससे सहमत नहीं। खूब मुझ को दो तीन वार्डर, दो तीन वा-बर्न, 4 सिपाही और दो हवलदार दो बंटें तक मारते रहे। खून गिरता रहा। ऐसा कहने में कोई शान नहीं है कि उस वकत मार पीट नहीं होती थी। लेकिन इस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि अभी भी वह चीज जारी रहे।

हमारे माननीय श्री डांगे ने कहा कि असल में देश में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ। परिवर्तन तो हुआ है लेकिन कभी कभी बालकानो बीसी भी बड़क उठती है। यह खन्ब होना चाहिये। लेकिन मेरी अपोजी-शन वालों और जो साधु सन्त जेल में हैं-

[श. तुलसीदास : जाघर]

उन से यह रिक्वेस्ट है कि वह पहले बाहर उपदेश करे और कहे कि यह ठीक है या वह ठीक है। उन का भी यह फर्ज है कि गुनाहगारों के मामले दो घंटे, चार घंटे रोज बैठें करें...

श्री जी० भा० कृपालानी : माननीय सदस्य कुछ समझने नहीं हैं। जिन साधुओं की यह बात करते हैं उन से आडिनरी प्रिजिनर्स को मिलने नहीं दिया जाता है। फिर मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि अंधों के जमाने में जेल में किसी आदमी को मारा पीटा नहीं जाता था। मैंने कहा था कि इनने आदमियों को एक दफे में और एक जल में मारने पीटने का काम उन दिनों में नहीं होता था।

श्री सटल बिहारी बाबुषेही : माधुर्य कंदियों ने जिन लोगों से मार पीट की है उन में तो हमदर्दी होनी चाहिए।

श्री तुलसीदास जाबब : मैं माननीय कृपालानी जी से सम्मानपूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस वकन जेल में जैसी तकलीफें मेरे जैसे आदमियों को हुईं वैसी आचार्य जी का होने का कोई कारण नहीं था। वह जबरन नजराना पर वे और फर्ज क्लाम में रखे जाते थे। उन को वह ताकत मिले कि ठीक तरह से रखते थे। जिन लोगों को रोजाना नजराना दी जाती थी उन की कल्पना वह भी कर सकते हैं।

श्री जी० भा० कृपालानी : मैं माननीय सदस्य का बर्तन नहीं बना चाहता हूँ लेकिन जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है वह गलत है। मैं सी क्लास में रहा था और 1917 में जेल गया हूँ। यह माननीय सदस्य को मालूम नहीं है।

श्री तुलसीदास जाबब : वह जंगल में जाते थे, लेकिन जेल में पड़े तो इस में उनका कोई दोष नहीं था।

17.35 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Mr. Deputy-Speaker he does not want to hear me. I am telling you that I went to prison when there was no "A" class, and when there was no "B" class.

श्री तुलसीदास जाबब : मेरा माननीय सदस्य से कोई झगडा नहीं है। मैं उन्हें आदर से देखता हूँ मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि उन लोगों को एक दूसरे के पाम जाने की इजाजत नहीं थी तो क्या हर एक दरवाजे तोड़ कर उन के बाहर में जा कर मारना पीटना हुआ। ऐसा किसी ने नहीं कहा है। मेरा कहना यह था।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member should conclude now. No more argument. Please conclude in a minute.

श्री तुलसीदास जाबब : वह आप का कहना नहीं मानते तो मेरा कैसे मानेंगे ?

एक वकन में सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ। 20 साल पहले अधिकांशियों के दिनों में जो अवर्द्धनी में राज्य करने को जैसी मनोवृत्ति थी, उस में थोड़ी बहुत कम हुई हो या न हुई हो, लेकिन इस उदाहरण से यह नजर आता है कि उन में कोई बदलाव नहीं हुआ। यह बदलाव करने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है। यह सरकार का धर्म है। यह नहीं कह सकते कि उन की कोई रिम्पामिबिलिटी नहीं है। जब इस हाउस में कोई गड़बड़ी होती है तो जैसे स्पीकर और डिप्टी स्पीकर का फर्ज उस को ठीक करना होता है उसी तरह से सरकार का भी यह काम है कि इस रीति से काम न होने दें।

श्री डॉ० ने कहा कांग्रेस पार्टी के साथ हमारे राज्य में कभी मार पीट नहीं होती। इस पर विश्वास करना जरा मुश्किल काम है।

जेल के बाहर जब उन की पार्टी की तरफ से इस तरह के काम होते हैं तब यह कैसे कहा जा सकता है कि जेल के अन्दर नहीं होंगे? यह तो उसी तरह से है कि बकरी और बाघ को एक जगह पर रखा जाये और बाघ कहे बकरी से कि वह उस का कुछ नहीं करेगा। दोनों एक साथ रहेंगे। वह तो एक साथ तभी हो सकते हैं जब बाघ बकरी को अपने पेट में रख लेता है। हा तब वह दोनों एक हो गये, इ को 'एक साथ रहेंगे' कहते हो तो अच्छी बात है। श्री डांगे ने जो कुछ कह है वह बहुत अच्छी बात है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रबन्ध ही कर्मा उन के हाथ में रख जायें ताकि उन को अपने वचन पूरे करने का अवसर मिले।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raigan): I want to speak only one sentence. Acharya Kripalani has forgotten history. In the British days prisoners were shot dead in jail while giving a certificate to the British rule. Has he forgotten Hijli jail where Tarkeahwar Ghosh and Santos, Mitra were shot dead?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I am willing to admit that this Congress Government does better than the British Government, if that will satisfy him.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: It only allows prisoners who are under their protection to be beaten and to be molested and they do nothing about it. I am quite satisfied that the Congress Government does better than the British. The only thing is that it should begin shooting also.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, at the fag end of the discussion I am glad that I am given an opportunity to speak on this adjournment motion. I support this adjournment motion. I have to say something about the Tihar Jail not because I was a visitor in that jail for about four months. I was the guest of the Home Ministry for four months in Tihar jail in 1963-66. I had written a letter to the Home Minister and Mr. Nandi who was another prisoner

... I also sent a letter. When I first went to Tihar jail I was shown copies of the letters that had been sent by the four detenus there about the administration of Tihar jail. I am not at all surprised that such a thing has happened in Tihar jail, where some people were only beaten and only two were killed. It is not a surprise to people who know the conditions there; the only surprise is that the number involved is so low. It was said that it was a model jail and that it was for VIPs. After one week there, I understood that it was a model jail for corruption and model for ill-treatment and other things. You will be surprised to know that after two weeks of my stay there a lambaradar came and asked me do you want anything? We will get you what you want. Ganja is there; wine is there; opium is there. Anything that you want is there. I do not want to explain the word 'anything'; you will understand it; you can get anything inside the Tihar jail. After 1947 upto 1966 I was in 16 jails in Madras, in Kerala and in Maharashtra also in that movement in the Sabarmati jail and I was also in the Tihar jail. I have never seen such a jail as this where corruption is so rampant. Some of the police officers, the jail officers, the wardens have their own share of this. Every day there is gambling. In the name of going to hospital, some prisoners go there and gambling is there every day. There was a case of a person stabbed to death because of dispute about gambling spoils. Everybody is allowed to gamble. Smuggling is also there. One day I was not well and I wanted some fruit. Whenever we want such things, we have to write in the jail book and then get it from outside. One man came and told me why do you want it like that? You will get it only in the evening. I will get it now; there is a shop here; I will get you anything you want. That is what he said. I know how we were treated. There is a radio and television and when people come from outside they will see these things; there is a good playground. When you walk in the big compound on the big road you will understand that there

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

are transistors everywhere. Those who have got money and who can bribe can get every thing. The Central Government is responsible for that jail I wrote a letter about this model jail, when I was a prisoner. I do not know if the letters were sent by the administration or not. If the Government did not care about it. After we came outside, I also issued a statement to the press saying this is what the Tihar Jail is. I have never in my lifetime—from 1930 to 1936, 16 times I had been inside jails—seen a jail as bad, as corrupt, as the Tihar Jail. Whenever complaints came, nobody has enquired into them. When I was there, there was a complaint two bags of rice had been dropped inside; instead of taking them properly through the gate, with the help of some ladder or something, somebody had pushed down the bags inside the jail. There was a big nose at night when the bags were dropped. Nothing happened thereafter.

I can understand the warders being corrupt, because a prisoner gets just eight ounces of foodgrains. A garden is there. They get good vegetables from the garden. But the prisoners do not get them. They share these things, from the top administrator to the bottom; to the warder downwards, everything is shared. The prisoner gets only a little rice. Those who were in the jails during the British days, know all this. As far as cheating is concerned, as far as smuggling is concerned, as far as corruption is concerned, the Tihar Jail is the worst jail. Today, when the political parties go there, those who are arrested and who go there, know this. They will understand this. Dr Lohia was there with me once, and other detenus were also there, we wrote to the Government and to the officials also. My hon. friend over there was just now speaking about the officers in the jail. I will tell you how audacious the Superintendent was, and how his behaviour was. When I was sick, I, as a Member of Parliament inside the jail, wrote to the Superintendent. I

told him I wanted to see him and meet him. But he never cared, because I was just a prisoner. I just wanted a medicine which the doctor in the Cannanore jail where I had been once, had prescribed for me. I come here in connection with the case in the Supreme Court, and I told the Superintendent that I wanted that medicine or else my health would deteriorate. For two to three days, I did not get anything I had to write to the Home Minister saying that I would not take food unless I got that medicine. This is the behaviour of the officers inside the Tihar Jail.

Such officers should be suspended. Not only that. There must be a judicial enquiry made into the administration inside the Tihar Jail. Those who had been in the jail, and those who are there today, know such things. If the officers are transferred, then the Government will be able to find out the truth. They must be suspended, and a judicial enquiry must be made; the other officers must be transferred.

It is a shame. Those who had been in the jails during the British days know the conditions. We know also that in the British days, there was punishment. Some friends here said something as if no punishment was given. There is of course the Jail Manual. There are punishments prescribed in the Jail Manual. In the British days, certain kinds of punishments were given. I fought against it. There was a bar fetter, there was solitary confinement, there was whipping, which was an uncivilised thing. The prisoners are caught; their cloth was removed, they were given a langoti, and they were beaten; some 30 to 40 stripes were given. All this was there before. Now, it is not there in the Jail Manual. Those who had been in the jails know how they are beaten and how such punishments were given. For instances, the lambarbars who are convicts for long years,—they are poor people—they must be given some facilities in the jails. The administration in the jail must be vastly improved. As Shri Dange said, the still-

itude towards the prisoners must be changed. The attitude shown by the officers towards the prisoners must change. The prison is meant to reform the prisoners. Smuggling and corruption inside the jail should be rooted out. I charge the Government with these irregularities; as a representative of the people, as an MP, I was inside this jail, along with other prisoners. But the authorities there never cared for us. Not one petition, not one representation, from me could be sent out from there. This is the sort of treatment that was meted out to us. That is why I say that in this jail, they can do anything they like and get away.

I therefore repeat that a special enquiry, a judicial enquiry should be made into the administration of the Tihar Jail. Those officers must be suspended, and apart from that, a judicial enquiry should be made into the affairs of the jail, and a report made. Or else, it will be a shame to the administration where, that under the Central Government such a jail is existing, called a model jail.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I am glad I have not gone to the Swaraaj Jail!

Shri S. A. Dange: If you talk too much, you will go there.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वह दर्दभरा कांड जिस जेल में हुआ है, जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, उस में इस समय लगभग 2500 कैदी हैं। इन में से 957 कैदी बे हैं, जिन पर वह आक्रमण किया गया है। इन 957 कैदियों को यदि हटा दिया जाये, तो जेल 1600, 1700 के करीब बे कैदी रह जाते हैं, जिन की पीठ पर उस जेल के बड़े बड़े अधिकारी और वाइंग क्राफ्ट हैं और जिन के द्वारा सत्याग्रहियों पर वह आक्रमण कराया गया है। इस प्रकार की संवेनाक बर्तना यहां पर बड़ी है—धीरे धीरे संवेनाक राजधानी में बढी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि स्वतंत्र भारत की सरकार के लिए इस

से बड़ी कसक और लज्जा की बात कोई नहीं हो सकती है।

हमारे कुछ मित्र कह रहे थे अभी कुछ बेर पहले कि इस बीज को पार्टी स्तर से ऊपर उठकर सोचना चाहिए। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस बात को कहने वाले यह क्यों भूल रहे थे कि आज इस सदन के अध्यक्ष एक ही पार्टी इस प्रकार की नहीं थी कि जिस पार्टी ने दंग बटना की निन्दा न की हो। तो इसी से स्वयं यह बात सिद्ध हो जाती है कि इस कांड को धीरे इस कांड की निन्दा को पार्टी स्तर से ऊपर उठकर ही सब ने किया है। जहां तक इस बात का संबंध है कि इसमें सरकार को दोषी नहीं ठहराया जा सकता मुझे बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ श्री रणधीर सिंह जी के बयान पर कि सरकारी कर्मचारी तो दोषी ठहराये जायें और सरकार को बिल्कुल उस से मुक्त कर दिया जाय। क्या मतलब? जिस समय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने रेल मंत्री के पद से इस्तीफा दिया था तो क्या श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री उस गाड़ी के ड्राइवर थे या गाड़ी थे जिस का कि एक्सीडेंट हुआ था और उसी आघात पर श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने यहां त्यागपत्र दिया था? सरकार का अभिप्राय क्या होता है? सरकार का अभिप्राय केवल सरकारी कर्मचारी नहीं होते जो एडमिनिस्ट्रटिव मशीनरी पर जाकर बैठते हैं। सरकार के अभिप्राय होता है कि जो मिनिस्टर उस डिपार्टमेंट से संबंधित होते हैं वह सारे के सारे उस सरकार के अध्यक्ष होते हैं और उस को मिला कर सरकार बनती है। इसलिए वह सरकार इस दोष से मुक्त नहीं हो सकती और वह जो दाम बिल्ली में लगा है इस से सरकार को बचाया नहीं जा सकता।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिल्ली जेल की जो वह बटना है वह कैदी नहीं बटना नहीं है और वह कोई आंकड़ों के

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

घटना भी नहीं है। आप को याद होगा उपाध्यक्ष जी, जिस समय 7 नवम्बर को दिल्ली में पार्लियामेंट ह.उस 77 प्रदर्शन हुआ था तो इसी कांग्रेस पार्टी के एक जिम्मेदार मंत्री ने वह कांड इस सरकार तक भी पहुंचाया था। जिस समय नागें साधुओं के बेश मे कुछ साधु पार्लियामेंट हाउस के ऊपर हमला करने के लिए आ रहे थे तो एक नागा साधु को, मेठ गोविंद दास यदि यहा हो तो उन को स्मरण होगा कि उसको पुलिस वाले ने देव बर कहा कि तु, इस बेय म कव मे आया ? तो उन्होंने उन पुलिस वाले मे पूछा कि क्या तुम इस नागें साधु को पहचानते हो ? उन के कहा कि मैं इन को क्यों नहीं पहचानता ? यह तो दिल्ली के फला मरुल्ले का गुंडा है और उन दलियो बाग मे गिरफ्तार कर चका है। इन प्रकार के व्यक्ति उन जलूम मे थे कि जिन्होंने 7 नवम्बर के उन पवित्र प्रदर्शन पर आपात करने का प्रयास किया। अब इस पर सरकार की जो अपनी रिपोर्ट आयी है उसमे उस का पता लग सका होगा कि 7 नवम्बर के कांड के पीछे किन लोगो का हाथ था। साथ ही दिल्ली जेल मे जो घटना हुई है वह 7 नवम्बर के जलूम को बिगाड़ने वाले जो लोग थे मुझे जान कर दुख हुआ कि उन मे जो गटबट करने वाले लोग थे आप भी वह उन जेथ कैदियो के साथ जेल मे मौजूद थे। उन्हें ही धागे कर के सत्याग्रहियो को पिटाया गया और उन पर इस प्रकार मे आक्रमण करवाया गया। डाक्टर रघुवीर मिश्र जो 12 बार ल जेके अन्दर गए हैं उन पर जिस समय आक्रमण हो रहा था तो आक्रमण करते समय वह बन्द करे जा रहे थे कि यही है वह माना, कि जो 12 बार सत्याग्रह कर के जेल मे आया है। इस प्रकार के कांडो से और इस प्रकार के बन्दो मे क्या हम अनुमान नहीं लगा सकते कि इस आक्रमण के पीछे क्या रहस्य था और इन आक्रमण करने के पीछे कायना क्या थी ?

दूसरी मैं सब से बड़ी बात यह मंत्री आप के माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिरकार जो कैदी जेल की चार दिवारी में बन्द रहते हैं जिन को चर जाने किसी प्रकार की मदद नहीं दे सकते, जिन को बाहर मे किसी प्रकार का सहयोग नहीं मिल सकता, वह तो एकमात्र सरकार की कृपा पर निर्भर रहते हैं। अगर वह सरकार और उन के अधिकारी निर्दय होकर उन कैदियो के साथ और उन सत्याग्रहियों के साथ इस प्रकार का दुर्व्यवहार कर तो बनाए वह किस के मामले जा कर टया की भीष मार्गों कि वह आ कर उन की रक्षा करे। सभी स्थिति मे सरकार को कि नगर निर्दोष टहराया जा सकता है सरकार बिलकुल उन दोष से अलग होने चाहा नहीं है।

तीसरी बात यह कि हमारे एक मित्र अभी वह रहे थे कि क्यों नहीं सत्याग्रही जो दम मराने मे जेल मे बन्द है उन्होंने उन कैदियो को सुधारने का प्रयास किया ? यह मवाल हम से करे हो ? यह मवाल यशवंत राव चव्हाण मे करो, यह मवाल करो दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन मे। स्वामी कृपात्री जी का जो भाषण हो रहा था वह किसी चार दिवारी मे नहीं हो रहा था। स्वामी कृपात्री जी का भाषण जेल के खारे हुए मंगल मे हो रहा था। लेकिन दिल्ली की सरकार ने, इस केन्द्र की सरकार ने इस प्रकार की इजाजत नहीं दी हुई है कि दिल्ली की निहाइल मे जेसाधुओ के लेक्चर हो तो दूसरे कैदी भी आ कर सुन सके ? उन्होंने इस की अनुमति नहीं दी है। इसी का परिणाम यह हुआ है। साधु महात्माओं का इस मे क्या दोष था ?

इसलिए मैं अपने मित्रों की इस बात से सहमत हू कि जो भी दोषी अधिकारी हैं उन को तत्काल मुहसल किया जाय। बल्कि मुझे कुछ है इस बात का कि अब तक वह अधिकारी कहा है कौन ? यह मंत्री ने, अभी श्री नाथपाई के भाषण से पहले वह कहा था कि वह एक बकलब्य देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन

घाय घाय बकतव्य देना चाहते हैं, बस क्यों नहीं दिखाते। घाय के बकतव्य को प्रैस पकड़ सकता था दिल्ली जान सकती थी, मारा हिन्दुस्तान जान सकता था। भाज यह बकतव्य देने की आवश्यकता हुई ? वह अधिकारी, जिस समय गृह मंत्री ने जान लिया और सरकार को पता लग गया कि जान बूझकर उन के द्वारा यह कांड हुआ तो क्यों नहीं उन को तत्काल मुहत्तल किया जिन्होंने उन का प्रयोग किया मत्वाग्रहियों को पीटवाने में ? प्राय जान कर आश्चर्य करेंगे कि जन्ती हुई लकड़िया जिमसे साधु लोग धपना खाना बना रहे थे उन जलनी हुई लकड़ियों को ले लेकर मत्वाग्रहियों को पीटा है ।

मे अष्टवक्ष महोदय, प्राय के माध्यम में माग करूंगा कि जेल विभाग के डाक्टरों की रिपोर्ट से मुझे पता नहीं कि वह मही रिपोर्ट दे सकते हैं या नहीं, लेकिन जो कदी जख्म से ज्यादा घायल हुए हैं और इग्निव हास्पिटल में पड़ हुए हैं अगर उन में कुछ भी शराफत का माहा हो तो उन की रिपोर्ट मंगा कर पढ़ें कि किस प्रकार मे उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार हुआ है। उन अधिकारियों को और कर्मचारियों को मुहत्तल किया जाय, न्यायिक जाच की जाय और प्रागे के लिए कम से कम इम प्रकार के कदम उठाए जायें कि जेल में बन्द कैदियों के साथ इम प्रकार का दुर्व्यवहार भारत में कभी न हो सके, इस प्रकार की गारण्टी प्राज गृह मंत्री को सदन में देनी चाहए ।

Shri K. Narayana Rao (Bobbili):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I oppose this adjournment motion, not so much on the merits of the issue but for the way in which it has been brought before this House. I quite agree that this particular incident is unusual, unprecedented and ought not to have taken place, more so in Delhi. All the same, we have to remember one thing. Adjournment motion is a very serious type of censure. Even so, I do not mind it provided the opposition make

out a clear case of direct responsibility. In this particular case, so far as jails and administration of jails are concerned, by and large, they fall under the State List, entry 4 of List 2. Even then, that is not a clear-cut answer because, in this particular case, so far as the administration of Delhi is concerned, it is a Union territory and the Central Government has to take a certain amount of responsibility. But still, here is a peculiar situation rather an anomalous position, where the authority is diffused. The Central Government is there besides the Delhi Administration and the Metropolitan Council. It is a peculiar and abnormal situation where the authority is diffused and it is difficult to fix responsibility. Such being the case such being the nature of the responsibility of the Central Government, I do not think that adjournment motion is a correct strategy, so far as this particular incident is concerned.

Having said this, I want to say something on the merits of the situation also. As one of the my friends has stated, it is a ghastly incident that has taken place. I want to know why the political prisoners are kept along with the common prisoners. That should not have been done. I hope that at least in future the Central Government and the State Government will see to it that political prisoners are kept apart from the prisoners for common crimes.

12.00 hrs.

श्री महन्त विगिनथ भाब (गोरखपुर) :
जीमन, मैं बहुत आभारी हूँ कि घाय ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। बड़ी देर से प्रतिज्ञा कर रहा था कि हम ने जो वहाँ तिहाड़ जेल में प्रत्यक्ष देखा है, उनको सुनाने के लिये घाय मुझे थोड़ा समय देंगे। मैं तिहाड़ जेल में श्री ब्रह्मानन्द जी के साथ गया था, मेरे साथ और श्री दो-एक व्यक्ति थे। जो मैंने वहाँ देखा वह बड़ा ही हृष्य-विदारक दृश्य था। ऐसे लोगों को पीटा गया है जिनके बॉनों हाथ नहीं हैं। एक व्यक्ति तो ऐसा है जिसके एक हाथ नहीं है और एक पांच नहीं है। एक व्यक्ति

[श्री मद्रा दिग्विजय नाथ]

ऐसा है जिसके दोनों हाथ नहीं हैं और कम से कम 20 लाठिया उसकी पीठ पर पड़ी हैं मुझे कुछ इस बात का है कि हम लोग इस विषय को पार्टी लाइन्ज पर सोचते हैं। यहाँ पर जो भी भाषण हुए, उन में कुछ मानवता का भी जिक्र हुआ है। हमारे सेठ गोविन्द दास जी ने यहाँ पर मानवता की बात कही है। चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी के आदमी हैं, लेकिन मनुष्य हैं। घर में कई प्रकार के लोग होते हैं, कोई सनातनी होना है, कोई धर्ममन्त्री होता है, कोई धार्मिक होना है, कोई नास्तिक होता है, लेकिन एक परिवार होता है। उसी तरह से हमें इस सभ में भी उसी भाव से देखना चाहिये, यह न देखें कि कौन किस पार्टी के हैं। मैंने जो वृत्ति यहाँ पर एक दूसरे पर आरोप प्रत्यारोप करने की देखी है, यह उचित नहीं है। मैं भी उन में से हूँ जिन्होंने यहाँ एक स्थान प्रस्ताव पेश किया है, लेकिन अगर यह नामंजूर होगा, तब तबे तबे स्वीकार होगा। इन सब में कभी ऐसा काम रोकने प्रस्ताव आने पर जो पार्टीबाजी की बातें चलनी हैं, मान-प्रतिष्ठा की बातें चलनी हैं, काहिले के लोग ये मजबूत हैं कि अब तो हम को इनकी मास माननी ही पड़गी, यह सब चीजें उस उद्देश्य की पूर्णता में बाधा उपस्थित करनी हैं जिसके लिये कि हम लोग यहाँ पर इकट्ठे बैठ कर विचार कर रहे हैं। मेरे बहुत से बालेन के साथियों ने जिन्होंने बीसों वर्ष जेल में बिताये हैं, उनका जिक्र कर के अपनी तारीफ़ की है, मैं नहीं चाहता था कि उनका मैं भी जिक्र करूँ कि मैंने भी अपना जीवन, काफ़ी समय कारागार में बिताया है। लेकिन यहाँ जेल जाने के एकसरीरिबन्स की जबरन नहीं है, यहाँ पर यह पूछा जा रहा है कि हमें क्या करना है? जिस तरह से साधुओं पर यह आरोपण हुआ, उन में केवल साधु ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि गृहस्थ हैं, बच्चे हैं, स्त्रियाँ हैं, आपकी हमारी मातायें और बहनें हैं। साधु

निकम्मे हो सकते हैं, कुछ लोग यह कह सकते हैं, लेकिन साधु कहाँ से आते हैं? आप हम में ही से तो आते हैं। आप नलत आदमियों को क्यों साधु बनाते हो? अच्छे आदमियों को साधु बनाओ जो उपदेश दे सकें, यह चीज हम लोग नहीं सोचते हैं कि हमारा कर्तव्य क्या है? आज हम एक दूसरे पर आरोप करते हैं, इसी कारण हमारे समाज का स्तर गिरता जा रहा है।

गृह मंत्री जी पर यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि इन्होंने कल बयान क्यों नहीं दिया। कल ये यहाँ पर उपस्थित ही नहीं थे, बयान कहाँ से देंगे? आज आये हैं और आज मेरी उन से इस बारे में बात बाहुरी, और वह इतने प्रभावित हैं कि सोच रहे हैं कि बाकई क्या, इन में कोई बड़बन्द तो नहीं है जिस की बजह से गवर्नमेंट को रोपित किया जा रहा है साथ ही साथ मैं उनसे यह भी प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इन आंगणे पर पार्टी लाइन्ज पर विचार न करके वह ऐसा बक्तव्य दे जिससे सब को समतोष हो और इस की न्यायिक जांच करने के बाद उन लोगों को रक्षित किया जाय जो इस बड़बन्द में रहे हों।

मेरी इस सदन से प्रार्थना है कि गृह मंत्री जी इस मामले में दूर तक जाय। हम तो समझते हैं कि इस में कुछ लोग ऐसे भी हैं, आपके पास उनकी बातों को समा ही नहीं गया है। जैसे 7 नवम्बर की घटना पर मैं भी यहाँ था। जैसे वह घटना हुई कौन जिम्मेदार था? पुलिस आन्दोलन के दबावे में आप कामयाब हुए, लेकिन उस के पीछे कौन है? छात्रों के आन्दोलन की रचना बरता है, और सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों

का मन बढ़ता ही जाता है। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए आप इन पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें। आज देश में अलग अलग स्थानों पर उपद्रव हो रहे हैं, नक्सलवादी की बातें हो रही हैं, दूसरी तरफ चीन और पाकिस्तान आँस उठा कर देख रहे हैं, इन सब बातों से हमारा देश नित्य कमजोर होना चला जा रहा है। इस लिये आज आवश्यकता यह है कि इस काण्ड की निष्पक्ष भाव से जांच के लिए हाई कोर्ट जज की नियुक्ति की जाय साथ ही साथ सम्बन्धित अफसरों को भी तत्काल हटाया जाय - क्योंकि कल जब मैं तिहाड़ जेल गया तो तत्काल मेरे सामने सिफारिश करना शुरू हो गया। जो डिप्टी जेलर मेरे साथ थे उन्होंने कहना शुरू कर दिया कि महन्त जी कोई ऐसी बात न कीजियेगा, मेरा तो इस काण्ड में कोई दोष नहीं है, बल्कि मैंने तो इन लोगों को बचाने का ही प्रयत्न किया। जिस वक़्त मैं माताप्रां व पास गया, मैं वहाँ पर दीवार पर बाफा खून के छोटे देखे। मैं उन आर्दाभयों के खनक छीट प जो वहाँ बैठ कर उन का मारने से बच रहे थे, और उन माताप्रा की इज्जन-प्रावरु को बचा रहे थे, उन को भी मारा गया। एमो मूरन मैं आप समझ मानें हैं कि पहा पर किना अन्याय हुआ है? आज तक कभी इतना अन्याय मेरे देखने में या सुनने में नहीं आया। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री जो इस काण्ड पर अपना बकबन्ध द कर हम मदन के लोगों को सलाह देगे और अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करेंगे।

श्री अरुण बिहारी बाजपेयी श्रीमन्.
मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ, इस से पहले कि गृहमंत्री जी उत्तर दें। क्या यह सच नहीं नहीं है कि दिल्ली की जेलों का प्रबन्ध एक ट्रान्स्फर सर्टिफिकेट है, जिसके लिये एक्जीक्यूटिव कमिश्नर जिम्मेदार है। क्या कारण है कि डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने, जो रात की जेल में पहुँच गये इस आदेश के लिये जिम्मेदार

एक्जीक्यूटिव कमिश्नर को कोई खबर नहीं दी? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि एक्जीक्यूटिव कमिश्नर की दूसरे दिन अखबारों से पता लगा कि दिल्ली को तिहाड़ जेल में क्या हुआ? अगर डिप्टी कमिश्नर ट्रान्स्फर सर्टिफिकेट के लिये दिल्ली के एक्जीक्यूटिव कमिश्नर को विश्वास में नहीं लेगे उनकी शयसं नहीं चलेंगे तो मैं चेतवनी देना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में कास्टीचुमनल फाइसेज पैदा हो जायगा। क्या गृहमंत्री इस में वारे में दिल्ली के डिप्टी कमिश्नर में आचरण की जाच करेंगे?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : श्रीर डिप्टी कमिश्नर के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहते हैं, यह भी बतलायें।

श्री हरबाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) :
क्या दिल्ली के डिप्टी कमिश्नर को सीधे होम मिनिस्ट्री से आदेश मिलते हैं?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No more questions. I have to put an end somewhere.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for nearly two hours I have been listening to very anxious speeches of many important hon. Members of this honourable House. I wanted to say a few words just before the hon. Member, Shri Nath Pai, made a speech. Possibly, this might have helped the debate. That was the intention of my making the statement. The hon. Member, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, asked me a question: Why was it that I wanted to make some statement today and not yesterday? Unfortunately, I was not in the city yesterday and when I came this morning....
(Interruptions)

Ultimately, in these matters, the decision had to be taken by me.

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta: We met the Prime Minister and she was informed about the incident. She was given all the details. She could have issued a statement.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is not merely a question of issuing a statement. It is a question of taking certain decision. When I said I wanted to make a statement, I wanted to indicate the decision of the Government on this matter. Possibly, that might have helped the debate. I did not want to interrupt the debate, I wanted to be profited by the debate.

The point is that this morning when I came back, naturally, I was myself worried about what was happening here. So, after attending some important Cabinet Sub-Committee meeting, I myself rushed to the Jail with the Lt. Governor and the Deputy Commissioner and I spent a considerable time there. I went to practically every barrack where *satyagrahis* are kept, went to the hospital and saw most of the injured people. I must confess that I was myself very shocked to see what I saw there and the extent of the disturbances and the sufferings of the people there certainly surprised me and shocked me. I came back with the feeling that this is a case which deserves a judicial enquiry. This is the only thing that I wanted to indicate before Mr. Nath Pai made his speech.

Now, we have decided to appoint either a serving or a retired judge, whichever is available, to go into this matter thoroughly and make a report. I do not want to go into the facts of the case, whether this is right or that is wrong. Naturally, this decision should preclude me, as everybody else, to go into the facts.
(Interruptions)

I hope the hon. Members will be patient enough to listen to me. The decision is to make a judicial enquiry. If anybody wants me to take steps which will make the enquiry objective and independent, I am pre-

pared to take those steps. But, before enquiry, if you want me to punish somebody, that will be putting the cart before the horse. I am prepared to consider what steps are necessary to make this enquiry objective and independent, I shall consider what those steps are, but there should not be any questions just before the enquiry as to whom are we punishing and how are we going to punish, I cannot concede that position. When we say that we want to appoint a retired or serving High Court judge, we do not merely want to make an enquiry, but we want to make everybody feel that it is an objective and independent enquiry because I personally feel that this is a type of disturbance which really speaking should be thoroughly inquired into. Whoever is responsible for it, should certainly, be held responsible for it and 'whoever' includes even the Home Minister. I am not prepared to exclude myself from that. If the policy of the Home Minister is responsible for what happened, how can I say that I want to be free from that charge? Certainly I should also be responsible.

I would now like to come back to the adjournment motion because ultimately I have to deal with it. Hon. Member Mr. Nath Pai, started with this proposition—I entirely agree with him—that this is not a partisan issue, this is not a trifling issue. As we saw, members from this side also supported the motion, our elderly member, Seth Govind Das, supported the motion, as it ought to have been, and many other members also supported the motion. We are not, really speaking, looking at it from the partisan view. When once that position is taken, then the form of the motion or the occasion of the motion cannot be an adjournment motion because that certainly becomes a political issue, a partisan issue, because it becomes a censure of Government. If the Government deserves a censure, I am prepared to accept it. But

even before the inquiry, if somebody wants to censure the Government, I must say that I must oppose this adjournment motion. But I still hope that, when I have made this suggestion that Government wants to go into this matter, Government wants to convince itself that everything is all right, he will withdraw his motion. At the same time, let me also make certain facts known to the House because those facts are not part of the occurrence here. Somebody stated that two prisoners were missing. I just tried to find out, even when the debate was going on, whether those prisoners were missing or not. Those two prisoners are in jail; they are not missing. I do not want the House to go out with a feeling that somebody is killed or somebody is missing; that sort of feeling should not be there. Naturally when this inquiry takes place, many other points about reforms of administration of jail would certainly come up. I certainly feel that there is quite a scope for reforms in jail administration.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What about rehabilitation of injured prisoners?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The other question was about rehabilitation or compensation. If, really speaking, we can give or should give compensation, I would certainly go into this matter in detail. In this matter our approach is constructive, our approach is humanitarian as the hon. Member, Seth Govind Das, said.

I think, I have made my position absolutely clear. I am not taking a partisan attitude, I am not taking the position of defending what the officers have done because I also want to know whether the officers in charge have functioned well or not, whether the things were all-right or not. Those people who were in jail—Swami Karpatriji and others—hold a certain view for which they have chosen a way of agitation, which I may not approve of. But certainly I have got the greatest regard for the

Sadhu. I met him in the jail; he was not in the hospital; Mr. Nath Pai was wrongly informed. I called on him; he was doing his Puja; he was very severely injured in his eye, but he was still in his pious and religious moods despite those troubles; he was offering his prayers in a way which, really speaking, becomes of a Sadhu of his stature.

I think, I have done. I have nothing more to say. But before I sit down, I make a request to Mr. Nath Pai that, if he is sincere in what he has said, this is not a partisan issue, this is not a political issue, he may withdraw his motion.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त जा सवाल
श्री नाथपाई ने पूछा था उम का जवाब प्राप्त
नहीं दिया ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am sorry I forgot that issue because that is an outside issue. The hon. Member raised an issue about the Deputy Commissioner. I just found out from him—because I knew that this question would have to be answered—what exactly he did when he knew about it. To begin with, I must say that this combination of district magistrates with the I G (Prisons) is rather a very odd thing. That will have to be changed, with the Delhi Administration. I have no doubt about it. At the proper time, that will have to be done. I can plead my ignorance that during the last six months I did not realise that the deputy commissioner of Delhi was also the IG (Prisons). I must plead my ignorance, because I just did not get to know of these things on this side of the country. I have no doubt in my mind that this combination will have to be removed. But, at the same time, the deputy commissioner of Delhi is a very highly pressurised officer; the way he is functioning is like that.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त . यखबार वालों
की बड़ टेसीफीन कर सकते हैं लेकिन . . .

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I shall give him all the details, because I tried to find out all the points.

He knew about it some time about 8.20 P.M. or so; he was doing something else and he was going from place to place in the city; immediately after he learnt about some sort of trouble, he telephoned to the district superintendent of police of that area to send whatever police force was required. Then, he had to do some other things. I think he had returned home by 9 or 9.30 P.M. Then, he hurriedly took his bath, had meals and then left for the jail. He was in the jail looking after the arrangements till nearly two o'clock at night. After that, he returned. He thought that it was much better that he sat down and wrote down and prepared the report. So, after returning at about 2 A.M. or 2.30 P.M. he sat down and prepared his report and sent a report to the Lt. Governor, a copy of which, of course, he sent to the Chief Executive Councillor. I had asked him this very question namely why he did not inform the Chief Executive Councillor. He said that he thought that since he was already sending a copy of the report to the Chief Executive Councillor that very night, he need not disturb him at 3 A.M. in the night.

श्री कवर लाल गुप्त : अन्धकार वालों को तो 9 बजे दे दिया ।

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Lame excuse.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If he looks at it from that point of view, possibly it looks like that, but he must look at this from this point of view namely that he had to disturb his superior officer at dead of night at about 3 A.M.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: He could have telephoned from the jail itself. He need not have waited till 3 A.M.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: This is not convincing at all. He had enough

time to inform the Chief Executive Councillor.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There, his job was not to report but to do something first. He had gone there not merely to report but he had to do many other things there.

श्री कवर लाल गुप्त : दोनों काम करने चाहिए ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: When he had gone to jail, he had many things to do there, he had to assist the officers there and do something there by himself.

As regards the *Hindustan Times* correspondent, he said that some correspondent of the *Hindustan Times* had visited the jail before him and he had telephoned to him, the correspondent had visited the jail before him and when he reached there, the correspondent was not there. But after he had reached the jail, the correspondent had telephoned to him when he was in jail. The correspondent who had already been to the jail telephoned to him to find out what exactly was the position, and the only thing that the deputy commissioner had told him when he was asked what the condition was, was that all the things were under control then and there was no worry thenceforward. That is what he has told me, he has said that he had not given any version of the story, because the reporter himself had gone to the jail before he had gone and he just wanted to know from him. This is the report that the deputy commissioner has given me just now; I have read it completely to find out personally what exactly had happened between him and the Chief Executive Councillor and between him and the *Hindustan Times* correspondent.

These are the facts. I would only request Shri A. B. Vajpayee and others that once a wrong thing has

happened there, let us not try to demoralise a series of officers who are also in the administration; let us not do that....

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Let him not shield also anybody.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I would request him not to do that

Shri J. B. Kripalani: May I ask whether he will at least transfer the officers?

An hon. Member: Suspend them

Shri J. B. Kripalani: If he would not suspend them, at least will he not transfer the officers?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have said that I am prepared to consider and take all steps which are necessary to make it an independent inquiry. That certainly includes transfer, but before making such an announcement, I must have further consideration

Shri Nath Pal: I began by submitting to this House that this adjournment motion was unique. I did not know where we would end, but it was unique not only on technical grounds, as I said, when I began the debate, but it is unique because it was admitted without being read and it was partly discussed also before it was admitted, but it has now become unique in a substantial sense because it has received support from every section of the House. A slightly dissenting note was, however, heard from some Members of the Congress and Treasury Benches very understandably and for obvious reasons. But by and large, the points which I have tried to submit were upheld by every single speaker. The Home Minister has been good enough, I should say, and courageous enough to agree with all the points which all of us submitted today. He has granted that the first demand was a reasonable one, and therefore he has accepted it, that there shall be an independent judicial inquiry. I heartily congratulate him

The second demand was that these officers who *prima facie* appear; to be concerned with the disturbance should not be there. He has now, in his concluding remark, in reply to Acharya Kripalani, said that the demand for transfer and suspension is included when he says that all steps will be taken to ensure a proper inquiry

He has promised that compensation will be provided

Even more important, I think, apart from our demand for an independent inquiry, was the demand that he look into the administration of the jail, and finally, that he takes immediate steps, as I had suggested, for the separation of the office of IGP from that of the district magistrate of Delhi

I think that it is very rare that Government has come forth accepting all the demands. I think this is not a victory for an individual. Mr. Chavan, on his part, should remember that whenever this particular member makes a demand, it is always reasonable, and in future, he should react with the same objectivity and readily accept what I say

I congratulate him on this, and I thank every member of the House who supported this, and I declare I am not going to press my adjournment motion

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I take it that the House gives permission to the withdrawal of the motion

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No withdrawal. It is talked out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be more graceful. As I said when you were about to move our motion, you were rather half-hearted. I made that observation. After the Home Minister's appeal, it would be more graceful if you withdraw it. There is no provision for talking it out.

Shri Nath Pal: I never do anything in my life halfheartedly. Either I have my heart in the thing, or I do not go near it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Either it is withdrawn with the permission of the House, or it has to be voted upon.

Shri Nath Pal: You have said that Mr. Chavan asked me to prove my sincerity since I referred to his sincerity. Since he agrees with everything I withdraw it.

We have sat here for as many years as you, only if my memory is not failing me, when there is such an agreement like this, the well-established custom of the Lok Sabha is that we do not try to press it. The matter is talked out. This is the well-established procedure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whatever I have seen of the procedure, there is no provision for talking out. As I said, it would be more graceful to withdraw it.

Shri Nath Pal: Since you say that the procedure is not like this, while disagreeing with you, since we are concerned with the substance and not the procedural forms, and since the substance has been granted, I withdraw my motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his motion?

Some hon. Members: Yes

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now there is a half-an-hour discussion. Is the House willing to take it up?

Some hon. Members: No

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then it is postponed.

12.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday July 4, 1967/Asadha 13, 1889 BSaka)