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Monday, May 29, 1967
Jyaistha 8, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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CONTENTS

No. 5—Monday, May 29, 1967/Jyaistha 8, 1889 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 121 to 123 and 125	1307—37
Short Notice Question No. 2	1338—44

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 126 to 150	1344—64
Unstarred Questions Nos. 701 to 741, 743 to 751, 753 to 763 and 765 to 768	1364—1412

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Alleged interference by the Union Home Minister in regard to gha- raos in West Bengal	1412—30
--	---------

Matter under Rule 377 *re.* Allegations against Ministers being in pay of the Birlas

1430—32

Motion *Re.* First Report of Committee of Privileges

1432—47

Shri Hardyal Devgun	1432—35
Shri Shri Chand Goel	1435—39
Shri A. N. Mulla	1439—42
Shri Bal Raj Madhok	1442—43
Shri P. Ramamurti	1443—44
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	1444—45

Railway Budget—General Discussion

1447—1519

Shri Rajaram	1447—53
Shri Bishwanath Roy	1453—59
Shri J. M. Biswas	1459—71
Shri R. Barua	1471—76
Shri Tenneti Viswanatham	1476—83
Shri Sitaram Kesri	1483—89
Shri George Fernandes	1489—1500
Shri Bimalkanti Ghosh	1500—03
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu	1503—11
Shri Sradhakar Supakar	1511—15
Shri N. Shivappa	151—519

Half-an-Hour Discussion *Re.* Supply of U.S. Arms to Pakistan

1519—32

Shri S. M. Banerjee	1519—23
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta	1524—26
Shri V. Krishnamoorthi	1526—27
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	1527
Shri Indrajit Gupta	1528
Shri M. C. Chagla	1528—32

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1307

1308

LOK SABHA

Monday, May 29, 1967/Jyaishta 8, 1888
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Report to U.S. Congress by two U.S.
Senators

*121 Shri George Fernandes:

Shri J. H. Patel:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri S. M. Joshi:

Shri P. M. Sayeed:

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri Swell:

Will the Minister of External Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have
studied the report made to the U.S.
Congress by Senators Gale McGee and
Frank E. Moss after their recent study
mission to Central and South East
Asia; and

(b) whether a protest has been lod-
ged with the U.S. Government for
certain disparaging remarks against
India made by them in their report?

The Minister of External Affairs
(Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b).
Yes, Sir. The report expresses some
critical opinions on aspects of India
with which we cannot agree, but we do
not find that it is intended to be dis-
paraging. In any case, it is not an offi-
cial U.S. Government report and the

question of any protest to the U.S.
Government does not arise.

को जांच करनेवाले; अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब
भ्रमरीका सरकार के किसी भी व्यवहार के
बारे में हिन्दुस्तान में कोई भी बात छापी जाती
है, तो उस का खुलासा करने का काम हिन्दु-
स्तान में भ्रमरीकी राजदूत या उन के किसी
दूसरे प्रबन्धना की धोर में किया जाता है,
जो उनका खुलासा हमारे मुक्त के प्रबन्धनों
में या उन की धोर से प्रबन्धन है, जैसे भ्रम-
रीकन रिपोर्टर, में निकालते हैं। इसी तरह
मे हिन्दुस्तान के राजदूत भी वाशिंगटन
में हैं—तो जब हमारे मुक्त के बारे में इस
किस्म की कोई गलत बयानी हो, जैसा
इन दो डिम्बेदार भ्रमरीकी सिनेटरों ने किया,
तो क्या इस का खुलासा या इस का खण्डन
हमारे यहा के राजदूत की धोर से किया
गया ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is not cor-
rect to say that the Ambassador has
not contradicted these wrong impres-
sions conveyed by the American Sena-
tors about India. In any case my hon.
friend will remember that it is very
difficult in the United States to get
things published in American news-
papers. I had that experience having
been Ambassador in that country. You
send a note or a letter to the New
York Times, but it just does not pub-
lish it. That way, our Press is
more considerate, if I may say so.
But our Embassy does its best through
the Press, through the radio and by
meeting the people who form public
opinion in the United States, to present
a true picture of India and what India
stands for. If my hon. friend does
not find it in the American papers, it
does not mean that we have not made
any attempt to get it.

श्री आर्च कपरेनबोव: यदि किसी मुल्क में किसी धारत्री को घमरोका में जाना हो, तो सब से पहले उसके बारे में यह मातृ-मातृ हासिल की जाती है कि उसके सिवासी विचार क्या हैं उसकी कक्षा की पैदाइश है, उसका धर्मशास्त्र इत्यादि लेने के बाद, उनके घमरोका में जाने का न जाने का फैसला किया जाता है। इसी तरह में हमारे मुल्क में जो लोग घाने हैं और फिर यह हमारे मुल्क के बारे में बहुत हो सलन किसम को बताने हुनिया में जाकर फैसले का काम करते हैं, तो क्या सरकार यह विचार करेगी कि इस किसम के लोगों का हिन्दुस्तान में घाने में मनाही की जाय ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I want to assure the House that, whether it is an American or an African or an Irish a clearance has to be obtained from the Home Ministry. No one is allowed, no one is given a visa, till we get a clearance about his credentials, about anything of his past that we know. That policy applies to Americans as well as to all foreigners entering our country.

Shri J. H. Patel: Asked a question in Kannada.

श्री आर्च कपरेनबोव: उन्होंने इसका ही पूछा है कि जो विचार उन दोनों मीनेटरों में व्यक्त किया है क्या उनके लिये उन को कोई पुरस्कार देने का सरकार विचार कर रही है।

Mr. Speaker: If every question must be translated like this....

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are not thinking of giving any title or award to these senators.

श्री क० मा० तिवारी: मेरा इन पर प्वाइन्ट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है.....

श्री मधु लियवे: क्या प्वाइन्ट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है।

श्री क० मा० तिवारी: मुन लीजिये।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Under what rule?

श्री क० मा० तिवारी: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक क्या प्राधाओं में प्राप जो स्पीचिड एनाउ करले हैं, उनका ट्रांसलेसन दे दिया जाता है। क्या क्वेश्चन आवर में भी हमारी लैंग्वेज में, जो कि मधुख नहीं है, उन को एनाउ किया जायेगा और हमारे प्राधनी उन को ट्रांसलेट करेंगे ?

श्री मधु लियवे: अनुवाद का इन्त-जाम हों।

Mr. Speaker: After all, it is for the whole House to decide, because it would mean translation again in different languages, because the answer also has got to be translated that takes away the little time that we have during the question Hour. If the House thinks it is necessary I have absolutely no objection. But I think it is wasting the time of the whole House and that will not be good. After all, we have allowed speeches, and we have made arrangements to get them translated. I am going to the maximum extent possible to accommodate hon. Members. If even those Members who know English start putting questions in other languages, then I would say that they are only wasting the time of the House and hon. Members will be the sufferers and not the Chair.

श्री मधु लियवे: अनुवाद का इन्त-जाम करने का फैसला हुआ है, वह कब तक होगा ?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know. If that could be done, I would be very happy; if mechanically we can get it done, I shall be very very happy. The Secretariat is at it and they are trying to do what best they can.

Now, Shri Madhu Limaye may ask his question.

श्री मधु लिखड़े : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीका में जो हमारा दूतावास है, उसके सदस्य क्या अमरीका के जो मीनेटर्स हैं या जो हाउस ऑफ रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स के सदस्य हैं, उन से सम्पर्क प्रस्थापित कर के अपना दृष्टिकोण उन को समझाने का प्रयास करते हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन के सम्बन्ध में कोई रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास आती रहती है ?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: Yes, our Embassy is in constant contact with the Members of the American Senate and the American House of Representatives and we do get report from time to time as to what conversation took place and what the reactions were.

श्री मधु लिखड़े : क्या इन के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट आती है ?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: We have, but I am not in a position to disclose it because it is a private conversation. We get the reaction of the Ambassador; he meets other Senators and he tries to clarify this. But obviously I cannot place that before the House.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Has the hon. Minister any information as to whether the visit of these two senators to India was in their private capacity or whether they had come on behalf of the US Congress to whom they had reported back? May I also know whether it has been seen that in their report, a summary of which has been published in our press here, they have recommended that this is just the appropriate moment when India's difficulties should be utilised by the United States to put various types of economic and political pressure on us? It is there stated in the report. If so, is this not highly objectionable in an official report by senators, to which we could legitimately take objection and make representations through diplomatic channels? Has any such action been taken, and if not, why not?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: This was not an official delegation. This was a case

of two Members of the US Congress who visited this country. It would be like two Members of Parliament here going to the United States and then coming back and saying something about what they thought of America.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: They made a report to the Congress.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: We would certainly object if the American Government were to protest to us about the impression of our Members of Parliament. That was their position. It was not an official delegation. If it was certainly we could have protested at the diplomatic level.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: On a point of order. The hon. Minister said . . .

श्री क० ना० लिखारी : इस तरह के जो लोग पार्लियामेंट के सम्बन्ध आते हैं . . .

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The hon. Minister says that it is just like two Members of the Indian Parliament going in their private capacities abroad and coming back and issuing a statement. This is a document made available by them to the US Congress, not a statement issued by them casually. Can two Members of this House who go abroad, come back and make an official report to this Parliament, if they had gone only in their private capacities?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: Let me change the analogy. Suppose we were to appoint a Committee to go to the US and to report to Parliament. Can we entertain any representation by the US at the official level? It is entirely the concern of this Parliament. Similarly, it was the concern of the American Congress. They were important members, of course. They came here to inquire into various things. They made a report and it was discussed in Congress. That is the position.

श्री क० ना० लिखारी : ऐसी रिपोर्टों के बारे में यहाँ बहुत सी कम्प्लेंट्स आती रहती हैं। तो हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने कौनसा

हस्ताक्षर किया है कि इस तरह की रिपोर्ट्स जो विदेशों में ऐपिचर होती रहती हैं उन का कंटेन्टिबलन किया जाये और बहानों की पब्लिक प्रोपानियन के लिये टूट करके दिये जायें ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I think I have already answered that question.

Shri Swell: Among the various things these two Senators were reported to have mentioned in their report is this:

"We should allow more readily for Pakistan's anxiety about New Delhi and be less excitable over her proclivities towards Peking than is now the case".

This report of these two Senators came about the same time as the American Congress decided to resume sales of spares of military equipment to both India and Pakistan. In spite of all the hullabaloo that we raised, Washington seems to be unimpressed, the Government of USA seem to be unimpressed, with our protest, and their general attitude is that we can forget China for the next ten years. How and why is it that we have so singularly failed in putting our case across either to the representatives of America or of the Government of America and impress them with the urgency and genuineness of our situation?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I have already said, we strongly disagree with many statements made in the report of these two Senators.

As regards our putting our case across to the US public and the US Government I assure the House that we have done everything that is possible to that end.

Shri Swell: My question was not seeking an assurance. It was: how and why is it that we have failed so miserably?

Shri Banga: Because we are failing miserably.

Mr. Speaker: Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Since the Minister is not in a position to deny that a report was actually made to the US Congress by these two Senators, which gave this report a certain quasi-official character, how is it that Government still continues to treat it as the personal observations of two visitors to India and how is it that it does not insist on a proper protest being made through diplomatic channels to the US Government?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I make a distinction between a delegation sent by the US Government which would be an official delegation and this team. Any remarks made by the former, if objectionable, would certainly require a protest on our part. But when two members of Congress as members of Congress, as parliamentarians, choose to come here and make a report to their own parliament, with great respect, it is not the report of an official government delegation.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: When their report goes to Congress, certainly it becomes an official document; if it had been to the US public, it would not have been.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Will the hon. Minister tell us how he proposes to allay the impressions which are bound to be created throughout the wide world by his statement that this Government is reluctant even to protest at the diplomatic level under the so-called rules of procedure which may or may not exist about the visit to this country by two Senators and their reporting to Congress with impunity about the happenings or their so-called impressions of this country which do not exist?

Shri M. C. Chagla: On proper occasions, we have protested, and protested strongly, to the US Government. We took the view that this was not an occasion where an official protest should be made. I have explained the reason why we came to that conclusion.

Shri Banga: Are we to understand that we give all these facilities to all kinds of Johnnies coming over from the United States of America or any other country to come over here, and then make such damaging reports about our country, go back and do whatever mischief they can? Have we no opportunity at all of ensuring that those people who come over here in this manner do not abuse the hospitality that we give to them?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, we are very careful in seeing who comes to our country, whether it is an American or an African. These two were Senators.

Shri Banga: They were given special facilities here. They met all of you Ministers. You should have the courage to refuse interviews to these people. Anybody and everybody who comes, either from the House of Representatives or Senate, you simply prostrate before them, give them interviews. The doors open to them, not to your own people here.

Shri M. C. Chagla: When they interviewed the Ministers, we did not know what report they were going to give. If the Ministers had not seen them, we would have been criticised.

Shri Banga: You should not meet. We do not go and meet every Minister in America.

श्री शिव भारद्वाज : मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो दो मेम्बरस यहाँ आये थे क्या वह अमरीका के रिसालिबल सिटिजेन नहीं थे, और उन्होंने जो रिपोर्ट की उस के प्रमेन्स हमारे प्रम्ब्लेडर ने क्या ऐक्शन लिया और क्या वहाँ की गवर्नेमेंट ने पूछा कि उन्होंने हमारी बदनामी क्यों की ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The two Senators were very responsible.

Shri Banga: They have shown themselves to be entirely irresponsible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: After this, do not call them responsible.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Senator McGhee was a Democrat of Wyoming, a Member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and formerly of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Senator Morse, also a Democrat, was from Iowa, and a member of the Government Operations Sub-Committee of the Senate. With regard to the second part of the question I have already answered it.

भारत-पाक संघर्ष के दौरान हुई गतिविधि

* 122. श्री कंबर साह मृत : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले भारत-पाक संघर्ष के दौरान हमारी सैनिक वृष्टि से क्या कमियाँ थीं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच-पड़ताल की है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो बचे क्या हैं और सरकार ने उन कमियों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Although the experience of the Indo-Pakistan hostilities in 1965 generally, justified the soundness of our training methods, a detailed analysis was carried out with a view to making such changes in our organisation, training, tactical concepts and procurement etc. as may have been warranted by the experience of the hostilities. The results of the analysis have been made full use of broadly as follows:

- (i) measures were taken for development and manufacture of defence items within the country besides production through the public sector;
- (ii) training in the different training establishments was reorientated to the extent necessary;

- (iii) experience of the hostilities was imparted by a team of Army and Air Force officers to Commands and training establishments;
- (iv) detailed review of organisation to improve the teeth to tail ratio was carried out; and
- (v) decisions were taken to improve the fire power of our forces.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : इस इंडो-पाकिस्तान कॉन्फ्लिक्ट में हमारी एयर फोर्स और सेंड फोर्स के पास माइन् वेपन्स को पाकिस्तान के युकाबले में बहुत कमो मो, ता इन माइन् वेपन्स की कमी के कारण हमें क्या क्षति हुई और उस को पूरा करने के लिये हम ने क्या क्या कदम उठाये हैं तथा कहाँ तक उन चीजों में हम कामयाब हुए हैं ?

Shri Swaran Singh : It is no doubt a fact that the Pakistani Army and also their Air Force had some more sophisticated equipment. But I think that the valour and tactics adopted by our Army and Air Force proved a very good match, and our defence forces gave a very good account of themselves. The second part of the question is about the steps we have taken and the acquisition of such weapons. I have already indicated the steps that we have taken to undertake the manufacture of arms in our own country and we have also acquired some armaments wherever necessary and possible. I do not think that we should discuss details of these things on the floor of the House.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : यह सवाल भी मैंने किया था कि हम कितना उस में सफल हुए हैं और क्या उस प्रारंभ से घायल सैटिन्स-फाइर हैं ?

Shri Swaran Singh : As I have said, we have made efforts and to a large extent our efforts have yielded good results.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नेवी और एयर फोर्स को और ज्यादा इन्फिक्टिव बनाने के लिए मंत्री महोदय ने क्या क्या कदम उठाये हैं और उस में वह कहाँ तक सफल हुए हैं ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि बोर्डर के घासपास लगते हुए जो नहर हैं या दूसरे इलाके हैं उनके बचाव के लिए घायल कौन कौन से कनक्रीट स्टैप्स उठाये हैं ?

Mr. Speaker : I think it covers the whole policy.

Shri Swaran Singh : Apart from that, it has never been in the public interest that we should disclose as to what steps we have taken to protect our cities and the like. It is not discussed.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मोटी मोटी बातें तो कुछ बतायें ताकि पता लगे कि घायल कुछ कर रहे हैं। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि इन बन्द घायल यह कह कर कि पब्लिक इंटिरेस्ट में यह बताना नहीं है और न बाद में घायल कहें कि यह हो गया है। इन वास्ते मोटों तीर से घायलको कुछ तो बताना चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker : All that can come in the budget debate. These things cannot be answered in a sentence.

Shri Nath Fai : Mr. Speaker, after the reverses in NEFA the House wants to be assured that the necessary lessons had been drawn and that there may not be repetition of these mistakes which brought humiliation to the country and defeat for our armed forces. Nonetheless we find the same tragic mistake was repeated and a certain officer—because of parliamentary etiquette, I refuse to name him but he is well identified—who had been guilty of gross dereliction of duty in NEFA was put in charge of taking Dera Baba bridge. Is there any guarantee that officers found wanting in courage and allegiance to duty will not once again be given responsibility

at strategic points as was done in this case? This cost us in men and material and the whole operation was delayed.

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like to point out that the corrective and remedial action taken by us as a result of the the NEFA happenings did help the country and our Armed Forces gave a much better account of themselves and registered very decisive successes at the time of the Indo-Pakistan conflict. We should be happy over the performance of our Armed Forces when our country had to face aggression from Pakistan towards the end of the year 1965. In matters such as the posting of individual officers or the tasks entrusted to them, we generally accept and we should continue doing so, the advice of our Army chiefs. It is mainly their responsibility to deploy the forces.

Shri Banga: What about the suggestion he has made.

Shri Nath Pal: Mine was a specific question. I have refrained from naming the officer because . . .

Shri Swaran Singh: I have not finished yet.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Is it a full stop or comma?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is neither a full stop nor a comma but an unwarranted intervention on your part. The hon. Member is new and a little over enthusiastic.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I am new, there is no doubt about it. लेकिन जो इनफार्मेशन मिनिस्टर साहब से मांगी जाती है उसको न दे कर वह जो इनफार्मेशन देते हैं उससे धीर भी ज्यादा कन्फ्यूजन पैदा हो जाता है।

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a very valid point that the hon. Member has suggested, that any officer or any General or any soldier who has not displayed the right type of valour and courage

and initiative really does not deserve or has no proper place in a front line, but on the precise officer, the instance that he has given, I have no information at present.

Shri Nath Pal: Will he promise that he will kindly lay it on the Table of the House later on? (Interruption). Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to hurt anyone's feelings. He is the Defence Minister; I am an ordinary Member of the Houses, but I know what happened, how things went on and why and so on. But I do not want to name the person, since it would not be Parliamentary etiquette. He knows the Minister knows, the Speaker knows; the Minister jolly well knows him. I do not want to name him because it is not correct for me to name him since he cannot come here in defence. None the less, he is taking shelter under Parliamentary etiquette, and is not mentioning the name. It is not fair. He knows it, and when he says he has no information I do not think it is fair on his part to say so. (Interruption).

Shri F. Venkatasubbaiah: In view of the recent decision of the United States to resume arms supply to Pakistan which would have necessarily enhanced their striking potential, may I know to what extent the Government tries to meet that striking potential of Pakistan by getting armaments from other friendly countries?

Shri Swaran Singh: We always try to get as much information as possible of accretion to the Pakistani strength in the matter of armaments and other defence equipment, and we always continue to take action on our side so that our defence preparedness does not suffer. That is a thing which goes on all the time.

Shri S. S. Kothari: What happens if, during the midst of a conflict, the United Kingdom, the USA and some other countries suddenly decide that they would not give us any further arms to fight? In such a contingency, we may be finding ourselves in a soup,

just when military operations are going on. May I therefore know—besides making efforts to attain self-sufficiency, and of course we are making efforts to attain self-sufficiency, which naturally takes some time,—what steps are you taking to establish liaison with a large number of countries, who can give us alternative military equipment? That is to say, when our stock suppliers from the United Kingdom, USA and Russia or any other country fail to supply us, we should be able to get enough material from some other countries. Are you making efforts to maintain contacts with as many other countries as possible, and if so, with what results?

Shri Swaran Singh: We have taken and we continue to take steps to step up our own production. Secondly, we are taking steps to acquire defence equipment from abroad. Thirdly, we are also in touch with various sources, and our policy has been to diversify the sources of supplies.

श्री धम्मसुवर्ण: वार : वजीर साहब ने मुझ जी के सवाल के जवाब में फरमाया है कि यह पब्लिक इंटिरेस्ट में नहीं है कि हम बतायें कि घपने बोर्डर को महफूज रखने के लिए हमने क्या क्या कार्रवाइयां की हैं। इनको तमनीम करने हुए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान की भांगत न जो लिफ्तल दी थी उसके बाद बोर्डर पर से हम पर हमला करने के लिए या घपने बचाव के लिए पाकिस्तान ने चीन को मदद से चीन घमरोका को मदद से कौन कौन से हथियार इकट्ठे किए हैं और क्या यह पब्लिक के इंटिरेस्ट में है या नहीं कि यह इनफार्मेशन मिनिस्टर साहब हाउस को दें कि पाकिस्तान ने क्या कुछ हथियार लिए हैं और उनका अबाव देने के लिए हमारे पास उन से बेहतर हथियार हैं या नहीं हैं, उन से बेहतर हथियार क्या हमने महफूज किए हुए हैं या नहीं किये हुए हैं ?

[वजीर صاحب ने कहा जी के सवाल के जवाब में फरमाया है कि यह पब्लिक इंटिरेस्ट में नहीं है कि हम बतायें कि घपने को महफूज रखने के लिए हमने क्या क्या कार्रवाइयां की हैं। इनको तमनीम करने हुए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान की भांगत न जो लिफ्तल दी थी उसके बाद बोर्डर पर से हम पर हमला करने के लिए या घपने बचाव के लिए पाकिस्तान ने चीन को मदद से चीन घमरोका को मदद से कौन कौन से हथियार इकट्ठे किए हैं और क्या यह पब्लिक के इंटिरेस्ट में है या नहीं कि यह इनफार्मेशन मिनिस्टर साहब हाउस को दें कि पाकिस्तान ने क्या कुछ हथियार लिए हैं और उनका अबाव देने के लिए हमारे पास उन से बेहतर हथियार हैं या नहीं हैं, उन से बेहतर हथियार क्या हमने महफूज किए हुए हैं या नहीं किये हुए हैं ?]

Mr. Speaker: A question must be short.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a fact that after the last Indo-Pakistan conflict, Pakistan has acquired armaments from a number of sources; they have got fairly large quantities of supplies from China. These include aircraft, tanks and also other smaller arms, guns, some artillery equipment also. They have also acquired—we have already mentioned on the floor of this House—submarines from France, and they are also acquiring some aircraft from France. They have taken steps to get this armament from various sources.

We have fairly accurate information about the acquisition of arms by them. We on our side have not been sitting idle. We have been taking steps as best as we can and I am satisfied that the steps that we have taken are quite satisfactory in this respect.

Shri N. R. Laskar: There are other aspects of this question. For example, in the areas bordering east Pakistan, the mobility of our forces is restricted due to lack of communications. May I know whether the Defence Ministry will take up the development of roads on the border with East Pakistan?

Shri Swaran Singh: The Border Roads Development Organisation has undertaken the construction of many roads in the border areas to improve our lines of communication. But on the East Pakistan-India side, except in some hill areas, the work of opening up communications has generally been handled by the normal construction agency.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita: It is on the map, not in reality.

Shri Swaran Singh: I cannot comment upon his comment, that is his comment, not a question.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के समय जहाँ कुछ धीर घसफलताओं की धोर हवाएँ ध्यान गया था, वहाँ हमारी सब से बड़ी घसफलता मिमिटरी इन्टेजिजेंस के सम्बन्ध में थी, जिस की धोर नेका एन्कावरी की रिपोर्टें में भी ध्यान धाकधित किया गया था धीर जिस के कारण हम पंजाब सैक्टर धीर राजस्थान सैक्टर में धपेजित सफलतायें प्राप्त नहीं कर सके । क्या रक्षा मंत्रालय ने इन दोनों संघर्षों के धोरान प्राप्त धनुषधों के धाधार पर मिमिटरी इन्टेजिजेंस के संगठन में किसी प्रकार के विशेष परिश्रम किये हैं या धधी तक उस के धारे में पहले जैसी उपेक्षा-वृत्ति कम रही

Shri Swaran Singh: The sources for collecting intelligence and the general set-up of intelligence have been reviewed and some steps have been taken to make it more effective.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: It is distressing to note that the Defence Ministry is still clinging to outmoded British thinking. I refer to the Defence Minister's reference to the "teeth to tail ratio" phrase. As one of the lessons which Government has learnt from the Indo-Pakistan hostilities, has the Government made any attempt to orient an Indian pattern of defence, because both Pakistan and India are tied to the British Pattern? There was no anticipatory movement either from us or from the other side. Even to the extent of ciphers, we are tied to the British pattern. Has the Government made any attempt in the last few years to orient a pattern which is related to our Indian conditions?

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. member is correct in saying that most of our thinking and the thinking of our experts had the British bias, for historical reasons, because of the training, etc. But it will not be correct to say that we are sticking to that. We make a thorough study of it according to the Indian conditions and in the present situation, it will not be fair to say that we are merely following the British pattern; it is very much an Indian pattern.

Shri Hem Barua: What does he mean by Indian traditions?

Shri Nath Pal: From Dhronacharya and Abhimanyu?

Shri Swaran Singh: I said "Indian conditions"—what are our problems and how to deal with those problems.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: We have been repeatedly told that the Government has taken up indigenous production of defence material very seriously. May I know if there has been any reduction in the importation of defence

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, I have no doubt that as a result of our manufacturing programme our dependence on imports has been very greatly reduced.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ram Kishan—

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Sir, I put a question very innocently to get a correct answer whether there had been any reduction in the quantity of importation and, if so, to what extent. It is a specific question. If he does not answer it, we will be on our legs, getting up and shouting and it will only mean waste of time. He likes it, I know, but we cannot afford it.

श्री रमबंदार सिंह: स्पीकर साहब, मेरा जिला रोहतक हिन्दुस्तान भर में धामी में शकल नम्बर पर है। इन लिए प्राय मुझे भी एक-प्राय सवाल पूछने दीजिए।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ram Kishan was your Chief Minister.

श्री रमबंदार सिंह: जिन की सात पुस्तों में कोई फ़ोती नहीं है, प्राय उन को तो मोफा दे रहे हैं, लेकिन जिन का साया खानदान लाहौर में लड़ते लड़ते भर गया प्राय उस को सवाल पूछने नहीं देते हैं।

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, it is, no doubt, my attitude to give as much information as possible, but to expect me to give figures etc., when they do not at all arise out of the question which has been tabled is not fair. This question relates to Indo-Pakistan hostilities and the lessons we have learnt from them. If they want to know about imports, the quantum of imports, how much it has increased, how much it has decreased and all that, if separate questions are tabled I will certainly try to collect whatever information we can give consistent with the security of the country.

Shri Ram Kishan: Sir, will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state if after the Indo-Pakistan conflict some suggestions were made by the then Punjab Government to the Western Command to improve the defence communication with regard to construction of airports, cantonments and other things; and, secondly, will the Minister be pleased to state what action has been taken, in view of the Pak aggressive designs, with regard to the defence of Khemkaran and Fazilka where we failed during the last Indo-Pakistan conflict?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a fact that certain suggestions were received and we have undertaken some action. We have also completed some work. But, in line with what I said on an earlier occasion, I do not want to give the details of the works we have constructed on our side.

श्री बनराज मधोक: पिछले युद्ध का यह एक सर्वमान्य अनुभव है कि सीमा के जिन क्षेत्रों में हमारे ऐसे लोग बसे हुए थे, देश के प्रति जिन की घास्था निश्चिन्त थी और जहाँ मीन्ड ब्राक कम्युनिकेजन्स, मड़कों, इत्यादि का पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध था, वहाँ पाकिस्तान प्रायः नहीं बढ़ पाया, परन्तु जिन सीमा-क्षेत्रों में, जैसे राजस्थान और जम्मू-काश्मीर के बाईर पर, ऐसे लोग बसे हुए थे, देश के प्रति जिन की प्रायः संदिग्ध थी और जहाँ मड़कों प्रादि का पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध नहीं था, वहाँ युद्ध के दिनों में और बाद में भी पाकिस्तान की सेनायें बहुत तेजी से प्राये बढ़ गईं और उन्होंने बहुत बड़े इलाके पर कब्जा कर लिया। पिछले युद्ध का यह एक सर्वमान्य तथ्य है, जिस का सब को ज्ञान है। मैं यही महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन सीमा-क्षेत्रों में संदिग्ध घास्था के लोग बसे हुए हैं, जिन के कारण पाकिस्तान की सेनायें हमारे देश में प्राये बढ़ पाईं, वहाँ से उन लोगों को हटाने के लिए सरकार

ने क्या कदम उठाया है और जिन सीमा क्षेत्रों में जैसे राजस्थान में सड़कें प्रादि नहीं थीं, वहाँ पर भीन्ड ब्राक कम्युनिकेन्ड की समुचित व्यवस्था करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, means of communication are being improved both in Rajasthan and also in several other sectors. The other question about the loyalty or the disposition of the people living in border areas, I think that it will not be quite fair to import these considerations, because I have no hesitation in saying that there is a communal slant in these and we should desist from importing this type of slant when we are dealing with

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Can he deny the fact? Let him deny it. (*Interruptions*). Sir, he who says there is a communal slant is a communalist. I speak as a nationalist. Let him answer as a nationalist and not be a communalist in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: There is no necessity to get excited.

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not know why he has to assert that he is a nationalist. Surely he is a representative of the people and he is as much a nationalist as anybody else. But our misfortune is with all the nationalism that we proclaim there is no doubt that in this particular question he wants to suggest that the loyalty of the people living in the border areas depends upon the religion they profess and, therefore, (*Interruptions*). I am very glad that he contradicts it.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Can he deny the fact that he has used the term 'communal slant' when I asked a simple question?

Shri Swaran Singh: I am glad I stand corrected. Now, will he permit me to proceed? It is axiomatic that the actual defence in any particular

area depends to a very large extent upon the support and reaction of the people who live in any particular area. There is nothing special which I have mentioned. We have to live with that particular problem. Any type of shift of population should not be thought of.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Have you learnt any lesson from what happened just time?

Shri Ranga: Sir, on a point of order, I am glad that my hon. friend has repented from his earlier position, his indefensible stand. It is unbecoming either on our part or on their part to import or introduce such expression as communal slant being put in the form of a question. It is well known that under such stress and circumstances certain sections of people on the eastern as well as western front were removed both in their own interest and in the interest of the country as well from strategic areas. There is nothing communal about it and yet there may be certain circumstances, certain social considerations which would go to help the Government to remove those people under those circumstances. Why should my hon. friend, the Minister, unnecessarily spoil the tenor of the debate by introducing such expressions?

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. It is good that we do not introduce such expressions.

Shri Ranga: It is not proper.

An hon. Member: He should apologize.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री कमलमणी शर : मिनिस्टर ने जो कहा है थापको उस पर एतराज है लेकिन क्या थापको पता है—ये स्टेटिस्टिकस है—मधोक जी को यह मान्य होना चाहिये कि जहाँ जहाँ वे बड़े हैं वहाँ पर हिन्दु लोग आबाद थे। राजस्थान के बाईर पर भी (व्यवधान)

[مسئٹر نے جو کہہ رہا ہے آپ کو اس پر اعتراض ہے۔ لیکن کہا آپ کو پتہ ہے کہ یہ سٹوٹسٹس ہوں سڈھوک جی کو یہ معلوم ہونا چاہئے کہ چہل چہل دشمن ہوتے ہوں وہاں پر حملو لوگ آباد نہ۔ راجستھان کے بلتو
[.]

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us not get excited. I would request him to sit down.

श्री इन्साफ साहनी : यह पूरी कम्युनिटी पर एटेक किया गया है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन चीजों को साफ कर दिया जाय। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि सब से पहले काश्मीर में जिस ने इनफिल्ट्रेंट्स की इतिहास दी थी वह वहाँ का एक मुजर मुसलमान दीन मुहम्मद था। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि राजस्थान में जिस ने मय मे पहले
(बचान)

Mr. Speaker: I would request him to sit down . . . (Interruptions). I think unnecessary excitement is created over something which was not intended. Now, next question.

असलमेर में पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों द्वारा
दुर्लभ

* 123. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री हुकूम खान कदमाय:
श्री राम सिंह धायरवाल:
श्री व० सा० बाकाल:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 10 अप्रैल 1967 को 150 सशस्त्र पाकिस्तानी सैनिक असलमेर जिले में घुस घाये और नूटमार की जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अनेक व्यक्ति घायल हो गये और बहुत सी सम्पत्ति नूट ली गई ;

(ख) वृद्ध में जिन-माल की कितनी क्षति हुई ; और

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

There has been no such incident in which 150 armed Pakistani soldiers entered into Jaisalmer District on 10th April, 1967, injured several people and looted the properties. However, on the night of 9/10th April, 1967, five Pak. miscreants (two of them armed with rifles, one with a gun and two with lathis) came to NACHANA and lifted away 4 camels. On their way back they stopped two P.W.D. tractors and two trucks on NACHANA-BAHLA road. They threatened the drivers and punctured the tyres of all the four vehicles. The drivers and other occupants were beaten with lathis. There was no loss of life in the above incident.

A strong protest was lodged by the Indian Border officials with the Pakistan Border officials. Subsequently two of the stolen camels were recovered by the Pak. authorities and returned to the Indian authorities. Additional security arrangements have been made to guard the P.W.D. labour camps.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि 10 अप्रैल 1967 को 150 पाकिस्तानी सैनिक असलमेर जिले में घुस घाये थे ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I pointed out in the statement, there was no such incident in which 150 armed Pakistani soldiers entered into Jaisalmer District on 10th April, 1967; but we have not stopped at giving a limited answer. We have pointed out another incident to which perhaps the hon. Member is referring. That incident took place on the night of 9/10th April, 1967, five

Pakistani miscreants, two of them armed with rifles, one with a gun and two with lathis, came to Nachana and lifted away four camels. On their way back they stopped two PWD tractors and two trucks on Nachana-Bahla Road. They threatened the drivers and punctured the tyres of all the four vehicles. The drivers and other occupants were beaten with lathis. There was no loss of life in this incident.

श्री जयू सिन्घे : घट्यज महोदय मेरा स्यक्त्या का प्रश्न है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस घन का बिदेश मंत्रालय जबाब क्यों दे रहा है क्या जैसलमेर किसी बिदेश में है ? मुझ इस पर सक्त एतराज है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am answering it because it is addressed to me. I am quite prepared to transfer it to the Ministry of Defence.

श्री जयू सिन्घे : यह बोझ सरदार माह्व को उठाने दीजिये। प्राप अपने ऊपर क्यों बोझ डाल रहे हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: Anyway, it does not matter.

श्री भारत सिंह श्रीहान : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह स जो होर्डर्ज का पुसपैठ होता है तथा जो शक्तिमय नागरिक वहाँ पर रहते हैं उन का नुकसान होता है तो क्या सरकार ने जिस तरह से प्राप लग जाने या घन्य किसी तरह से नुकसान हो जाने पर मुझावजा दिया जाता है उस तरह से इन को मुझावजा देने का बिचार किया है ? सरकार इस बिचार पर क्या बिचार कर रही है तथा क्या सरकार ने इस तरह की कोई योजना बनाई है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have no knowledge about it. I agree with my hon. friend that something should be done, but whether something has been done or not is not for my Ministry to say.

Shri Hem Barua: Since intrusions, particularly armed intrusions, as in Jaisalmer or in the eastern

sector of Assam-West Bengal-Tripura, are always a prelude to invasion may I know whether our Government are in a position to tell us whether they consider these incidents of intrusions as isolated incidents or they are a part of a broad pattern of invasion that is coming from Pakistan very soon?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There have been several border incidents from time to time; this is one of the border incidents, but I agree that the cumulative effect of these incidents should make us very watchful and vigilant.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Ramamurti.

Shri Amrit Nahata: Sir, I belong to that place and I want to ask a supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: Due to a mistake it has been put to the Foreign Minister; therefore, there is no point in putting supplementaries. We cannot ask questions on defence matters and expect the Foreign Minister to answer them. Therefore, wherever the mistake has occurred, we shall keep quiet now and go to the next question.

United States Agency for International Development

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*125. Shri F. Ramamurti:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent disclosure by "Ramparts" magazine in U.S.A. that the United States Agency for International Development is being used by C.I.A. for its activities;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the implications of this disclosure from the Indian point of view; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to stop misuse, if any, of this organisation in India?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). Government are aware that in its account of C.I.A. involvement in student affairs in the United States and elsewhere, the U.S. magazine "Ramparts" has indicated that some individuals alleged to be C.I.A. operatives have at some time or other been employees of the United States Agency for International Development. There is no allegation that the AID as such is being used by the C.I.A. for its activities. As has already been announced, Government have undertaken an enquiry into the use of CIA Funds in India. If it is found that any objectionable activities are being carried out by individuals under cover of their official positions, Government will take appropriate action.

Shri F. Ramamurti: Is it not a fact that officials of the United States Agency for International Development have free access to all the projects for which their organisation gives aid to this country, whether official or non-official, under the guise of supervision and is it not that such free access gives ample opportunity to such of the C.I.A. agents as might have been planted in these organisations to carry on nefarious activities in these various project areas and, if so, what does Government propose to do to stop it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: If we take technical cooperation from the United States and they have an agency to carry out such a cooperation, there must be American experts who must see to the proper carrying out of such cooperation. We cannot shut out American experts from such an operation. I do not think it would be right to suggest that every American—some of them are very distinguished and very dedicated persons—is a C.I.A. agent. In this particular case, there is no suggestion that this agency was financed by the C.I.A. There may be one or two persons employed by it. But to make that broad charge....

Shri F. Ramamurti: I have not made a broad charge. Please understand my question. Is it not a fact that these officials connected with this organisation have free access to all the products and is it not a fact that such free access gives ample opportunity to such of the C.I.A. agents as might have been planted in these organisations to carry on these nefarious activities? This is my specific question. I am not talking about everybody.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not know what my friend means by 'free access'. If a project is carried on in collaboration with United States, naturally, American engineers, American experts, do have access to such a project. But I do not know whether any requiter follows from that.

Shri F. Ramamurti: In view of the various disclosures that have been made in the United States press for the last so many months about the activities of C.I.A. whose agents are planted in all the aided organisations of the United States of America, has Government considered it necessary to organise counter-intelligence to watch the activities of these officials so that they may be in time to nip it in the bud and, if not, is it a fact that getting aid from the United States, primarily, creates a fear in the Government of not organising such activities?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I think, my friend and colleague, the Home Minister, has already announced in this House that an inquiry is being conducted through the Central Intelligence into all the activities of the C.I.A. and other foreign funds that have been used for election and other purposes. I think, the House should await the result of this inquiry. Apart from that, Government is taking every step to see that the objectionable things, which my hon. friend referred to, do not take place in these organisations.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: In view of the fact that for the last four months, the *New York Times*, the *Ramparts* referred to here, and other papers and magazines in America have repeatedly written articles about the activities of the C.I.A. in India as well as in other countries and also in view of the fact that we had a discussion here in the Parliament and the Parliament also showed concern about the activities of the C.I.A., may I know whether the Government has made any inquiry about it and, if so, what are the results and, if an inquiry is not made, how long it will take for the Government to make an inquiry and give a report to this House.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We were as much concerned as my friend and other Members on the opposite side by reading what appeared in the *New York Times* and in the magazine *Ramparts*. That is why, when I participated in the debate, I promised an immediate inquiry. Pursuant to my suggestion, my colleague the Home Minister immediately instructed the Central Intelligence to inquire into all the aspects of this question. The inquiry is going on; some preliminary reports have been made. But the inquiry is not complete and instructions have been given that this inquiry should be expedited.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: How long will it take to complete it?

Shri Chhotamani Panigrahi: The hon. Minister has stated that the inquiry is going on. May I know the scope of the inquiry, whether the inquiry includes all aspects of the C.I.A. in different parts of the country and how long will it take to complete it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is much wider than merely CIA. As I said, an inquiry has been instituted to look into allegations made that funds from foreign countries have been used to influence our elections. As to how long the inquiry will take, I am not in a position to say because it is being

conducted by the Home Ministry and not by the External Affairs Ministry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Last time when there was a debate on CIA activities during elections, I pointed out to the hon. Minister that CIA agents were working in the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, which is financed by Americans. May I know whether it has been brought to his knowledge that just after elections, in the month of April, confidential circulars have been sent to all the intellectuals—professors, teachers, medical practitioners, lawyers, etc.—asking for certain information about the elections, for which Party they voted, and for which they would like to vote during the 1972 elections. May I know whether the issue of these objectionable circulars has been brought to his notice and if so, what action has been taken? The circulars have been issued by the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Obviously, such a circular would not be brought to my notice, but would be brought to the notice of the Home Minister. May I request my hon. friend, if he has any valuable information, to send it on to the Home Ministry?

Shri Tennesi Viswanatham: The Minister was pleased to say that certain preliminary reports were received. May I know the trend of those reports?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It would not be in public interest to disclose them at this stage.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if he attention of the hon. Minister is drawn to a statement published in the official organ of the Soviet Communist Party, *Pravda*, which says that Stalin's daughter, Mrs. Svetlana, was whisked away from India to Switzerland by CIA agents. The statement that has come says about the involvement of CIA agents in Indian affairs. Will the Government enlighten us on this matter, how far the statement of *Pravda* is correct?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir; I have seen the statement of Pravda. But I thought that we had enough of Svetlana in this House.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kantamma: Is the Government aware of the statement made by Mrs. Bandaranaike that the CIA was responsible for her fall in Ceylon and if so, will Government take care to make a study of the CIA's role in Asia?

Shri P. Loo Mody: That is quite evident that the C.I.A. has not been as effective in India.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is difficult enough to investigate the conditions in our country which is very large. I cannot investigate the conditions in Ceylon.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the delay which will inevitably happen in regard to our inquiry about the CIA and the inhibited manner in which our inquiry necessarily will have to function, may I know, since these charges are openly noised about in the American press, whether Government will consider, in regard to this particular organisation, the United States Agency for International Development, that its experts would not, for the time being, have access to any of the projects where they are supposed to be rendering assistance. If the charges are pending before us, if the suspicion is already there, may I know whether Government would take some preventive action pending whatever inquiry we shall complete in an uncertain future?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have made it quite clear to the House that I have seen an article in the 'Ramparts'; there is no charge against this Agency; it is not suggested that this Agency, which is an official American Agency, a Government Agency, has received any funds from the CIA; the most that it says is that some operatives employed in this Agency were CIA agents. Therefore, how can we blacklist the whole Agency because one or two servants of that Agency may have been in the pay of CIA?

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Strike in Trombay Fertiliser Factory

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S.N.Q. 2. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Vishwanath Pandey:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Arjun Singh
Bhadrala:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 2,000 workers of the Fertiliser Factory, Trombay are on strike since the 16th May, 1967;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which Government would take a decision on their demands?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghunath Ramalingam): (a) About 1600 workers have been on strike since the 16th May, 1967, but the strike is being called off from today.

(b) The reasons were differences over the workers' demands for advance increments, ad hoc bonus and the linking of D.A. with the cost of living index.

(c) Negotiations for a settlement of the differences had been going on under the auspices of the Maharashtra Government. Under a settlement reached yesterday, the question of D.A. and of some interim relief is being referred to a board of conciliation appointed by the State Government under the Industrial Disputes Act.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस हड़ताल के कारण प्रोडक्शन में कितनी कमी हुई है ?

Shri Raghun Ramaiiah: There has been considerable effect on the production during the period of the strike. Ammonia production has gone down by about 6 per cent, urea production by about 26 per cent and nitrophosphate production by about 50 per cent.

श्री धनपाल सिंह: जो मुख्य मंत्री से बात करने को इन्कार कर दिया गया था उसका क्या कारण था ?

Shri Raghun Ramaiiah: I have already said that there has been a settlement and the Maharashtra Government have been helpful.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय: जो महंगाई धरो धोर घत्तरिम सहायता के सम्बन्ध में मामला इंजिनियरिंग डिप्युटिस एक्ट के अन्तर्गत बोर्ड को सौंपा गया है, मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि उस बोर्ड में क्या यूनियन के भी सदस्य रहेंगे ?

श्री अशोक मेहता: जी हाँ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that these workers had given notice of a strike twice before, and if so, may I know why the decision had not been taken before?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Anoka Mehta): Earlier, an agreement had been reached and the Union had agreed that there would be no question of going on strike. Out of 10 demands that they had put forward, 7 demands had been settled and three were outstanding. But it needs to be noted that all the outstanding issues between the workers and the management are today before the wage board also and the management has been implementing the various interim awards of the wage board, and in the wage board, as the Hon. Member knows, both the union and the employers are represented.

श्री मधु निमये: धरणी जो दोनों के बीच में समझौता हुआ है इस तरह का

समझौता करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा कोई प्रयास किया गया था ? जो हड़ताल हुई उससे फटिलाइजर की पैदावार में कितना घाटा हुआ और हड़ताल तोड़ने के लिये फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन या सरकार के द्वारा कितना पैसा खर्च किया गया ?

श्री अशोक मेहता: इस गैर-कानूनी हड़ताल को हल करने के लिये या खतम करने के लिये 22 तारीख को यूनियन और मैनेजमेंट के बीच में समझौता हुआ था और यह धारा की गई थी कि 23 तारीख को कारखाना फिर शुरू हो जायेगा। लेकिन कुछ बजह से यूनियन के नेता लोगों की बात यूनियन के बर्कस ने नहीं मानी और इसमें कुछ समय लग गया और इस लिये बैसा कहा गया कि धाज उम्मीद है कि वहाँ काम शुरू हो जायगा।

श्री मधु निमये: हड़ताल ही क्यों होने दी ?

श्री अशोक मेहता: धरणी जो सवाल पूछा गया था इसका मैं तब जवाब दे चुका हूँ। यह सारा मामला वेज बोर्ड के सामने है। बुबारा मंम्बर माहल चाहें तो मैं जवाब दे सकता हूँ

श्री मधु निमये: हड़ताल तोड़ने के लिये पैसा खर्च किया गया था क्या और पैदावार कितनी कम हुई है इस हड़ताल की बजह से ?

श्री अशोक मेहता: पैदावार के बारे में भी जवाब दे दिया गया है कि मुश्किल क्लेम की पैदावार में कितनी कमी हुई है। जहाँ तक हड़ताल तोड़ने का सवाल है मैं नहीं जानता कि तोड़ने की क्या बात है। फटिलाइजर का प्रोडक्शन जारी रखना यह फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन का काम है।

श्री बालू करमेशीव: एक चीज का मैं बुलासा कर देना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय

ने जो कहा है कि बेज बोर्ड के सामने कोई मतले के धीर उन मतलों को ले कर यह हड़ताल हुई है यह गलत है। फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन धीर यूनिशन इन दोनों के बीच में जो समझौता हुआ था उसमें यह व्यवस्था थी कि दो महीने के अन्दर मंहगाई भत्ते का मतला प्राप्त में बैठकर हल कर लिया जाएगा धीर अन्दर दो महीने में हल नहीं हुआ तो महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार के नेबर कमिश्नर की अध्यक्षता का इस्तेमाल करके उसको हल कर लिया जाएगा। दो महीने की अगह पर जब करीब पांच महीने पूरे हो गए धीर किसी किस्म का फैसला हम मतले पर नहीं हुआ तब यह हड़ताल हुई तब इस हड़ताल की नीबत धार्ड। मंत्री महोदय ने जो बत यहां कही है यह बि.कुल गलत बात है धीर सदन की गुमराह करने वाली बात है।

Mr. Speaker: It is all background, I agree. But what about the question?

बी जार्ज करनेबीज : यह खुलासा मैं करना चाहता था। अब मैं प्रश्न पूछता हूँ। फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन एक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का कारखाना है धीर इस में हमारी राय यह है कि हड़ताल होने की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी अग्नर यूनिशन की जो एक मांग रही है उसको मान लिया जाता कि इस मामले को एडजुडिकेशन को सौंप दिया जाए अदालत में हम मामले को पेश किया जाए। प्राप्त में बैठ कर एबीमेंट के मुताबिक जब हम लोग कोई भी फैसला नहीं कर सकते थे तो मामले को एडजुडिकेशन में दे दिया जाता। इस तरह की व्यवस्था एबीमेंट में थी.....

Mr. Speaker: He is asking a question, also answering it why should the minister answer?

बी जार्ज करनेबीज : प्रश्न मैं कर रहा हूँ। हड़ताल होनी ही नहीं चाहिये थी लेकिन मीनेजमेंट के गलत बरताव के कारण

यह हो गई। बारह दिन तक यह हड़ताल चलती रही मंत्री महोदय ने पता नहीं खर्च का किस तरह से हिसाब लगाया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि खर्च जो हड़ताल को टोकने के लिये किया गया है, उसका खुलासा भी हो जाना चाहिये। मैं सीधा सवाल रखना चाहता हूँ। पिछले बारह दिनों में रोज पांच हजार रुपये का खाना.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: धार्डर, धार्डर।

बी जार्ज करनेबीज : रोज पांच हजार रुपये का खाना बम्बई के धार बड़े होटलों से, मेल्बर्न, कोलका, पैरिस और लंदन के क्या जनरल मीनेजर डा० मुखर्जी के घर में अखबार वालों के लिये नहीं भ्रता रहा था? क्या जनरल मीनेजर के घर में रोज अन्न की पाटियां अखबार वालों के लिये नहीं दी गई हैं? क्या सरकारी पैसा इस तरह से खर्च करने में ध्राया है या नहीं ध्राया है?

Shri Asoka Mehta: It has been said that I have misled the House. He said:

"सदन को गुमराह किया है"

I must explain the position.

The Fertiliser Corporation of India is a multi-unit corporation. It has got units in many parts of India. Therefore, the problems of this particular corporation as well as of the fertiliser industry as a whole have been referred to a National Wage Board, because matters cannot be settled unit-wise. What we do in one particular unit, we have got to apply to other units also. Therefore, the normal approach in this kind of corporations is to go to a national wage board or to a national tribunal. That has already happened.

In the Corporation, we have been following the practice of giving dearness allowance in accordance with whatever the Central Government give. That has been given. Over and above that, certain interim relief was

suggested by the Wage Board. That also has been implemented. If on top of that, one of the demands of the Union is that two additional increments be given, I do not know if anything can be done. One can ask for ten additional increments, but is it possible for a public sector unit to agree to that?

श्री जार्ज करनेडीज : एडजुडिकेशन के बिन्दे सौर क्यों नहीं दिया ?

Shri Asoka Mehta: When there is already a National Wage Board, is it proper to accept adjudication? Where the Government of Maharashtra felt that the matter should be referred to conciliation, we have accepted. But in this . . . (Interruption) . . . the hon. Member had had his say. Therefore, having charged me with having misled the House, he does not even want to hear what I am saying.

श्री जार्ज करनेडीज : मंत्री महोदय सब भी सस्तरों को मुमराह कर रहे हैं। ह गवत बाव कह रहे हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Let the House have the privilege of knowing whether he is misleading or leading or giving information to the House.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I would like to take this opportunity to pay my compliments to the officers for having maintained production. My colleague has said to what extent production was maintained. A handful of officials, under very heavy pressure and under great stress and strain, have maintained production which is of great importance. It is unfortunate that a strike in the fertiliser factory, in this year when we need every ounce of fertiliser, should have been called at all, but in spite of that, the officers maintained production. I am not bothered what it costs. I would like to pay them a tribute for the patriotism that they have shown.

Shri Hem Barua: What about the drink parties? He does not say anything about that?

श्री जार्ज करनेडीज : उप-प्रधान मंत्री सरकारी पीके के दुरुपयोग के बारे में खताता कर दें। पांच हप्तार छपये रोड खाने पर बर्न किये जा रहे हैं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Joint Limitation on Sale of Arms to India

- *126. **Shrimati Turkeswari Sinha:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States Government sounded the Soviet Union, Britain and West Germany about the desirability of imposing some kind of joint limitation on the sale of arms to India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of these countries to this proposal?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government of India have no information.

(b) Does not arise.

Effects of Commercial Broadcast

- *127. **Shri Anant Rao Patil:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri Manibhai J. Patel:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri C. C. Desai:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed advertisements on AIR

will have an adverse effect on small news-papers; and

(b) if so, the relief proposed to be given to the small news-papers; in this regard?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government do not visualise any adverse effect on small newspapers as a result of introduction of Commercial Broadcasting over All India Radio. Their interests will, however, be kept in view constantly.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारतीय वायु सेना का उल्लंघन

*128. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

- श्री हुसैन कन्व सल्लुबाय;
श्री अणुनाथ राव जोशी :
श्री रवीश;
श्री पी० एं० शर्मा;
श्री भीठा लाल;
श्री रामचन्द्र उस्तादा;
श्री बुलेश्वर मीला;
श्री हीरजी भाई;
श्री ए० प्रचारी;
श्री ए० ए० प्रसाद;

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 के दौरान तथा आज तक पाकिस्तानी विमानों ने भारतीय वायु सेना का कितनी बार उल्लंघन किया है; और

(ख) ऐसे उल्लंघनों को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :
(क) सरकार को अब तक मिली सूचना के अनुसार 1966-67 के अन्तर्गत श्री आज तक पाकिस्तानी विमानों ने भारतीय वायु सेना का 42 बार उल्लंघन किया।

(ख) जम्मू और काश्मीर को छोड़ कर अन्य क्षेत्रों में वायु सेना उल्लंघनों के सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान सरकार को विरोध पत्र भेजे गए। जम्मू और काश्मीर क्षेत्र में वायु सेना उल्लंघनों के सम्बन्ध में संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यवेक्षकों के पास शिकायत दर्ज कराई गई। भारतीय वायु सेना के एक विमान ने 2 फरवरी 1967 को पंजाब में पाकिस्तान के एक विमान को मार गिराया।

Manufacture of Atom Bomb

*129. Dr. Karni Singh:
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri D. N. Fatodia:
Shri Samar Guha:
Shri E. Barua:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government consider the advisability of making the Atom bomb as a deterrent as India is now out to seek nuclear protection and guarantees from the nuclear powers; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). We have steadfastly adhered to the policy of developing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only. The effect of this policy on our security is naturally kept under constant review. The problem of ensuring security of non-nuclear-weapon powers, which are also non-aligned, and more especially of our own country, is always under consideration of the Government. The Government of India have been exchanging views on this subject both with the principal nuclear powers and with some of the non-aligned countries.

Compensation to be paid to Indian Repatriates from Burma

*120. Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
 Shri M. Rampure:
 Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Saif:
 Shri N. K. Saighi:
 Shri Y. Prasad:
 Shri Maddi Sudarsanam:
 Shri Seshiyaa:
 Shri K. Ambashgan:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to ask the Government of Burma to pay compensation to the Indian repatriates in the form of rice;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) the extent to which it will ease the food position?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The question of payment of compensation by the Government of Burma for assets of Indian repatriates is still under discussion between the two Governments. There is, however, no proposal to ask for compensation in the form of rice. We are already buying all the rice Burma can spare.

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

Installation of Medium Wave Transmitters

*121. Shri Chandrika Prasad:
 Shri K. M. Madhakar:

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

(a) the progress so far made in the installation of 100 kilowatt power medium wave transmitters in Gorakhpur, Jodhpur, Kotdwar and Mathura;

(b) whether it is a fact that the special release of foreign exchange for the above transmitters was secured for the border coverage of strategic areas in Northern India;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the 100 kilowatt power medium wave transmitter which was to be installed

in Gorakhpur is now being sent to Trichur; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Sites for the transmitters at three locations namely, Gorakhpur, Jodhpur and Najibabad for Kumaon|Garhwal Region, have been finalised. Equipments for these projects are already on order and are expected to be received shortly. There is no proposal to instal a high power medium wave transmitter at Mathura. However, a new Radio Station, with a low power transmitter has already been commissioned at Mathura on January 29, 1967.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

National Defence Fund

*122. Shri E. S. Widyarthi:
 Shri S. R. Damani:
 Dr. Ranen Sen:
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shri Heerji Bhai:
 Shri K. Paradhani:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) The total amount of gold and cash so far received for the National Defence Fund, State-wise;

(b) The amount spent so far for the defence of the country; and

(c) How the remaining amount is likely to be spent?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-420/67].

(b) A sum of Rs. 27.27 crores has so far been spent on the purchase of Defence equipment.

(c) The remaining sum will be utilised to promote the defence effort and look after the welfare of service personnel and their families.

Migration of Hindus and Buddhists from East Pakistan

- *132. Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has recently been steady migration of Hindus and Buddhists from East Pakistan to India;

(b) if so, how many people have migrated during the last six months; and

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with Pakistan and, if so, with what results?

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

(b) According to available information a total of 7,171 persons belonging to the minority communities migrated to India during the period November, 1966 to April, 1967.

(c) The Government of India have repeatedly represented to the Government of East Pakistan regarding the plight of the minorities there, and have reminded them of their obligations under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact which requires them to guarantee to their minorities, security, full freedom and equality of rights. Unfortunately, the Government of Pakistan, despite their professions to the contrary, have done very little to improve the conditions of the minorities there.

Newsprint Quota for Small Newspapers

- *134. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that small newspapers are still suffering because of less quota of newsprint; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to safeguard the interests of small newspapers?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Newsprint Allocation Policy for 1967-68 has made due provision for liberal increase in newsprint quota to small newspapers.

Anti-Indian Campaign by Pakistan

- *135. Shri Manibhai J. Patel:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:
Shri Ranjeet Singh:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Lladhar Kotoki:
Shri N. E. Laskar:
Shri E. Barua:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has geared up anti-Indian campaign recently;

(b) whether the U.S. announcement to supply arms to Pakistan has inspired that country to step up the drive;

(c) whether Government are aware that Pakistan has called a Conference of all Muslim countries to make a common cause of the so-called 'Liberation of Kashmir'; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Anti-Indian propaganda was resumed by Pakistan after a brief lull following signing of Tashkent Declaration and has been continued unabated. Lately, it has reached a new peak.

The U.S. decision to supply on cash purchase basis spares for previously acquired lethal arms by Pakistan and the termination of supply of military hardware on a grant basis, seems to have occasioned a stepping up of the anti-Indian campaign.

(c) and (d). Government are aware of Pakistan's efforts to call a conference of all Muslim countries and to utilize it to make a common cause of the so-called 'liberation of Kashmir'. In fact, in April 1967 Pakistan invited a meeting of the Motamar Al-Alam Al-Islami (World Muslim Congress), a non-official organisation, where strong anti-Indian statements were made by some delegates.

In a meeting of the organising Committee for the International Ulema Conference under the Presidentship of Pakistan's Minister for Law Mr. Jafar, explained Pakistan Government's decision to hold the International Ulema Conference of top most Ulemas and religious leaders of the Muslim world for the purpose of resolving important problems facing the Muslim States. The meeting will be held in Rawalpindi in October next.

Government have always been alert to such moves by Pakistan for using religion for her political ends and have taken necessary steps to thwart such attempts. Many progressive Islamic countries are also strongly opposed to exploitation of religion for political ends.

U.N. Peace-Keeping Operations

*136. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bishwaji Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of External

Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has announced in a memorandum to the U.N. that it would not help finance U.N. peace-keeping operations of which it did not approve and would not consider itself bound to decisions on operations proposed by the U.N.;

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

(c) the reaction of other member countries to the said announcement?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Soviet Union holds that the Security Council alone is authorised under the UN Charter to decide all questions pertaining to measures for the maintenance of international peace and security.

(b) and (c). The opinions of the other Member States are somewhat different, and the current Special Session of the General Assembly is considering all these opinions.

Funeral of Dr. Konrad Adenauer

*137. Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the representative of the Government of India who attended the funeral of Dr. Konrad Adenauer in West Germany;

(b) whether the Prime Minister or any Cabinet Minister represented Government on this occasion; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, M. P., represented the Government of India at the funeral of Dr. Konrad Adenauer in West Germany.

(b) and (b) Because of their pre-occupations, neither the Prime Minister nor the Foreign Minister could journey to Bonn on this occasion. Considering all the circumstances including Shrimati Pandit's distinguished background of diplomatic experience, she was considered eminently suitable to represent India at Dr. Adenauer's funeral.

Visits abroad by Foreign Minister and Foreign Secretary

***128. Shri Nath Pai:**

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Manubhai J. Patel:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Balraj Madhok:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri E. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri A. K. Kishn:
Shri S. N. Maiti:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri K. Barua:
Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri Dhirendranath:
Shri Mohammed Imam:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri Gadlingma Gowri:
Shri Vahwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether he and the Foreign Secretary visited any foreign countries in April, 1967;

(b) if so, the countries visited by them and the object of these visits; and

(c) the results achieved thereby?

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

(b) I visited the following countries:

Kuwait
Iran
Switzerland (Geneva, Berne).

A statement regarding these visits was made on the Floor of the House on 22nd May, 1967.

The Foreign Secretary visited the following countries:

Yugoslavia
U.A.R.
Switzerland (Geneva)
Italy

The main purpose of these visits was to exchange views with officials and high dignitaries on matters of common interest, particularly about nuclear non-proliferation.

(c) Results achieved by these visits were satisfactory in the sense that India's views on nuclear non-proliferation were fully appreciated.

Compulsory N.C.C. Training

***129. Shri Ranjit Singh:**

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri E. S. Sharma:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri F. C. Adichan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri Dhirendranath:
Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the compulsory training scheme of the N.C.C. in the Colleges and Universities is proposed to be scrapped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any alternative scheme exists for cultivating the same ideals

in the students as envisaged in the aims of the N.C.C.?

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

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

A proposal is now under consideration to make the N.C.C. voluntary.

(c) A scheme is under consideration in the Ministry of Education which envisages the formation of a National

Service Corps and provides for College boys compulsorily forming either the N.C.C. or the National Service Corps.

सख्तबारी कागज के बारे में नीति

* 140. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद:

श्री हेब बचवा:

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी:

श्री श्रीरामकुमार झाह:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सख्तबारी कागज के बारे में एक नई नीति निर्धारित की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उसका समाचार पत्र उद्योग पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री को. को. साहू : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) सचन की वेज पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है।

[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये LT-421/67]

(ग) समाचार-पत्र उद्योग ने जानू खर्च की सख्तबारी कागज एकाट करने सम्बन्धी नीति का सामान्यतः स्वागत किया है।

U.S. Arms Supply to India

*141. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India had received only half the American military equipment promised under the emergency aid by the U.S.A. after the Chinese aggression in 1962;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not fulfilling the promise by the U.S. Government?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). In November, 1962, the U.S. Government agreed to supply stores and equipment of the value of \$60 million to meet the Chinese threat. This was followed by two further programmes of an estimated value of \$50 million each making a total of 160 million. Against these programmes the total value of supplies actually received upto September, 1965 was approximately 76 million.

The aid programme was discontinued by the U.S. Government in September, 1965, during the Indo-Pakistan hostilities and has not yet been resumed except for training programmes for Service Officers in mutually agreed courses in U.S.A. which have been resumed recently.

Invitation to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to visit India

*142. Shri Swell:

Shri R. K. Birla:
Dr. Karni Singh:
Shri Kikar Singh:
Shri Kolar Birua:
Shri Inderjit Malhotra:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. S. Vidyardhi:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Mangalathumadom:
Shri P. Viswambharan:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have extended a fresh invitation to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to visit India;

(b) if so, whether any communication has been received from him after the invitation;

(c) when he is visiting India; and

(d) the assistance which is being given to him for his Pakhtoon Movement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) to (c). An invitation was issued in January, 1965 to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to come to India at any time that he wished. As Badshah Khan has already indicated that he would visit India at a suitable opportunity no fresh invitation has been extended to him.

(d) Government of India's views on this question are well-known and have been expressed in the House on a number of occasions. Government has every sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the Pakhtoons and will do whatever possible constitutionally to support them.

Appointments to Ambassadorial Posts

*143. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri R. S. Vidyardhi:
Shri Bibhut Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any policy about the appointments of defeated Ministers to the ambassadorial posts;

(b) whether the former Finance Minister, Shri Sachin Chaudhuri is being appointed as India's High Commissioner in U.K.;

(c) whether the former Finance Minister has asked for the status of a Cabinet Minister during the tenure as High Commissioner in U.K.; and

(d) whether the appointment will take effect before the former Finance

Minister's responsibility in the Bird Company fine reduction case has been ascertained in the new enquiry that is being conducted by the Government?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Since appointments to Ambassadorial posts are made on grounds of suitability for a diplomatic assignment, there is no specific policy about appointing defeated Ministers to such posts.

(b) Such a proposal was considered and has since been dropped.

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

HF-24 Jets

*144. Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri P. K. Deo;
Shri K. P. Singh Deo;
Shri Dhirendranath;
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi;
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai;
Shri Kam Singh Ayarwal;
Shri S. S. Kothari;
Shri N. S. Sharma;
Shri Sharda Nand;
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal;
Shri A. B. Vajpayee;
Shri P. Ramamurti;
Shri A. K. Gopalan;
Dr. Ranon Sen;

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the first tests of an Egyptian-made supersonic jet engine fitted to the Indian-made HF-24 airframes have proved successful in the recent trial runs;

(b) if so, whether this project is now going to be taken up as a full-fledged manufacturing venture; and

(c) the prospects of Indo-UAR collaboration in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The HF-24 aircraft with E-200 engine had its first flight on 20-3-1987. Further development flights are in progress. The question of collaboration in the manufacture of the supersonic aircraft will arise

only after the flight tests have been successfully completed.

Violation of Colombo Proposals by China

*145. Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China, of late, has indulged in flagrant violation of the provisions of the Colombo proposals, not only in Ladakh but also in NEFA;

(b) if so, whether Government still abide by the Colombo proposals which have ceased to be of any significance by now due to the Chinese intransigence; and

(c) the stage at which the Colombo proposals lie at present?

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

(b) The Government of India's stand remains that they are willing to talk to China on the basis of the Colombo Proposals.

(c) In spite of their violation of the provisions of the Colombo Proposals, the Chinese have still not formally repudiated them. We, on our part, stand by our initial acceptance. The six Afro-Asian countries who originally formulated the proposals have also not taken any action collectively or severally to amend or withdraw them. The proposals therefore continue to be valid.

✓ **Explosion of Nuclear Bomb by Pakistan**

*146. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Swell:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that besides China being an active member of the nuclear club, Pakistan is about

to enter this club and propose to explode her first nuclear bomb by 1968;

(b) whether Government have given any thought on the possible repercussions this joint Sino-Pak adventure might have on our security; and

(c) if so, the measures Government contemplate to take to meet this challenge?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government have no authoritative information about this matter. A report in the Pakistan Times of the 2nd April, 1967 stated that a "Super-bomb" had been developed in Pakistan, but this was evidently not an official report.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government are confident of being able to ensure the national security, but it is not in the public interest to disclose the measures directed to that end.

बर्मा सरकार के साथ बातचीत

- * 147. श्री हुकम चन्ध कच्छवाय:
 श्री श्रीकार सिंह:
 श्री राम स्वयम् विद्याधी:
 श्री देवकी लखन पाटोदिया:
 श्री अन्नाकर लुण्कार:
 श्री डॉ० सु० देसाई:
 श्री रा० बघ्ना:

क्या बंदिफिक-कार्य मंत्री 3 घंटे, 1967 के घातारहित प्रश्न संख्या 368 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बर्मा सरकार द्वारा जन्म किये गये भारतीयों की घातियों को मुक्त करने के सम्बन्ध में बातचीत पूरी हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ?

बंदिफिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चण्णा) : (क) और (ख) बर्मा सरकार से इस मामले पर अभी बातचीत हो रही है।

Turkish Support to Pakistan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Turkish Prime Minister has assured full support to Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether this will have any adverse effect on our relations with Turkey; and

(c) whether the Government of Turkey has been approached through our Ambassador on this issue?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) At a banquet given by President Ayub Khan on April 27, 1967, the Turkish Prime Minister is reported to have expressed his country's support to Pakistan "in its legitimate causes". However, there is no reference to this in the joint communique issued at the end of the visit. In the communique the two leaders called for an early settlement "of the dispute concerning Jammu and Kashmir, in accordance with the principle of self-determination on the basis of respect for the U.N. Resolutions and International commitments." They also "stressed the need for avoiding the increasing military imbalance in the area".

(b) If the mention of support in the Turkish Prime Minister's banquet speech and the reference to military imbalance implies that his country will supply arms and equipment to Pakistan for use against India it is bound to have an adverse effect on our relations with Turkey.

(c) The Government of India is in touch with the Turkish Government on the subject through normal diplomatic channels.

Military Operations in Vietnam

*149. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the recent accentuation of the U.S. Government's military operations in Vietnam;

(b) whether he has seen reports of the evidence before the International Tribunal investigating what are alleged to be U.S. 'war crimes' in Vietnam; and

(c) how India proposes to put her weight for peace in that war-stricken part of Asia?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Government of India has received reports of the heightened tempo of military activity in Vietnam in the recent past. Government has also seen press reports of a non-official Tribunal held in Stockholm.

(c) The Government of India is in close touch with U Thant and the parties directly concerned in the situation in Vietnam and is taking all possible steps to help bring about peace in Vietnam.

भारतीय बायु सौना का उल्लंघन

- * 150. श्री प्रकाशचरित्र शारदा:
 श्री रघुवीर सिंह शारदा:
 श्री रामचन्द्र उमासा:
 श्री बुलेश्वर मोना:
 श्री हीरजी नाई:
 श्री ज० प्रभासी:
 श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय:

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ विदेशी विमानों द्वारा पड़ तीन ग्रहणों में भारतीय बायु सौना का उल्लंघन किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये उल्लंघन किन क्षेत्रों पर किये गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने सम्बन्धित देशों को कोई विरोध पत्र भेजे है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्धसिंह):

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) आसाम, त्रिपुरा, और पश्चिमी बंगाल के क्षेत्रों का उल्लंघन किया गया ।

(ग) जी हाँ ।

Children's Film Society

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

(a) the number of films produced by the Children's Film Society since 1955;

(b) the cost of each film and the revenue brought by it during all these years;

(c) the number and names of the films exported abroad for international showing and the returns they brought in;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of films exhibited in India since the inception of the society and the number of children to whom they were shown;

(f) the number and names of films proposed to be produced in the year 1967-68 and the estimated cost of each; and

(g) whether these films are in commercial demand by educational institutions in the country and overseas?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) 55.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House giving the information. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-422/67].

(c) Only one film entitled 'Jaldeep' which was exported abroad has fetched a revenue of Rs. 1,800.

(d) Lack of demand.

(e) 50 films, out of 35 produced, which were shown to 43,70,395 children and adults through shows organised by the Society since 1962. Audience figures prior to 1962 are not available. The figure indicated does not also include the number of audience who saw the films on the basis of prints leased out to some of the States, Union Territories and Municipal Corporations by the Society.

(f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-422/67].

(g) There is no commercial demand from schools, but the films are shown in India on non-commercial basis on fixed hire for each show.

Import of Films

762. Shri Baburao Patel:
Shri Hardyal Devgun:

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

(a) the number of foreign films—feature, educational cartoons and of other categories—imported into India during the year 1966-67;

(b) the countries and the number of films from which those were imported;

(c) the amount remitted abroad by each importer from the collections made in India;

(d) the amount retained in India by each importer;

(e) the manner in which money retained in India is used by the importer or distributor in regard to the import of films;

(f) if so, his terms and conditions;

(g) the total amount of annual remittances abroad by the various distributors of foreign films during the

last five years ending the 31st March, 1967; and

(h) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by the Indian films in foreign countries during the last five years ending the 31st March, 1967?

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

Newspapers in India

763. Shri Baburao Patel:
Shri Bibbuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) the names of newspapers and publishers and the amount of newsprint quota given to them and the value thereof during the last five years;

(b) the basis on which this quota is given and the steps taken by Government to check up whether the newsprint given is used for the purpose for which it was meant; and

(c) the reason why the amount of newsprint quota is made dependent on obtaining a Tax Clearance certificate when a similar condition is not enforced while importing other articles of trade?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Every year, about 2,500 newspapers are, on application, allocated newsprint by the Registrar of Newspapers for India. The time and the magnitude of the labour involved in the collection and compilation of the requisite information will hardly be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(b) The quota of newsprint of a newspaper is determined on the basic circulation, size, page-level, periodicity and regularity of publication. It varies from year to year in accordance with the Newsprint Allocation Policy announced in April every year.

In allotting newsprint quota, a scrutiny of the circulation, periodicity, size, regularity of publication, etc. which constitute the basis of newsprint allocation, is carried out to prevent applicants from getting any excess quota. The Registrar of Newspapers for India also undertakes verification of the circulation claims of the various newspapers in the country. Suspected cases of misuse of newsprint are referred to appropriate investigation authorities for necessary action.

(c) The quantum of Newsprint quota is determined in accordance with the policy announced by Government from time to time and is not dependent on the production of a Tax Clearance Certificate. The production of a valid Income-Tax Verification Certificate / Registration / Exemption Number is one of the essential conditions for the grant of an import licence. This condition applies to all cases of imports and applications for the import of newsprint are also, thus, required to be accompanied by a valid Income-Tax Verification Certificate / Registration / Exemption Number, unless the total entitlement of a newspaper is less than 40 metric tonnes.

Transmission Receivers

704. Shri K. F. Singh Deo: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry have recently purchased some locally manufactured transmission receivers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Indigenously manufactured transmitter and receiver sets are being purchased from M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd. and from M/s. Phillips India Ltd. It is not in the public interest to disclose the details of these purchases.

486 (A1) LS D-3.

Diplomatic Relations with Foreign Countries

705. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and names of countries with which India does not have any diplomatic relations; and

(b) the total number of Indian immigrants both in the U.S.A. and the U.K.?

The Minister External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) 20—namely, Central African Republic, Niger, Chad, Guatemala, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Haiti, Honduras, Dominican Republic, Iceland, Israel, Nicaragua, El Salvador, South Africa, Formosa, Portugal, Rhodesia, East Germany, Vietnam (North and South) and Korea (North and South).

(b) U.S.A.—18,500 *(approximate).

(c) U.K.—1,70,000 (approximate).

* (This figure includes the total number of Indian immigrants in U.S.A. registered since 1920).

N.C.C.

706. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the amount which Government have spent so far on the National Cadet Corps?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The expenditure on the N.C.C. is incurred by the Central and the State Governments. Besides, the expenditure is not separately booked. It is not, therefore, possible to indicate the exact expenditure incurred on this account. However, it is estimated that the combined expenditure incurred by the Central and State Governments in the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 is about Rs. 20.9 crores, Rs. 23.77 crores and Rs. 25.11 crores, respectively.

Mechanics in A.I.R.

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

(a) the total number of mechanics in All India Radio who are neither matriculate nor qualified as mechanics;

(b) whether Government propose to fix the limit of technical and academic qualifications to fill up the posts of mechanics in future;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) There is no minimum educational qualification prescribed for the post of mechanic in All India Radio. The information asked for is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d). The question whether the qualifications laid down for recruitment to the post of mechanic in All India Radio need any revision, is under examination.

Promotion of Mechanics in A.I.R.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that mechanics in All-India Radio are doing the job of Engineering Assistants independently at transmitters;

(b) if so, whether they will be promoted as Engineering Assistants;

(c) whether representation has been received to raise the percentage of the quota fixed at present for their promotion as Engineering Assistants; and

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

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) No, Sir. The duties of Mechanics in All India Radio are to help the engi-

neering staff in the repairs and maintenance of equipment, installation and experimental work. They also perform shift duties at Transmitters/Control Rooms/Receiving Centres and assist the Engineers on duty. The duties of Engineering Assistants entail the following:

1. Transmission duties at Studios, Receiving and Transmitting Centres.
2. Recording and dubbing operations.
3. Outside Broadcast operations.
4. Short-wave Aerial operations at High Power Transmitters.
5. Assisting senior staff in maintenance and installation work.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. There are two grades of Mechanics in A.I.R.—one in the scale of Rs. 130-5-175-E.B.-6-205 and the other, designated as Senior Mechanic, in the scale of Rs. 150-5-175-6-205-E.B.-7-240. The post of Senior Mechanic is wholly a promotion post from the lower post of Mechanic. At present, 5 per cent of the posts in the higher grade of Engineering Assistant in the scale of pay of Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-15-425-E.B.-15-470, are filled in by promotion from the post of Senior Mechanic. There have been representations for increasing the quota for promotion from the post of Senior Mechanic from the present 5 per cent.

(d) There is no proposal to increase the quota of 5 per cent.

Service Conditions of Class III Technical Staff of A.I.R.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an Internal Committee was appointed by the Director General, All-India Radio to go into service conditions of Class III Technical Staff;

(b) if so, when it was appointed;

(c) when it will submit its report;

(d) whether any representation has been received regarding the delay in submitting the report; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The Committee was appointed in October, 1965.

(c) It has already submitted its report.

(d) Yes, Sir, it was received before the report was submitted.

(e) The representationists were informed that the Committee had submitted its report; which is now being examined.

Mechanics in A.I.R.

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

(a) the number of senior and junior mechanics in All-India Radio who are drawing maximum of the pay;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of qualified and experienced mechanics have left All-India Radio due to less scope of promotions;

(c) whether there is a proposal to raise the ceiling of their pay scale;

(d) if so, the time likely to be taken; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) to (e). The whole question whether the scales of pay of various categories of Class III Technical staff including Mechanics and Senior Mechanics in All India Radio need any revision, is under examination. It is likely to take some time before a final decision is taken in the matter.

Work-Charged Staff in A.I.R.

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

(a) the total number of work-charged staff in the All-India Radio who have put in more than three years of service;

(b) how many of them have been absorbed in the regular establishment;

(c) the number of cases pending;

(d) the steps taken to regularise the staff amongst the work-charged; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) 20.

(b) None.

(c) 20.

(d) and (e). Action is being taken to create some regular posts to absorb them.

Activities of Pak Criminals in Rajasthan

712. Shri P. M. Sayeed:
Shri Lhadhar Kotaki;
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo;

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 16th April, 1967, four armed Pakistani criminals on camel backs entered the border village of Gulwali in Pugal, District Bikaner and looted the villagers;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) the steps taken to check such activities of Pakistanis in the border areas; and

(d) whether any protest was lodged with the Pakistan Government?

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

1373

16th April, 1967. However, an incident of a similar nature occurred on the night of 8/9 April at Guluwali, P.S. Fugal, District, Bikaner. The details of this incident are as under:—

4 Pak criminals on two camels entered Indian territory and committed theft of property worth Rs. 2450 in village Guluwali on night 8/9 April, 1967. The criminals crossed back into Pak territory with the stolen property.

The Pak border officials were asked to investigate the case and it was followed up by a Flag Meeting on 15th April, 1967 when the stolen property was returned by Pakistan and was restored to the rightful owner.

(c) Patrolling on the border has been intensified to check the infiltration of criminals.

(d) In accordance with Ground Rules, reports about such incidents are lodged by the Border Security Forces with their opposite Border Post Commander who acknowledges the receipt and then informs the nearest Police Station in his own country who make necessary efforts to recover the property. After recovery, the property is handed over to the border officials on the other side. In this particular case, the stolen property was returned on 15th April, 1967 and as such no other protest was lodged with the Pakistan Government.

Intrusion by East Pakistan Armed Forces in Tripura

713. Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shrimati Jyotana Chanda:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a party of East Pakistan Armed Forces intruded into the Indian territory in Tripura on the 10th April, 1967; and

(b) if so, the nature of casualties and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. On 10th April, 1967 at about 12.30 hours some Pakistani smugglers, apparently with the connivance of the East Pakistan Rifles personnel, intruded into Indian territory at village Bhagalpur, PS Kotwali, Sadar Sub-Division. While chasing them the Indian Security Patrol was fired upon by the EPR well within the Indian territory. About 500 rounds by automatic weapons were fired by the EPR and the firing continued intermittently for about two hours. Our forces acted with great restraint and fired only 138 rounds in self-defence. They also succeeded in recovering the smuggled properties before the intruders could cross into Pakistan.

(b) There were no casualties on our side. Protests were lodged with the Pakistan Government by the Border Security Force as well as by the State Government of Tripura. The Government of East Pakistan sent a counter-protest alleging that the Indian border forces fired on Pakistani police patrols while the latter were in pursuit of some smugglers inside Pakistan territory and that the Pakistani patrols had to open fire on the Indian forces in self-defence.

Pakistan's allegation has been refuted by the Tripura Government and the East Pakistan Government has been asked to take action on our protest which was based on true facts.

Government in exile proposed by Aden Nationalists

714. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report about

the proposal to set up a Government in exile by the Aden nationalists;

(b) where its Headquarters will be located;

(c) whether Government propose to extend recognition to this Government; and

(d) if not, what other help Government propose to give to the nationalist movement there?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Towards the middle of April 1987 the Government had seen reports that Mr. Abdul Qawee Mackawee, Secretary General of the Front for Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (Flosy) had said that his organisation would consider setting up an Adeni Government in exile in Taiz (Yemen).

(c) As the Government in exile has not yet been set up, the question of Government of India's recognition of it does not arise.

(d) The Government of India has consistently supported the right of independence of the people of Aden and Southern Arabia. This view has been consistently maintained by us in the United Nations and elsewhere. The Government of India adheres to the stand already taken in the matter.

Passports

715. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri Dharendra Nath:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications of passports which were rejected by Government during the period from 1984 to 1986;

(b) the grounds on which they were rejected;

(c) whether Government are going to review those rejections in the light of the recent Supreme Court judgment;

(d) the number of cases of forged passports which have been detected during the above period; and

(e) how many Indian citizens have been shipped back from abroad as stranded persons?

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

(Indians in U.S. Diplomatic Missions)

716. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indians working in the U.S. Diplomatic Missions in India;

(b) how many of them are in the Embassy in New Delhi and three Consulate-Generals in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras; and

(c) how many are in the Embassy or in the Consulates Military Supply Mission U.S.I.S. and also in their sub-offices?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) 1680.

(b) Embassy	1131
Consulate General at Bombay	180
Consulate General at Calcutta	210
Consulate General at Madras	168

(c) United States Agency for International Development	480
United States Military Supply Mission to India	35
United States Information Service	256
Chancery	291
Peace Corps	5
Library of Congress	60
Defence Attache's Office	12
Ambassador's Residence	12

Indian National Detained in Pakistan

717. **Shri Vishwanatha Menon:**
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri P. P. Esthove:
Shri Umanath:
Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Indian National, K. P. Aboo, S/o. Mohamed Kutty Haji is under detention in the Pakistan Jail;

(b) if so, how long he has been under detention; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to obtain his release and get him repatriated?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). Shri K. P. Aboo, S/o Mohamed Kutty Haji of Village Veliancode, District Palghat, was under detention in Pakistan since 1964. He was released and repatriated to India on 18th April, 1967.

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Goodwill Missions

718. **Shri S. R. Damani:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Goodwill Missions were sent abroad by Government during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A list of Goodwill Delegation sent during the year 1966-67 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-423/67].

पांच वर्षों से विदेशों में रह रहे संदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय के अधिकारी

719. श्री चौकार जल बेरवा: क्या

संदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के कितने अधिकारी और कर्मचारी पिछले पांच वर्षों से अथवा अधिक अवधि से विदेशों में रह रहे हैं;

(ख) ऐसे होने के कारण हैं जिन्हें केवल 'ए' श्रेणी के देशों में तैनात किया गया है और वे वहां पर कितने समय से रह रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या ऐसी नवतार नियुक्तियों के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री ए. ए. क. चालसा): (क) 277

(ख) नात।

एक 1956 से : दो 1961 से

दो 1959 से : एक जनवरी 1962 से

दो 1960 से :

(ग) कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Memorial for Jawans in Delhi

720. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Hecrji Bhal:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 41 on the 27th March, 1967, and state:

(a) whether the details of the scheme to raise a Memorial in Delhi in the memory of the Jawans of the Armed Forces, who laid down their lives for the defence of the country

during the Indo-Pak. conflict, have been worked out; and

(b) if so, the detailed features thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The details will be worked out by the Committee set up for the purpose on receipt of the approval in principle of the Delhi Development Authority to the site selected.

Recognition of new Government in Greece

721. Shri F. K. Deo:
Shri K. F. Singh Deo:
Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri A. Dipa:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given recognition to the New Government in Greece established after the military coup; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The question of recognising the new Government of Greece does not arise. The King of the Hellenes continues to be the Head of State and the change of Government in Greece is an internal matter.

Diplomats and Publicmen as Heads of Indian Missions Abroad

722. Shri R. S. Vithayathi:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Brij Bhanjan Lal:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the present proportion of career diplomats and publicmen in our Foreign Service at the level of heads of diplomatic missions;

(b) the steps taken to increase the number of publicmen as heads of our missions abroad; and

(c) whether Government propose to discontinue the practice of appointing Ambassadors from amongst the party-men?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) At present there are 49 career diplomats and 15 non-career persons accredited as Heads of Missions to one or more countries. The 15 non-career persons include non-officials, non-I.F.S. officers and retired Defence Services officers.

(b) and (c). Appointments as Heads of Missions abroad are made by Government on grounds of experience and suitability. In diplomacy, as in any other profession professional men, if suitable and available, are mainly chosen for such assignments though Government are free to choose distinguished public figures from other walks of life for specific diplomatic assignments, as has been the practice since independence. This will continue.

Indian High Commission in London

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the necessity of effecting economy in the expenditure and personnel employed by the Indian High Commission in London;

(b) whether it is a fact that Foreign Service Inspectorate officials propose to visit London to examine the possibilities of effecting immediate retrenchment and economy in expenditure in the Indian High Commission;

(c) the number of persons employed in the Indian High Commission and the annual expenditure on their salaries; and

(d) the percentage of this annual drain that is likely to be saved by economic measures?

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

(b) A team of the Foreign Service Inspectorate—a Joint Secretary each from the Ministries of External Affairs and of Finance—have already inspected High Commission during March-April, 1967.

(c) The number of persons employed in the departments of the Indian High Commission under the administrative control of the Ministry of External Affairs is 371. The annual expenditure on their pay and allowances is Rs. 80.19 lakhs and Rs. 26.55 lakhs respectively.

Information regarding officers and staff under the administrative control of other Ministries is being collected.

(d) The report on various aspects of economy is still under preparation and is expected to be ready shortly.

Incentive Bonus Scheme in Ordnance Factories

724. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to extend the incentive bonus scheme to more categories of workers in Ordnance Factories; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). This case is under examination. It will be some time before a final decision can be taken as the question of extension has to be considered with reference to similar facilities available to employees of other Central Government Undertakings.

Uranium Deposits in Himalayan Region

725. **Shri Manibhai J. Patel:**
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Uranium deposits have been found in the Himalayan region;

(b) whether Uranium has also been located in Bihar; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated reserves?

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

(c) Uranium bearing ores have been discovered in the Himalayan Region of Himachal Pradesh and of Uttar Pradesh. However, it is premature to assess the reserves at this stage.

A large Uranium mine is being exploited in Jaduguda in the Singhbhum district of Bihar. Other deposits in the Singhbhum district are being explored and developed. Deposits already located are adequate for our programme of atomic power projects in the foreseeable future.

Educational Television

726. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the feasibility of a pilot project for Educational Television through satellite has been under discussion between the Government of India and UNESCO;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is still under consideration of UNESCO.

भारत में विदेशी सहायता

727. श्री श्रीकार सिंह:

श्री श्रीकार भास्कर बेरवा:

क्या संवैशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारत में दिन-दिन स्वार्थों पर बिना विदेशी सहायता काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) बिदेशों में कितने भारतीय सहायता काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) क्या बारपत्रों के नामों सहित, जिनमें उक्त विदेशी सहायता सम्बद्ध है, इन सहायताओं का धीरा क्या है तथा उनको राष्ट्रीयता क्या है?

संवैशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मू० क० बालसा): (क) एक विवरण मदन की मंत्र पर रख दिया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। संश्लेष संख्या LIT—424/67] मनी प्रत्यागत सहायता नहीं दिल्ली में रद्द है।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना इन्हीं की जा रही है।

Assistance to families of Civilian and Military personnel killed or missing during 1965 Indo-Pak. Conflict

728. Shri Ranjeet Singh:

Shri B. S. Sharma:

Shri Mukam Chand Kachwal:

Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1599 on the 8th August, 1966 and state the extent of Government aid extended to the families of missing persons and of those believed killed, both civilians and military personnel during the last Indo-Pak. conflict?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swarn Singh): A statement giving

the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-425/67].

प्रधान मंत्री की धीरंका की यात्रा

729. श्री विभूति मिश्र:

श्री क० ना० तिबारी:

श्री च० ना० भट्टाचार्य:

श्री विश्वनाथ यादव:

क्या संवैशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने धीरंका जाने का अपना कार्यक्रम स्थगित कर दिया है;

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

(ग) यह यात्रा अब भी जायेगी?

संवैशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मू० क० बालसा): (क) से (ग). जो हां। किन्हीं घट्ट परिस्थितियों के कारण, प्रधान मंत्री के लिये मई के महीने में भारत से बाहर जाना कठिन हो गया और यात्रा स्थगित करनी पड़ी। इस वर्ष बाद में उनके धीरंका जाने की सम्भावना है।

Purchase of Tanks by Pakistan from West Germany

730. Shri A. B. Vajpayee:

Shri N. S. Sharma:

Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:

Shri Sharda Nand:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan have sought to buy in West Germany about 600 American made M-47 tanks which Bonn's Forces no longer need;

(b) whether the attention of U.S. Government has been drawn to this deal; and

(c) if so, the reaction of U.S. Government in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). Government are not aware of any direct attempt made by Pakistan to buy 600 American made M-47 tanks from West Germany. However, it was reported that Pakistan was negotiating through a third country to buy 200 odd American made M-47 tanks from West Germany. We took up this question with the concerned Governments expressing our apprehension that these tanks may find their way to Pakistan. According to our information the transaction did not materialize.

Homes for Invalid Ex-Servicemen

731. Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Ranjit Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme to set up homes for invalid and old ex-servicemen has been formulated;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the locations of such homes?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) A proposal to set up a Paraplegic Home in the North on the lines of the Red Cross Home in Bangalore is under consideration of Government.

(b) and (c). The details as well as location of the Home are yet to be settled.

Theft of Tyres and Tubes from Palam Airport

732. Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Ranjit Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9 on the 20th March, 1967 regarding the theft of

tyres and tubes from Palam Airport and state:

(a) whether the investigation into the theft of tyres and tubes has since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how long it will take to complete the investigation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The case is still under investigation.

(c) The investigation is likely to be completed shortly but no definite date of completion can be indicated.

Talks with Nagas

733. Shri Swell:
Dr. Karni Singh:
Shri R. K. Birla:
Shri Kikar Singh:
Shri Kolal Birusa:
Shri D. N. Fatodia:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri E. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Mohan:
Shri Bibhut Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri E. Barua:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the talks held by the Prime Minister with the rebel Naga leaders;

(b) when an agreement is likely to be arrived at;

(c) the number of violent incidents in which the Naga rebels indulged during the last six months;

(d) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Naga rebel leaders that they are regularly seeking help from Pakistan, if so, what is their reaction thereto; and

(e) whether Government have taken any measures to prevent Pakistani help going to Nagas?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The talks that have been held so far on five different occasions with the representatives of the Naga Underground were of an exploratory nature. During the talks efforts were made to find areas of general agreement against the background of the Government of India's clear position on the subject, namely, that Nagaland is an integral part of the Indian Union. Although the Underground Delegation maintained that they were then not in a position to make a departure from the stand that they have publicly taken they have agreed to think over the matter in the light of the discussions held so far and have expressed their desire to hold further talks on the subject at a future date. In keeping with their desire to seek a peaceful solution, the Government of India have expressed their willingness to hold further talks.

(a) whether Government's attention the six months upto the 30th April, 1967, is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-426/67].

(d) Yes, Sir. They either denied any knowledge of or hand in such activities or explained this to be the work of some irresponsible persons.

(e) Constant vigilance is being maintained to prevent help from Pakistan to Naga hostiles. In spite of our best efforts, however, some elements do manage to sneak in and out of Pakistan because of the very difficult terrain.

Rhodesia

734. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri S. M. Joshi:
 Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.N. efforts to introduce selective mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia have so far failed to produce any results due to the non-cooperation

of Western powers in applying the sanctions; and

(b) if so, the steps India propose to take in cooperation with the African countries to ensure early downfall of the illegal Smith regime in Rhodesia?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The selective mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against Rhodesia in December, 1966, have so far failed to produce the desired results mainly because South Africa and Portugal have refused to co-operate in the application of sanctions against the illegal Smith regime.

(b) India has always whole-heartedly supported the African countries in their demand that Britain, which is legally responsible for restoring Constitutional rule in Rhodesia, should use force to bring down the illegal regime if economic sanctions fail to achieve this. We continue to support that demand. Our entire attitude towards this issue is completely in accord with progressive African thinking.

Walk-out by Indian diplomats from a reception in Peking

735. Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian diplomats walked out of the celebrations in Peking organised on the occasion of Pakistan National Day on the 23rd March, 1967; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Our Charge d' Affairs, Mr. R. D. Sathe, Mrs. Sathe and two other officers of the Embassy walked out of the reception given by the Pakistan Ambassador in Peking on March 23 to celebrate their National Day.

They did this as a protest when the Chinese Foreign Minister, Chen Yi, during his speech on the occasion referred insultingly to India as "expansionist Indian reactionaries."

सैनिकों को उपदान

736. श्री हुकूम खन्म कन्नड़ :
श्री राम सिंह अवरधर :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक सैनिक को सेवा निवृत्ति के समय कोई उपदान नहीं दिया जाता है और केवल पेंशन ही दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि एक सिविल कर्मचारी को उसके मासिक वेतन के आधार पर सेवा निवृत्त होने पर पेंशन तथा उपदान मिलता है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) कुछ निर्धारित शर्तों की पूर्ति पर वेतन के लिए योग्य न होने की स्थिति में एक सैनिक को उपदान दिया जाता है। फिर भी यह सच है कि वेतन पाने के अधिकारी सैनिक को केवल वेतन मिलती है; उसके साथ उसे उपदान नहीं दिया जाता।

(ख) यह भी सच है कि एक प्रसंगिक सरकारी कर्मचारी सेवा-निवृत्त होने पर वेतन के साथ उसके वेतन पर आधारित इकमुस्त उपदान भी पाता है।

(ग) 1950 से पहले प्रसंगिक सरकारी कर्मचारियों की वेतन उनकी प्रवृत्ता सेवा के प्रत्येक वर्ष की उपलब्धियों के 1/60 के हिसाब से निर्धारित की जाती थी, और उसके प्रतिरिक्त उन्हें कोई उपदान नहीं दिया जाता था। 1950 में उस दर को घटा कर उपलब्धियों का 1/80 कर दिया गया, और इस वेतन के प्रतिरिक्त प्रसंगिक सरकारी कर्मचारी इकमुस्त उपदान पाने के प्रावधान 4ए। यह उपदान वेतन की

घटी हुई रकम के प्रयोगत मूल्य को निर्दिष्ट करती है। सैनिकों की वेतन की निर्धारित दरें उनकी उपलब्धियों के 1/60 के पुराने दर के आधार पर हैं (कुछ संयमन के साथ) और इनके फलतः उन्हें वेतन के प्रतिरिक्त कोई उपदान नहीं दिया जा सकता।

(घ) सैनिकों को उपदान का लाभ देने के विचार से उनकी वेतन निर्धारित करने के लिए दर में कमी करने से उन्हें अपेक्षाकृत पहले से काफी कम वेतन मिलेगी क्योंकि उन्हें 15 वर्ष की प्रवृत्ता सेवा करने के बाद वेतन मिल जाती है। जबकि प्रसंगिक सरकारी कर्मचारियों को वेतन पाने के लिए 30 वर्ष सेवा करनी होती है। इस प्रकार सैनिकों के लिए यह लाभप्रद न होगा अगर निश्चित में लागू वर्तमान दरों के जो उन पर लागू किया जाय। तदनुसार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार नहीं है।

अधक्षेत्री नैसंगिक कर्मचारियों के परिचारों के लिये क्वार्टर

737. श्री कंबद सात गुप्त : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन सैनिक कर्मचारियों के परिचारों के लिए क्वार्टरों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए, जिन्हें अधिम क्षेत्रों में तैनात किया गया है, और उनके बालकों की शिक्षा के लिये व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार से कोई मांग की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा उनको कोई अन्य सुविधा दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) सरकार की नीति के अनुसार अधिम क्षेत्रों में तैनात अफसरों और अधिम कर्मियों के परिचारों के लिए, पारिवारिक आवास की व्यवस्था की जाती है। ये आवास रूप

से जगहों स्थानों में बनाए जाते हैं जहाँ पर डाकटरी तथा शिला सम्बन्धी सभी सुविधाएँ पहले से ही मौजूद हों।

रक्षा सेवा कर्मियों, जिनमें प्रथम श्रेणी में तैनात कर्मिक भी शामिल हैं, के बच्चों के लिए मिलिट्री स्कूलों, सार्व्वम स्कूलों और सैनिक स्कूलों में जगहें सुरक्षित होती हैं। देश भर में 100 से अधिक केन्द्रीय स्कूल हैं जहाँ रक्षा सेवाओं के कर्मियों के बच्चों को दाखिला देने में प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

(ख) तथा (ग). 1248 घरघरों, 966 जूनियर कमीन्ड घरघरों, 3040 जवानों और 703 गैर सड़ाकू (घरों का गए) सैनिकों के परिवारों के लिए आवास बनाने की योजना मंजूर की गई है। परिवारों के लिए मंजूरबुदा आवास बनने तक, सरकार ने कुछ चुने हुए स्थानों में मकान किराए पर लेने की इजाजत दी है।

Utilisation of Services of Army in Bihar for Relief Operations

138. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Dr. Kam Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Joshi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of the Army have been utilised in relief operations in the famine-stricken areas of Bihar;

(b) the specific jobs on which the Army has worked so far; and

(c) whether any tube-wells have been sunk with the assistance of the Army?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Army has helped to bore 14 wells so far of varying capacity which will provide water for drinking as well as irrigation. Boring of three more wells is in progress.

A medical team consisting of 25 personnel drawn from the three services,

including three doctors, is due to begin relief work in Gaya district by the end of May. The Medical Team will also run a free kitchen to provide each day about 500 meals to sick persons.

समाचारपत्रों में विज्ञापन

739. श्री राम बरब: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में धड़ेजी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में, प्रत्यक्ष-प्रत्यक्ष प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचारपत्रों की संख्या क्या है: और

(ख) वर्ष 1966/67 के दौरान सरकार ने इन समाचारपत्रों को कुल कितने मूल्य के, प्रत्यक्ष-प्रत्यक्ष, विज्ञापन दिये?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० व्याह): (क) और (ख). समाचार-पत्रों जिनमें पत्रिकाएँ भी शामिल हैं, के संबंध में अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी गई है:—

भाषा	देश में	1966-67
	उपरोक्त वाले में	विज्ञापन
	समाचार-पत्रों तथा	प्रचार निदेशिकाओं
	हालाय के	की संख्या द्वारा दिये जाने वाले
		विज्ञापनों का कुल मूल्य
	1	2
		3
		रुपय
अंग्रेजी	2,356	45,32,169
हिन्दी	2,276	9,38,913
असमिया	33	49,124
बंगला	604	4,67,715
गुजराती	622	2,99,671
कन्नड़	654	1,02,007
मलयालम	300	2,97,938
मराठी	543	2,94,240

1	2	3
		रुपये
उत्थिता	89	60,308
पंजाबी	189	1,22,210
संस्कृत	31	—
तमिल	447	1,98,381
तेलुगु	328	1,30,334
उर्दू	900	2,70,573
सिन्धी	65	14,278

Indian High Commissioner in Dacca

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reports in the Press that the hotel room of the Indian High Commissioner in Dacca, East Pakistan, was bugged in the presence of the High Commissioner;

(b) whether any report has been called from the High Commissioner; and

(c) whether any protest has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) According to some newspaper reports, telephone repairmen came to the suite in which the High Commissioner was staying ostensibly in order to check the telephones there and in the rooms directly below on the lower floors, for making some adjustments, without realizing that the High Commissioner had already arrived and was present there.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Our Missions in Pakistan feel that telephone conversations of the officials of the Mission are monitored regularly. A protest has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan.

Sainik Housing Colonies

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

(a) the number of Sainik Housing Colonies proposed to be put up in

the country and the names of the places where these will be located;

(b) how many of them have been set up and the inmates resettled there;

(c) the progress made in the settling up of the Sainik Colony at Palampur (H.P.); and

(d) when its construction is proposed to be undertaken?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) 60 stations have been selected, apart from Delhi, for the first phase of the Scheme for settling up Sainik Housing Colonies all over the country. A list is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-427/67].

(b) Land has been acquired at Dabra Dun and Goa with funds collected from members. 800 developed plots have been promised by the Chandigarh Administration at Chandigarh.

(c) and (d). No progress has so far been made and it is not possible to indicate when the Sainik Colony at Palampur is likely to be set up.

Anti-India Propaganda by Pak Radio

743. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan Government have recently intensified anti-Indian propaganda over the Radio Pak;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Radio Pak has concentrated its propaganda mainly on Kashmir issue;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any effective steps to counter such Pak. propaganda; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Government have refrained from any anti-Pakistan pro-

paganda as such, particularly in their anxiety not to violate the Tashkent spirit. However, they have naturally been taking steps to counteract any false propaganda carried on by Radio Pakistan. The A.I.R. broadcasts regular news commentaries and talks in various languages, analysing tendentious statements and false news publicized by Pakistan.

Atomic Engineering

744. Shri Samar Guha:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether, apart from the issue of desirability of making nuclear weapons by India, Government consider it essential that India should not fall behind other countries in developing the technology of Atomic Engineering; and

(b) whether for keeping in the line of advancement in Atomic Engineering and for utilising blasting energy of atom for peaceful and constructive purposes, Government should ask the Atomic Energy Commission to undertake underground experimental work in fission of nuclear fuels that are available and processed in India?

The Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy (Shri M. S. Gurusadaswamy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. We are determined not to lag behind in acquiring knowledge of science and technology for the utilisation of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Consistent with this aim, the Atomic Energy Commission has consistently under review all aspects of experimental work.

Islamic Economic Bloc

745. Shri Bakraj Madhok:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Kaghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri Bihari Mishra:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is planning to set up an Islamic

Economic Bloc consisting of Pakistan, Turkey, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Jordan;

(b) whether the proposed economic bloc is to be followed by a military bloc of the same countries outside CENTO;

(c) whether Government have assessed the implications of the creation of such a bloc for the security of India; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to counteract this new move of Pakistan?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Reports have been received that Pakistan has called for cooperation and collaboration in the economic field among Muslim countries.

(b) While there has been some speculation about the formation of a military pact between Pakistan and certain countries of West Asia, Government have not been able to obtain confirmation of the formation of such a pact.

(c) and (d). The Government are watching the developments in this regard and suitable action is being taken.

Defence expenditure

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last fifteen years, India's per capita defence expenditure has been less than that of Pakistan on the whole; and

(b) if so, whether the recent American aid to Pakistan has increased Pakistan's per capita defence expenditure as compared to that of India's?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. E. Shagat): (a) and (b). I much regret that no definite conclusion on this question can be stated in the absence of relevant accurate statistics about Pakistan. As

far as we can estimate the Pakistan figures the position is that Pakistan's per capita expenditure on defence is higher than ours. It is too early to estimate the effect of recent American announcement on Pakistan's defence budget.

Indian Navy Stores Provisioning System

747. Shri A. Sreedharan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state.

(a) whether any defects in the working of the Indian Navy Stores Provisioning system have been brought to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, their extent and the steps taken to remedy these defects?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The following defects have been brought to the notice of Government:

- (i) Delay in the materialisation of Naval stores for which orders are placed on the Ministry of Defence (Navy) U.K., which does not indicate any delivery dates with the result that stores received may not be fully utilised.
- (ii) Unrealistic estimates in some cases for provisioning of indigenous stores.

The following steps have been taken to remedy these defects:

- (i) Indents are placed on the Ministry of Defence (Navy), U.K., only for classified items or for those which are manufactured under licence from the UK Ministry of Defence (Navy) or those available at concessional prices from their surpluses. Other indents are placed on the India Supply Mission in London which enters into contracts with specific delivery dates.
- (ii) Instructions have been issued to assess anticipated expendi-

ture on stores with greater care before formulating requirements.

Sainik School in Orissa

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the complaints by the guardians of the students in Sainik School in Orissa regarding inadequate food served to the students and lack of proper dress and clothings of the students; and

(b) if so, the steps which are proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Government have not received any complaint in the matter of dress or clothing supplied to students of the Sainik School, Orissa. In the last meeting of the Board of Governors of the Sainik School Society, the representative of Orissa Government referred to the inadequacy of the existing diet charges of Rs. 2 per head per day. The Board felt that this was a general problem related to the price level and the diet generally available in other Public Schools. Accordingly it decided to carry out a survey of the diet available in the Sainik Schools vis-a-vis the other Public Schools, the results thereof to be referred to the Indian Council of Medical Research for advice. A decision will be taken when the survey, which is now in progress, is completed and the advice of the Indian Council of Medical Research obtained.

Indians in Bhutan

749. Shri Sheopujan Shastri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report on the treatment to Indians in Bhutan

appearing in 'Yugdharma' of the 5th May, 1967, published from Raipur;

(b) if so, the identity of the Officers who related these tales of woe;

(c) whether the true facts and information have been obtained; and

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

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

(b) to (d). The Government have initiated enquiries to determine the correctness of the report.

हिन्दी समाचार कक्ष

750. श्री रामचन्द्र शीखा: क्या सुचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी को लोक प्रिय बनाने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने संदेशों की तरह का 'हिन्दी समाचार कक्ष' स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है ताकि समाचार हिन्दी में प्राप्त किये जा सकें ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस दिना में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) इस कक्ष में काम कब तक प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा ?

सुचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री को० के शाह): (क) से (ग). इस समय समाचार प्राप्ति के मुख्य साधन दो समाचार एजेंसियाँ—प्रेस ट्रस्ट ऑफ इंडिया और यूनाइटेड न्यूज़ ऑफ इंडिया हैं। वे अपनी मामूली संदेशों में भेजती हैं। परीक्षण के दौर पर हम हिन्दी में भी खबरें प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। हिन्दी समाचार एजेंसी से खबरें लेने के प्रश्न पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार हो रहा है।

2. अलग हिन्दी समाचार कक्ष स्थापित करना इस समय व्यवहार्य नहीं है परन्तु हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिनों और कमेंटारियों के लिए 486 (a) LSD—4.

ज्यादा से ज्यादा सामग्री हिन्दी में ही तैयार करने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं। इस समय हिन्दी की सभी बातों पर कमेंटारियाँ सीधी हिन्दी में ही तैयार की जाती हैं, और दैनिक समाचार बुलेटिनों का परिचालन प्रायः भी सीधा हिन्दी में ही तैयार किया जाता है। अन्ततः "हिन्दी समाचार कक्ष" स्थापित करने की प्रक्रिया को तेज करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं, बसंत कि साधन उपलब्ध हों।

Sainik School at Kittur (Mysore)

751. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of the Rani Chennamma Sainik School for Girls at Kittur, District Belgaum, Mysore State;

(b) if so, the date on which the foundation stone was laid;

(c) the date on which the scheme was sanctioned and the particulars thereof; and

(d) when the School is likely to start functioning?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). On 10-1-1967 the Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of the Rani Chennamma Residential School for girls at Kittur in Belgaum district Mysore. The school is a project of the State Government unconnected with the Sainik Schools run by the Sainik Schools Society and concerns the State Government alone.

Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Darbhanga

752. Shri Bhogendra Jha: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Darbhanga does not meet regularly and does not help the ex-servicemen

and their families in a planned manner; and

(b) If so, the steps taken by Government to improve the working of the Board?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) It is a fact that meetings of this Board are not held regularly. No complaint has however, been received to the effect that it does not help ex-servicemen and their families in a planned manner.

(b) The matter will be brought to the notice of the State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Bihar for necessary action.

शेती बाड़ी के सम्बन्ध में रेडियो कार्यक्रम

754. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सूचनाधीर प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि महान् बेती के तरीकों धीर बीज, उर्वरक, कीटनाशक दवाइयों तथा बेती के धीजारों को प्राप्त करने के तरीकों तथा उनको प्राप्त करने के स्थानों धीर सिचाई के साधनों तथा सिचाई करने के समय के बारे में सूचनाएं प्रसारित करने के लिए आकाशवाणी द्वारा तैयार की गई योजनाओं का ध्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना धीर प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : केन्द्रीय आब एवं कृषि मंत्रालय धीर राज्य सरकारों के कृषि विभागों के सभन बेती धीर अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों में सक्रिय योगदान करने के सिधे 1966-67 में आकाशवाणी के 10 केन्द्रों में 10 कार्यक्रम धीर यह प्रसारण मुनिटें स्थापित की गईं । ये मुनिटें तरीकों धीर समस्याओं की समानता के आधार पर चुने गये छोटे, ठोस धीर समक्य कृषि-प्रज्ञान क्षेत्र की आवश्यकताओं को पूरी करने के सिधे स्थापित की गईं हैं । ये कार्यक्रम अधिकतर, बेती सम्बन्धी समस्याओं के बारे में होतें हैं धीर बहुत अधिक सभ्या में प्रगतिशील किसान

यह इन प्रसारणों में प्रग के रहे हैं । आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों धीर किसानों के बीच विचारों के आदान-प्रदान में ये काफी सहायक हो रही हैं ।

2. चालू साल में इस प्रकार की 6 धीर कार्यक्रम धीर गृह मुनिटें खोलने का विचार है । सब इन मुनिटों की संख्या 16 हो जाएगी । चालू योजना प्रवधि में ये 16 मुनिटें लगभग 130 बिसों में 3 करोड़ 25 लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र कवर करेंगी ।

3. कार्यक्रम धीर गृह मुनिटों का मुख्य उद्देश्य सभन बेती धीर अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों सम्बन्धी विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों, जिनमें प्रच्छी किस्म के बीज, उर्वरक, कीटनाशक दवाइयों धीर बेती के प्राथमिक धीजारों का प्रयोग करना आदि शामिल है के बारे में जानकारी देना है । इन्हें प्राप्त करने के बारे में इन कार्यक्रमों में सामान्य रूप से जानकारी दी जाती है । किसानों को इस बारे में विभिन्नित जानकारी राज्यों के विस्तार विभागों द्वारा दी जाती है । विभिन्न फसलों के बारे में सिचाई के साधनों तथा सिचाई करने के समय के बारे में सूचनाएं देना भी इन कार्यक्रमों का महत्वपूर्ण अंग है ।

26 जनवरी, 1967 से दिल्ली टेलीविजन केन्द्र से केन्द्रीय साहित्य दिल्ली क्षेत्र के कृषकों के लिए एक अर्ध-साप्ताहिक कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किया गया है । गांवों में 80 टेलीविजन सेट लगाए गए हैं धीर इन कार्यक्रमों में मुख्यतः कृषकों को सभन बेती धीर अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों के बारे में जानकारी देने धीर समझाने पर जोर दिया जात है ।

रक्सौल में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र

755. श्री के० सु० कृष्णः क्या सूचना धीर प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर रक्सौल में दस किलोवाट का एक प्रसारण केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं?

बुधना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० खे० साहू): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) सवास नहीं उठता।

(ग) पटना का मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर पहले ही से इस क्षेत्र की सेवा कर रहा है। भारत-नेपाल सीमा को और अधिक प्रसारण देने के लिए चौबी पंचवर्षीय योजना में एक मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर दरभंगा में और एक ऊँची शक्तिवाला ट्रांसमीटर गोरखपुर में बनाने का प्रस्ताव है।

विदेशों के साथ हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार

756. श्री बसबन्त सिंह कुशवाह: क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों के साथ हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार नहीं किया जाता क्योंकि वहाँ के लोगों को हिन्दी नहीं आती;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने विदेशों को अपने पत्र हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में भेजने की व्यवस्था की है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो जुलाई, 1966 से फरवरी, 1967 तक इस प्रकार के कितने पत्र भेजे गये; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चावला): (क) जी हां। विकास-पत्र आदि जैसे औपचारिक पत्रों को छोड़कर, विदेश-स्थित हमारे निम्न दूररे देशों के साथ हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार नहीं करते। इसका मुख्य कारण

यह है कि वहाँ के लोगों को हिन्दी का कोई ज्ञान नहीं होता और इसलिए भी, कि हमारे पास ऐसे कर्मचारियों की कमी है जिन्हें अच्छी तरह हिन्दी आती हो और जो अंग्रेजी की तरह ठीक हिन्दी में भी अपने आपको अभिव्यक्त कर सकते हों। यही वजह है कि विदेश मंत्रालय में भी ज्यादातर अंग्रेजी का ही इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है।

(ख) जी नहीं। ऊपर बताई गई परिस्थितियों में अभी अंग्रेजी मूल पाठ के साथ हिन्दी अनुवाद भेजने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा; बल्कि दूसरी तरफ इससे हमारे ऊपर भ्रमों का और अन्य ऊँची बातों का विदेशी मुद्रा में घनावस्यक खर्च बढ़ जाएगा।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

सैनिक कर्मचारियों द्वारा पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन

757. श्री बसबन्त सिंह कुशवाह: क्या पक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से सेवा निवृत्त सैनिक कर्मचारियों द्वारा सरकारी भेदों वाली पुस्तकों के कुछ प्रकाशन के बारे में कोई प्राचरण संहिता तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ड० रा० जयल): (क) जी नहीं। सरकारी योपनीय अधिनियम के उल्लंघन करने पर सेवा निवृत्त सैनिक कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध उसी तरह कार्यवाही की जाती है जिस तरह कि अन्य नागरिकों के विरुद्ध किया जाता है। सरकार की अनुमति लिए बिना सेवा निवृत्त सैनिक कर्मचारी कोई पुस्तक प्रादि न लिखें-

इस सम्बन्ध में एक सामान्य प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Co-operative Newspapers

758. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that co-operative news papers are being set up; and

(b) if so, the extent of help which Government propose to give them?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah) (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to set up newspaper cooperatives but such societies are formed on the basis of individual enterprise. Government will be quite willing to extend necessary assistance by way of release of newsprint quota, advertisements, accreditation tele-communication facilities etc. to promote the growth of such societies.

Military Agriculture Farm, Kashipur

759. Shri Maharaj Singh Bharti: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of profit earned or loss incurred during the last three years in the Military Agriculture Farm being run in Kashipur, District Nainital, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Officers get the work done by the local peasants on partnership basis and that no cultivation work is handled by the Government;

(c) whether it is also a fact that much of the land in the said farm has turned barren and useless because of 'kans' grass; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) There is no Military Agriculture Farm in Kashipur. There is a Remount Training School and Depot located at Hempur which is about 12 miles away from Kashipur. This is a unit for holding and training animals and is not a commercial unit. The possession of lands for the unit was obtained from March 1966 to January 1967. Profits/losses for the last 3 years cannot be indicated.

(b) A small portion of land in the Deia river bed measuring approximately 250 acres out of a total of 4015.78 acres has been given on 'batal' or cropshare basis. The remaining area is handled by the Remount Training School and Depot authorities.

(c) No land has been allowed to turn barren or useless because of the growth of 'kans' grass.

(d) Does not arise.

टट्टू प्रजनन केन्द्र, बाबूगढ़ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ जिले में सरकारी टट्टू प्रजनन केन्द्र, बाबूगढ़ में कितने टट्टू तैयार किये गये और इस कार्य पर अब तक कितना व्यय हुआ है ;

(ख) इस केन्द्र से प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी कितने प्रतिशत प्रावश्यकता पूरी हो रही है; और

(ग) गण प्रावश्यकता कहां से पूरी होती है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह):

(क) सरकारी टट्टू प्रजनन केन्द्र, बाबूगढ़ में टट्टू प्रत्येक वर्ष प्रथम प्रथम संख्या में तैयार होते हैं। 1966-67 के अन्तर्गत उनकी संख्या 134 थी।

टट्टुओं पर होने वाले ब्यय के प्रांकडे बलय से नहीं रहे बाडे ।

(ख) 44 G प्रतिबधत ।

(ग) प्रबन क्षेत्रों से खरीद कर प्रांर सहायनपुर तथा हिसार के सरकारी प्रबनन क्षेत्रों में उनुं तैवार कर जय प्रावश्यकता पूरी होनी है ।

प्राकाशबाणी से संवद-सदस्यों की बातायें

761. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या लुचमा और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1967 से लेकर अब तक प्राकाशबाणी के दिवनी केन्द्र से बातायें प्रसारित करने वाले संवद-सदस्यों की संख्या क्या है; और

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

लुचमा और प्रसारण मंत्री (जी के० के० झाह) : (क) 1 जनवरी, 1967 से 23 मई 1967 तक 19 संवद सदस्यों में प्राकाशबाणी के दिवनी केन्द्र से प्रसारण किए ।

(ख) एक बिबरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

[प्राकाशबाण के रजा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-428/67]

Talks with British High Commissioner about Indian Immigrants

762. Shri Mohan: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that talks were held recently between him and the British High Commissioner regarding the hardships experienced by the Indian immigrants to U.K.; and

(b) if so, the outcome of these talks?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). At the instance of Minister of External Affairs, the question of hardship of Indian immigrants to U.K. was taken up recently by the Ministry with the U.K. High Commissioner. He promised to refer the matter to his Government and to convey its views when received. These are awaited.

CIA Scheme re: East Pakistan-Nagal-land-NEFA Bloc

763. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the leaders of East Pakistan about the scheme of C.I.A. to form a bloc of East Pakistan, Nagaland and NEFA for more effective operations against China; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have seen press reports in which two leaders of East Pakistan have alleged that C.I.A. is conspiring to form a bloc of East Pakistan, West Bengal and Assam, to be called 'Bangsam' as a part of a larger scheme to set up strong air and land bases around China. The Government have no confirmation as to the authenticity of the alleged scheme.

There were similar reports in the Pakistan press in December, 1966, and January, 1967, about an alleged conspiracy of Western Powers to create a so-called 'United States of Bengal', comprising East Pakistan, West Bengal, Assam, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur, Sikkim and Bhutan. These reports were found to be without any basis.

The Government naturally condemn any such moves if they have a basis in fact.

Acquisition of land at Baroda

765. Shri Manibhai J. Patel: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Baroda Municipal Corporation has applied for the acquisition of a piece of land under his Ministry for constructing an overhead bridge at Baroda near Alembie works;

(b) whether the British High Commissioner has given no objection certificate for the piece of land as there is a cemetery allotted to British High Commission over that land; and

(c) whether Government propose to acquire that land for the bridge?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) A request for transfer of a piece of land from out of the area known as the 'Baroda Government Cemetery' was received in March 1967 from the Municipal Corporation, Baroda through the British High Commission for construction of approaches to a Railway overbridge.

(b) The British High Commission have communicated their 'no objection' to the use of the Cemetery land for purposes of constructing approaches to the proposed Railway overbridge on conditions agreed with the Municipal Corporation, Baroda.

(c) Since the land in question belongs to Government, there is no question of acquisition of the land. The State Government have been informed that Defence Ministry has no objection to the construction of the proposed over-bridge on conditions stated therein.

Tension between Arab Nations and Israel

766. Shri Maharaj Singh Bharti:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to lessen the increasing tension between the Arab Nations and Israel;

(b) whether any exchange of views took place on the Syria-Israel problem during his recent visit to the Arab Countries; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). I spent two days in Kuwait and made transit halts at Beirut and Baghdad during my recent tour. Discussions on Arab-Israel issues with Arab leaders were not in the context of the present crisis which developed later. The Government of India is deeply concerned at the grave situation that has developed in West Asia and fully supports the efforts of the United Nations Secretary General to maintain peace in the region.

High Power Transmitter for Gauhati (Assam)

767. Shri Bodabrata Barua: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to instal a high-power transmitter at Gauhati in place of the existing inadequate transmitter at an early date; and

(b) if so, when and what will be its power in Kilowatts?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) No, Sir. Gauhati has enough transmitters of necessary capacity.

(b) Does not arise.

नेपाल का भूमि सुधार कानून

76 B. श्री सुमानन्द ठाकुर: क्या वित्त-कार्य मंत्री नेपाल के भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी नये कानून के बारे में 7 नवम्बर, 1968 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 764 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या नेपाल सरकार द्वारा पारित भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी नये कानून के बारे में, जिनके अन्तर्गत वहाँ की भूमि विदेशी के नाम पर नहीं ख़द सकती, उत्तर इस बीच प्राप्त हो चुका है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसमें क्या लिखा है; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

वित्त-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सु० क० बागल): (क), (ख) और (ग). 7 नवंबर 1968 को उत्तर दिए जाने के बाद, विदेश मंत्रालय में तत्काल राज्य मंत्री ने नेपाल में भूमि कानून के विषय पर—जैसा कि वह वहाँ के रहने वाले भारतीयों पर अंतर झालता है—एक बक्तव्य दिया था; नेपाल में केवल वे ही ऐसे विदेशी हैं जिनसे भारत सरकार का सरोकार है। इस बक्तव्य के बाद से इस मुख्य विषय पर नेपाल के महामहिम की सरकार के साथ विचार-विषय होता रहा है जिसने सहामुहीपूर्वक इस मामले को समझा है। नागरिकता से संबंध मामले में नेपाल की महामहिम सरकार ने हाल ही में एक अध्यादेश जारी करके कचब उठाए हैं जिसे भारतमूलक लोगों को नेपाली नागरिकता प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी। भारत सरकार इस कार्यवाही की बड़ी सहायता करती है और उसे पूरी ज़म्मीब है कि नेपाल की महामहिम सरकार भारतीय राष्ट्रकों की उन कठिनाईयों को दूर करने के लिए कार्रवाई की करेगी जो कि निम्न

सालों में नेपाल में भूमि कानून के अन्तर्गत उठ खड़ी हुई हैं।

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ALLEGED INTERFERENCE BY UNION HOME
MINISTER IN REGARD TO "GHERAAS" IN
WEST BENGAL.

Shri Yash Pal Singh rose—

श्री प्रकाशशर शास्त्री (हाउस): मेरा ध्यबस्था का प्रश्न है। धांपने माननीय सदस्य, श्री यशपाल सिंह, को जिस अधिलम्बनीय लोक-महत्व के विषय को उपस्थित करने की अनुमति दी है, इसी विषयक एक प्रस्ताव मैं ने भी धांप के कार्यालय को भेजा था। मैंने धांप के कार्यालय को कहा कि या तो मेरा नाम इस ध्यानाकर्षण-प्रस्ताव में संलग्न होना चाहिए और या मेरे नाम से वह ध्यानाकर्षण-प्रस्ताव धाना चाहिए। धांप के कार्यालय का कहना है कि मेरे ध्यानाकर्षण-प्रस्ताव के शब्द ये: "पश्चिमी बंगाल और दूसरे राज्यों में बेराब से उत्पन्न", जब कि प्रस्तुत ध्यानाकर्षण-प्रस्ताव के शब्द हैं: "बेराब के मामले में केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री का कथित हस्तक्षेप। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब मैं ने अपने ध्यानाकर्षण-प्रस्ताव में "पश्चिमी बंगाल और दूसरे राज्यों में बेराब से उत्पन्न स्थिति" का उल्लेख किया, तो मैं उसके सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया जानना चाहता था, न कि राज्य सरकारों की। लिहाजा या तो मेरा नाम इस ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव में संलग्न होना चाहिए या मुझे अपना प्रस्ताव रखने की अनुमति दी जाए।

Mr. Speaker: I will look into it. Anyway the names published only will be there. I am sorry if there is a mistake, it cannot be helped now. Let us see.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): I have submitted a starred question on this particular subject.

Mr. Speaker: It is quite possible, I agree.

श्री बसुपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविनम्वनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय का घोर गृह-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक बक्तव्य दें:-

"पश्चिमी बंगाल में 'घेराव' के मामलों में केन्द्रीय गृह-कार्य मंत्री का कथित हस्तक्षेप जना कि समाचार पत्रों में खबर लयी है"।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): As Members are aware there have been a very large number of gheraos since the beginning of March last mostly in West Bengal but in a few cases also in certain other States. These gheraos involve wrongful confinement of supervisory, managerial or other personnel and in many cases also criminal trespass. These are all cognisable offences under our criminal laws. Some of the gheraos in West Bengal had occurred in Central Government establishments and undertakings, departmental or corporate. It had come to our notice that certain political parties and trade unions had been instigating workers to take the law into their own hands instead of using the statutory machinery provided by labour laws for redress of grievances. It had also come to our notice that the police were unable, (Shri Ranga; Unable and unwilling) for various reasons, to afford protection to citizens subjected to gheraos even though it was their statutory duty to afford such protection. These developments had aroused wide-spread concern in the public mind and caused misgivings and anxiety to the Central Government.

Therefore, when I visited Calcutta on 18th and 19th of May, 1967 in con-

nection with the meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council, I took the opportunity to discuss the problem with the Chief Minister, West Bengal. I may add that I had spoken and written to him earlier also. I further felt that the matter was of wide enough importance for me to make some observations at the Zonal Council meeting itself. I may, Sir, with your permission, read out the relevant extracts from my speech at the concluding session of the meeting:

"I take this opportunity to express the deep concern of the Central Government at the industrial unrest in West Bengal and the particular form in which it is finding expression. In recent weeks the 'gherao' has become a movement. It is no longer a matter of isolated, spontaneous, demonstrations of briefer duration, and it has given rise to fear and sense of insecurity. We are aware of the problems of workers and the hardships caused to them by retrenchments, lay offs, etc. We have full sympathy for them and would like practical solutions to be found to their problems. But solutions to problems, economic and human, have to be found in a peaceful and co-operative manner. We must under all circumstances uphold the Constitution and the rule of law. This is essential in the interests of the country. Without it there will be no peace or progress. This is an obligation imposed on us, and on the State Governments, by the Constitution, and I sincerely hope that there will be cooperation between us in discharging this obligation. I trust that no further erosion of the rule of law will be allowed and the initiative taken by the State Government to bring the employers and employees together to work out methods of dealing with problems of industrial relations will bear fruit speedily".

I reiterated these views at the Peras conference later in the after-noon.

I submit, Sir, that there can be no justification whatever for considering an appeal and advice of this kind to uphold the Constitution and the rule of law as interference in the affairs of a State Government. Indeed against the background of the happenings to which I have referred the Central Government would be failing in the duties and obligations imposed on it by the Constitution if it did not make such an appeal and offer such an advice.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: If points of order are raised, unfortunately it is only the Chair that has to deal with it—not the Minister. Mr. Mukerjee.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): I submit that it is not in order for the Government in this House to refer to a matter in which particular State Governments, one or more, happens to be involved, when they are not in a position here in this House to defend it. It was in order for the Home Minister at the meeting of the zonal council where there were representatives of the State Governments sitting before him to refer to a particular matter. But here in this House reference to law and order matter which pertains entirely to the State Government is not permissible.

I would also submit for your consideration that this matter of gherao—I am not going into the rights or wrongs of the matter—is also before certain courts of law. In view of that it would be extremely undesirable for Parliament to be discussing this matter. Gheraos are not abstract things; gheraos take place concretely in certain circumstances which have to be gone into and here we are called upon to make some pronouncements. At least the Government has already done so in an unwarranted fashion. Since the court cases are pending, at

least in the State of West Bengal as far as my information goes, I would submit to you that it would not be in order for us to have any discussion whatever in regard to what has been done and in regard to the statement of the Home Minister. I would also like you to take note of it and give your ruling according to your discretion. This kind of a statement should not have been made in a forum where the West Bengal Government or any other Government which might be relevant in this matter is not in a position to give any kind of answer to the accusations which are quite implicit and explicit in whatever he has said . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: It is not as if we are referring to a particular gherao.

Shri Banga (Srikakulam): Let there be some discussion on the point of order.

Mr. Speaker: No. no. I have admitted it. Prof. Mukerjee has referred to the question whether we can discuss it here. That aspect was considered and it was only after that it has gone on the agenda. We are not referring to any particular gherao; we are not referring to any matter which is before the court. In general, the whole country and naturally the Home Minister has to take notice of it. And they have taken notice of it and they have answered it. Any question on that could certainly be raised. If it pertains to any matter that is pending in the court, you should avoid that. One could discuss the matter in general.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: But the matter is there, in concrete terms, before the courts.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): I want to bring to your notice only one aspect of it. In the past, whenever we have tried to raise matters which agitate the mind of the people, we have been stopped by raising this single objec-

[Shri Nath Pai]

tion, namely, that it is a law and order matter. Thus we have always been baffled and always been stalked in our attempts to raise issues with which the people are concerned by pointing out that the matter comes within the purview of law and order, a State subject. Gherao is a State subject. I understand, and I welcome that this gherao is essentially a law and order matter. It is therefore a State subject. But if we are to understand today that hereafter Parliament, whenever a matter is of sufficient importance, would be allowed to have a debate on it, I welcome it, because it means an extension of the authority of Parliament. (Inter-ruption). This is a very important matter. I hope Shri Dange will kindly bear with me. It is very important, and that is the main point. I would welcome if Parliament goes into it. I do not want to go into the merits of gherao, and the matter is sub-judice. But I want to draw your attention to this matter. If it means that thereafter Parliament would be allowed to discuss it, a law and order problem, I would welcome it.

Mr. Speaker: He has not read it.

Shri Nath Pai: I have read it very carefully. That is clever drafting only. I can draft any subject like that.

Mr. Speaker: We are not discussing law and order in the State. We are not discussing gheraos. It is about the alleged interference of the Home Minister in the administration of the State. It is not as if the question of gherao is being discussed. It is not a question of law and order. It is about the interference of the Home Minister, and therefore, there is no point of order. If anybody wants to put a question, I will allow it.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay Central South): Sir, on a point of order. The point I want to raise is this. It may be that I may differ with some of my colleagues, but I consider that gherao is a trade union problem and not a

law and order problem, and therefore, gherao should be given a two-hour discussion in this House, as regards the implications on the economy and on trade unions and other problems. So, it is not a question of law and order; it is a question of the fundamental rights of the workers in the trade union field.

Mr. Speaker: But I would like to tell the House that we are not discussing even that.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee rose—

Mr. Speaker: Kindly resume your seat when I am on my legs. On the Calling Attention Notice, nobody else can ask questions except those whose names are printed. Now, we are not discussing the question of gheraos. Somebody says here is the Home Minister who has interfered with the State subject. That aspect of it is being discussed here. Therefore, I do not think we are discussing West Bengal's law and order problem, or anything like that. If the question of gheraos is to be discussed, perhaps we could discuss it if the Government wants it or anybody else wants it. But it is entirely a different question. Now we are only discussing the so called interference of the Home Minister. There is no point of order. Let the Minister give his reply now.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Pearmade): Now, the Home Minister is accused of interference in a State Government's affairs, and here, he himself answered the question and says that he has done something very correct. That is what he said in answering the question. So, at least the Prime Minister should come forward and say whether it is correct; what his colleague has done is right or not. She may justify it, but at least there should be some propriety in these things.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee (Howrah): Sir, one point. (Inter-ruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri S. M. Banerjee. If the hon. Member wants, let him also raise a point of order. I have called Shri Banerjee now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I invite your attention to the Calling Attention Notice and the wording given in it. It says:

"To call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the alleged interference by the Union Minister of Home Affairs in regard to the "Gheraos" in West Bengal as reported in the press."

Government has not initiated this Calling Attention Notice. It is we, the members, who have done it. The specific question asked is whether he interfered or not. He should have said, "yes" or "no".

Shri N. Dandekar (Jamnagar): Can the hon. member say what the Minister's reply should be?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I know Mr. Dandekar is against gheraos. My point is, the hon. Minister has taken this opportunity to damn the West Bengal Government, who are encouraging gheraos and he says that the police has not taken any action.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir. Is the West Bengal Government encouraging gheraos?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is absolutely wrong to say that the West Bengal Government has not taken any action. They have taken full action.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Allipore): Whether the Home Minister has interfered or not, it is for the House to judge according to his statement. My point of order is this. The Home Minister belongs to the same Government of India, to which his colleague just sitting behind him, Mr. Hathi, the Labour Minister, belongs. It is one Government. Whether it is the Home Minister's province to interfere or not

depends on whether this gherao is primarily a law and order problem or not. Otherwise, he has no business to say anything even in the Eastern Zonal Council. Gherao has got a labour problem aspect. In specific cases, it may have a law and order aspect too, I agree. If he had come before the House with reference to a particular gherao in some Central Government undertaking in Calcutta or Bengal, I could have understood it. But he is saying about gheraos in general. The State Government has made it clear more than once that if any particular gherao becomes a law and order problem, they will take recourse to the normal procedure to deal with the law and order problem. So far as the labour problem is concerned, his colleague has been in communication with the State Government. In the standing labour committee, he has discussed it. My contention is, this whole subject as placed here to be dealt with by the Home Minister is out of order unless he can prove, which he has not proved, that this is primarily a law and order problem belonging to his province and not to the province of the Labour Minister.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: On a point of information, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No. I am allowing only points of order.

Shrimati Lakshminathanamma (Khammam): On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I can say very clearly that if any point of order is raised, they cannot expect the Minister to answer it, because, I find that in the form of points of order, a number of questions are put. It is not the duty of the Minister to answer any point of order. It will be waste of time, because hon. members will be putting questions and they will not get any reply.

Shri N. Dandekar: On this point of order, I would make a few submissions. As you rightly pointed out, Sir, the notice calls attention to the alleged interference by the Home Minister and you have rightly admitted it on that basis. Quite rightly, too, the Home Minister has to explain what he in fact did. He says, he has not interfered. I do not see what the point of order is about.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakhapatnam): We want to know exactly what is meant by a gherao. If one man goes to a minister with a grievance it is called a request. If two people go, it is called a representation. If four people go, it is called a deputation. If 100 people go, it is called gherao. Where does the question of law and order come?

Mr. Speaker: He must get the correct answer from Mr. Dange outside the House.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं माननीय गृह-मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बजाय इस के कि वह भेस में स्टेटमेंट देते, क्या उन्होंने श्री धन्य मुकजी को, जो बहा के चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं, कांफिडेंस में लेने की कोशिश की। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय के स्टेटमेंट के घाने के बाद चौराब में कुछ कमी आई है या इजाफा हुआ है। माननीय मंत्री जी इतना धीर साफ कर दें कि जब गरीब जनता के पास धीर कोई रास्ता नहीं रह जाता धीर उस के दुबों का निवारण नहीं होता, तो धगर वह चौराब न करे तो फिर धीर क्या करे ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, as I mentioned in my statement itself, I did have talks with the Chief Minister that very day. Even before that I had opportunity to write to him and talk to him also on these matters. That is the answer to the first question that the hon. Member asked. Then, the Government of Bengal has not yet announced its policy changing

the first policy that was announced by the Labour Minister. Therefore, gheraos continue, that is my information. Whether gheraos should be done or not, I think I have expressed my view about it. When there are any problems, and there are bound to be problems in a difficult economic situation, solutions for those problems have to be found out by peaceful and co-operative methods.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : धन्यध महोदय,...

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Madhu Limsaye . . .

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): Sir, . . .

Mr. Speaker: Only those who have tabled the Calling Attention Notice can be allowed to put questions. That is the rule. If I am to make an exception in the case of the hon. Member, then there will be no end.

श्री नचु लियये (मुंगर) : धन्यध महोदय, मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी जरूर होगी कि सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था धीर पुलिस फेहरिस्त 2 में घाते हैं धीर राज्य सरकार के मातहत घाते हैं। इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने संविधान की किन धाराओं का इस्तेमाल कर के यह सलाह कहिये, धादेन कहिये या धीर जो भी शब्द वह इस्तेमाल करना चाहें

Shri N. Dandekar: Break down of law and order.

श्री नचु लियये : यह नहीं कहा है उन्होंने। धाप इतनी जल्दी गृह-मंत्री न इनिये धादेकर सहाय, हय कोशिश करिये कि धाप बनें लेकिन इतनी जल्दी नहीं।

धन्यध महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने यह धादेन या सलाह

संविधान की किन धाराओं के अन्तर्गत दिया है। साथ साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसी कारखाने का मालिक जो प्रतिनिधिक मुनियन है उस को मान्यता न दे और उस के साथ सामूहिक सीधा न करे, दूसरे जो मजदूरों सम्बन्धी कानून है उन को तोड़ें, तीसरे चाहे न्यायालय हो या ट्रिब्यूनल हो, उन के फैसलों को अमल में न लाये, और मजदूर बेरोजगार करें, जिस का पुराना नाम धरना है, और यह प्राचीन बीज है, तो क्या वह चाहते हैं कि जैसे उन्होंने पुलिस बलों के खिलाफ बंडा बनाया, बेरोजगार बनाई, गोमो बनाई, बीजे हो राज्य सरकार भी मजदूरों के खिलाफ इसी प्रकार की कार्रवाई करें? यदि वह चाहते हैं तो यह उन को राय हो सकती है। उन लोगों से सम्बन्ध में यह सब किया या और उस के तर्जिमे भी वह भ्रमण चुके हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब पुलिस और संचालनिक व्यवस्था राज्यों का विषय है तब उन को इस तरह का दबाव डालने का क्या अधिकार है, और किन धाराओं के अन्तर्गत ऐसा कर रहे हैं, जरा वह इस का पुरा सुनाता करें।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member has misunderstood completely what I have said. There was no question of giving them any orders. Then, possibly, what article of the Constitution is to be restored to the can ask. I was meeting them in a meeting of States where I went as the Chairman of a Zonal Council and under the Zonal Council Act....

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: This was not on the agenda.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is in the discretion of the Chairman. Again, possibly, he does not know how to conduct a meeting (Interruptions). In Section 21 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, the functions of the Zonal Councils are mentioned. It is said there that each Zonal Council shall be

an advisory body and can discuss all matters in which some or all the States represented in that Council or the Union and one or more of the States represented in the Council have common interest and advise the Central Government or the Government of the State as to what action is to be taken in such matters. As I said, this question did involve certain obligations under the Constitution. These obligations under the Constitution are on both the Union Government and the State Governments, and when problems of this type arose I thought it my duty to make an appeal to the State Government. I have not given any orders or directions.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : मेरा प्वाइंट धारा धारें हैं। मेरे किसी प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया। मंत्री महोदय ने जोनल काउंसिल का जिक्र किया, लेकिन उन के ही बयान में है कि जोनल काउंसिल के पहले ही.....

"I may add that I have spoken and written to him earlier also."

तो जोनल काउंसिल का कोई बयान नहीं है। पहले मेरे बहु मध्य मंत्री पर दबाव डाल रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने धर्ममेसन की बात कही है। मैं कहना हूँ कि मैं संविधान की धाराएँ बतलायें जिन के अन्तर्गत उन्होंने इस तरह का हस्तक्षेप किया है।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Well, Sir, if the hon. Member wants to know what are the obligations under the Constitution....

श्री मधु सिन्घे : मैं तो जानता हूँ। वह सदन को बतलाये।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: He is omnipresent and omniscient.

उन की गतिज बहुत है, वह सब जानते हैं। वह बीजा हुआओं की बात भी सुनें। अगर उन को पता है तो फिर वह इन्फार्मेशन क्या चाहते हैं?

श्री मधु लिखते : सदन को भी तो एता धमना चाहिये कि घाप किस प्रकार से हस्तक्षेप कर रहे हैं और धीरे धीरे गैर-कानूनी सरकारों के अधिकारों को खत्म कर रहे हैं।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: For that matter, I would refer the hon. Member to article 256 of the Constitution which refers to the obligations of the States and the Union. It says:

"The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament and any existing laws which apply in that State, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose."

श्री मधु लिखते : अब निर्दोष की बात आई है। पहले तो उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : घाप जानना चाहते हैं, इस लिये कह रहा हूँ।

Now when I am on my legs why should he lose his patience instead of listening to me? I am saying that that article gives the obligations under the Constitution to see that the Acts of Parliament and the then existing Acts are enforced and that the executive power of the State is to be so exercised as to be in compliance with those laws. The Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure are such laws. When we say that acts involving cognizable offences are not taken notice of, I thought it was my duty to make an appeal to the State Government... (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिखते : हायरेशन कर दिया, यह भी मैं जानना चाहता था। मेरा मुँह से यह सवाल था। घाप मेरे बात सु लीजिये। मैं यह जानना चाहता

था... (अवबाम) ... मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने धारा 256 के मातहत निर्दोष किया है?

Mr. Speaker: No, please. I am calling Shri A. K. Gopalan.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): How could the Home Minister of the Central Government refer to the law and order position in a State....

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Gopalan. I would request Shri Nambiar to sit down.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): May I know whether the Home Minister presided over the Eastern Zonal Council meeting where in his opening speech while he did not mention anything about the gherao in his concluding speech he suddenly made some remarks about gherao and while in the conference of Chief Ministers he did not even care to ask the Chief Minister of Bengal about this thing, when he met the press afterwards he said—it is reported here—he made gherao the principal theme and he came out badly against the Calcutta press? After that, an unfortunate thing happened in Howrah, the Howrah incident, and the Minister for Law and Land Revenue, Shri Hari Krishna Konar, who visited the Howrah police station said that it was most surprising that plainclothesmen assaulted people inside the thana compound. He also said that it was most unusual that policemen started assaulting people in the presence of the Ministers. The District Magistrate also was present. Some others also were present and it was in their presence, in spite of what the Minister said, that the police were doing that. He also said that reactionary police officers might have been encouraged by the speech and comments of the Union Home Minister. So, Shri Chavan perhaps encouraged these people unconsciously.

Shri Pilee Mody (Godhra): On a point of order. It is sub judice.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Let me finish.

So, the charge is there that it was after the speech of the Home Minister made without consulting the Chief Minister and not giving him an opportunity to explain what their position is. A prepared speech was read in the concluding stages; then he met the press also and this incident of encouraging the policemen to do anything they like was responsible for the Minister asking the policemen not to beat them. The Minister says that this is interference and the speeches of the Home Minister have encouraged this. So, I want to know from the Home Minister what he has to say about this.

Mr. Speaker: No information is wanted. You have explained the position from one angle.

Shri F. Ramamurti (Madurai): The Chief Minister was not given an opportunity....

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The Law and Land Revenue Minister has said that it was the speech of the Home Minister that encouraged them.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member has allowed his imagination to run rather fast, it seems. My statement and the incident to which he made a reference have no connection whatsoever. I did mention it in the concluding speech and there was nothing wrong about it. It was a prepared speech. I wanted to be very careful about what I was saying and therefore I read what I had prepared. Naturally, after that very meeting I had discussions with the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister never raised most of the objections that the hon. Member is now making; he had taken it in a friendly way. I think, they are afraid of the statement; I do not know why... (Interruption).

Shri Pilee Mody: One of the hon. Members had made a fine distinction

and said that this matter of gherao is to be broken up into what should be considered as labour matters and law and order situation. It has been said that the law and order situation is the responsibility of the State. However, I beg to submit that there is another aspect of this and that is the constitutional aspect of defending the fundamental rights. I would like to know who is the authority capable to protect us on that point.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): The Home Minister has said that whenever there is law and order problem involved in case of gheraos, the police on their own should take cognisance of that; that is what is provided in the Constitution. That means, our Home Minister incited the Bengal Police against the Bengal Government.

Shri Krishan Kumar Chatterji: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He is asking a question; Let him do that. After that you can raise a point of order. I will allow you.

Shri Nambiar: Has his bandage anything to do with gherao?

Shri E. K. Nayanar: I accuse the Home Minister of instigating the Bengal Police against the Bengal Government when he said that the police on their own should take cognisance of this as that is provided in the Constitution. May I know what is provided in the Constitution about the constitutional aspect of the Home Minister's statement? If a Central Minister wants to say anything concerning the policy of a State Government, it should come on a Government-to-Government level. Constitutional propriety also demands that. What does the Constitution say? The Home Minister referred to some articles of the Constitution. Now, let me refer to the article of the Constitution....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. You put a question. You cannot go on discussing Constitution now. I am

[Mr. Speaker]
afraid, we are going astray completely.... (Interruption). You need not read the Constitution.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: The Constitution says:

"If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by Proclamation...."

If there is a law and order problem, it is for the Governor to report.... (Interruption). Why should the Home Minister instigate the police? I want a categorical reply from him....

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee: On a point of order, Sir. The General Secretary of the Communist Party, Marxist, Mr. Sundarayya made a statement in Darjeeling not about the Railways but about the gherao.... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee: He said that it is certainly political motive which is originating a gherao in different States and he warned the State Ministers that it is merely law and order question.... (Interruptions).

Shri Nambiar: I want to know whether there is any connection between his bandage and the gherao? (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: It is a railway accident; it has nothing to do with the gherao.... (Interruptions).

An hon. Member: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Everybody is raising a point of order which has no bearing on the subject. This

will lead to confusion.... (Interruptions).

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee: He said that gheraos are for political purposes and, therefore, the hon. Member is not in order when he says it is a law and order question and should be left to the State concerned. (Interruption).

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is nothing about the constitutional aspect. The hon. Member went on saying that I instigated the police. That is a very absurd statement.

Shri K. M. Abraham (Kottayam): The reality is this. When the Home Minister went to Calcutta, in the Conference and to the press, he denounced the gherao form of struggle. The gherao form of struggle is a lawful form of struggle as strike or satyagrah or picketing. But by denouncing this form of struggle, he is rallying the managements behind him and also instigating the police to act against the Government. Is he intending thereby to start a liberation struggle as was done in Kerala?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think, I have answered most of the points. The other point is a hypothetical question.

Mr. Speaker: That is all. We now go to the next item. Shri Hardayal Devgun.

24.49 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377 RE.
ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MINISTERS
BEING IN PAY OF THE BIRLAS

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): Sir, before you proceed, may I make a submission? I had given notice under Rule 377 regarding the report that a member or more of the Cabinet is in the pay-roll of the Birla house. A great deal of comment has already been made on the report that appeared in the papers.

Mr. Speaker: I have seen it. Mr. Madhu Limaye also wrote to me yesterday or day before yesterday. Some other Members also—I do not remember all the names of other Members—have given notice of adjournment motions and so many other things to find out whether anything has been done, as to who is in the pay-roll of Birlas and all that. I cannot give a decision off-hand. I am allowing a Call Attention Notice tomorrow and, I think, they will be able to give some information.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We have the right to have a full-fledged discussion.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different matter. If you want to have a full-fledged discussion, you will have to adopt some other method. The Call Attention Notice gives only the privilege of putting a question to a few Members. I can call only those whose names have been put on the list. But, for the present, I have admitted it as a call-attention because it cannot be a privilege motion.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: My submission is....

Mr. Speaker: It is now done. Tomorrow, we shall discuss, not now. I have called Mr. Devgun.

श्री मधु लिमये (युनेर) : मैं प्रिविलेज के बारे में धर्म कर रहा हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: I would not allow anything on that subject. That is a subject which I have taken a decision now.

श्री मधु लिमये : ध्यानाकर्षण-प्रस्ताव जो चलन बात है न।

Mr. Speaker: He can discuss in the chamber, not here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have another submission to make. I am not saying anything about that
496 (A) LS-5.

call-attention; this has nothing to do with that call-attention. My submission is that you agreed in this House.

Mr. Speaker: I have called Mr. Devgun and he is on his legs. How can Mr. Banerjee say now that he wants to raise something else?

Mr. Devgun.

12.52 hrs.

MOTION RE. FIRST REPORT OF
COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (युं दिर्या) :
प्रत्यक्ष महादेव, श्रीमान्, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ—

“कि विमोचाधिकार समिति के पहले प्रतिवेदन पर, जो 12 मई, 1957 को सभा में पेश किया गया था, विचार किया जाये।”

Mr. Speaker: Just a minute. Only half an hour is allowed for this. We should finish it within half an hour—ten minutes now and about fifteen minutes after Lunch.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : प्रत्यक्ष महादेव, जैसाकि घाप को घोर इन सदन को मान्य है, इन सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी, जो 7 अप्रैल को संसद सदन के सामने विरफ्तार किया गया, परन्तु उस की सूचना जिला अधिकाधिकारी ने घाप को घोर इन सदन को नहीं दी। सदन के नियम 229 और 230 के अनुसार इन बारे में इन सदन को घोर घाप को इन की सूचना मिलनी चाहिए थी, परन्तु वहाँ के जिला अधिकािकारी इन कसंठ्य में घमफल रहे। इसलिए 7 अप्रैल को वहाँ पर विमोचाधिकार का प्रश्न उठाया गया।

उस घबसर पर बसतय्य देते हुए गृह-संघी जी ने कहा कि स्वामी जी को विरफ्तार नहीं किया गया, बसिक वह स्वयं विरफ्तार हुए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि वह जो बसतय्य दे

[श्री हरपाल देबसुन]

रहे हैं, वह उन की पूरी जिम्मेदारी लेते हैं।

उम के बाद वह मानसा बिसेवाधिकार समिति के मुद्दे किया गया और उम का प्रतिवेदन 22 मई को इन सदन के पढने पर रखा गया। उन प्रतिवेदन से दो बातें सामने आनी हैं। पहली बात तो यह कि गृह मंत्री जी ने अपने बचपन में जिला अधिकारियों की अवफमता को छिपाने और उम पर पढ़ी जानने की कोशिश की। प्रतिवेदन में साफ कहा गया है कि उन दिन म्बामो जी को गिरफ्तार किया गया और उन को एक प्रकृति से 3 बजे के लिए 7 बजे तक बाने में रखा गया म र जिन हानान में उन को रखा पर रखा गया। उम को नजरबंदी के बिना और कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

उम प्रतिवेदन में दूसरी बात यह कही गई है कि निचमों क अनुमार जिन्हा अधिकारियों को उम गिरफ्तारी को सूचना प्राप्त हो और इन सदन की देनी बाहिए धी, लेकिन वह इन में अवफम रहे हैं।

बिसेवाधिकार समिति की मारी कार्य-बाही और उम के निरुवों को पढ़ने में कुछ प्रश्न बड़े गम्भीर रूप से हमारे सामने आने हैं। जैना कि मैं ने कहा है, गृह मंत्री जी ने तब्यों को जांच किये बर्बर इन सदन में कहा कि जी कुछ मेरा अवफम कहता है, मैं उन की पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी लेता हूँ वह जो कुछ कहता है, वह ठीक है। उन्होंने संमद सदस्यों की बात को सुनाने की कोशिश की, अपने अधिकारियों को मन्था कहा और उनके द्वारा दी गई सूचना की जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए नैवार हुए।

इस प्रतिवेदन में यह भी मान्य होता है कि यहां को एम्पीस्यूटिव, मैजिस्ट्रेसी और पुलिस अधिकारी जिन तरह से काम कर रहे हैं और यह सरकार तथा गृह मन्थमय किस प्रकार से उन पर पढ़ी इतने हैं। इन सबब के एक माननीय सदस्य को गिरफ्तार

किया गया, उनको बाने में रखा गया, लेकिन उन को गिरफ्तारी से साफ इन्कार किया गया। माननीय सदस्य स्वयं सत्याग्रह करने के लिए गए, उम्होंने अपने धाय को सत्याग्रह के लिए पेश किया। इन के बिने उनको दो घंटे की मजा मिले या छः महीने धी, इस बारे में कोई एनराज नहीं है। यह प्रश्न न तो समिति के सामने था और न सदन के सामने प्रश्न केवल इतना था कि जब उन को गिरफ्तार किया गया या मजा दी गई तो उन की सूचना धाय को और इन सदन को देनी बाहिए थी, लेकिन यहां के हाकिम इतने मयमूर हैं, उन में इतना धर्म है कि बा निचमों के अनुमार इन के बारे में इन सदन को और उम के अवफम महीने की सूचना देने के लिए नैवार नहीं है।

मै निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह इन किन्म का पहला मौका नहीं है। दिन्धी में जो स्वाय-अवस्था है, जो ना एंड प्राइर मिट्टुसन है, उम के एने कई उदाहरण इन में पहले भी हम मिले हैं कि लोगों के साथ इन प्रकार का अनुचित व्यवहार किया गया है। धाय को धायधर्म नहीं होना बाहिए कि दिन्धी के महापीर (मेयर), यहां के पीफ एम्पीस्यूटिव कॉमिन्गर, दिन्धी कायोरेशन की स्ट्रीटिस कमिटी के सेयरमन और इन सदन के कई माननीय सदस्य धाय से बाह छः महीने पहले दफा 107 और 151 के धानहन गिरफ्तार किये गए, जिन के धानधन मुकों को गिरफ्तार किया जाना है। जब मोंम नकद पया मे कर उन की जमानतें देने के लिए गए, तो मैजिस्ट्रेटों ने उन की जमानतें नहीं मी। यहां की मैजिस्ट्रेसी किस तरह से काम करती है, दिन्धी की हाई कोर्ट ने उन की कड़ी धातोचना की है। हम ने धाना की थी कि उन धातोचना के बाद यहां की मैजिस्ट्रेसी और एम्पी-टिव में कुछ सुधार होगा। लेकिन जब गृह मंत्री ऐसे धादधियों को पनाह देने के लिए नैवार

है, जो इस सदन का धीरे-धीरे का बचपान करते हैं, तो बहुत कोई भी सुधार होने की आशा नहीं है।

जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, गृह मंत्री ने जिला अधिकारियों की कार्यवाही और उन के कचन की पूरी जिम्मेदारी ली थी और कहा था कि मामलीय सदस्य को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया था, लेकिन इन कमेटी ने यह फैसला दिया है कि मा भीय सदस्य को गिरफ्तार किया गया था। इस मूरत में गृह सदन गृह मंत्री को बर्तना करे और मंत्री महोदय को इस सदन में धा कर अपने उन बक्तव्य के लिए माफी माग्नी चाहिए, क्षमा-याचना करनी चाहिए।

मैं धाप के 31रा गृह मंत्री जी ने कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इन बातें में अपनी पोजीशन स्पष्ट करें।

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the First Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 22nd May, 1967, be taken into consideration."

Now, Shri Shrichand Goel. He may speak for about two minutes now and continue his speech after lunch.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee (Balrampur): Let him start his speech after lunch.

Mr. Speaker: All right. We shall now adjourn for lunch and let him begin his speech after lunch.

12.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[SRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA in the Chair]

MOTION RE. FIRST REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES—
contd.

श्री श्रीधर गोखले (पम्बीपद) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय की अध्यक्षता में जो विमोचक अधिकार समिति बनी थी, उसका पहला प्रतिवेदन अब इस सदन के सम्मुख है। जिस योग्यता और परिश्रम के साथ इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर के इस समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन उपस्थित किया है, मैं उसको बधाई देता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि लोकसभा की संसदीय प्रणाली में लोक सभा और उसके सदस्यों का विशेष स्थान है। जहाँ कहीं या जब कभी भी उनके विशेष अधिकारों पर किसी प्रकार का जाने में या धनजाने में कोई धाकधक हो, उस समय इस सदन का कर्तव्य है कि सदन के सम्मान और उसकी गरिमा की रक्षा के लिये विशेष चिन्ता कर के, तथा विशेष जागरूक रह कर उन अधिकारों की रक्षा में। जिस समय यह प्रश्न इस सदन के सामने आया था कि आया इस सदन के सम्मान और लोकसभा की गिरफ्तारी पर इस सदन के अध्यक्ष तथा इस सदन की उसकी जानकारी दी गई अथवा नहीं दी गई तो क्या यह विमोचक अधिकार का प्रश्न है अथवा नहीं। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आज की इन परिघाटी के अनुसार, इस सदन की परम्पराओं के अनुसार और संसार के सभी लोकसभायों के अनुसार जो स्वस्थ परम्पराएँ हैं, उनके अनुसार यह धाकधक है कि किसी भी सदस्य की गिरफ्तारी होने पर उसके सम्बन्ध में पूरी जानकारी सदन को और उसके अध्यक्ष को मिलनी चाहिये। लेकिन वह जानकारी चुंकि दी नहीं गई, इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि वह हमारे विमोचक अधिकार पर एक धाकधक था। लेकिन जिस समय यह प्रश्न इस सदन के सामने उपस्थित हुआ, हमारे गृह मंत्री ने अपने अधिकारियों की जानकारी के आसार पर यह विचार देने का प्रयास

[श्री श्रीचन्द्र मोयल]

किया कि किसी भी सम्मानीय सदस्य के प्राधिकारों का यहाँ पर प्रश्न नहीं है। बुकि से स्वयं पुलिस के ट्रक के अन्दर दाखिल हुए थे उनको पुलिस या पुलिस प्राधिकारियों की तरफ से हथौड़ी नहीं बनाया गया था, गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया था। लेकिन इन मामिलों ने बड़ी योग्यता के साथ सबकी गवाहियाँ भी सम्माननीय सदस्य स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी की भी गवाही हुई तथा इन प्रकार से जितने भी पुलिस प्राधिकारी इन घटना से सम्बन्धित थे, उनका भा गवाहियाँ भी गई। उसके नतीजे के आधार पर वह समिति इन निर्णय पर पहुँची कि बाकई स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी को गिरफ्तार किया गया या कम से कम उनको डिटेन अर्थात् किया गया था, उनकी गतिविधियों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया था।

स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्दजी ने स्पष्ट रूप से यह बात कही है कि वह धारा 144 को तोड़ कर मत्वापन्न कर रहे थे और उनको पुलिस प्राधिकारियों ने रोका था और कहा था कि हम तुम्हें गिरफ्तार कर रहे हैं। उनको ट्रक में पुलिस के ट्रक में बैठा कर तथा बाद में जीप के द्वारा पुलिस स्टेशन पर ले जाया गया और वहाँ पर उनका नाम ब पता धारित नोट किया गया। तीन-चार घण्टे की इन कार्यवाही के बाद उनको मुक्त किया गया। मैं अपनी सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों के विशेषाधिकारों का प्रश्न है वहाँ पुलिस प्राधिकारियों को उनके साथ जो साधारण पुलिस के हथकण्डे हैं, उनका इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिये था। लेकिन इन केस में इस प्रकार के हथकण्डे जो पिछली मनाफि में इस्तेमाल होने के, वे इस्तेमाल किये गये और यह कहा गया कि स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द स्वयं पुलिस के ट्रक में दाखिल हुए, उनको गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया। लेकिन

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक इन सदन के माननीय सदस्यों के साथ व्यवहार करने का तालुक है उनका और विशेष कर इन बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि किसी प्रकार की कोई गलतफहमी और भ्रान्ति पैदा करने का प्रयत्न नहीं करना चाहिये। हमारे गृह मंत्री के पास दिल्ली पुलिस के जो प्राधिकार हैं, उनको दृष्टि में रखते हुए सीधे रूप से इनकी जिम्मेदारी उनके ऊपर प्राप्ती है। इन सिधे उनका कर्तव्य था कि बगैर इन मामलों की जांच कराये बगैर इस मामले की गहराई में गये हूँ, इन सदन में इस प्रकार के विचार न देने, लेकिन उन्होंने इन प्रकार का विचार देने का प्रयत्न किया।

माननीय महापति महोदय मैं इस बात की तरफ भी ध्यान का ध्यान दिला रहा हूँ कि यहाँ के जो रिट्टी कमिश्नर थी टक्कन याहब है, उन्होंने समिति की चार बैठकों के बाद भी केस को इस अंग में पेश करने की कोशिश की—उन्होंने कहा कि यदि समिति यह मममता है कि सदन के विशेषाधिकारों का उल्लंघन हुआ है, अब वह जमा मामले के सिधे तैयार है। उन्होंने जिस तरह से एक कहावत है कि मैगनी डाल कर दूध देने की कोशिश की, लेकिन इस समिति के बोध और माननीय सदस्यों ने फिर से उनसे कहा कि धाप इस बात की स्पष्ट बतावदे कि धाप प्रनकरडीमनन क्षमा मांग रहे हैं या कन्डीमनन, अब उन्होंने इस समिति के सदस्यों का रुख देख कर प्रनकरडीमनन एपोलोजी टैम्बर की, बिना किसी शर्त के उन्होंने क्षमा माचना की।

मैं मममता हूँ कि ध्यान सिधा लेनी चाहिए, पुलिस कर्मचारियों को इस घटना से पुलिस के प्राधिकारियों से भी और गृह मंत्री से भी यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि उन्होंने इस मामले को और गहराई में जाने बगैर सदन को तलत विचार देने की

कोशिस को ही घोर इस कारण उनको पबन के धामनें छाज लना मागनी चाहिए और जो पुलिस के अधिकारी हैं उनको इस बटना से शिसा लेनी चाहिये । तथा जहाँ तक इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों के साथ व्यवहार करने का तात्लुक है उन से वह जो साधारण पुलिस का रबैय्या है तथा जो साधारण पुलिस के हकके हैं वह इन्तेमाल करने की कोशिस न करें । वन मुझे इस बकत इतना ही कहना है ।

Shri A. N. Mulla (Lucknow): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I had the honour of being a Member of the Privileges Committee and the decision reached is one in which I had concurred. I, therefore, feel that some Members might have an idea that because I have already expressed an opinion, whatever I will say here will be coloured by the opinion which I have already expressed. Let me assure the House that I shall place before it only some legal aspects as to how evidence should be assessed and I will not enter into the question whether the view taken by the Home Minister was the correct view or the view taken by the Privileges Committee was the correct view.

Shri E. Barua (Jorhat): Sir, on a point of order. It is a convention of the House that whenever a Member of a committee like the Privileges Committee has concurred in the report, he does not speak in the House. He says he was a Member of that Committee. Are we going to make a departure from that practice?

Mr. Chairman: In connection with the motion brought up for consideration of the report, he is speaking.

Shri E. Barua: Is it correct for a Member of a Committee to make a speech here for or against a report like that?

Mr. Chairman: I find nothing wrong in it.

Shri A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): He has already expressed his views in the Committee. Is it not correct that he should speak about them in the House?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The report is a unanimous one. What Mr. Barua and Sardar Saigal say—that is also the correct procedure. Though Mr. Mulla was a Member of the Committee, he is perhaps not going to express any contrary opinion. Therefore, I do not think that there is anything wrong in his speaking.

Mr. Chairman: Let Mr. Mulla continue.

Shri A. N. Mulla: I was saying that there was a marked difference between the assessment of facts as given in the note prepared by the Home Minister and the conclusions reached by the Committee on Privileges. The point on which I want to lay stress is that this difference can be accounted for by the reason that the approaches made by the two groups were entirely different. I have been associated with judicial work for sometimes. I have always been of the opinion that when it comes to assessment of evidence, there are only two approaches open to a person. One is that you make a credulous approach and believe everything that is being said by a party. The other approach is the approach of reason, when you test the statement made by a person in the light of the human conduct and human experience, and then come to your own conclusions as a man of prudence and caution whether this version can be accepted or not. It is the opinion of the Committee that the Home Minister depended too much upon the version presented before him by the district authorities and he did not apply the test of reason or the approach of prudence and caution to whatever was placed before him. When the Committee met, naturally the Committee approached the question from a different angle.

[Shri A. N. Mulla]

The evidence came before it; it sifted it; it naturally preferred the probable over the improbable; reasonable over the unreasonable. It was impossible for the Committee to accept that Swami Brahmanand not only voluntarily boarded a van which was standing over there but then after some lapse of time he made up his mind voluntarily to get down from that van and boarded another jeep and then he called some police constable to accompany him and take him to the police station and then the police constable obliged him by boarding the van along with him and then got down at some place in between. It was only a credulous man who could have accepted this type of story, and therefore, because this story could not be accepted, it became obvious that it was the police agency which was responsible for taking Swami Brahmanand into detention at some stage and take him to the police station. The very fact that his name was taken down in the police papers by itself indicates that he was taken in some sort of detention, for the names of the persons who are not detained are not taken down in the police papers.

It is not necessary to dilate on this point. I have put certain questions to the District Magistrate and he agreed with me that if Swamiji did not invite the police constable himself and was taken by the police to the thana, then it would amount to detention, and as we have accepted that version, it is clear that Swamiji was detained and was taken to the thana.

So, all that I would like to stress here at this stage is that repeatedly the authorities take a wooden view of the facts presented before them because they rely too much upon the evidence of these police officers who, in order to cover up their own failings, their own mishandling of the situation, give a garbled version. This should be tested and analysed and then a statement should be made

before the House. I think the Home Minister failed to make that sort of statement. I therefore will suggest that the conclusions reached by the Committee should be accepted by this House and with your permission I will move this motion, namely,—

Mr. Chairman: That will come later. After the House disposes of the present motion, then, he can move his motion. I shall call him at that time after this motion is disposed of.

श्री कलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली):
महापति महोदय, इस श्रीबिजेज कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में दो बातें नहीं हैं। यह सर्वसम्मति से पार की गई रिपोर्ट है और मैं समझना हूँ कि हाउस इसी रूप में इसको स्वीकार करेगा परन्तु मैं एक दो बातों की ओर यह संवत्सव का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली प्रशासन के जो अधिकारी हैं उनका जो नवीदा जनता के साथ या ऐसे मामलों के साथ है धरत प्राप्त यह रिपोर्ट देखेंगे और उनके धन्दर जो कुछ कम एग्जामिनेशन जस्टिस मुल्ला ने किया है या मैं ने किया प्रचवा औरों ने किया उसके देखें तो प्राप्तो पता लगेगा कि किस कैरेनियर वृष में प्रमुख अधिकारी जनता के साथ हीन करते हैं ?

एक बात जिनकी ओर मैं यह संवत्सव का ध्यान दिवाना चाहूंगा यह है। स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द ने यह कहा था कि हम को बाने में से गये और वहाँ पर हमारे नाम लिखे गये। अब यह एक स्टेटमेंट आफ फैक्ट है, लेकिन डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट और कुछ और लोगों ने कहा कि नाम नहीं लिखे गये। इस प्रकार से एक जो स्टेटमेंट आफ फैक्ट है उसके धन्दर एक संसद सदस्य को और एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को जो कि बहुत सम्मानित है, झूठलाया जाता है। धन्दर ऐसा व्यवहार एक संसद सदस्य के साथ किया जा सकता है तो फिर आम जनता क साक क्या किया जाता होगा इसकी धार सोच सकते हैं।

इसी प्रकार से जो पुस्तक इन्स्पेक्टर गवाही देने वाले उम्मीने इस प्रकार से बातें की जिस प्रकार से जो टाउट वैचार कर के जाये जाते हैं वह करते हैं या जो ट्यूटर्ड गवाही होते हैं वह गवाही देते हैं। और मुझ को वहाँ पर कहना पड़ा कि क्या इसी प्रकार से उनको गवाही देने की बात सिखलाई जाती है। यह ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन पर गृह-मंत्रालय को विचार करना चाहिये। आज देस में जो झूठाचार बढ़ रहा है या झूठबोली बढ़ रही है उ. . . एक बड़ा कारण यह है कि जो जांचकारी हैं, जो पुलिस आफिसरों या हुजुरे आफिसरों हैं, उनको जो रंग है उसके बनना में विचार्यन पैदा होने के बजाय अधिविचार्यन पैदा होता है।

इसविषय में चाहूंगा कि इस रिपोर्ट को पारलमन्ट स्वीकार कर लिया जाय, परन्तु इस रिपोर्ट में जो भी बातें दी हुई हैं उनके प्रकाश में गृह मंत्रालय जबरन ध्यान दे।

Mr. Chairman: I may point out that under the rules,

"such debate shall not refer to the details of the report further than is necessary to make out a case...."

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): I do not want to go into the details. A Member of the House had stated on the floor of the House that he had been arrested or detained. When such a serious allegation was made by a Member, it was incumbent on the Home Minister to give the consideration that was due to it and just not rely upon some cavalier-fashioned enquiry that was conducted by the officials concerned. Mr. Mulla had dealt with that aspect. The District Magistrate and the other officials went on enquiring all and sundry, but they did not enquire from the key person who had first reported to the Speaker that such and such a person had been arrested. He was a witness to the

whole thing, but he was not enquired. In fact, I put a specific question about that. This is the sort of enquiry on the basis of which a report is made to the House and the Home Minister relying upon that kind of report, in his speech indulges in all sorts of innuendoes against the member concerned. If this is the treatment meted out to a Member of Parliament, we can understand the kind of treatment meted out to the ordinary people who are subjected to police harassment.

At least in this particular case the Home Minister should have the decency to apologise to the House for having made that kind of statement in which innuendoes were made against an hon. Member of this House. That is the least that is expected of them. They will not lose anything by it; on the other hand, their prestige will go up. But if they do not want that and if they want to go down as people who stand on wrong ideas of prestige and stick to their own position, to hell with them. Nobody can save them. All I want them to understand is, at least hereafter they should send a directive that a judicial frame of mind must be brought to bear on such questions and they should find out whether all the persons who can give evidence have been enquired. Otherwise, the concerned officials against whom the whole enquiry is there make up a report and naturally they justify whatever they have done. Therefore, it should not be a white-washing inquiry for the purpose of justification of whatever the government officials, the police officials or the district officials have done. There must be a real inquiry. This is the lesson that anybody will have to draw from this Committee's report. I hope this Government also will draw that lesson and in future at least it will behave properly.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri. Vidya Charam Shukla): Sir, I am sorry that some of the hon. Members have

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

chosen to bring politics in this matter. This is a matter between the Members of this House and the Administration as such and, as we have said earlier, we are as zealous to protect the rights of Members of this House as anybody could be. The Committee of Privileges which went into this question has not said any such thing. They went into several details and they have chosen not to say anything about it. They found nothing to say against the Home Minister or the Home Ministry. Therefore, I would request the House to accept the findings of the Committee as given in the report and not import politics into this matter. This has now been amicably settled and we accept the report of the Committee.

Shri Bal Raj Madhak: I think the hon. Minister has misunderstood what we said. We never wanted to bring politics into the matter. What we wanted to say was that certain things came to our notice. We did not want to refer to them in the conclusion of the Privileges Committee report. But we want to bring those things before this House for the consideration of the Home Ministry so that it may think about this matter and see that those certain things which came to light are not repeated. This we did in your interest, for your benefit and no politics has been brought in here.

Shri F. Ramamurti: Obviously, Sir, the speech of the Home Minister was not referred to this Committee. It was not their job. Their job was, in that particular matter, not what happened, not what he spoke. (Interruptions).

Mr. Chairman: The time fixed by the Speaker for this motion is exhausted. I shall now put the motion to the House. The question is:

"That the First Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 22nd May, 1967, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Shri A. N. Mulla: With your permission, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the First Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 22nd May, 1967."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the First Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 22nd May, 1967."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): Sir, before you proceed with the next item on the Agenda—the Railway Budget—I would like to bring to your notice that many Members of this House, yesterday, gave notice, about correcting answers given in the House. Sir, very wrong and false statements have been made by the Minister of Food on the floor of this House as well as outside and he is continuing to make such statements on the food situation and supplies to States. We would like to know when that statement will be made and when an opportunity will be given to us?

Mr. Chairman: I understand it is under the consideration of the Speaker and he has referred it to the Minister of Food.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: We want to convey that it is a very serious matter.

Mr. Chairman: Nobody in the House disputes its seriousness, but the matter is under the consideration of the Speaker and when he has considered it he will bring it before the House.

श्री वसु निम्बे : केरम बाँट दिहाए के बारे में थी।

Mr. Chairman: All those questions are under his consideration.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): I have also given notice of it.

Mr. Chairman: All the notices are with him. (Interruption).

14.30 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up general discussion of the Railway Budget.

Shri Rajaram (Salem): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the general discussion on the railway budget. The railway budget was presented to the House on the 22nd of this month. On the 21st of this month a big accident took place in my part of the country, near Kuppam. Nearly 69 people have died because of this accident. There is a joke about the railways that even though they do not contribute anything else to the nation, they contribute in solving the population problem by killing people in accidents. That joke has become a reality now. Though we were coming across so many accidents in this part of the country, so far as the southern side was concerned there were no major accidents until this accident at Kuppam. I hope that the Railway Ministry will come forward to do justice to the people who have been affected by that accident.

In this budget the rates have been increased on a number of items. If the railway policy for the Third Plan period is reviewed it will be found that there is hardly any year in which increase in passenger fares or freight rates has not been effected. For instance, in 1960-61, the last year of the Second Plan, there was a surcharge of 5 paise per rupee on freight rates on coal and other items. This was followed by what was called a

marginal adjustment in freight rates in the year 1961-62. Then, in the year 1961-62, again the basic rates chargeable for goods traffic were increased by 50 paise per ton and passenger fares were increased by 10 to 15 per cent. Then, in the year 1963-64 a surcharge of 10 per cent on parcels was levied. In the year 1964-65 a surcharge of 2 per cent on freight rates was levied. In the year 1965-66 there were increased passenger fares and freight rates over 25 items. In the year 1966-67 there was no increase in passenger fares or freight rates because it was an election year. In the present railway budget the rates have been increased on so many items. For instance, in South India they were selling a railway guide for 30 paise. Now the price has been raised to 50 paise. The price of platform tickets has been raised by 50 per cent, the cost of reservation of tickets by 100 per cent and the cost of third class tickets by 12½ per cent.

For your information, we, the DMK party, are running a Government at the State level. In the olden days, members of the opposition used to give comparison with foreign countries. Now I want to give a comparison between the State and the Centre. In our State, the DMK ruling party has got a Transport Minister called Karunanidhi. We affectionately called him as Kalaignar Karunanidhi. He has reduced the bus fares by 1 paise per one mile. He has announced it only last month. After this reduction was announced, he has gained more profits from bus transport. Of course, because of the Morarji budget it may be raised sooner or later, but that is an entirely different matter. When on one side the non-Congress Ministries, non-Congress Governments, are trying to bring down the price level, are trying to bring down the ticket rates to do justice to the common people, the down-trodden, on the other side, the railways, both in the Third Plan period and now in the Fourth Plan are increasing the rates in such a way that when there is

[Shri Rajaram] already inflation they are creating another inflation. This increase in fares and freights is bound to act on the price spiral which will do great harm to the ordinary, common people in the country.

In his speech the Minister has said:

"The minimum fare of 10 paise for distances up to 5 kms. is being raised to 15 paise. This increase would be fully justified on the ground that such very short distance travel is most unremunerative for the railways; even the printing and issue of ticket costs about 3.74 paise."

Here I have got a doubt. I thought, the Railway Board people were very intelligent and shrewd. I do not know why they are spending 3.74 paise for a single ticket. So many State Governments are running buses. Then, you might have seen cinemas where the tickets are printed on ordinary paper. It costs not even half paise or quarter paise. Why do you not print such tickets and issue them at railway stations? You cannot say that you are getting to sell tickets for thousands of rupees at small stations in villages. Why are you spending so much money over these tickets? Is it not possible for you to economise on these things? But you wanted to increase the fares. The authorities in the Railway Ministry are not coming forward with economies in the Railway Ministry at all. Please do not think that the poor people will come forward and pay the money. If you increase the fares, ticketless travel will also increase. Already you have lost Rs. 9 crores. Now, people have no money. Of course, black-market people have money. They travel in first class. We have got our passes and we also travel in first class. But we must think about the common man in the country. We must give some facilities to the common man.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The black-market people travel by air and not by railways.

Shri Rajaram: All right, I accept your correction.

Then, you have said:—

"In the case of Third Class Mail and Express fares, the increase will be 12-1/2 per cent. for distances upto 1,500 kms., which will give an increase of Rs. 4.20 at that distance, and a flat addition of Rs. 4.20 to fares for distances beyond so that the maximum increase will be Rs. 4.20."

This four twenty is not good; four twenty is something bad. So, please change that. I hope, this Ministry is not being called by that name.

Then, there are a number of defects in the Railway Department. When we travel from Madras to Delhi or from Delhi to Madras, we come across so many bottlenecks in the railway arrangements. Often, the dining car goes sick; the third class air-conditioned car goes sick. Passengers face very great hardship at the Delhi railway station itself. When we go and approach the Station Superintendent to attach some extra bogeys, we find that no dining car bogeys are available at the Delhi Station; or, if we go and approach the Station Superintendent of the Madras Station, we find there is no dining car available and the train runs all the way without a dining car. The passengers travel without getting good food on the way. That must be looked into.

Then, after dieselisation has been introduced on the Southern Railway in the train from Delhi to Madras there is no electrification and we suffer because of that. At night we have to use candlesticks to take meals.

If that was the case of a first-class passenger, you can think of the third-class passenger. Now summer is there and there is no water facility in the third-class compartment. This was stated by all Members from all sides. Third-class passengers are suffering a lot because water is not at all available at the platforms, nor is it available in the tanks of the railway bogey. That must be looked into. The facilities of the Third Class passenger must be looked into by the Railway Department.

The defects can be rectified at the starting stations. There are stations like Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad, Bombay, Calcutta and so on. These are starting stations. Why not the Railway Department come forward to leave some extra bogies at the starting stations to adjust the train to move in a comfortable way for the benefit of the passengers? That must be looked into by the Railway Department.

I now come to the Salem-Bangalore line which is situated in my constituency. According to the Railway Ministry, they are going to open the Salem-Dharmapuri railway line in the month of June. Of course, that is perfectly in order. But I do not know what is the bottleneck in the case of the Salem-Bangalore line. Somehow, the work was not done properly according to the time-schedule. Some bottleneck is there. I do not know which side is at fault, either the engineering side or the revenue side or it is the fault of the contractors. They have not done their work according to the time-schedule. The Ministry must come forward to fulfil that task within the time limit. If we do not connect Bangalore quickly, we will have to face a loss. Dharmapuri is only 42 miles away. This Salem-Dharmapuri line may not run economically. Then, you should not raise a hue and cry that this line is not working profitably.

Then, from Salem to Madras, there are a number of trains. One train is the Blue Mountain Express which

starts at 10-10 P.M. at Salem and reaches Madras early morning and the same train leaves Madras at 8 P.M. and reaches Salem at 4 A.M. in the morning. A number of passengers are facing hardship in getting sleeping accommodation from Salem junction. My request is that the Railway authorities should provide a 3-tier coach. You have already raised the reservation charges and you will earn more money—don't think I am accepting your proposal—if you introduce a 3-tier coach, that will be a very good facility for the passengers from Salem so that they can sleep and have a comfortable journey in the night upto Madras.

We have been requesting the Railway Ministry for the past so many years for a circular railway in Madras. That is a long-felt need of Madras State. Madras State has been upgraded to 'A' Class. It has been suggested by so many Members of this House that Calcutta is in need of a circular railway. So, also Madras is in need of a circular railway. That is not a big affair. We have got one railway line to Tambaram, another to Arkonam and a third to the port side. These railways can be connected in between and we can create a very fine circular railway at a minimum cost. This can be considered by the Railway Ministry.

Then, I want to make a request to the Railway Ministry about the Tinnevely-Kanyakumari-Trivandrum line. If you have that line, you can see on one side the moon-rise and on the other side the sun-set. It is a very beautiful scene. You can have thousands and thousands of tourists there and they will have an enjoyable sight. That is a long-felt demand. The survey is over. Everything is ready. The only thing is that money must come from your pocket, that is, from the Railway Ministry.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): Why don't you come to Kanyakumari to lay a foundation-stone for that line?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Ponnappa): There are enough foundations at Kanyakumari.....

Shri Rajaram: Myself and Mr. Nambiar will invite the hon. Minister to lay the foundation-stone there.

The other lines are Dharmapuri to Jalarpet via Krishnagiri, Ongole to Hyderabad and Hassan to Mangalore.

As far as electrification is concerned, our request is that Madras-Arkonam line must be electrified sooner or later because the town is thickly populated and a number of people are coming down to the Madras City for work and employment. So, this is very necessary and I want the Railway Ministry to give due consideration to this request for electrification.

As far as dieselisation is concerned, Brindavan Express is the only train which has been connected with a diesel engine; in the south, this is the only train which has been connected with a diesel engine. My request is that the Cochin Express which is running a long way must also be connected with a diesel engine. Likewise if the connection is given to the Blue Mountains Express also, it will cater to the needs of the public.

Now I want to say a few words about overbridges.

Mr. Chairman: He may conclude now.

Shri Rajaram: I am concluding.

We want an overbridge in Mayuram Junction and also an overbridge for pedestrians in Salem Junction. Salem Junction divides two villages—Surammangalam and the old Surammangalam—and people often cross the railway line and the officials fine these people. So, there is a need for a pedestrian railway crossing bridge and I would request the Railway Minister to give due consideration for that.

श्री विश्वनाथ राज (देवरिया): मद्रास की महोदय, इस समय मदन में देव के सब से

बड़े उद्योग के बजट के संबंध में विचार रहा है। इस उद्योग में लगभग 12 लाख कर्मचारी हैं, लगभग 1 करोड़ नागरिक रोज इस से लाभ उठाते हैं और इस के द्वारा कई करोड़ की सम्पत्ति का वातावात होता है। ऐसे बड़े उद्योग की सफलता तथा उन्नति इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि सारे देस की प्राथमिक व्यवस्था में कितना विकास हुआ है यथवा कितनी उन्नति हुई है। तीसरी योजना के पहले एक दो सालों में हमारी प्राथमिक व्यवस्था में जो उन्नति हुई उस के मुकाबले में योजना के प्राथिकी एक दो सालों में हमारी प्राथमिक व्यवस्था में कुछ कमी आई। इस का धरत रेलवेज पर भी पड़ा और उस की प्राय में कमी हुई।

उम के घातिरिचन रेलवेज के लिए प्राथमिक चीजों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारण भी रेलवेज की प्राथमिक उन्नति में बाधा पड़ी। प्राकड़ों को देखने में मान्य होता है कि रेलवेज की प्राथमिक व्यवस्था और उम की प्राय में जो कमी हुई है, वह एक दो साल का घबगत के कारण नहीं हुई है, बल्कि रेलवेज से संबंधित प्राथमिक चीजों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारण हुई है। जहां लोहे और इस्पात का संबंध है, पहली योजना के पहले साल में, यथात् 1950-51 में जहां उस की कीमत 100 रुपये थी, वहां 1965-66 में उस की कीमत 225 रु. हो गई। मतलब यह कि 125 प्रतिशत इस्पात और लोहे के मूल्य में वृद्धि हुई है, उसी तरह से रेलवे कर्मचारियों के वेतन के संबंध में 84 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। कोयला जो उनके लिए मुख्य साधन है, उस में लगभग 81 प्रतिशत की मूल्य में वृद्धि हुई है। इन सब की वृद्धि में रखते हुए वातावात और सम्पत्ति के साधनों को बढ़ावा देने के लिये किराओं और माल के भाड़ों में जो वृद्धि हुई है, वह केवल 48.7 प्रतिशत की हुई है। प्रायः इन सब के माननीय सदस्य—इस तरह के और विरोधी बलों के—माननीय राधाराम भी ही कहकर कहा करते हैं कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिये

ज्यादा खर्च होना चाहिये। इन कर्मचारियों और कोचमे तथा लोहे में वृद्धि के कारण जो खर्च बढ़ा है, उस के मुकाबले में हमारी जो धाय हुई है, वह कहीं कम हुई है। दो-तीन साल पहले, 1962-63 में एक रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिये 1953 रु० खर्च होता था, लेकिन 1965-66 में 2328 रु० खर्च होने लगा। सोडा धोर इत्यादि के मूल्य में इन पिछले सालों के मुकाबले में 47 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। कोचों के मूल्य के संबंध में 32 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है। इस प्रकार जो खर्च बढ़ा है, वह रेलवे की कार्यक्षमता में दोष धारण के कारण नहीं, बल्कि सारी दुनिया में जो चीजों का भाव बढ़ा है, उस के कारण भी हमारी धाय में कमी हुई है। इस से हमारा वज्र धारण के लिये कुछ इशारा नहीं करना है—यानी कोई नई योजना नहीं है, कोई नई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है, सुविधाओं की नई बातें नहीं हैं। इस समय तो 38 करोड़ रुपये की कमी हो रही है, उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये कहीं न कहीं से देश में पैसा धारण चाहिये, वह पैसा धारणगा कहाँ से—साजियों से धारण या मान भाड़े में वृद्धि के द्वारा धारण।

यह सही है कि कुछ मामलों से यह सरकार, जो इन समय सत्तास्थ है, धारण नजदीक के साजियों के भाड़े में किसी प्रकार की वृद्धि नहीं करती थी, लेकिन इस साल उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये किगया बढ़ा है, धारण जो माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं, उन्होंने धारण तौर पर उसकी तरफ इशारा किया है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले कहा वह वृद्धि चीजों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारण है धोर वह भी जितनी मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है, उतनी नहीं है। रेलवे कर्मचारियों के खर्च में जितनी वृद्धि हुई है, उतनी नहीं है, उस से कहीं ज्यादा है। इस संबंध में यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि हमारी जो नई योजनाएँ हैं क्या वह कमी उन के कारण थी है ?

यहाँ पर एक्सीडेंट्स के बारे में खर्चा हुई। धारण जानते हैं कि एक्सीडेंट्स के संबंध में जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उसमें यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि पिछले कई सालों के मुकाबले में 1965-66 में यह से कम रेलवे एक्सीडेंट्स हुए हैं। यदि पहली योजना के काम से भी इस का मुकाबला करें तो हम देखेंगे कि 1965-66 में यह से कम एक्सीडेंट्स हुए हैं। इस तरह में हम में सुधार तो हुआ है, लेकिन यह सही है कि हमारा जो मान या संपत्ति बाहर धारण-जानी थी, उस में उतनी तेजी नहीं है, जितनी रेलवे के मुकाबले में रोड्स ट्रैकिंग में हुई है। प्रौर इसमें एक प्रकार से रेलवे के साथ कम्पै-टीशन (प्रतिद्विधा) बढ़ रही है। इस में सुधार हो सकता है। बहुत जगहों पर मान का मुकामन होता है या मान देर से पहुंचता है, इस कारण मान के धारणिक धारण मान को रोट में ले जाने की कोशिश करते हैं। यहाँ कारण है कि धारण जनता का हित मान यातायात धारण मान ले जाने के लिये रोड ट्रैकिंग को तरफ ज्यादा होता आ रहा है। ऐसी हालत में जब कि रोट धोर रेल यातायात में कम्पैटीशन बन रहा है, रेल सवालय न जाने क्यों धारण एग्जैन्सीज स्थापित करने के मामले में अधिक सक्रिय नहीं है। मेरी कान्ट्रीक्वैन्सी में इडपुर तथा कम्पा के धारे में मैंने स्वयं पहले कहा था कि यदि वहाँ पर रेलवे की तरफ से धारण एग्जैन्सी स्थापित हो जाय तो मान रेलवे के द्वारा काफी बड़ी तादाद में धारणा सकता है। लेकिन इस संबंध में उदासीनता है। ये बातें बधापि छोटी हैं, देखने में छोटी लगती हैं, लेकिन बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण हैं, धोर रोट प्रतिद्विधा का नामना करने में सहायता पहुंचा सकती हैं।

जो ट्रेनें दूर के स्थानों में चलती हैं, उन में बहुत ज्यादा बीड़ रहती है। धारण 10 दिन पहले जब हम लोग प्रा रहे थे, तब

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

हम ने देखा कि न केवल बड़े क्लास बल्कि सैकण्ड क्लास की भी यह हालत थी कि बैठने को बात तो दूर, खड़े होने में भी कठिनाई हो रही थी, खड़े होने के लिये भी जगह नहीं थी। न जाने क्यों इस बार न ट्रेनों चलाने की बात बिलकुल नहीं हुई है, हो सकता है कि रैले की दिक्कत के कारण ऐसा हुआ हो, लेकिन जब हम किराया में बढ़ाव कर रहे हैं तो यह भी जरूरी था कि इन लाइन पर कुछ नई ट्रेनों की व्यवस्था की जाती थी। उन में कुछ डिब्बे खास तौर से बड़े उच्च सैकण्ड क्लास के बंधाये जायें। रेलवे कर्मचारी धीरे-धीरे ऐसे लोगों की संख्या याद बहुत बढ़ गई है, जो टिकट न होने पर भी इन डिब्बों में चढ़ जाते हैं और उन की वजह से यात्रियों को काफी दिक्कत होती है, इस लिये ट्रेनों में कुछ डिब्बे बढ़ाने की उपाय जरूरत है।

प्रब क्रिम कठिनाई की धीरे में धीरे ध्यान दिखाना चाहता हूँ, वह किमी एक लाइन की नहीं है, बल्कि सभी जंक्शन में है और यह रैलवेजों एग्जिस्टीटोर के बाने में। रमितियों में पानी की दिक्कत सभी जगहों पर होती है।

एक बान इस में खास तौर पर ध्यान देने की है। देश में पिछले 10-15 वर्षों में जो छोटे मॉटे कम्पे से, उन में बहुत विकास हुआ है, उन की धाराबद्धि बढ़ी है, जैसे देवारिया छोटे स्थाव धब बढ़े होने जा रहे हैं तथा जो पहले के बनाये हुए छोटे छोटे स्टेसन हैं, वे प्रब बहों की आवश्यकता के धनमार बहुत छोटे पड़ने जा रहे हैं। उन स्टेसनों के धयल-बयन में जो धाने-जाने के गाने हैं, वे कभी-कभी एक एक बन्टा बन्द रहते हैं, जिसकी वजह से टुकों धीरे यात्रियों को बन्टा-बन्टा तक रुका रहना पड़ता है। उन के धाने-जाने में रुकावट न रहे इस बुद्धि में बहुत धरुडर तथा धीवर सिविल की धुबधुब की जानी चाहिये।

यहां यह भी कहा गया है कि छोटी-छोटी ब्रान्च लाइनों से माच नहीं हो रहा है तथा उन के बन्द किये जाने का मुजाब दिया गया है। मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कई ब्रान्च लाइनें ऐसी हैं जो थोड़ी दूर तक यदि बढ़ा दी जायें, तो उनकी धाम-यनी बहुत बर सकती है—जैसे दूधधवा, बरुन, एटा ब्रान्च लाइन को यदि कासगंज तक बढ़ा दिया जाय तो उसकी धामयनी बहुत बढ़ सकती है। इसी तरह से धीरे भी ब्रान्च लाइनें हैं जिनमें थोड़ा बढ़ाने से उनकी धाय बर सकती है।

नैरो गेज लाइन्ज को सरकार नैशनलाइज कर सकती है, उन को नैशनलाइज कर के उन की माटर गेज या ब्राड गेज के रूप में बदला जा सकता है तथा उन के घाटे को कम किया जा सकता है इस से जो नैरो गेज लाइनें बहुत पुरानी हो गई हैं, उनको धामयनी बर सकती है।

इन धवों के गाय, सभायति जी, मैं रेलवे संभावय में यह भी धनुरोध करना चाहता कि जहां टिकटमेठ ट्रेकलिंग को धार्य करने का प्रयत्न किया जाय, वहां रेलवे कर्मचारियों की कठिनाइयों की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाय। धाज बरुन में विरोधी दल के सदस्य ऐसा कहते हैं कि गेज डायों, स्ट्राइक करों, लेकिन इस प्रकार के धेरों का, स्ट्राइक का राष्ट्रीय सधपति पर बरुन प्रभाव पड़ता है, इस में राष्ट्रीय सधपति का बहुत नुकसान होता है। इस प्रकार की कार्य-वाहियों का नब से जयारा प्रभाव धाज कल बंगाल धीरे बिहार में पडा है, इस राष्ट्रीय सधपति को नुकसान से बचाने की जिम्मे-दारी उन के ऊपर भी है, उनका कर्मध्व है कि वे लोगों को इस राष्ट्रीय सधपति को नुक-सान से रोकें, उन को इस के लिये सधधार्थें। धाज विगोली पाटियों के लोग पब्लिक सैक्टर की बात करणें हैं, धाजिक में धाजिक पब्लिक सैक्टर के उद्योग चलाने का मुजाब देते हैं, रेलवे की पब्लिक सैक्टर

का एक बल्ले बढ़ा वही है, उन को सफल बनाना उनका भी कर्तव्य है, वहां पर जो एन्टी-इन्फ्लेशन काम होता है, उन को रोकना उन का भी कर्तव्य है।

Shri J. M. Biswas (Bankura): After seeing the railway budget, once again, the people of our country will feel that the policy of the Congress Party is an anti-people policy and it cannot lead the country to a solution of its problems. The same remark can be applied to the general budget as well as the railway budget. Even after the completion of three Plan periods and even after the expenditure of crores of rupees on development of the country this policy has resulted in a chaotic state in the country.

They declared in the past that they would arrest the rise in the price index, but they will go on doing what will precipitate further crisis.

15 hrs.

The Railway Minister in his budget speech has stated that this year the railways will incur a loss of Rs. 31 crores. He says that the reduction of Rs. 17 crores in earnings and the increase of Rs. 14 crores in expenditure creates a gap of Rs. 31 crores in the Budget as presented in March last. In order to make good this gap the Minister has proposed an increase in the freight and fare rates.

In my speech on the interim railway budget in March I had told him that the rates should be what the traffic could bear but in the case of railways, this theory has been ignored and violated. The people have been taxed beyond their capacity. I had told him that it would have a rebounding effect on the railways. The Railway Minister estimated to receive Rs. 23 crores by increasing the freight rates and Rs. 24 crores by increasing the fare rates. I want to tell him that by increasing the freight and fare rates the ministry cannot get this amount because of this

rebounding effect. The increase in the freight and fare rates has exceeded the capacity of the people. What is the fate of the common people today? There is a constant rise in prices, and they wanted some relief from the railway budget. The railway is the biggest industry of our country. Instead of giving them any relief, the railway has added to their burden. For whatever little they travel, they will have to pay extra.

The railway was providing the minimum service to the nation in the shape of recruitment of people, but in the budget the Railway Minister has categorically stated that there will be no further recruitment. The unemployment problem cannot be solved. Employees working in the railways will be retrenched, there will be reduction in the establishment, they will be downgraded. People after working for a long period in the railways are promoted at the last stage of their life; they will be now downgraded to meet the gap as stated by the Minister. This is the fate this budget has brought for the railwaymen as well as for the common people of our country.

I request the Railway Minister to consider this aspect. Definitely this will be very wrong if he increases the fares and freights, and therefore, I request him not to increase the fares and freights at all.

Let me take it for granted that the railway for some reason is running in deficit, let me take it for granted, for argument's sake, that though there was expansion in the railways, traffic was not forthcoming according to the expansion; let me take it for granted also that the agricultural production during 1965-66 suffered a setback due to adverse weather conditions, and that the employees had also to be paid enhanced dearness allowance according to the rise in price index. Definitely, there will be some recommendation by the Gajendragadkar Commission in this respect but it is not known. The estimate is correct.

[Shri J. M. Biswas]

The increase in steel prices on working expenses that was referred to by the hon. Minister is also there. But I do not agree for all those reasons that the railways can run into deficit. Why are the railways showing a deficit? It is not that the ruling party are not aware of the fact that while purchasing coal from the mine owners, crores are sent into the pockets of the Indian money bags. I can cite many examples. The Damodar Valley Corporation was receiving coal at the rate of 13 per tonne. From the same colliery from which the railways were receiving coal but they were paying Rs. 23 per ton for years together. Last year two hon. Members Messrs. Shinkre and Hukam Chand Kachavaiya asked the Railway Minister—it was on 18-11-1966—why the railways were paying a higher price for the same coal while the DVC and other public sector undertakings paid a lower rate. The then Minister of Railways, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh gave an incorrect reply that the rate charged by the colliery was fixed by tender. It was not so; it was done on the basis of negotiations. After that question was answered tenders were called for on 1-12-1966, and in reply to my questions about the tenders, I was told that the lowest bidder was given the contract to supply coal but to my astonishment, I noticed collieries which quoted lower prices by Rs. 4 or 5 below the ceiling price were not given the contract which I can prove from records. The tender went to some selected men. Who are these selected men? K. Worrath and Company, another is Nandlal Jalan and yet the other is Chanchni Worrath. It is these people. Do they supply better quality of coal? No. The supplies were examined in the Railway research institute and on examination it was found that the coal was of an inferior type. The colliery owners were paid on the inflated rate. Does not the Administration know how public money and national property is wasted? If the Railway Minister does not know about the demurrage and wharf-

age charges, I can tell him that crores of rupees are lost in this way. For example Barang is a small station in South-Eastern railway. There are some industries of Messrs. D. K. Jhunjhunwala. They have got so many firms under their managing agencies and those firms are—Messrs. Orissa Industries, Messrs. Orissa Tiles, Messrs. Arun Chemicals and so on. These are owned by Jhunjhunwala a business magnate of Orissa. I will show you the figures relating to these demurrage charges, of a small station, namely, Barang in S.E. Railway. There are records from April 1966 to February, 1967. From these records, it is seen that the wharfage charges against Jhunjhunwala and Bros. was Rs. 2,30,378.65. But a sum of Rs. 1,67,498.43 was waived by the railway administration. In respect of demurrage, there was a sum of Rs. 34,725 which was due, but a sum Rs. 9,856 was waived. All this happened in a small station like Barang. I do not know if any of the hon. Members has heard the name of this station. Again, in the Shalimar Goods Shed on the South-Eastern Railway, you will find one DTS is manipulating this demurrage, and thus, lot of money of the railways is going into the drain and into the pockets of corrupt people.

And now you are blaming the agricultural failures. You are telling that the estimated raw materials according to the expansion done in the Railways did not forthcoming. These are the excuses you are putting forward. The money is going to the pocket of some big capitalists and the public, the common people and the Railwaymen are made to bear the burden. The amount estimated by the Railway Minister cannot be achieved in this way.

We have given you the solution. If you have the courage, on the allegations I have brought here, set up an enquiry Committee, a judicial enquiry.

If I cannot substantiate the charges, you can tell me then. Everybody knows the scandal of the Coal Board. The Minister for Mine and Metals also knows the scandal of the Coal Board. He cannot also go against these. The capitalists are buying lower grade collieries and after their purchase of the lower grade Collieries, they manage to obtain certificates of higher grade. Peculiar thing. These can be substantiated from records. I am not required to prove it. This can be proved from your own research institute. The inspectors of the Institutes after examination certifying the quality of coal as inferior, but who is hearing them? Sometime you blame your inspectors for giving the correct respect and you go on paying the coal miners in inflated rates.

Don't you know that the Saloons of the Railway Officers only earn Travelling Allowances. The Saloon would only travel being attached with some trains and the false T.A. would be earned by the Officers. I remember what Bengal-Nagpur Railway Agent was saying. At that time, the railway were under the management of the Britishers. He said, "Had there been no corruption in the railways, then the stone-ballast of the Railways could have been made of gold". Similarly, also the recommendations made by the Kripalani Committee voiced on this subject. You are all aware of this fact. Please check the corruption. Don't you think that the freights and fares rises will kill the common people? This is something which may be in the dictionary of the ruling party, but it cannot be in the dictionary of a saintly man.

Not only this, whimsical shifting of shops, stations and offices have become something fancy for the Railway officials—Shifting of Chengail Railway station from one place to another. This shifting is only to suit the convenience of big capitalist. You know the people are resisting this shifting of Chengail station and the shifting of the training school from Bealidh to Dhanbad.

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One building is there. You will have to construct another building, by spending a few crores of rupees. Again, they are shifting the office of the Chief Engineer (Construction) from Bilaspur to Waltair in the South-Eastern Railway. What is their justification for this shifting?

I know they will have many justifications in their pockets for this shifting. At the construction office at Bilaspur, there is Rs. 12 crores worth of work, out of which only Rs. 2 crores worth of work is in Waltair area and the other Rs. 10 crores of work are in Bihar and Raipur in Madhya Pradesh. They are going to merge the office of the Chief Engineer (Construction) with the DBK Railway. They have decided to shift the construction office from Bilaspur to Waltair. Once they have built up staff quarters at Bilaspur. Now they are again going to spend huge sums for building quarters for these staff at Waltair. I am sure by this shifting the staff will be harassed and put to all sorts of difficulties.

They are shifting the railway loshed from Gauhati to Maligaon, a distance of just 6 kms. At Gauhati, they have their buildings, enough lands etc. Now if they shift it to Maligaon, again they will have to build new construction there. If they do not go in for new construction, how can they pocket money? This is a new tactics for pocketing money; No acute economic condition of the country can prevent them from doing this kind of thing. They are shifting the printing press from Garden Reach to Kharagpur. These are all new tactics. They shift the water tap from one place to another in the railway colony, with the say that the people who are passing by the road spoil the water if the tap is not shifted. So, there is corruption all over. Mr. Poonacha and the other ministers may be new in the Railway. But by this time, they might have got some knowledge. Of course, the Railway Board knows that it is a separate kingdom, isolated from the country.

[Shri J. M. Biswas]

They know that nobody in this Parliament knows the affairs of the railways.

Shri Nambiar: Many know the misdeeds of the Moghul Raj in the railways.

Shri J. M. Biswas: The administration is top-heavy. You have created so many departments. In the Railway Board, there is a Director of Vigilance, Members, Additional Director, Deputy Directors and so on in the Vigilance Department alone. In each zonal railway, there is a Vigilance Officer, Assistant Vigilance Officer and a number of inspectors. Are they catching the really corrupt people? They are catching the poor loco shed man if he takes away a lump of coal and he will be arrested and taken up. But the real and big culprits are not caught. I was told by an officer of the Special Police Establishment that they cannot catch the high ups because if they do so, they will themselves be nowhere. A case was instituted against a big boss of the railways.

Mr. Chairman: His time is up.

Shri J. M. Biswas: I have hardly taken 10 minutes. I want 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: The time allotted for his party is 43 minutes. There are two names from his party. If he takes 30 minutes, only 13 minutes will remain for the other member.

Shri J. M. Biswas: I was telling about the Special Police Establishment case. A case was instituted against a big official of the Railway Board. The man who was entrusted with the case had to run from house to house, from village to village and from city to city to find out the real culprit. But when the culprit was finally caught and fifty pages of the case was typed direction came from Delhi not to proceed with the case. The CBI Director asked them not to proceed further. This is the real position. I

believe, Shri Poonacha is aware of it. He can increase freights and fares, but unless and until he is able to resist this looting no amount of increase of freights and fares can solve the problems.

Then I come to the question of mismanagement in the railways. I will give only one example. Once on 19th May, 1967 we were coming from Calcutta to Delhi by the Howrah-Delhi Mail. We were told by the catering manager that he was unable to supply us tea because there was no sugar. This is not a complaint of Members belonging to the Communist Party alone. I think some Members of the Congress Party and some Independent Members were also there.

Sir, these dining cars originally were run by private contractors. Those contractors, after paying regular fees to the railways, were managing to make their own profit. After they have been taken over by the Railway Administration they started running at a loss. The Railway Minister has said in his report that after catering came under the Railway Administration, after it was nationalised, it is running at a loss. How? There is a reason behind it.

Mr. Chairman: But the time is short.

Shri J. M. Biswas: Sir, you are giving me 30 minutes. I have taken only 12 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken 23 minutes.

Shri Nambiar: Sir, you can use the Bell.

Shri J. M. Biswas: What is the system of catering followed by these people? Meat, fish, vegetables etc. are supplied from Delhi. Supposing 30 kgs. are allotted for the dining cars, only 20 kgs. go to the dining cars and 10 kgs. go to the homes of

the big bosses. The dining cars are controlled by the Chief Commercial Superintendent, then there are a few Deputy Chief Commercial Superintendents, there is the Divisional Commercial Superintendent, there is the Catering Superintendent, there is the Assistant Catering Superintendent and so on. The meat, fish, vegetables and other things supplied from Delhi are used on the journey from Delhi to Calcutta and back. I asked whether there was any refrigerator. I was told that there was a box but no machine.

An hon. Member: What has the Railway Board to do with that?

Shri J. M. Biswas: It goes to the Members of the Railway Board also because no Commercial Officers can remain in Delhi if they are not kept satisfied. The whole system is like that. So the passengers are given meat, fish and vegetables which have been kept for four days continuously without any refrigerator.

Again, Sir, there is no rest for these catering people. There are five dining cars. One car, they said, went with the Vice President, Shri V. V. Giri, and only four cars were left with the result that the four cars were doing duty round the clock. They are not given any rest. Even if someone is sick in his place no relief is given. There is no rest given or relief for these staff—particularly during this economy drive. It is not the position in the Catering Department alone. In the name of this wretched economy drive, in every railway zone the staff are going to be retrenched in large numbers which you cannot even imagine. In Kurdah Road division, the smallest division in South Eastern Railways, 6 posts of ASM have been surrendered and 18 posts of ASMs are not filled up which, I believe, are going to be surrendered. If in a small division like Kurdah Road 24 posts of ASM are not filled up and surrendered, you can imagine how the work can go on. The exist-

ing ASMs are asked to work for 10, 12 and sometimes even 20 hours. If anybody falls sick there is no leave reserve. At the same time, what is the position of the officers? Up to 1960 there were 13 officers in Adra Division of S.E. Railway. Now the number has gone up to 43. In those days the Bhalal marshalling yard was under the charge of the Assistant Operating Superintendent. Now that post has been upgraded and brought under a Senior Officer of the rank of a divisional Operating Superintendent and it has been upgraded as Deputy.

Mr. Chairman: Now he will have to conclude.

Shri J. M. Biswas: I am concluding.

In so many divisions the posts of officers have been upgraded and posts in class III and IV category have been reduced in number or abolished. In South Eastern Railways alone about 6,000 posts have been either surrendered or reduced in rank. I want the House to take note of this, because this is going to endanger the safety of the railways and you are playing with human lives. Do you know the duty which an engine driver is asked to perform? I have seen cases where ASMs, guards and drivers, after doing duty for 20 hours, when refused to do further work, have been put under suspension and charge-sheeted for disobedience. I want the House to consider that aspect also.

Then I would suggest to the hon. Minister to scrap the Vigilance Department, because it has not done any service. The same is the position of the Safety Department. Have you enquired what duties these safety officers are performing other than going to the club? There is a Director of Safety and so many officers in each railway, safety officers, safety councillors, safety inspectors and other prized posts are there. Actually what are they doing? I would request the Railway Minister to examine what the Safety Department is doing and

[Shri J. M. Biswas]

whether it is justified to keep the existence of that department.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should now conclude.

Shri J. M. Biswas: I am concluding just now. I do not want to take more time. My submission to the Railway Minister is, as I explained last time—I am repeating it—that it is the poor railway employees and not the officers of the railways that will give you surplus budget. You may upgrade or increase the number of posts of officers if you like. I have no objection but you have to look after the interests of the common railway workers. You were supposed to give them more DA earlier but you did not pay them that DA on the plea of the recommendation of the Gajendragadkar Commission even though the price index had gone up and they were entitled to it much earlier.

Now I like to speak regarding the casual and contract labour, one will not believe it when I say that men are sold in our country. In Kharagpur one Thakur and Company are the contractors for supply labour. They take something like Rs. 2/6/- for each labour and they will supply daily 200 to 300 labour to the railways. They will pay Rs. 1 to Rs. 1.50 to these labourers. Men are sold in this country in this way. These casual labour is the backbone of the railways. They are maintaining the railway track but they are deceived to the maximum. They are not paid the actual wage. We demanded decasualisation of labour. That point has not been considered. When they receive payment, they have to part with an amount of Rs. 1.50 as bribe per month to satisfy the officer so that they may be re-appointed.

Regarding victimisation, I pointed it out last time also that you have removed some staff from service under article 311(2)(c) of the Constitution. They were doing trade union work but you suspect them to

be members of the Communist Party. In different States the Communist Party has now been given the power to run the government, what to talk of doing work in the railways. N. N. Chakravarty, who was a clerk in the Claims Office, Calcutta, K. Lakshminarayana Turner of the Kharagpur Workshop, Brinda Das Basic Tradesman at Tatas, A. K. Bagchi Roster Clerk at Anara, Swamy and K. M. Bhattacharjee of Kharagpur and S. N. Kar of Gurdev Beach, Calcutta—all these innocent fellows were suspected to have been members of some party opposed to the Congress and that was why they were removed from service under article 311(2)(c) of the Constitution taking the sanction of the President. It is a matter of share and I request the Railway Ministry to review their cases. As a matter of fact, Shri Poonacha told me that if they were not anti-national, he was going to consider their cases again. I am awaiting that; I believe, he will definitely consider these cases.

Then, I would request him to consider the TTEs as running staff. The Travelling Ticket Examiners demanded that they were travelling by the same train with the guards and the drivers and were taking food in the same running room; therefore, why not declare them as running staff. What is the harm and what is the amount involved in that? Why do you not declare the TTEs as running staff?

Then, originally the guards were drawing more pay than the drivers but now the drivers are drawing more pay and allowances than guards. Why do you not equalise them at least if you do not pay the guards more? These are silly little things. Then, for the clerks the next promotion was to the post of Assistant Commercial Inspector (Tracer) and then the promotion was to the post of Commercial Inspector. Now the clerks are getting a higher wage than the commercial inspectors. So, why do you not upgrade the commercial inspectors' post

when you have upgraded other inspectors' posts? These are some of the demands of the railwaymen which do not involve much money. These are simple things. Therefore, I request the Railway Ministry to consider these cases. With this humble request I conclude my speech.

Shri B. Barua (Jorhat): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Railway Budget. The railways are the biggest public undertaking in India. There is an investment of Rs. 3,500 crores. They run 10,000 trains every day to 7,000 stations. Their gross earning is Rs. 2 crores per day and they employ about 13-12 lakhs of people. Such is the large dimension of this industry and they are facing a serious crisis; I mean, a serious crisis from the political point of view. We all swear by the name of public undertakings; we all say that the public undertakings should be properly worked, but unfortunately for the past two years or so this particular public undertaking becomes the target of attack in any political movement, whether it is Bombay bundh or Poona bundh or any other trouble. Therefore, my fear is that we are going to cut at the very root of the public undertakings' approach and I plead with the Government that the time has come, with different Governments of different political parties in different States, to bring about some sort of a political approach to the whole problem so that in future we put a stop to all this. Unless we can do something positive, whether it is Communist Government or Socialist Government or any other Government, we are going to lose our very dear approach to the political philosophy to which we are wedded. My appeal to the Government, once again, is to see how this approach can be politically resolved. Let us all put a moratorium on our movement so that we do not touch this public undertaking, whatever the shape of the movement may be. This is one thing that is needed most.

The second thing that I would like to submit is that in the recent past the expenses in the running of this public undertaking have gone up enormously. The rise in prices does very much hit the industry. As has been pointed out by some of my friends, on iron and steel alone, the Railways will have to pay Rs. 4 crores more during the current year. So is the case in the matter of coal and other things. The price rise directly affects the public undertaking and thus we are going to face continuing deficit. Added to it, the political disturbances which directly affect the industry also add to the concern of the Government. Therefore, some way will have to be found out.

The first thing I would submit is that we must give up the luxury of having electrification and dieselisation of trains so long as we cannot manufacture our own electric and diesel engines and their components in the country. From the statistics, I find that we are using 552 diesel engines and 183 electric engines. Out of these, we are manufacturing indigenously—of course, I am subject to corruption—39 diesel engines and 32 electric engines although the components portion is very much foreign. Therefore, we should see that so much investment in purchasing diesel and electric engines from outside is put a stop to. I am not against dieselisation or electrification. What I want is that we should not spend our well-earned money in getting things from outside. Our own young people are capable of manufacturing these things and certainly, given enough time, our young people will be in a position to give us the requisite number of diesel and electric engines. That is one way in which economy can be effected. Let us not have the fad of dieselisation and electrification in everything at the cost of our foreign exchange.

Another difficulty about dieselisation and electrification is that we have still 11,000 steam locomotives out of

[Shri R. Barua]

which only 1,400 are liable to go out of use in two or three years time. We should, therefore, put these 11,000 steam locomotives to proper use.

Coming to the question of accidents, from the statistics, I find there is a gradual decline in accidents. Statistically speaking, it may be encouraging but, realistically approaching the problem, I am not enamoured of the statistics presented to the House.

Shri Namblar: Statistics must be wrong.

Shri R. Barua: I will not say that. The impact of the accidents that is created in our minds, in the society, in the modern age, is not in accordance with the number of accidents. In this modern age, it would be wrong to assume that simply because there is decrease in the number of accidents we should have some satisfaction.

The failure of human element is responsible for a large number of accidents. There are certain reasons for it.

First of all, we find that the gang mile has increased from 3 miles to 4 miles. Every twenty minutes we are running one train in place of one train in one hour. We have increased the gang mile from 3 to 4 miles, but we have not increased the gang strength, i.e., ten labourers are still there as against twenty; the strength of gangmen should have been increased from ten to twenty, but the same strength is being retained. On the other hand, the gang mile has increased from 3 to 4 miles. Therefore, there cannot be proper supervision on the line to see whether the track is in order or not. Instead of one train for one hour, we have one train every twenty minutes. We have speeded that up. But the strength of gangmen has not been increased. This is a wrong thing and this is one of the reasons why the human element

is responsible for a number of accidents.

The second thing is about curtailment of purchase of spares like brake blocks, cylinders, and couplings. I find from the reports that engines and bogies are sent back to workshop for repair for want of sufficient spares. Instead of replacing brake blocks and cylinders, they just repair and send them on the line; the result is that after sometime they go out of order and lead to accidents. The Estimates Committee made a recommendation that we should cut down the stocks, but in cutting down the stocks, we should not have cut down the stocks of vital parts like these, which is not done in England. Our Railway system is drawn up more or less on the lines of the system in the United Kingdom. There, they immediately replace such vital parts, but here it is not done. That is one reason why the failure of human element has increased.

With regard to suburban railway, I should say that some of the suburban railways are really uneconomical. The whole thing should be rationalised. I should remind the Government that some of the suburban railways are becoming uneconomical because we have not been able to extend them to the full length, for instance, extension of Tundia-Etawah line by another nineteen miles; if that is done, it would become an economical proposition.

Coming to my own State, I should say something about putting up a railway bridge across Brahmaputra at Jogi Ghoppa and extending the broad gauge upto Gauhati. This is a very important thing which the Government should take up. There is also a proposal that the existing line, the metre gauge, from Jogi Ghoppa to Gauhati may be converted into a broad gauge. But I should submit that there should be a bridge across the Brahmaputra at Jogi Ghoppa and we should take the broad gauge line

upto Gauhati. In that case, it will connect Garo Hills which are said to be the repository of minerals of various types and by the time we exploit them, a communication should be ready. Therefore, on strategic reasons and on reasons of developing the economy of a backward area, I submit that the proposal for a bridge across the Brahmaputra at Jogi Ghoppa and taking the broad gauge line, if not beyond at least upto Gauhati, should be carried out as quickly as possible.

Coming to Assam Mail, which runs from Delhi to Assam, you will be surprised to find the condition of third class compartments and also the other classes. About the reservation that is being done at Barauni, the less it is said, the better. I find people putting up false names, say, two right names and two false names, and people are pushed in afterwards in a manner which I do not like to describe here. Something should be done at Barauni, so that the racket in reservation is stopped.

Then with regard to catering, much has been said. It is worse in the line starting from Barauni upto Mariani. I will point out one instance. In the Refreshment Room at Mariani, it is better to give them a bar licence and convert it into a bar instead of making it a rendezvous for all time to come! This state of affairs exists there because nobody goes there for inspection. Therefore, that refreshment room is being utilised by officers or some other people for other purpose converting it into a bar. This is happening for want of inspection, lack of proper discharge of duty on the part of the station master concerned.

Therefore, wherever such things are happening in these areas, something radical should be done to put things right. In this particular case, we see that they do not get the bar licence; at the same time, the administration allows them to convert it into a bar room in an illicit way. Such a state of affairs is very unfortunate.

Lastly, I would request that the proposition of giving additional trains on this line till something else comes up should be taken note of by the Minister.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Tenneti Viswanatham.

Shri Nambiar: On the strength of the Parties, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu should have been called.

Of course, order is there. But sometimes it becomes disorder.

Mr. Chairman: His name has not been forwarded to me.

Shri Nambiar: Perhaps the list has not been sent to you. Disorder need not creep in every now and then. Occasionally disorder can be there, not often.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Nambiar may not be fearing disorder every time.

Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham (Vishakhapatnam): Mr. Chairman, the Railway Minister is a very innocent gentleman, very good looking . . .

Shri Nambiar: Sturdy.

Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham: . . . very gentle, and yet he has produced a very bad budget. Why it is so, one is not able to understand.

I understand from certain proceedings elsewhere, reported in newspapers that even the Congress party people are very much up against his budget proposals.

An hon. Member: We are not against him.

Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham: Last time, when the discussion began, we all heard with rapt attention the hon. lady Member from Gujarat who vigorously attacked the increases in fares. The explanations given by him for the increase in fares are, if I may say so, very unconvincing. If he only goes through the railway audit reports or the Public Accounts Committee re-

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]

ports on railway accounts, he will find how much wastage there is, how much could be saved. Not only that; he himself has said that in the last 20 years, this is the first time that there has been a loss. May I humbly ask whether to cover one year's loss in revenues, he is going to effect a permanent increase in fares? This is not a remedy that he should seek. After all, it is only a loss for one year for certain temporary reasons, as he himself has said. A permanent increase in fares ought not to have been proposed just because of that reason.

Secondly, with all this loss and all that wastage, I find that the accounts of 1964-65 show a saving of Rs. 41 crores. There is a habit, while making the budgets, to bolster up items of expenditure every time in order to justify an increase in fares. It is a thing of which he certainly must be aware, as he might have dealt with such things in ordinary budgets also when he was a Minister in his State. In making budgets they always provide for too many cushions in their items of expenditure, so that when the very much needed things are asked for, they say there is no money; in the end, we find that there is a saving, as we have found in the 1964-65 accounts, a saving of Rs. 41 crores. The 1965-66 and 1966-67 accounts might also show the same result; once they are finalised, we will certainly find there would be savings, in spite of the wasteful methods of expenditure.

The Public Accounts Committee has given a catalogue of all the items in which lots of tenders were favoured and no action was taken fixing responsibility. This has happened in respect of many items. This shows the way in which this administration is run. Somebody had said that the Railway Board is an empire within an empire. I think it is so. It is so difficult for a Minister to resist the view of the Railway Board.

I have something to say which is a little more local, so far as I am concerned. The South Central zone has now been formed. Somebody said that it need not have been formed. I say Government was very right in constituting this Zone, but it went wrong in excluding the Waltair division and the Guddur division, thus making it a truncated zone. When people asked for this to be done, they said, 'we do not do it because certain people of any area ask for it; but we do it for administrative convenience'. What is the great administrative convenience—I cannot really understand—which overrides the convenience of the employees and of the passengers? Waltair is a junction for the South Eastern Railway and the South Central Railway. But what happens is that Waltair is treated like, if I may say so, Bhardwaj. Nobody is concerned with it. The South Central trains are not allowed a platform of their own. The South Eastern Railway has got a higher voice. We have always been saying that Waltair should be included. Not only that. Now that the DBK Railway with about 484 kilometres is being opened to goods traffic and very soon perhaps for passenger traffic also, it might be taken into this South Central zone.

In connection with this, I have got to say that by reason of the DBK Railway being closed, there is a great deal of trouble caused to the employees. Most of them were taken from several railway zones. Now they are being asked to go back to their parent railways. Most of them have been with this railway for seven and eight years; their children have taken to schooling in the regional language and they are finding it very difficult to go back to their own original areas, because in that case they have to restart the education of their children.

I have already written to the Railway Minister on this matter that if all those who were taken from the Southern Railway and who opted

for the Southern Railway are taken away from the South Eastern Railway, these DBK railway people can be accommodated in the South Eastern Railway itself and they will not need to move from Waltair, in which case it will be convenient for their children to continue their education with the existing facilities available there. The educational facilities of the children of hundreds of employees should, I submit, be an overriding consideration in these matters, not merely the administrative convenience of a few superior officers. For these children, after all, are our future citizens. For every two parents, there are at least five children. Therefore, the consideration of the convenience of three extra persons is of much greater importance than that of two persons or one officer either at the Madras or at the Calcutta office.

Therefore, I plead that these people who are serving on the DBK Railway, which is now being wound up, might be retained at Waltair by being taken into the South Eastern Railway itself particularly when they want to remain there.

So far as amenities are concerned, the less said the better. It is said that the Indian railways are the most congested railways in the world barring the Japanese railways, but I may tell you that the worst portion in the Indian railways is the line between Calcutta and Madras. I would only ask the Minister to travel incognito once, look at the platforms and the overcrowding in the trains. In fact, in the trains between Madras and Calcutta, the all-India traffic, if I may call it so, is 70 per cent, and the local traffic is only 30 per cent. There is absolutely no place for the local passengers in these through mails and expresses. We do not have sufficient number of trains. We have been pleading that some additional trains might be put between Calcutta and Madras so that the passengers in this area might have a better deal. It is not as if we do not pay. In fact, your

own statistics show that apart from the third class passengers even the first class and higher class passengers give you a fairly good amount of return. They form only about 1.4 per cent, but even that 1.4 per cent gives you nearly 11 per cent contribution to the railway income. Surely they are entitled to something.

I am waiting for the day when I can travel in a train between Visakhapatnam and Delhi or between Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad in which there is all through water in the bath rooms, where the fans work all through and give good breeze. I have been travelling for years and years; never is there a train where these things are fully attended to.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli): That is your bad luck.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: That is my bad luck, and that will be the bad luck of my hon. friend if he travels with me. Let him get into the train at Visakhapatnam even if he gets a reservation, for the reservation at Waltair has to be done at Puri, even though Waltair is such an important place. In the olden days we used to have a special reservation, and a compartment was being attached at Waltair. Now it is not done because your trains have become longer. You book ten days in advance, and you are 12th or 22nd in the waiting list. Till the last moment you are always on tenterhooks, you do not know whether you have got the reservation or not for Madras-Waltair or Waltair-Hyderabad.

Hyderabad is one of the most important places. As you know, it is the very centre of India, capital of Andhra Pradesh, and yet, what are the conveniences which the railway have given even after forming the South Central Zone? The amenities are absolutely nil. Catering arrangements there are easily the worst in India. After the Government have taken over catering, all kinds of cooks who are rejected elsewhere are brought to the

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]

department to serve between Waltair and Hyderabad. Whether it is north Indian style or south Indian style. It is always the bad cooks that somehow turn up there. There is no neatness, the articles are not pure, and in fact there is no attention.

You say there are conductors in your trains. I do not know how many conductors you appoint, but they are few and far between. In the air-conditioned train, the other day I was coming, and the conductor was saying that he was the only person to attend to all, there was not a second man. I ask how could he do any work to the satisfaction of passengers?

In the air-conditioning class, you are accustomed to give pillows and bed sheets. In the olden days, when the Congress Government came in the flush of enthusiasm, everything was made khadi. Now everything is made anti-khadi. Not merely that. It is very difficult to get bed sheets or pillow covers which are not torn. They give you two pillows and the torn pillow cover is put underneath and the better one is put above, and then if by any chance you turn it up, you will find how torn it is. There is such absolute recklessness, there is no supervision whatsoever. These things must be surely attended to.

Coming to the waiting rooms, I would only ask any member here who says that it is my bad luck, to come to Vijayawada waiting room. It is a room only because there are four walls and a ceiling. It is a waiting room because some people wait there. Wait, in what kinds of chairs? Chairs which have accumulated sweat and oil for years and years, tables on which you cannot put your hand lest they should slide because of the greasiness. You cannot use the bath rooms because they are used by everybody except the passengers for whom they are intended. You do not give any conveniences for your conductors. There

is no waiting room or bath room for the conductors; they are not treated as human beings. Even the ticket collectors have got some little conveniences but not these conductors.

16 hrs.

It is true that there are lines and lines but with this heavy expenditure if we get a little more comfort, then there is some justification. I may ask whether within the last 6 or 7 or 10 years, anybody has come to the Railway Minister and has told him that the trains were running in time. It is a remarkable phenomenon if a train ran in time, particularly between Waltair and Madras and on the Hyderabad side. The timings in the railway time tables are not the arrival times but the timings before which the trains will not arrive. For slowness of trains, I think the East Coast could get a prize. It takes a mail train an hour to cover a distance of 18 miles between Anakapalle and Waltair, in the year 1967 in India. After a lot of trouble, the Godavari got a road-cum-railway bridge at Rajamundry. Some years ago when Pandit Nehru was opening a bridge on the Ganges, he said that wherever there was a railway bridge, there must be a road-deck also. But it was not adhered to. Only after a great agitation, the Godavari bridge was sanctioned there but I do not know whether that would become a fact or not. A few days ago there was some correspondence in the newspapers in which it was stated that some Andhra Government ministers were not keen about that bridge. We do not know what is happening. I suggest: make that bridge a fact and make it a good bridge, broad enough for two-way lorry traffic.

Kakinada is an important town between Waltair and Madras. In 1955 the National Congress session was held there; it is also a port. I suggest the construction of a small extra line of

seven miles and take mail trains through that place.

I would suggest that at Waltair you should construct a terminal station. It is becoming as important as Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and so you should construct a terminal station with all the facilities.

If only wastage had been prevented, you need not have increased the fares and it is having an indirect effect upon many other things. Milk and vegetables come to all towns from neighbouring rural areas by trains and so their cost will increase. As a result, the coffee hotels and ordinary hotels increase their prices. If the prices increase, the public and the students do not keep quiet. The Railway authorities do not perhaps know what is happening in our parts. If the cost of coffee or tea increases, people have a direct method of dealing with these things and that will again create all kinds of law and order problems. I ask the Railway Minister, why should he also add to these troubles? It is enough if the Finance Minister is doing his best to create troubles. Why should the Railway Minister be also a party to these things?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will kindly conclude his speech now.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Then, in conclusion, I would say that I would have been very glad to say something good about the Railway Minister if at least today he thought of withdrawing the increases in fares that he proposed to levy. The increases are really not necessary. By a careful and a prudent management, and by the prevention of wastage, you can make up the so-called loss. And then, there will be something to be said in favour of the railway budget.

श्री तीसा राम केसरी (कटिहार) :
संचारपति महोदय, रेल मंत्रालय के बजट पर बहुत सारी बातें ही चुकी हैं और बहुत सारे विचार आ चुके हैं। मैं अपने विचार रखने बजट के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझावों के रूप में रखना चाहता हूँ।

सब से पहली बात तो यह कि हमारे रेल मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि जो तेज ट्रेन चलती है, जैसे कि दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस है, उन में मजबूत के वैसे-जैसे ज्यादा होते हैं इस लिये उन पर उन्होंने किराया बढ़ाया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह सुझाव देना है कि जो वैसे-जैसे गाड़ियां चलती हैं, जिन में मजबूत के वैसे-जैसे को जाना चाहिये उन की जगह पर धीरे-धीरे वह उन को थोड़ा धीरे-धीरे फास्ट कर देते तो उस से उन का काम भी चल जाता और मेरा ख्याल है कि उन्होंने जो 10 वैसे से 15 वैसे किराया बढ़ा दिया है उस की बजह से जो धरम-तोष लोगों को है वह भी न होता। लेकिन बुकि कर्मचारियों पर और इस्टिब्लिशमेंट पर रेलवे का बहुत अधिक खर्च होता है इसलिये उन को मद्देनजर रखते हुए उन्होंने जो मान डोने पर धीरे-धीरे यात्रियों पर किराया बढ़ाया है उस पर आपत्ति नहीं करता हूँ। लेकिन बुकि किराया बढ़ाया है इसलिये मेरा ख्याल है कि उन को बड़े स्लास के वैसे-जैसे को ज्यादा प्रमेनिटीय देनी चाहिये सब से पहली धीरे-धीरे आवश्यक बात इस सम्बन्ध में मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस जो दिल्ली से चलती है वह कानपुर 6 या 7 बजे पहुँचती है। रेलवे मंत्रालय को चाहिये कि वहाँ पर बड़े स्लास के यात्रियों के नहाने का (Mass Bath Hall), दारूँन आदि का प्रबन्ध करें और रेल वहाँ कुछ ज्यादा देर तक रुके जिस में कि यात्री लोग उस का लाभ उठा सकें।

बजट को देखने से पता चलता है कि तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों से सब से अधिक रैकेन्वू घाती है। मेरा ख्याल है कि 86 या 87 प्रतिशत लोग तीसरे दर्जे से टिकट करते हैं जब कि फर्स्ट क्लास से या एक्स्ट्राक्लसिव क्लास से कुल 12 या 13 प्रतिशत लोग यात्रा करते हैं। इस लिये बड़े स्लास के वैसे-जैसे को ज्यादा

[श्री सीता राम केशरी]

सुविधाएँ होनी चाहियें, उन के साथ ही धीरे-धीरे सुविधा की बात ज्यादा होनी चाहिये।

रेलवे की रेल्यू के बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में मैं रेलवे मंत्री का ध्यान इस तरह भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे लाइनों के दोनों तरफ लाइनों की जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई है। यदि मंत्रालय उन जमीनों पर फसल उगवाने का कुछ प्रबन्ध कर दें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि करोड़ों रुपयों की बचत भी हो सकती है जो कि हम ग्राम मंगाने पर करते हैं और रेलवे बोर्ड की ग्रामवनी भी बढ़ सकती है।

बहुत सी जगहों पर, जहाँ पर कि रेलवे के बड़े बड़े जंक्शन हैं, तालाब होते हैं। अगर उन में मछलियों का प्रबन्ध कर दिया जाये तो उस से भी काफी पैसा बचा सकता है।

इस के पश्चात् मैं एक और बात की तरफ रेलवे मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे बैंगन्स में जो कोयला खनता है उस में से रेलवेमैनो की गलती से या उन के लोभ के कारण बहुत सा कोयला बेकार हो जाता है। वे लोग मनो कोयला रास्ते में गिरा कर घागे चले जाते हैं। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि सोनपुर की तरफ छोटी छोटी ट्रेनों की यह हालत है।

घाग्ने जितनी ट्रेज डिस्पेंशन की भी उन में से कई ट्रेनों को, कई साइन्स को घाग्ने रेस्टोर कर दिया है लेकिन कुछ को नहीं किया है। मैं घाग्ना ध्यान सुपोल की तरफ बिसाला चाहता हूँ जो नार्थ इस्टर्न रेलवे पर है। उसको घाग्ने रेस्टोर नहीं किया है। अगर उसको घाग्ना कर दें तो उधर जूट का जो उद्योगबन्धा बनता है उससे उसको बहुत बढ़ाना मिलेगा और घाग्ना कइसी रेल्यू भी उससे हो सकता है।

छोटे छोटे स्टेशनों पर मैंने देखा है कि गर्मियों के दिनों में जो पैसेंजर गाग्नाएँ हैं उनके यात्रियों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है। उनको पीने के लिए पानी नहीं मिलता है। तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों की इस तकलीफ की धोर भी घाग्नाको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मेरे माननीय दोस्त ने अभी बहुत सी बातें कही हैं। उन्होंने जहाँ बहुत सी बातें कही हैं उनमें से एक बात का मैं सम्बन्ध करता हूँ। यह रिफ्लेक्सेज के बारे में है, घाग्ने पीने की बीजों के बारे में है। घाग्ने पीने का जो प्रबन्ध ट्रेनों पर या स्टेशनों पर होता है वह बहुत ही रैपिड होता है। उस में न तो सफाई होती है और न ही वह धरखा होता है। घाग्ने पीने की बीजों का घाग्नाको चाहिये कि घाग्ना उचित प्रबन्ध करे ताकि यात्रियों को उसमें भोजन की सुविधा मिल सके। घाग्ने पीने के सम्बन्ध में घाग्नाका प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये।

कटिहार से गोहाटी तक घाग्नाके बाइ गेज साइन्स बाली है। रिफ्लेक्सेज के दुष्टिकोण से यह साइन्स बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। नागालैण्ड के नजदीक तक घसम के इलाके में होकर यह साइन्स जाती है। वहाँ जो फ्रंट है, सीमा है, उस तक हमारी सेना इसी गाग्नी से जाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इधर जो साइन्स है उसकी तरफ भी घाग्नाका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। घाग्ना देखें कि बरौनी से लेकर कटिहार तक घाग्नाकी मीटर गेज है। अगर इसको भी घाग्ना बाइ गेज बना दें तो यह बहुत लाभदायक हो सकता है। इससे यातायात बहुत सुगम हो जाएगा। सेन. को घाग्ने जाने में सुविधा होगी।

भालगाड़ी बहुत सारे सामान बोधे जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसमें घाग्नाको प्रसिधोगिता की घाग्नाका पैसा करनी चाहिये। टुकों के साथ घाग्नाको प्रसिधोगिता करनी चाहिये और बिलानी सुविधा टुकों के साथ

प्रमाण से जाने में होती है उससे भी ज्यादा सुविधा प्राप्त की, लोगों को, जब से माल गाड़ियों से सामान ले जायें वेनी चाहिये। टूकों में सामान लपका कर, जो उस सामान को भेजने वाले होते हैं, उनको ज्यादा सुरक्षा का अनुभव होता है। सुरक्षा की भावना भेजने वालों के दिमाग में ज्यादा रहती है। यह बात, जब मालगाड़ी से सामान भेजा जाता है, नहीं होती है। एक छोटी सी बात में प्राप्त की इस सम्बन्ध में बला देना चाहता हूँ। गाड़ी से धगर एक स्टेशन से दूसरे स्टेशन तक प्राप्त भेजे जाते हैं तो कभी कभी ऐसा भी होता है कि जिसको प्राप्त भेजे जाते हैं उसको बाली टोकरी ही मिलती है। धगर कोई रेकॉर्डर भेजता है एक स्टेशन से दूसरे स्टेशन को तो कभी कभी ऐसा भी हो जाता है कि उसके स्थान पर मोहो की मलमारी मिलती है। इस तरह की जो बातें हैं इन पर आप नियरानी रखिये।

विक्रिजेंट डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में भी मैं वो हब्ब कहना चाहता हूँ। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि इस डिपार्टमेंट को एनालिस कर दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं उनसे सहमत नहीं हूँ। प्राप्त इसको एनालिस न करें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्राप्त इस डिपार्टमेंट को सीधे रेलवे बोर्ड के नीचे रख दें। इस डिपार्टमेंट को बनाये रखने में बहुत से फायदे हैं। इस से रेलवे में काम करने वालों पर नियरानी तो प्रबन्ध रहनी चाहिये और नियरानी रखने वाला भी कोई होना चाहिये। प्राप्त जानते हैं कि प्राप्त प्रस्ताव बहुत फीला हुआ है। जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में देखने को प्राप्त की यह मिल जायेगा। इसका उन्मूलन करना सगस्त राष्ट्र की जिम्मेवारी है। लेकिन धगर कोई प्रवृत्त साथ उठाता है या पालिटिकल रोमांस के दृष्टिकोण से साथ उठाने की कोशिश करता है, यह उसकी बात है, परन्तु कोई तो होना चाहिये जो उस पर सबर रख सके। यह यही डिपार्टमेंट हो सकता है। लेकिन इस डिपार्ट-

मेंट को प्राप्त प्रवृत्त प्रदान करें। इसको ऊंचा स्थान दें और यह तभी हो सकता है जब इस डिपार्टमेंट को प्राप्त रेलवे बोर्ड के नीचे ला दें और यह डिपार्टमेंट आदरेवृत्तली उसके प्रबन्ध हो।

गाड़ियों में भीड़ प्राप्त बहुत है। दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस की मिसाल ही मैं प्राप्त की देता हूँ। इस में जो बड़े क्लास के पैसैजर्स चलते हैं, चाहे दूर के हों या नजदीक के हों, यह देखने में प्राया है और अपने भी देखा होगा कि एक एक डिब्बे में जितनी उतकी सीपेटी होती है उससे दुगुने या त्रिगुने सफर करते हैं। यह तो टिकट से कर सफर करने वालों की बात है, दुगुने त्रिगुनों को तो टिकट दूगु कर दिये जाते हैं और इसके धलावा कुछ ऐसे भी होते हैं जो बिबाउट टिकट सफर करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब भीड़ ज्यादा हो तो प्राप्त की सन्नीमेंटरी ट्रेनों चलाने का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। इसी तरह से बड़े क्लास में जो स्लीपिंग कोच होती है उसको प्राप्त ने देखा ही होगा कि उसका एक सन्नाह पहले ही रिजर्वेशन हो जाता है। धगर और भी मुसाफिर स्लीपिंग कोच में जाना चाहें तो उसके लिये भी प्राप्त की बाकी सब बातों को देख कर स्पलीमेंटरी कोच प्रलय से देनी चाहिये। गारियों को सुविधा प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से यह बहुत आवश्यक है। जो यह कहा गया है कि गारियों में भीड़ घट गई है, इसको मैं नहीं मानता हूँ। जो लोग ट्रेज में सफर करते हैं वे इसको नहीं मान सकते हैं। गारियों की संख्या दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है। इस संबंध में मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ कि किसी गांव में धगर बस साविस नहीं है और उस गांव में धगर प्राप्त सब साविस इंट्रोड्यूस कर दें तो प्राप्त देखेंगे कि जो पैदल चलने वाले हैं वे भी बसों से चलना प्रारम्भ कर देंगे। यह मनुष्य

[बी सीताराख केसरी]

का स्वभाव है। उसका स्वभाव गतिमान होता है। चाप देखते कि वह तेज से तेज गमारी घर चलाना सपना करता है। अगर उकोडा घोर कीरावल ही तो वह कीरावल पर चलेगा, इकोटा पर नहीं। गति के प्रति उसका आकर्षण होता है। इस मामले में कहना कि तेज से तेज बीज चाप से। इससे एफिसिंसी भी बढ़ेगी और लोगों का काम घाम भी बढ़ेगा।

तोमरे दब के यात्रियों के लिये सुविधाओं का ध्यान विशेष प्रबंध करें। उनके लिये ज्यादा ट्रेन चलाने। सप्तीमैटरी ट्रेन उनके लिये धाय बनायें। खाने-पीने का प्रबंध हर स्टेशन पर करें। जहां पर ट्रेन सभरे दकती ही वहां पर उनके धाय पानी का प्रबन्ध प्रबंध रहना चाहिये। उनके महाने का भी प्रबंध रहना चाहिये। महाने के लिये उनको धाय पानी से फिर चाहें तो धाय एक घंटे के लिये ही दें।

बी आई करनेबीज (बंबई-दक्षिण) : मुठ, बोरी और बदपानी, ये रेलों में चलनी रेल गई

एक मानवीय सचरथ : चण्डी बात कह कर मुठ करें।

बी आई करनेबीज : . . . कि कहां से ये मुठ कर, मैं मुठिकल का अनुभव कर रहा हूँ। जिस दिन मंत्री महोदय ने जबट रेल किया या उस दिन हम लोगों को एक छोटी सी पुस्तिका दी गई थी "ए रिक्वू धाफ एक्सीडेंट्स धान इंडियन सर्वनमेंट रेलवेज, 1965-66"। इस में कैम्पूटीज के बारे में वेज 7 पर इनफार्मेशन दी हुई है। वहां पर लिखा हुआ है :

"The figures of casualties involved in railway accidents in a

particular period are essentially fortuitous in character and not therefore, comparable. The number of casualties, therefore, cannot be deemed to be an index of the safety performance of the Railways. However, for the sake of information the casualties involved in accidents with the number of passengers originating, is given in the table below. These figures, do not include the cases of tampering with the track, for the year under review as also for the two previous years:

Number of passengers killed—41
injured—469".

मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इन धाफों को देखें। 41 पैसंजर घरे घोर 469 पावल हुए। यह जो रिक्वू धाफ एक्सीडेंट्स की रिपोर्ट है उस में दिया गया है।

इसके साथ यह जो रिपोर्ट आई ही रेलवे बोर्ड धाफ इंडियन रेलवेज हमको दी गई है इसके पन्ना 72 को घोर मैं धाय का ध्यान खीचना चाहता हूँ। मैं ने जब अपना धाय मुठ किया तब कुछ मानवीय सचरथों ने मुझे टोका था। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि धाय देखें के वहां पर क्या लिखा हुआ है :

"The number of passengers, railway servants and other persons killed and injured in accidents on Indian Railways exclusive of casualties in railway workshops, during 1965-66 compared with the previous year, is shown in the table below:

Passengers killed	.. 481
Railway servants killed	378
Other than passengers and railway servants killed	523

Total killed 1399".

घाय कइ सकते हैं कि इस में घाल्य हरबा के केसिस भी हो सकते हैं, हीसपासचं के केसिस भी हो सकते हैं लेकिन इनके जो धांकड़ हैं वे घलस से दिये गये हैं। रेलवे लाइन पर चलने वाले घातमियों के जो धांकड़े हैं वे इसके धन्दर शामिल नहीं हैं। वे जो मरे हैं उनके धांकड़े घलस से दिये गए हैं। वे इस प्रकार हैं :

"Number of trespassers killed	4235
Number of suicides	332
<hr/>	
Total deaths due to these two causes	4567*

जब मैं ने झूठ धीर बदमासी का विक फिवा, तो कुछ लोगों को बुरा लगा, लेकिन घाय में बाहुल्य कि रेलवे मंत्री साहब चाहे बीच में बड़े हो कर इस बात का खुलासा करें कि इस रपट में एक बात को लिखने धीर रेलवे बोर्ड की इस सम्बन्धी रपट में दूसरी बात को लिखने में उन की क्या हुनियारी है बाबिद किसको बचाने की कोशिस की जा रही है ? क्यों झूठ बोलने का काम होता है, यह सारी रेलवे झूठ पर चल रही है रेलवे के प्रध्याचार के बारे में कितना कुछ कहा गया है, लेकिन इन बारे में कितना कहा जाये बहकम है।

यह झूठ धीर प्रध्याचार एक्सिडेंटस के मामले में बुरक होता है। 1962 में एक कमेटी बनी—शायद बुरक कमेटी; उन से बात घाठ साल पहले एक कमेटी बनी—शायद साहन्वाच कमेटी। इन दोनों कमेटियों ने काफी सिफारिशें की। लेकिन बड़े बालाक होते हैं वे मंत्री लोग। ये रपट में लिखते हैं कि सरकार ने 300 में से 275 सिफारिशें मान ली हैं। कौन सी सिफारिशें मान ली हैं यह कि यहाँ ठंठा पानी रखा जाये धीर वहाँ मर्न पानी रखा जाये, बादि। लेकिन जो बुनियासी सिफारिशें होती हैं, उन पर बिन्दुन धयन नहीं किया जाता है। जैसे, इन दोनों

रपटों में एक सिफारिश यह की गई कि परमिंट व इन्स्पेक्टरों की इस मयय जो 120 से 150 मील सम्बन्धी घटरी की बैकिंग करनी पड़ती है, उस को कम कर के उन लोगों को मयमय 50, 60 मील घटरी की बैकिंग की जिमेवारी दी जाये। लेकिन घाय तक उस सिफारिशें को घमल में नहीं लाया गया है। इस प्रकार की बल्पन्त महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशों को तो बगल में रख दिया गया है धीर जो बिन्दुन छोटी धीर बेमतलब सिफारिशें हैं, उन को घमल में लाया गया है। रेलवे सेफ्टी के बारे में कितना बड़ा काम किया गया है धीर कितनी सिफारिशों को मन्वर कर लिया गया है, यह बताने के लिए मंत्री साहब यह श्वाइट पेपर ले आए हैं। कितना झूठ चल रहा है।

मिने शक में ही कहा है कि रेलवे व के बारे में कहा से बुरक करे धीर कहा खत करे यह मामल में नहीं आता है। कहा जाता है कि रेलवेज मुफ्तान में चल रही है। बरकर मुफ्तान में चल रही होगी। लेकिन इस बात को खोज करनी चाहिए कि यह मुफ्तान क्यों होता है धीर पैसा कहा जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि रेलवे बोर्ड के मेम्बरों धीर दूसरे बड़े बड़े अफसरों के बरों से पूरे साल का मुफ्तान पूरा हो सकता है। अगर सरकार को पैसा चाहिए, तो उस को रेलवे बोर्ड के मेम्बरों धीर अन्य बड़े बड़े अफसरों की जेबों में हाथ डालना चाहिए, न कि देश के करोड़ों किसानों, मजदूरों धीर मयमय वर्ग के नागरिकों की जेबों से बोरी करनी चाहिए, जो कि रेलवे को इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

मंत्री साहब ने अपनी उठरीर में कहा है कि मार्च में रेलवेज पर जो बर्षा हुई, उस के बाबिद पर उन्होंने कुर्ष को बचाने के लिये काफी कबय उठाए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री साहब को पहला कबय यह

[श्री जार्ज करलेन्बर्ग]

उठाना चाहिए कि रेलवे बोर्ड को खत्म किया जाये। यह एक बिल्कुल निकम्मी, नासाबक और बेमसलम संस्था है। उसमें पुराने लोगों को धीरे धपने रिस्तेदारों को भर्ती करने का काम तो शायद होता हो, लेकिन उसके द्वारा रेलवे की एंजिनीयरी बसाने का कोई काम नहीं होता है।

मेरे पास यह मत सलम की धाड़िट रिपोर्ट है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह धाड़िट रिपोर्ट क्यों पेश की जाती है। करोड़ों रुपये का व्यवाहार करने वाली—धीरे छोटे बड़े लोगों से करोड़ों रुपये की खोरी करने वाली—रेलवे की तीस, चौबीस पन्नों की धाड़िट रिपोर्ट किसी साहब के इस्ताखार से हम लोगों के सामने रख दी जाती है। लेकिन इस धाड़िट रिपोर्ट में श्री रेलवे बोर्ड के काम के बारे में कई छोटी-मोटी बातें देखने को मिल जाती हैं।

इस साल के बजट में रेलवे बोर्ड को खसाने के लिये 120 लाख रुपये की धान्ट मांगी गई है। मैं धाप को एक दो उदाहरण खताना चाहता हूँ कि यह रेलवे बोर्ड किस ढंग से काम-काज खताता है। इस में कहा गया है :

"The total amount of expenditure held under objection as at the end of the year and not regularised up to 15th October, 1966 was Rs. 106 crores."

रेलवे बोर्ड का धपना बजट 120 लाख रुपये का है लेकिन रेल धपन के एयर-कन्डीशनर वक्रदरों में बड़े हुए धीरे एयर-कन्डीशनर सैलून में हिन्दुस्तान का बककर मार कर टोच का भला कमाने वाले लोग 105 करोड़ रुपये का इस्ताब इरेगुलर रख रहे हैं। इस के जिम्मेदार रेलवे के बड़े अधिकार ही हैं, न कि फ्लास जोर के नीकर वा खलास बूटी के कारकुल वा छोटे बड़े इन्वीन्टर, मारि धीरे इंजिन ग्राइवर धादि।

रेलवे बोर्ड की एस्टीमेट पास नहीं करता है धीरे कीसे क्लाइमट बानी जाती है इसका एक उदाहरण देखिए।

"In one case the estimate sent to the Railway Board for sanction on 19th March, 1964, was returned to the railway administration on 4th September, 1966, that is, after a lapse of nearly 2½ years"

for what?

"for recasting."

मंजी साहब से मेरा निवेदन है कि जिस रेलवे बोर्ड के मेम्बर का इस से सम्बन्ध है उस को कम ही नीकरी से बरखास्त कर दें, वा उसके क्लिवाक ऐंटी कानूनी कार्यवाही करें, जिस से हम लोग करोड़ों रुपये की बचनासी को बोझा बहुत रोक्ने में कामयाब हो सकें। मैं ध्राज मंजी साहब के सामने एक सीधा सुझाव पेश करना चाहता हूँ कि यह रेलवे बोर्ड को बरखास्त कर दें। उस का कोई काम नहीं है। ध्रगर प्रलग धलग जोल्ज की रेलवे के काम को कोध्राडिनेट करने का ध्रवन है तो यह काम मंत्रायल के द्वारा किया जाये, लेकिन रेलवे बोर्ड को तुरन्त बरखास्त कर दिया जाये।

रेलवे धीरे रेलवे बोर्ड के बारे में हुनेशा ही यह टीका की जाती रही है कि यह पुराने राजाधों की रियासतों जैसा संस्थान है। रेलवे बोर्ड के मेम्बरों को धामूम ही मही है कि हिन्दुस्तान ध्राकाव हां गया है धीरे लोक-धमा उन के ऊपर पावर रखती है। धाप उन की रपट की देखिये। रेलवे बोर्ड की रपट के पांचवें पन्ने पर कहा गया है :

"Railways and Parliament—The Railway Budget for 1966-67 was presented to Parliament on the 15th February, 1966."

हम लोगों पर उन की कड़ी देखरानी है।

"The general discussion took place on such-and-such dates. As usual it covered a variety of subjects".

रेलवे बोर्ड के जो भी ब्यवस्थाएँ हैं—असेल-बोल्-वाड़े जो कोई भी है उन्होंने कैबल यह कह दिया है, "ऐसे मुश्किल इट कबई ए वीपयटी धाक सवनेक्ट्स"। बस कल्प ! पार्सियामेंट में क्या सुझाव दिये गए, प्रप्टाचार के बारे में क्या कहा गया, उन लोगों के चीन्सों के बारे में क्या कहा गया, रेलवे बोर्ड के बारे में क्या कहा गया पार्सियामेंट के बारे में क्या कहा गया, इस सब का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। बस यह कहना ही पर्याप्त कहना गया, "ऐसे मुश्किल इट कबई ए वीपयटी धाक सवनेक्ट्स"। धागे चल कर कहा गया है :—

"Questions numbering 1,316 relating to the Ministry of Railways were answered in both the Houses of Parliament during the year 1965-66. They related to subjects such as 'catering', 'passenger amenities', 'construction of new lines', etc."

उन की ब्यवस्थाओं और प्रप्टाचार के बारे में जो : इ न नहीं था, रेलवेज को कैंडे दुफ्त किताब में, इन बारे में कोई प्रश्न नहीं था, ये रेलवेज कैंडे गाँव और गलत तरीके से चल रही है इस बारे में कोई प्रश्न नहीं था। पार्सियामेंट के 520 सक्सेसों में क्या प्रश्न किये ? यह कि रेलवे के डिब्बों में पाव नहीं मिलती है, स्टेसन पर क्लब नहीं मिलती है। यह रेलवे बोर्ड इस सोल-सभा की क्या क्लब करता है ? यहाँ महीने रेलवे बोर्ड के लिये 120 लाख रुपये मांग रहे हैं। नहीं किये गये। इस रेलवे बोर्ड को बर-काय कर दिया जाये। इस को बने रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। बेरा बीजा सुझाव है कि इस को बरकाय कर दिया जाये। क्लब रेलवे के दूर क्लब के बारे में, क्लब की बरकाय, बीजा मुक नहीं

1989(A) L&D—7.

करने तो मैं समझता हूँ कि माया बहुत विगड़ जायेगा। इस के बारे में बेरा कई वर्षों का अनुभव है, मैंने मांगें महीने में भी कहा था और भाव यही सहाय को मॉडिटर बना पाहता हूँ, मुझे मॉडिटर देने को भाव है, कि यह जो इन लोगों की सीकुर है, इन के बारे में कुछ कीजिए, ये जो इन के एलो-भारत की बीज है, इस के लिए कुछ कीजिए। यदि बीजा कर्ष करना है तो रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिये कीजिये, बड़े अफसरों पर मत कीजिये। रेलवे का यह जो पूरा ब्यवसाय है, इस को ठीक ढंग से चलाने का जो काम है यह रेलवे अफसरों की बचत से नहीं होता है, उस को रेल-कर्मचारी करवें है, उसको इजिन इावर से लेकर, गाई और टीटो तक, कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर और अफसरों में काम करने वाले कारकून लोग करते हैं। मैं धागको क्या बतमाऊँ बजट पास करने के लिये मंत्री साहब हम लोगों के पास धागे हैं, इस में मैंने देखा कि लोगों के मकान बनाने के बारे में मांग की गई है, बड़े अफसरों के लिये कुछ धन हिसाब से रकम मांगी गई है—60-65 लाख रुपये, क्लास 3 के लिये 4-4½ लाख रुपये मांगे गये हैं, बीज रज के कर्मचारियों के लिये जो लाचार में सब से ज्यादा है, गरीब और लाचार है, उन के लिये प्रत्य मांग गया है—तीन-साढ़े तीन लाख रुपये धार जागते हैं—कि इस मांग में बड़े अफसर के पीछे एक हजार रुपये की मांग है, जब कि तीसरे दर्जे में हर धारवी के पीछे 80 र० की मांग है और जो 8 लाख कर्मचारी बीजे दर्जे के हैं उन के हर धारवी के पीछे 40 र० की मांग है। मैंने तोचा कि सायब धामी तक ये मांग क्लास 4 के लिये मकान बनाने रहे होंगे, अफसर लोगों के लिये नहीं बनाने होंगे, ये मांग सायब क्लब पर पड़े होंगे, इस लिए उन के बारे में ज्यादा पैसा मांगा है। लेकिन जब मैं साहबेरी में गया और विजये तमाम वर्षों की ओष की तो मैंने देखा कि हर साल यही हिसाब है, 40 र० क्लास 4,

[आज काव्य करनेवाला]

70-80 व० सालों में और 800-1000 व० साल 1 और 2। बाहिर कहीं तो इस मामले को रोकना पड़ेगा, कहीं पर तो कर्मचारियों के वास्ते सोचना पड़ेगा।

धरम रेलवे को ठीक ढंग से चलाना हो, तो उस के चलाने का काम, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, ये रेलवे बोर्ड के दफ्तर में बैठने वाले लोग नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि रेल कर्मचारी कर रहे हैं लेकिन उनकी जिन्दगी प्रायः कितनी सही है, मैं इस का एक उदाहरण आपको दूँ। हमारे मंत्री साहब ने रेलके बोर्ड की तरफ से जो यह हमारे सामने दिखाने किताब रखा है, उसके आधार पर बताता हूँ— टी० बी० के मरीजों की तादाद हर साल बढ़ रही है, टी० बी० से हर साल ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग मरने लगे हैं, पिछले साल जितने मरे थे, उस से ज्यादा लोग इस साल मरे हैं, उस से पहले जितने मरे थे, उस से ज्यादा मरे साल मरे थे, टी० बी० के मरीजों की तादाद हर साल बढ़ती जा रही है। जो मरीज मजदूर हैं, जो रेल चलाता है, उसकी प्रायः यह हालत है, लेकिन उसकी तरफ कोई विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

मैं इन के संगठनों के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आज कुछ ही मरे पास एक तार आया है—कलकत्ता में काफी पहले ईस्टर्न रेलवे के मजदूरों ने जैनरल मैनेजर के दफ्तर के सामने प्रदर्शन किया था उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहाँ की यूनियन के 10-15 पदाधिकारियों को सस्पेंड कर दिया गया है, मंत्री साहब यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, वे कुछ इस का भी जवाब दें, क्या प्रदर्शन करना इतना बड़ा मुनाह है?

श्री सशिवरंजन (पपरी) : वह मैनेजर बड़ा जातिम है।

श्री कर्मा करणेजीव : क्या प्रदर्शन करना आप है? प्रदर्शन के वास्ते उस को काम से बँटा देना कहां का न्याय है। इन कर्मचारियों के संगठनों पर जो धमकाव

और धमकाव होता है इस के बजाय परिशोधित कितने कितने दुर्भाग्य, गये-गए हैं इन रेल अधिकारियों की हमेशा यह कोशिश रही है कि कर्मचारियों के संगठनों को तोड़ना जाये। उन लोगों ने इस बात की कोशिश की कि रेल मजदूरों का एक मजबूत संगठन बनाये, जो मजदूरों की दिक्कतों के बारे में, उन-की भावों के बारे में रेल अधिकारियों से साथ बैठ कर बात करे, लेकिन इन लोगों ने हमेशा प्रलय धमक तरीकों से उन को तोड़ने की कोशिश की, जहाँ भीका मिला उन लोगों को काम से निकाल देने की कोशिश की। ऐसे सविन कम्बकट क्लब बनाये, जो विन्डबल लांछनास्पद हैं— एक धाराय मुक्त के लिए। रेल कर्मचारी किसी राजनीतिक दल का सदस्य नहीं बन सकता, लेकिन सविन कम्बकट क्लब तो यहाँ तक पहुँच गये कि अगर उसका रिश्तेदार भी किसी राजनीतिक दल का सदस्य है, उसको अपने घरमें जासूसी का काम करना पड़ता है, उस को रेल अधिकारियों को बतलाना पड़ता है कि मेरी बीबी या मेरा बेटा या मेरा भाई कना राजनीतिक दल से सम्बन्ध रखता है धाज यह नियम एक धाजय मुक्त के धन्दर है।

आज 13 लाख कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं जो परमानेंट हैं और प्रायः 10 लाख ऐसे हैं जो टम्परेरी हैं। यानी डिप्युस्तान के हर 80 इन्सानों में एक इन्सान रेल कर्मचारी है, ऐसी अवस्था में यदि प्रायः इतना काम नियम बना कर रख देते हैं जिसके द्वारा प्रायः रेल कर्मचारियों के लगभग अधिकारों को छीन कर उनको अपने ही घर में जासूस बनाते हैं— यह कितने नीच किस्म का काम थाप उन के कराते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस नीच के बारे में सोचा जाय, आज जमाना बदल रहा है, बहुत तेजी से बदल रहा है; प्रायः प्रायः उस तरह है, किसी दिन इस तरह की धाजावेके इस का करोला नहीं है— कम से कम इन्धनीजों के बारे में सोचना चाहिये कि जिसके रेल मजदूरों को भी अपनी इच्छत कि

भार प्रायः स हमला का लक्ष्य रहन
का, और काय। धरने-का नौका मिल जल।

धन में एक दो सुझाव पेश करना चाहता
हूँ—रेलों में जो दुर्घटनाएँ हैं, जो चोरी, लूट
और बर्बादी हैं, वह लोक तथा में चार
बिन की बहस कर के घितने वाली नहीं
है। मैं एक-दो ठोस सुझाव पेश करना
चाहता हूँ बिन पर रेल मंत्री साहब तत्काल
ध्यान करने की कोशिश करें।

1. रेलों की जो ब्यवस्था है, जो मैनेज-
मेंट है उस के साथ रेल कर्मचारियों की
भी हिस्सा देने का काम करें। रेल कर्म-
चारियों को रेल की पूरी ब्यवस्था के बारे
में हर एक स्वतः पर, सब से ऊपर से ले कर
नीचे तक, रेल मजदूरों का रेल का काम
बसाने के लिये सहयोग लिया जाय।
भ्रमर घाप वर्कर्स पारटीसिपेशन इनदी
मैनेजमेंट की बात कहते हैं तो उस को
रेलवे में फौरन धमल में लाइये।

2. यह जो विजिलेंस कमीशन का
इस में जिक्र किया गया है, यह विजिलेंस
कमीशन जैसे मैंने पहले कहा, उसी का एक
हिस्सा है। हम ने जो रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है
उस के अनुसार गये साल में कुल चार लाख
रुपये की चोरी पकड़ी गई, जब कि करोड़ों
रुपये की चोरी होती है, यह सभी मानते हैं।
भ्रमर सचमुच विजिलेंस करना हो तो रेल
कर्मचारियों को, रेल मजदूरों को हर एक
स्वतः पर विजिलेंस में स्थान दिया जाय
ताकि वे बता दें कि चोरी कहाँ पर होती है,
कितनी ऊंची और कितनी नीची जगह पर
होती है।

3. रेल के पूरे ब्यवहार के बारे में इस
सदन के कुछ लोगों तथा इस देश के कुछ
प्रमुख लोगों की, जो हिसाब किताब की प्रच्छे
इंग से जानते हैं, उन लोगों की एक जांच
कमेटी बनाइये, उस घापको पता लगेगा कि
घाप उन के द्वारा चोरी पकड़ सकेंगे क्या
यह जो चीपड़ी देते हैं, इस से चोरी पकड़

सकें। भ्रमर इस भाँक तथा के कुछ
सबसे और देश के कुछ प्रमुख नागरिकों की
कोई जांच कमेटी घापने बना दी तो जायद
सत्तापति महोदय, रेलों की चोरी, बर्बादी
और लूट में सुधार करने में हम लोगों को
मौका मिल सकेगा। इतना कह कर, इस
रेलवे बजट के बारे में जो बोलने का मौका
घापने दिया उस के लिये मुझिया धन्य
करता हूँ।

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandaur): The
hon. Minister should look into the
wordings of the Railway Boards re-
port. It is almost an insult to the
House.

Shri Bimalkanti Ghosh (Serampore):
While presenting the Railway Budget,
the Railway Minister has indicated
that there is a deficit. To make up
this deficit is a problem. For the
successful solution of this problem,
the hon. Railway Minister has propos-
ed that fare and freight rates should
be increased. I think that the condi-
tions of the Railway service-men are
going to be improved. Day by day the
running cost is being increased. So,
definitely some amount of money
is needed. Again, the price of steel
has increased; the price of coal has
also increased; similarly, the prices of
other types of fuel which are neces-
sary for running the railway machi-
nery are also gradually rising. The
Railway Ministry has got no control
over these factors; they are not res-
ponsible for it, but they have to pay
the cost. Of course, somebody may
think that we are passing through
hard days. That is quite true. The
price of everything has gone up. That
is why the running cost of the admini-
stration is also going up day by day.
That is why money is needed. For
the solution of this problem, I think
it is quite justified that the Railway
Minister has come forward with the
proposal that the fares and freights
should be increased.

Some hon. Members here may pro-
pose that by taking adequate steps for
stopping ticketless travel, by plugging

[Shri Bimal Kanti Ghosh]

other loopholes and for stopping the undesirable wastages here and there, the condition may be improved and the budget may be balanced. But I think the problem will be still there. It is not merely a State problem but it is also a social problem and it should be tackled in that light. Moreover, it is a long-term problem and it cannot be tackled in a very short period of time. Of course, I desire that there should be a positive assurance from the Railway Minister that these would be looked into in future and proper steps would be taken. Then, my suggestion is that the conditions for the travelling public should be improved. For this purpose, I would like to place a few suggestions before the Railway Ministry for their kind consideration. Arrangements should be made for better waiting room facilities for third class passengers. Improvement should be made for supply of drinking water. Retiring room facilities are available at present only to first and second class passengers. I think that some good type of retiring rooms should also be constructed and these facilities should be extended to the third class passengers, especially the tourists. Better catering system should be adopted and this system should also be extended to the third class passengers. Better bath-rooms, latrines and lavatories should be provided for third class passengers.

In the suburban sections around the big cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Madras etc. more trains should be run. I know that the number of trains has been increased. But I feel that if the frequency of the trains is not increased the travelling public including the monthly and season ticket-holders would be subjected to a lot of trouble during the peak hours. Of course, I am not forgetting the fact that in big cities, the population has increased and it is increasing daily at a tremendous rate. I come from a town where during my boyhood the population was about 35,000, but today in the same

town within the same municipal jurisdiction, the population is about 1,23,000. This factor should also be taken into consideration.

Here, I would like to make a special reference regarding the frequency of the trains in the Howrah-Burdwan section, especially during the peak hours, and suggest that the frequency should be increased.

Then, I would like to propose that there should be improvement in the service condition of railwaymen.

Moreover, we are committed to a welfare State, and I think that in a welfare State, the transport system must not be owned by private agencies. It should be a nationalised system. I am astonished to see that even after twenty years of Independence, all the railways in India have not yet been nationalised. There are still many narrow gauge lines which have not yet been nationalised. Martin's Railway comes first in this list. It is a 100 k.m. railway distributed over the two districts of Howrah and Hoogly where this narrow gauge line is the only means of communication. This should be nationalised and the conditions there should be improved.

The Railway Minister has made some proposals regarding unremunerative branch lines. The term 'unremunerative' is very vague. After all, the Government is not a mercantile firm which should decide everything on the basis of profit and loss only. There are other factors which should be taken into consideration. There are some lines which are of local importance. Some branch lines may be unremunerative, but from the defence point of view they may be important. There may be a particular branch line which may be unremunerative in the economic sense but which has got tourist attraction, such as the Darjeeling-Himalayan railway. These factors should be considered before a final decision is taken.

I also feel that the railway transport system can never be replaced by the road transport system.

I have placed all these suggestions and points before the Railway Ministry, and I most humbly request them to consider these points before taking a final decision. This is my prayer to them.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): What my party Member had spoken two months ago has come out to be true. He had forecast earlier that there would be enhancement of railway fares and freights. As my hon. friend from the DMK had said earlier, this is a '420' budget. We all know that it is a '420' budget.

The railways have got the infection of the stagnation of our general economy and they could not get over it. With the present top-heavy system, one could never imagine that it would be able to do so. Then, there is a crisis in industry. There is also shortfall in freight cargo. The whole thing had been overcalculated. In fact, they have not been able to attain the calculations that they had artificially put up. In fact, there has only been a shortfall.

The temporary rise that we had during the Plan period, especially on two different occasions, was marked because of the two conflicts that this country was involved in, namely the conflict with Pakistan and the conflict with China.

The railways are a monument of corruption. There is no language strong enough to describe the corruption. So, I can only say that the railways are a monument of corruption. They are noted for their lack of planning of services and for inefficiency. The proportionate weight of cargo has been going down in this country. These are the reasons why the railway finances are in their present state. The Committee on Trans-

port Policy and Co-ordination had observed.

"The share of Indian Railways in total goods traffic carried by rail and road together has diminished from about 89 per cent in 1950-51 to about 77 per cent in 1994-95."

"In passenger transport, the share of Indian railways has declined during the period from about 74 per cent to about 55 per cent."

The total investment in railways is a fantastic figure. In 1950-51 it was about Rs. 827 crores. Today, by various means, the total capital invested is in the region of Rs. 3,000 crores. In spite of these huge capital resources and unlimited monopolistic rights, the Government has miserably failed to run the railways efficiently and to offer cheap, comfortable travel and cheap and good and efficient carriage of cargo.

The railways have very seldom shown a sense of good planning or aptitude to draw up a good plan. They are very haphazard in their manners. They call on their easily available finances and squander and misuse them to the best advantage of people who are not certainly the common man.

As a result of the stagnation in the railway economy, public sector undertakings will suffer. Take for example Bhilai which produces mostly rails and sheets. If you do not purchase the usual, expected quantity, there will be unemployment, capacity will remain idle. The same thing with wagon builders all over the country, especially in Calcutta. If you do not buy wagons from them, they will have to close down, resulting in unemployment and starvation for millions of workers.

The Minister has expressed his concern at the rise in prices of material—namely steel and cement. Who has decontrolled steel and cement? Your

(Shri Jyotirmoy Basu)

Congress Government. You have done it under pressure from the monopolists and capitalists. You have dug your own grave, and you are trying to tell others what has happened that the grave has been dug. You have dug it yourself. Who asked you to decontrol cement and steel, giving them a chance to enhance prices without any rhyme or reason? This is the suicide that you have committed.

How is this increase in freight and fare rates going to react? This Government all the time was telling us, it was merely lip service, we all know, that they want to hold the price line. It cannot be done by magic, they cannot do it. By this increase in fare and freight rates, there will be a spiral of price rise in every stage. The common man will be almost throttled, and taking advantage of this price rise, the capitalist, the producer, will make enormous profit.

High-rated traffic is at present only 27 per cent of the total revenue traffic. This has been on the decline in the recent past and I am afraid the present budget will only result in a further decline in the high-rated traffic. So, you will be burdened with more of low-rated traffic.

The House was assured that he would take measures to introduce economy in the railway administration. However, by economy we know that this Congress Government, of which the Railway Minister and the railway administration are a part and parcel, only mean retrenchment of helpless underdogs. You know that you have employers' market and you can always butcher them anyway you like.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): You are being charged with butchery.

—Mr. Chairman: That is a transferred epithet.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: I was speaking about the wasteful expenditure and the too heavy administration. The

same privileges that the Britishers had offered to their white skinned executives. For instance, let us take the work load of a small man in the railway. During 1946-47 the total number of open line staff on a zonal railway per million train kilometres was 3422. It came down to 29600 in 1960-61 and to 2880 in 1965-66. Do you realise how you are concentrating on the work load of an under-dog the small man? Strangely enough, the railways had appointed twenty study teams to study the whole thing in order to bring down the work load of an individual a little more or perhaps much more. There is almost a ban on new recruitment; the railway administration is already stagnant and it says that some of the existing staff is surplus. But on top of all this, they want electronic accounting machines. Our godfathers have advised us that we must have gadgets, which they use in America. So, these computers have come. What is going to happen? Mr. Desai has said in reply to a debate here that we are not going to retrench anybody. But we know that trick: we will not retrench anybody. He will not give them any advances in their careers and he will not recruit any further. It is the same old story. Why should we hire these computers at fantastic rates? I confess I am not an expert but I am told that the computer should be housed in an air-conditioned room as after half an hour's work the machine gets heated and it comes out with wrong figures. I have here got a paper which I would like to place on the Table and it shows that computers are capable of giving wrong accounting figures. I shall place it on the Table of the House, after I conclude my speech.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member might bring it up in the discussion on the general budget. The computer has nothing particular to do with the railways. (Interruption.)

Shri J. M. Biswas: Sir, You have

got these machinery from the I.B.M. Company of U.S.A. and these machines were hired at the rate of Rs. 500 per hour. Previously it was Rs. 35,000 per month but the machine was working 24 hours and the company proposed the new rate for this machine.

Mr. Chairman: Let Mr. Basu continue his speech.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: This electronic machine is a job eating demon and I do not know how they can think of bringing in a thing like this. I understand that there was quite severe pressure by the American godfathers and so it was pushed into this Government. The Railways being weaklings could not resist and say: we do not require them because they are unsuitable for us. In the railway accounting department, there is a ban on promotion. There are people who are getting just Rs. 180 a month, and they will continue to get Rs. 180 for the rest of their service. Imagine such a situation. You start at Rs. 180; an unmarried man starts his career at Rs. 180 a month, he gets married in a respectable family. Of course, he may practise family planning. But he gets another child. And yet he remains on Rs. 180 a month. Rs. 180 to start with and Rs. 180 even at the very end of his career! I have seen this and know what the railways have been doing.

27 hrs.

As I have said, the electrical machines create blunders. Take the Calcutta Telephones. A bill for Rs. 90 was shown as Rs. 900. Similarly, that machine can be showing Rs. 90 instead of Rs. 900. We cannot afford to have this machine. We cannot afford to have these imported American machines. There is another danger. This machine should be fed with data. If it is fed with certain data, they will give the secrets of railway movement. In case you have a war,—you have the IBM officers who are the slaves of the Americans, or the Americans them-

selves—they will be knowing all about the secret movement of our wagons, troops, trains and everything. Can we afford to have these people taken inside places where the security of the country is to be preserved? No. These accounting machines should be done away with. Otherwise, we shall bring into effect a movement against this. I would warn the Railway Minister against this, and would say that he would not be able to face the movement.

Mr. Chairman: Please conclude now.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: I would only say this. What is meant by the word "overcrowding"? The definition, according to the Railway Board, the hon. Members of the Railway Board, the lieutenants of the Railway Minister, is this. Excess occupation in any train, over and above 80 per cent of the seating capacity, is considered as overcrowding. Imagine that. It means, as against 100 persons, if a coach carries 75 persons more, it is not considered overcrowding, even when it carries 175 persons as against 100 persons!

The railways have a sad record of devotees and pilgrims, especially in relation to the third-class passengers. I would invite the Railway Minister to travel from Kurudwadi to Pandharpur in Maharashtra—I would ask him to travel as a third class passenger—and then he will be asked to travel in a goods wagon. You must try that, Mr. Railway Minister.

About retiring rooms, the performance of the railways has been wonderful. For 7,000 railway stations in India, in 1962-63, they have constructed only 12 retiring rooms. What are the officers doing? Why not they find out that during the British regime, once upon a time, they had good hotels attached to the railway stations? You should develop the retiring rooms. That is a real help to the passengers. It costs you nothing, it costs only a little to erect two rooms at most of the important stations.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

Take next the punctuality of trains. Here, I must say that you have a very efficient statistician in the Railway Board. He requires increment. If I were the Chairman of the Board, I would give him a special increment. The railways claim that during 1965-66, the punctuality rate was 85.51 per cent. You will not believe it. I take this information with a big dose of salt; a big pinch of salt. It is all bunkum. The most precious thing that the railways offer is insecurity while travelling.

Mr. Chairman: Please conclude now.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: We had four accidents in four days. What a wonderful performance? There should be an award for the Railway Board for carrying the passengers with such great care.

Mr. Chairman: At least it brings Members of Parliament here safely.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Mr. Chatterjee was injured, Sir.

I must warn the Government against infiltration of US foreign capital in our railways, which is the biggest public sector enterprise with Rs. 3000 crores of capital. As a matter of fact, they have succeeded considerably in making their headway in traction and administration, the two major hands of the railways.

I come to switching over to dieselisation. I have reasons to suspect that our former Railway Minister, Mr. S. K. Patil, had conspired with the private US capital and took the decision to switch over to diesel. We find that in Varanasi, diesel engines are being assembled with 75 per cent imported components. They will call them Indian-made diesel engines, but it is clear clean bluff. Railways have imported 377 diesel engines till 31-3-1967. The value of components for Varanasi so far imported

mostly from US is worth Rs. 11.19 crores and new orders worth Rs. 2,220,000 Canadian dollars have been recently placed. For this dieselisation, you have to import diesel fuel. In 1965-66 railways imported 662,000 tonnes of diesel fuel while the consumption of high speed diesel oil was only 258,000 tonnes. I wonder why this accumulation—the difference between consumption and importation. You were trying to finance the American exporter there. Now we do not know what we are going to do with coal miners, locomotive workshops and workers. The Government is anxious to do away with them to benefit the American investors. This most important national issue has to be decided after taking into consideration every aspect of it. Parliament should go into this and the Railway Minister must fully explain its outcome. In case of a war, the supply of fuel and spares will be stopped. We shall be blackmailed by the capitalists abroad and the Indian Railways will come to a standstill.

Another example of wasteful expenditure and extravagance is in the fabrication of electric coaches. The inner lining has sunmica which costs about Rs. 5 per square foot and the flooring has aluminium chequered plates costing Rs. 6 per square foot, made by the Indian Aluminium Company, the subsidiary of an American company, who are their godfathers. Who are the people travelling in it? People who may not have two meals a day! Yet, they have to travel in it because it brings money to the American financier.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): The use of the word 'godfather' often does not add dignity to the hon. Member. Nobody is anybody's godfather.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Let the Chair talk about it.

The suburban passengers travel like packed sardines and they are being

asked to pay more every year. They travel sometimes within the compartment, sometimes on the roof. They have no choice. They have to go to office and come back home. The Railway Minister can show a dagger at him and say 'Take it or leave it'. The poor passenger has to surrender.

What I should say in conclusion is, if the Railway Minister does not take it as a warning and try to make efforts—I know he cannot do it—to improve the position, the railways will be facing disaster within a very short time.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: Shri Ram Kishan Gupta—

An hon. Member: He is not in the House.

Mr. Chairman: Then Shri Supakar—

Shri Sradhakar Supakar (Sambalpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, both the railway fares and freights have been increased. Although from the speech of the hon. Minister we thought that he would at least spare good traffic, because he said that any increase in freight would have an inflationary pressure, he has increased the freight rates also.

"While appreciating the policy of development of transport facilities following specific major projects for the expansion of the new industrial mining and multi-purpose agricultural programmes, the Committee feel that in certain undeveloped areas, transport arrangements should precede and supply necessary facilities for economic development. In that context, the Committee note that the South Eastern Railway has not sufficiently penetrated into the interiors of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and the Midnapore district of West Bengal areas which have potentialities for development."

In this connection, the same report has also said that in 1962, in October, there was a meeting of the representatives of the Railway Board, the Transport Department of the Government of India and the representatives of the State, where it was agreed that this paradeep line should have some priority. But we find that although the traffic survey has been made the pace of development is very slow. I would, therefore, urge upon the Minister of Railways to go ahead with this project and give it high priority.

17.11 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now, coming to the question of increase of freight and fares, I think it could have been avoided, to a certain extent, if larger economy had been effected in the expenditure on the railway system.

Coming to some points regarding extension of railway service in this country, I want to present the case of my own State, the State of Orissa. There has been a persistent demand for a railway link of Paradeep with the main line—the Calcutta-Madras line—and in the Ninety-First Report

The hon. Minister has spoken about the discarding of old useless lines. Before doing so, I think he should take the convenience of the locality into consideration and see that unless and until the people are provided with other and better transport facilities they should not be deprived of these railway connections. I speak specially of the narrow gauge lines in some of the places where the old trains are running for the last 50 or 60 years without adequate amenities and facilities. Probably the old engines and the old bogies which existed about 50 to 60 years ago are still running and the speed of the trains in some places is not more than 7 to 8 miles per hour. In such cases, in-

[Shri Sradhakar Supakar]

stead of giving the dog a bad name and then hanging it, instead of discarding these lines as useless and not of any use to the people, the Railway Minister should rather convert these lines into broad-gauge and provide modern coaches and engines and then see whether they are economical or not. As it is, they are there for the last 50 or 60 years and the plea that they should be abolished because they are not running at a profit is not, I think, a valid or reasonable argument.

So far as new works for the different zones of the railways are concerned, I think the South Eastern Railways has not received a sufficient share of new works, especially developmental work. In this connection, I would submit that the question of connecting Talcher with Rourkela should be taken up because in that case the transport of iron ore and other materials to Japan, which is now being done via Raipur-Visakhapatnam line and which has to cover a length of about 800 kilometres, would be shortened and this iron ore could be transported from Rourkela to Paradip (if these two lines are there) by connecting Rourkela with Talcher and then connecting Paradip port with the main Madras-Calcutta line.

So far as the question of punctuality is concerned, when the comparative performance of the three different kinds of engines, diesel, electric and steam, are considered it is often found that sometimes trains which run with diesel engines develop more engine troubles than in other cases. The causes for these engine troubles and also hot axle trouble which result in delay in arrival of trains should be examined properly.

So far as the question of time-table is concerned, the time-tables change once in six months and very often the time-tables are changed without

ing public, the railway users. When there is a hue and cry after a change has been made, the public are to wait for another six months to get their grievances remedied and even after six months probably in many cases the complaints are not remedied at all.

I request, not only the time table should take the convenience of the public into consideration but it should also provide connecting trains when they are necessary. For example, if a train stops at a particular station and that is the terminus of that particular train, we find that for the next train one has to wait for four to six hours and sometimes even for 12 hours. The main purpose of the time table should be to provide as much convenience to the passenger as possible and provide connecting trains at very short intervals of time.

So far as accidents are concerned, reports are available from year to year as to the number of accidents that happen every year and one should not go by mere statistics in that respect because a major accident may sometimes result in the death of only one or two and sometimes, as it happened last week a few days before the 22nd of this month, it may result in the loss of many lives. One factor which, I think, the Government should take into consideration about the causes of accidents is that they should not mix up the function of commercial work and transport work of the staff. That is probably one of the causes of the major and other accidents. When persons, specially at small stations, are charged with the running of the train and, at the same time, of booking of goods and other things, they are sometimes unmindful of the time and do not attend to the duty of transportation. That sometimes causes accidents. Sometimes also overwork is the cause. Therefore, as was suggested by some of the Members who

the workload of the running staff must not be too heavy and they must be given adequate rest. That is one of the best ways of preventing accidents.

With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

Shri N. Shivappa (Hassan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy to have my say for the first time on the floor of this hon. House with regard to the Railway Budget. I was expecting that we would get a very inspiring Railway Budget. Railways is a very big and major industry and it should fetch high profit for the country but it is unfortunate to receive a Budget of the type which has got only one eye, one ear and one nose. It is a great injustice done by formulating such a Budget which is only taking away the life of the poor man's economy by the enhancement of heavy fares and freight. Unfortunately, the problems are there in spite of the high tone and voice of the Railway Ministers in these two decades.

It is the poor masses who are paying enhanced fares after every Budget. What about their amenities?

They are not there. What is the basis of enhancing the fares? If, at all any amenities are accorded to them, of course, I feel there is some justification for them to enhance the fares reasonably. But there is no justification at all for the enhancement of fares every time without giving them more amenities. This is the pathetic situation. That is why I submit that the enhancement in freight is baseless and the enhancement in fare is baseless.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister to certain suggestion of mine because they are very necessary in the interest of the society. They talk of welfare society under the democratic constitution. They are saying that they are going to provide all facilities to the passengers. But what have they

done? Even if they are going to show one ordinary instance as a betterment of facilities towards the poor and the oppressed third class passengers, I think, I will congratulate them on behalf of the generous people of the country who are paying them enhanced fares every time. I am sorry to make this remark. Not even an ordinary facility or amenity is provided to the passengers who are huddling themselves on the third class carriages without having an ordinary place for an unfortunate old lady if she is going to travel by third class. This is not beyond the knowledge of the hon. Railway Minister. If he had the experience of travel in the third class carriage, I think, he would never have levied such an enhanced fare on the unfortunate and oppressed third class passengers. It is my earnest request even at this hour to the hon. Railway Minister to reconsider the enhancement of the fares. It is highly arbitrary; it is beyond reason; it is beyond any justification. There is no justification at all; there is no basis at all.

I am giving certain suggestions for the consideration of the hon. Railway Minister. I would like to draw the attention of the Chair as well as the hon. Railway Minister to a simple fact that there is no mobile hospital on the railways. There are innumerable mobile hospitals for the benefit of railway employees. There are also a few mobile hospitals which will be simply moving without medicines. I do not want that such mobile hospitals should be established on the railways. If mobile hospitals are to be provided on the railways, there should be one attached to every train. It will serve the passengers and more so at the time of an accident. It will treat the injured passengers and more number of lives can be saved. Just one T.T. who is expected to have training in first-aid cannot attend to unfortunate passengers who are going to succumb

[Shri N. Shivappa]

to accidents. That is not sufficient. This is one unfortunate thing that the Railway Ministry or the Railway Department or even the so-called sleeping partners and the godfathers of the Railways Board have not thought of. I think, this is an important thing where the common man can expect some relief for having to pay such an enhanced amount of fare towards the Railways without any grumbling or groaning in all these days. They are innocent people; they have no voice to be carried. Even if their voice is to be carried here, the ruling party will do in their own way. They are not thinking of the common man; they are not respecting constitutional guarantees and their validity. Unfortunately, they are not doing that. At least now, at this hour, let there be a realistic attitude taken.

Mr. Speaker: He may conclude now.

Shri N. Shivappa: I have to request you to allow me some more time to speak about one concrete and important instance where the Railway Minister's knowledge is necessary for a proper consideration and that is, the big project of Hassan-Mangalore, from where I come. I am one of the representatives of Mysore State and my hon. friend, the Railway Minister, also comes from the sister taluk, i.e., from the same Mangalore area. It is regrettable for me to draw the attention of my Railway Minister to the fact that an allotment of only about Rs. 2,50,00,000 has been made for the railway project of Hassan-Mangalore. I do not like to stress the great importance because the Railway Minister is already full of knowledge in the matter and is aware of the importance of the project. One of the biggest projects of this country, the Hassan-Mangalore project, is sleeping and is not making any progress. A steady progress, which was expected hitherto, could have been made from the very inception in a very vigorous and energetic way, but the Railway Minister

has been very partial so far as this project is concerned. I do not know why the Railway Minister is afraid of getting a better quota or a reasonable quota for this project. The allotment of about Rs. 2,50,00,000 that has been made is not even sufficient for the purpose of paying compensation for the lands which have been acquired, for the purpose of paying compensation to those persons who have lost their lands. The project is almost sleeping. Out of the estimate of Rs. 23 crores and odd, only about Rs. 2½ crores have been allotted. I humbly place my request to the hon. Minister that it is a very important project, that its importance is very vital, and that we can get the maximum benefit out of it because from Chiknayakanahalli and Kadur areas, manganese ore may be supplied and it will be exported to foreign countries and it will earn foreign exchange for this country. When this is the thing, the project ought to have been completed at a very early date, but unfortunately it is delayed like anything.

We were expecting that Kadur-Sakleshpur link would have been given and it would have found a place in the Railway budget because it was almost surveyed during the time of Mr. Dasappa who was then the Railway Minister. It is regrettable that it does not find a place here.

The other problem is this: it was the expectation of the people of the Mysore State that the line between Bangalore and Mysore would be electrified, but unfortunately that also does not find a place here.

Thus, the entire Mysore State has been neglected.

Moreover, the coira that is going to be available in thousands of tonnes, and the white clay that is going to be available in thousands of tonnes, are going to be exported. So, this is a question of earning foreign exchange. But this point has not at all been taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: He will finish now. We have to take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion.

Shri N. Shivappa: I am concluding now. I hope the Railway Minister will take these valuable suggestions into consideration. I think, the whole matter will be reconsidered and a higher allotment will be considered. I hope the matter will be expedited and speedy work will be done. We should give that project the highest importance, so that we get the maximum benefit out of it.

17.35 hrs.

SUPPLY OF U.S. ARMS TO PAKISTAN*

Mr. Speaker: Only question and doubts might be raised instead of a speech, so that within half-an-hour we will be able to finish this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): In reply to Starred Question No. 12 dated the 22nd May, 1967, regarding supply of U.S. arms to Pakistan, the hon. Minister stated in conclusion that:

"the U.S. authorities have informed us that the supply of spare parts is subject to a case-by-case examination of all requests and that each case will be considered bearing in mind the various considerations."

"They have also assured us that this policy is directed solely to preserve the interests of peace and to reduce tension, and that they do not intend to act to the detriment of our security interests".

I do not know how of all persons our very wise External Affairs Minister thought that the supply of spare parts by the US to Pakistan, even after this conflict with India, can serve the interests of peace and can reduce tension.

The other day, when his colleague, Shri Swaran Singh, was replying to a

call attention notice on the Akhnur firing, a pertinent question was put, I think, by Shri Hem Barua, whether the supply of spare parts by the US to Pakistan had aggravated the situation more and whether this had given them further impetus to start shooting on our borders. The Defence Minister did not rule it out. He said that he also thought in the same manner. So it is clear that the supply of US arms to Pakistan has aggravated tension on our borders.

Against the suspension of arms supply, Pakistan was threatening retaliatory action. I quote from *The Hindu* of 28th April 1966:

"FRESH THINKING LIKELY ON US ARMS TO PAK—Pindi closes down American military installations."

The item reads:

"The disclosure that Pakistan has retaliated against US suspension of arms to it by closing down some US military installations in North-Western Pakistan seems likely to reopen the debate within the US Government over whether or not Washington should continue to withhold arms aid to Pakistan".

"Both in public pronouncements and in their talks with Indian leaders from Mrs. Gandhi downwards, US leaders had given the impression that there is no likelihood of US resuming arms aid to Pakistan in the foreseeable future—at least not until Pakistan fulfilled one primary condition, its willingness to live at peace with India".

Despite all this, Pakistan threatened to close down certain American military installations necessary for their expansionist tendencies and designs. So ultimately they decided to give in to Pakistan and resume the supply of arms.

Previously also, I would draw your kind attention to the fact that certain

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

questions were raised in connection with arms supply to Pakistan. In 1966, regarding West German supply of jets to Pakistan, I quote this from the *Hindustan Times* of 14 August 1966:

"BONN SALE OF JETS MAY START INTERNATIONAL ROW."

It was known that jets were being supplied to Pakistan by other countries which might result in an international row on our border.

"Large numbers of fully-operational Luftwaffe Sabre jets sold by West Germany to Iran at knockdown prices, are making their way to the Pakistan Air Force."

This was objected to by our Government. I doubt whether we have received any reply to our protest. I am told that these countries, who are allies or satellites of American imperialism are still supplying arms to Pakistan. When it was brought to Pakistan's notice that they also reduce their defence expenditure, what was the reply? Let me quote from the *Hindustan Times* of 12 June, 1966.

"PAK TO SPEND 12 PER CENT MORE ON DEFENCE"

Then Pakistan took a decision to have compulsory military training in the various schools and colleges . . .

Mr. Speaker: He is explaining the whole thing all right. But it looks as if the whole half an hour will be taken by him. There are two or three others also who have to speak and then the Minister has to reply.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am at least entitled to ten minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection. But at 6 P.M. I will have to adjourn the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Under the rules, the Member who initiates it gets ten minutes. The others can put questions.

Mr. Speaker: There are a number of questions also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Minister made a statement in this House believing seriously the intention of the US Government that their supplying spare parts to Pakistan will ease tension and is meant for peace. This is wrong. What they are doing in Vietnam, what they are doing in other places is known to us. The recent acceleration of tension in West Asia is a clear indication that American imperialists and monopolists are very serious about their intentions, and their help to Pakistan is a danger to our security. Even when it was brought to their notice that Pakistan was taking arms from China, they kept mum. No comments from the Senators. It was referred to the US Congress. They kept mum—nothing to do with it. We know that Pakistan is getting arms from China. Two ordnance factories have been set up or are being set up in East Pakistan with Chinese help. The US is also supplying them arms.

I wish to make it clear that it is high time that we also defined our foreign policy and stated what it should be. Do we still protest against these unfriendly acts by the US Government and keep quiet. Have our eyes not been opened even after what happened during the India-Pakistan conflict? Who were our friends then and who were enemies? Was this not clear before the eyes of the Indian people, before the eyes of the hon. Minister? Is it not a fact that the USSR stood like a rock by us as our friends.

Shri Banga (Srikakulam): Oh!

Shri S. M. Bhanu Singh: Prof. Bhanu says 'Oh'. I understand his fear. But he need not have any grouse.

If we can have good relations with the Soviet Union, let us have a full-fledged arms pact with the Soviet Union to counteract the offensive launched by the American bloc on our soil. They are using Pakistan as a base against India in the name of fighting China. I am sure they did not object to the Chinese giving arms to Pakistan.

I suggest this is a shameful act and our External Affairs Minister should not issue statements like that of a widow in Hindu society having no son. I feel that the time has come for us to act. I feel there should be a definite understanding between India and the Soviet Union in the military sphere to counteract this move on the part of the American imperialists.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. As I said, I am closing it at 6 o'clock.

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): On a point of order. Subsequent speakers could only ask a question and not make a speech.

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): We should also be allowed to put questions.

Mr. Speaker: Only those who have sent chits will be allowed to ask questions.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): May I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: Those who have given notice will be allowed. You have not given notice. You are 'stealing' the question. You cannot be allowed. It is not proper. If you had given notice, I would certainly have allowed it.

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
कांसेस वाले

श्री डी. एन. तिवारी : क्या ली ची कीई बात हो जाए ली कांसेस की बात करवा मुक कर दिया जाता है ।

Mr. Speaker: I will ask Shri Tiwary to sit down. He is a senior member.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: He was accusing me and therefore, I have to retort.

Shri Thirumala Rao: My submission is that we have to regulate the debate according to the rules. The member who opens the discussion will have ten minutes. Then it is for you to decide how many questions are allowed, leaving sufficient time for Government to reply to the points raised.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I am saying. I have decided that. Only those who have sent chits will be allowed to put questions. If they all take half an hour, it is all right. I will close the discussion at 6 P.M. the Minister will be happy then because he will not have to reply. As far as I am concerned, I will close this at 6 P.M. If it is extended beyond that,

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त : पाकिस्तान की यू० एस० ए० ने प्रार्थना दिये हैं और यही कारण है कि टैंगन हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच बढ़ा है। यह एक घनहीनो एकद भी यू० एस० ए० के पाठ पर। हमारे बनर्जी साहब ने कहा कि प्राप एलायंस में शामिल हो जाएं, यू० एस० ए० द्वारा के साथ एलायंस कर लें। मैं न इस हक में हूँ कि यू० एस० ए० द्वारा के साथ एलायंस किया जाए और न ही इस हक में हूँ कि अमरीका के साथ किया जाए। इस को मैं गलत समझता हूँ। सैल्फ इटिरेस्ट में जो काम हो कंट्री के इटिरेस्ट में जो काम हो उसको प्राप करें। उसी को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारी फारेन पालिसी बननी चाहिये। न हम अमरीका की तरफ जाये और न उस की तरफ न ब्रिटेन की तरफ और न डेमोक्रेसी की तरफ। फारेन पालिसी का जहाँ तक

[श्री कंधर साह गुप्त]

सामग्य है दुनिया में न कोई किसी का दोस्त होता है और न दुश्मन, देश के हित में जो बात हो वह होनी चाहिये। अमरीका की आज पाकिस्तान यह प्रतीत होती है कि हिन्दुस्तान उसके सामने हमेशा हाथ पसार रहा है। टेक्नीशियनों के मामले में, फूड के मामले में, धार্ম के मामले में, एक्सपर्ट्स के मामले में, सभी मामलों में इतना इनफ्लुएंस यू० एल० ए० का हमारी लाइफ में, हमारे देश की साइड में हो गया है कि आज कहने को तो हम इन्विजेंट हैं सेमिन सोचने वाली बात यह है कि क्या हम सही मार्गों में इन्विजेंट हैं? अमरीका एक तरह हट जाए तो हमारे देश का क्या अनेक? इस तरह की हालत घाज हो गई है। इस बास्ते आपकों सोचना चाहिये कि किस तरह से देश अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सकता है। वही पर अमरीका के पॉस कोर के बालेटीयर आ रहे हैं, वही पर टेक्नीकल एक्सपर्ट्स आ रहे हैं और वही पर कुछ और आ रहा है। यह बांब अन्द होनी चाहिये। फारेन ऐज जो हम से रहे हैं इतकी हमें बन्द करना चाहिये, फिर बाहेर वह उस हो या अमरीका हो या कोई दूसरा मुल्क हो। हम किसी के ऊपर निर्भर न रहे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं।

अमरीका वही पाकिस्तान धरदार कर रहा है जो जब अजेय किया करते थे। वे हिन्दू मुसलमानों को लड़ाया करते थे। आज अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को पकड़ लिया है और उसको पकड़ कर हमेशा के लिए टैशन को सा खड़ा कर दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अमरीका को बता दिया जाना चाहिये कि यह उसका एक अन्तर्देशी एक्ट है और इस को हिन्दुस्तान कभी टालनेट करने को तैयार नहीं है। अमरीका अमरीका इसको नहीं मानता है तो हम अपने इन्विजेंट और एक्सन से जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोटेस्ट कर सकते हैं उन्हें करना चाहिये। एन साइड कण्ड में

अमरीकी इन्विजेंट पाकिस्तान में भारत के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल किये थे और तब भी अमरीका ने कहा था कि वे हमारे खिलाफ इस्तेमाल नहीं होंगे। मैं सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि धार্ম एंड क्वैररह पाकिस्तान को कितनी बिनी है और यह एंड जो रिज्यूम की गई है क्या यह सही नहीं है कि पिछले कनफ्लिक्ट में कितना पाकिस्तान का मुकाम हुआ था वह सारा मेक अप हो गया है और उससे कुछ ज्यादा ही धार্ম उसकी मिल गए है?

जीजी हमले के समय जितने धार্ম यू० एल० ए० ने हमें देने का वादा किया था उन में से कितने धार্ম अभी तक मिले हैं, यह भी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। मेरी इनफार्मेशन यह है कि मुश्किल से आधा मात्र ही हमें मिला है और पाकिस्तान के मुकामले में हमें कुछ भी नहीं मिला है।

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cuddalore): After the Tashkent Declaration, the entire country knows what was the attitude of the United States Government; and in spite of our objections not to give any military assistance to Pakistan which will create another conflict between India and Pakistan, the United States Government have revived their policy of aiding them by way of spares and other things. This is a serious situation which has put the security of India into jeopardy, and this gives room for a lot of confusion among the other countries also. The hon. Minister has already pointed out that the revival of the policy of the United States Government is more slanted towards Pakistan, but he cannot keep quiet simply saying so. What action has the Government taken? Has he taken it up in the Security Council or the United Nations Organisation to condemn the acts of the United States Government in this regard? Pre-

viously when they were giving aid through the Dulles Mission we had raised a lot of objections, but in spite of the objections they had given arms aid to Pakistan, and that created the last conflict. What action has the Government taken to condemn the United States Government through the United Nations Organisation. Do the Government propose to acquire more arms from some other countries, without allying itself with the Soviet bloc or some other bloc? Will the Government clarify the position?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): As a result of the new orientation of their policy, the United States Government is going to resume aid to Pakistan by way of supply of spare parts etc. Pakistan has been getting from USA military aid as a member of SEATO and CENTO which consists of...

Mr. Speaker: You do not go into the details now; everybody knows them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In view of all this, I want to know, what is the total amount of aid which Pakistan is getting as a member of the treaty organisation and what are the terms on which Pakistan is going to get that aid?

Shri F. Venkatasubbalah (Nandal): By the resumption of military aid to Pakistan by the US Government, it is clear that they want to maintain the balance of power and to foment eternal conflict between India and Pakistan. May I know whether Pakistan is the beneficiary as it is getting aid from both the US and China and also from other countries like Iran? Has any diplomatic action been taken by the E. A. Minister to impress upon these countries that are supposed to be friendly towards us and whose causes we have been espousing so that they may not be instruments in sending arms to Pakistan?

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is not balance of power but balance of terror.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Allipore): Apart from making plaintive appeals and protests to the US and hoping against hope that Pakistan will behave itself, may I know what positive initiatives in the field of foreign policy, if any, had been taken by the Government in order to meet the new threat by widening our circle of friends and our potential allies so that in case the worst happens we are not left all alone?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): Mr. Speaker, I do not think Mr. Banerjee was quite fair to me when he read out the last part of my answer out of which this discussion arose. All that we have put in there was the American case. Our case is stated in the earlier part of the answer and may I read it out again lest the House forget it:

"Having been unfortunately the victims of Pakistani military aggression, we have been consistently pointing out to the U.S. Government the dangers to our security which would result from any accretion to Pakistan's military strength which will inevitably result from the reactivation of Pakistan's military machine built up of arms and armaments received as aid from the U.S.A. We have pointed out to them that Pakistan is the only beneficiary of the latest U.S. decision since we had not acquired any appreciable quantity of U.S. arms, while Pakistan would be able to restore and increase her offensive strength against us."

Then comes their case, that is the U.S. case.

"The U.S. authorities have informed us that the supply of spare parts is subject to a case-by-case examination of all requests and that each case will be decided bearing in mind various considerations. They have also assured us that this policy is directed solely to serve the interests of peace and to reduce

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

tension, and that they do not intend to act to the detriment of our security interests."

We have entirely disagreed with this and we have pointed out the implications. We strongly protested both here and in Washington that the new policy which the United States had initiated will be most prejudicial to India and far from working for peace will increase tension between Pakistan and India. Unfortunately the USA always equates India with Pakistan; that has always been the trouble. They say: we will give you the same as we give to Pakistan. We will study your requests case by case and we will give you spares as we give to Pakistan. The US forgets that the whole military establishment in Pakistan was built by American arms. We have hardly any American arms so that by giving spares to Pakistan, they are reactivating the whole military machine of Pakistan. What spares can we ask from the United States? We have hardly bought any arms; we have either bought them from the United Kingdom or from the USSR. Therefore, the whole fallacy lies in this. While saying, "Oh, we are impartial, we are objective, we are treating both the countries alike," we have pointed out to them that in saying this, "you are in fact acting in a manner prejudicial to India". I quite agree with Shri Banerjee that the result of the promise has been to increase the tension. Pakistan is in this favourable position. She has got arms from China who is the enemy of the United States; she has got arms on a large scale from there. She will now get spare parts from the United States which will make it possible to restore the military machine as it was before the Indo-Pakistan conflict. We have also pointed out as to Pakistan's behaviour in the Kutch conflict and the Indo-Pakistan conflict. As the House will remember, President Eisenhower had given us a solemn assurance that the arms supplied to Pakistan will not be used against

India; they were intended to be used against communists and the communist threat. What happened? We know it to our cost. It was the American tanks, the American aircraft, which took part in the conflict in Kutch and more so in the conflict of September, 1965. It was with American arms that Pakistan fought us; it was due to the bravery of our Jawans, it was due to the machines which we had, which were perhaps not as good as the American machines, and because of the will and determination of our people that we won that war. We pointed this out to them. We said, how can we trust a country which has violated an assurance given by it to you; and we have told them, "What is the guarantee that any assurance that you might get from Pakistan now will be kept"? Therefore, it is wrong to believe....

Shri Indrajit Gupta: So you still believe in the innocence of the Americans.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have protested. We have said this is wrong. Again, it is very illogical. . .

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Are you quite convinced about the US intentions?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The United States tells us that "We are very much interested in the reduction of arms in India and Pakistan. We are very much interested in seeing that this arms race does not go on. Cut down your arms and we will try to persuade Pakistan to do so". While they say this on the one hand, they give spare-parts to Pakistan, which compels us in our defence for our own security to take measures for our security.

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): What about the arms promised to you at the time when the Chinese invaded us?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We did get.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Have you got them?

Shri M. C. Chagla: At that time, we did get. There is no doubt.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Only a part.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We got them. But that was intended for the specific purpose of mountain warfare against China. It was not intended for any fight which we may unfortunately have in future with Pakistan. These arms were specifically intended for any aggression by China.

Shri Rang: Now, what is it you are going to do?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend asks, "What is it you are going to do"? There is one thing that this country can do, and that is, what was suggested by the hon. Member there. We must learn to stand on our own feet and take every measure possible to see that our defence is strong, that we are vigilant, and we are not caught napping by the strength that Pakistan is building up. It was said, "Have we made diplomatic representations to countries which are supplying arms to Pakistan"? Let me make this clear. Pakistan is shopping all over Europe for arms. When we come to know of some country supplying arms, we take up this question, as we did in the case of Germany. Shri Banerjee referred to this. Germany sold aircraft to Iran which we found had gone to Pakistan; we took up that question.

श्री म. च. चगला : सब देशों का बाद में-आपट दि हूँ-पता चला । हमारे दुःखान पड़ने का करते रहे ?

श्री म. च. चगला : अब पता चला, तो इस शी में जब कार्रवाई की गई ।
18 hrs.

Shri Phoo Mody (Godhra): The hon. Member is surprised that you did not know about it before.

Shri M. C. Chagla: West Germany gave us an assurance that these aircraft were with Pakistan only for servicing and they will go back to Iran. We are told both by West

Germany and Iran that; barring 10 or 12 of the Sabre jets, the rest have gone back to Iran.

Shri F. Venkatasubbalah: So, Iran is the villain of the piece.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Let me make one thing clear. Very often arms are purchased from private commercial firms dealing in arms, over which we have no control. In many countries, there is no control over sale of arms. I think it is a shameful thing. The fact that a private concern should make money out of endangering peace is a disgraceful thing, but there it is. In many European countries, there are private manufacturers manufacturing arms and they are entitled to sell it to any country. Therefore, if Pakistan goes shopping round Europe buying arms, there is nothing we can do, except to take the necessary steps to safeguard our interests.

श्री एच.वी.र. दिहू : वॉटन टैंक चीन से बंद
जट का मुकाबला किस चीज से करना है
परि उनसे कहां से लेने ?

श्री म. च. चगला : दुनिया में जो
हमारे मित्र देश हैं उन से लेने ।

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi (Bilhaur): In spite of the various assurances given by the US Government and in spite of the various protests lodged by our Government, if Pakistan still takes action against India, is the US Government prepared to give a commitment that it will come to our assistance in that case?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, the assurance was given to us last time by President Eisenhower. But I do not believe in any assurance. I believe in our own strength. If we are strong, we can defend ourselves. Assurances depend upon political considerations.

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 30, 1967/Jyaistha 9, 1989 (Saka).