

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



पार्लियामेंट ऑफ इंडिया

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

LOK SABHA

Monday, November 27, 1967/Agrahayana
6, 1889 (Saka)

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

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

NOMINATION OF HIGH COMMISSIONER-
DESIGNATE TO U.K.

+

*270-A. SHRI N. DANDEKER :

SHRI M. R. MASANI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that
Shri S. S. Dhawan, High Commissioner-
designate to the United Kingdom in an
article in *Blitz* of the 29th January, 1966,
inter alia wrote the following :

"Nehru had not anticipated British
treachery. He did not realise that Britain
was still an implacable foe of a strong
and United India....As regards Britain,
I see no future for Indo-British friend-
ship, because reluctantly I have come to
the conclusion that Britain does not re-
gard the existence of a strong India in
her interests and she will shed no tears
if India is disrupted"; and

(b) whether in view of these views of
Shri Dhawan, Government will reconsider
his appointment as High Commissioner to
the United Kingdom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.
The quotations which are, in fact, two dis-
tinct quotations, have been taken from a
lengthy article entitled, "Has India's foreign
policy failed?" The first is in the context
of late Prime Minister Nehru's Kashmir
policy, and the second, from the concluding
portion of the article, with particular re-
ference to Indo-Pakistani relations.

(b) In the context in which the quota-
tions appear, Government see no reason to

re-consider an appointment which has been
made with the agreement of the British
Government.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : May I know
whether (a) it is a fair presumption that
one sends persons in ambassadorial posts
with the object of maintaining, developing
and fostering friendly relationship between
this country and the country to which that
person is accredited ?

(b) Is it a fact that the High Commis-
sioner-designate is Chairman of an organi-
sation known as the Blitz National Forum
in Lucknow and that this particular orga-
nisation as well as the newspaper *Blitz*
is consistently, continuously and bitterly
anti-British ?

(c) may I know whether the High Com-
missioner-designate avowedly believes that
the U.K. has committed treachery against
this country, is the implacable foe of this
country and that there is no future prospect
whatever of establishing Indo-British
friendship, as he himself says ? and

(d) in these circumstances, will Govern-
ment reconsider the designating of this
gentleman as our High Commissioner to
U.K. ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINIS-
TER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER
OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI
INDIRA GANDHI) : As the Minister of
State has pointed out, these statements were
made by Justice Dhawan at the time of the
Indo-Pakistani conflict. It was soon after
the British Prime Minister had made a
statement saying that India had committed
aggression against Pakistan. I do not think
a man should be judged by an isolated
statement taken out of its context. It is
the totality that matters....

SHRI RANGA : Oh ! Of his personality ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am
convinced that Justice Dhawan will do a
good job in Great Britain. All the facts
about him were placed before the British
and they have agreed to his appointment.
It will, therefore, not be possible to make

any change. I am sure he will work to strengthen the relationship between India and Great Britain.

Many of us have at some time or another expressed various views. In fact, the whole independence movement was directed against Great Britain.

SHRI RANGA : Did he also take part in the independence movement? Is he a freedom fighter? Has he gone to jail?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : He may not have gone to jail. But he did play a part in it.

So, this does not mean that one sticks to certain attitudes. I am fully convinced, as I said earlier, that his going there will help us to forge new links with different sections of the people, as well as the Government, of Great Britain.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : My questions have not been met. I asked first of all as a question of fact whether he is not Chairman of the Blitz National Forum in Lucknow which Forum is admittedly continuously and persistently anti-British, and so is the newspaper. These are questions of fact concerning which there has been no answer. Secondly, I asked as a question of fact whether or not Mr. Dhawan is presently believing in the proposition that England is our implacable enemy, that there is no possibility of establishing Indo-British friendship that is friendship *vis-a-vis* a country which has been treacherous towards this country. I have had no answers to these.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : My colleague has stated that Justice Dhawan has denied the first point, about the Chairmanship of the Blitz Forum. I have no information about that. He can answer it later. As far as the other matter is concerned, I thought I had already answered that it was said in a particular context. Obviously these are not his views now. Otherwise, he would not be willing to go to that country for the express purpose of strengthening our relations, which is our intention.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : This matter was raised by Mr. Masani in a letter to the newspaper that Mr. Dhawan is a member of the Blitz National Forum, Lucknow. He has categorically denied this.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I know if the attention of Government has been drawn to the comments in a section of the British press on the appointment of Mr. Dhawan as our High Commissioner in London? The *Guardian* has said—I have read their comment—that by appointing a man who is not known either in Britain or in India to a job that was once held by Mrs. Pandit and Mr. Krishna Menon, India shows that she does not pay the same importance to Indo-British relations which she used to pay once. And the *Time*—I have read their comment also, and it is more funny—says that Mr. Dhawan has no inhibition in the matter of food and drinks, for he is a Punjabi. In the context of that, may I know whether Government think that the Indian cause will be served best by Mr. Dhawan who is a non-vegetarian, as Mr. Piloo Mody says, and among whose qualifications are that (a) he was the President of the Cambridge Students Union, (b) he writes occasionally for the *Blitz* and the *Leader*, and (c) he has no inhibition in the matter of food and drinks, whether Government think that our cause is served best by this gentleman?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Yes. Government do think so, not because of the reasons which the hon. member has mentioned, but because he has a very thorough understanding of our foreign policy and of the trends of various policies followed by other countries. He does not have set views, and I think that he knows the British people and Great Britain sufficiently, as I remarked earlier, to be able to project India's point of view and to create a new understanding. It is true that our previous relations with Britain have left much to be desired, and it is my belief that Mr. Dhawan can help in such a situation.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : May I know from the Minister of External Affairs whether it will be a qualification in future appointments that India or Pakistan, America or United Kingdom should not be criticised if it is in the interests of the patriotic growth of the country? Will it be a qualification that Indian patriotism should not express itself in view of the fact that a certain acceptability has to be worked out with all countries or with the benches opposite? Is it also a fact that Mr. Masani said

that Indians behave like the peons of UAR and Mr. Dhawan wrote an article stating that Mr. Masani had put his party interests above his patriotism? Was this question revoked because of that? These are the questions I would like to put before the Minister of External Affairs.

SHRI RANGA : He has become notorious now.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : He has been a patriot. Ours is a democratic country and everybody has a right to express his opinion freely. I think it should be appreciated. As the Prime Minister has explained in a particular context we may express ourselves in a different manner. Actually I can remind the hon. Members of the tempo that was prevailing in this House itself after Mr. Wilson's statement on the Indo-Pakistan situation, and so, if Mr. Dhawan has written in a certain manner in a particular article, that should not be taken as a permanent view. It is the personal opinion expressed at a particular moment of time.

As for the second part of the question, that Mr. Dhawan has written an article in which he said that Mr. Masani put his party interest before the country, that is a fact.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूँकि हमेशा यह टोका आती है कि जो हिन्दुस्तान के राजदूतों की नियुक्ति होती है विदेशों में उन में कहीं हारे हुए मंत्री, कहीं पुराने नौरुशाह, कहीं ऐसे लोग कि जिन के बारे में बाद में यहाँ पर सवाल आ जाते हैं, ऐसे लोग रखे जाते हैं तो इस हालत में सरकार इस बात पर विचार करने के लिए तैयार है क्या कि किसी भी राजदूत की नियुक्ति करने के पहले उसके बारे में इस सदन की सम्मति ले और सारे मालूमात इस सदन को दे (ध्यवधान) दुनिया के मुल्कों में क्या होता है जरा आप उस का अध्ययन करिए। और अगर अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने आने में बहुत ही तकलीफ होती है तो विदेश नीति की एक अलग समिति बनाने का काम करें जैसे इस सदन की दूसरी समितियाँ हैं और उस समिति की सम्मति ले

कर उसके बाद फिर हिन्दुस्तान के राजदूत की नियुक्ति करें ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : आप को मालूम है कि यहाँ पर कितनी रायें अलग-अलग और विभिन्न हैं विदेश नीति के बारे में और अगर कोई भी समिति बने जिस में सब विरोधी दलों से उन के सदस्य हों या उनके प्रतिनिधि हों तो कभी भी वह एक राय से नहीं हो सकेगी

श्री मधु लिमये : एक राय क्यों ? बहुमत से कर सकते हैं। लेकिन समिति के सामने रखिए। (ध्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, ठीक जवाब देना चाहिए। जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज ने यह नहीं कहा था कि एक राय होनी चाहिए। आप जरा प्रश्न को समझ लीजिए न ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मैं प्रश्न को बहुत अच्छी तरह से समझती हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : तो उन्होंने कहाँ कहा एकमत से होना चाहिए ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : अध्यक्ष महोदय जो राजदूत जाता है उस का कार्य है कि जो भारत की सरकार है उस की क्या नीति है उस को वहाँ पर समझाये। इसलिए यह कार्य केवल सरकार के द्वारा ही हो सकता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फर्नेन्डीज के प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया उन्होंने।

MR. SPEAKER : Constitution of a committee on foreign affairs.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा था कि एक राय से समिति का फैसला हो। उन्होंने केवल यह कहा है कि राजदूत की नियुक्ति करने के पहले या तो पार्लियामेंट किसी संसदीय समिति के सामने आये जैसे अमेरिका में सिनेट में आते हैं और उस में पता चलता है कि यह आदमी लायक है या नहीं।

श्री आबं फर्नेन्डीज : ईंग्लिस्तान की सरकार की सम्मति ले कर भेजते हैं मगर यहाँ के लोगों की सम्मति नहीं लेना चाहते ।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Sir, we follow the parliamentary system where the functions of the executive are well defined and of the legislature are also well-defined. Here, we have checks and balances. The presidential system which the hon. Member has quoted, is entirely a different system which prevails there. Therefore, to apply, without going into the entire constitution as it is, a thing which prevails in an entirely different system, will make it completely confused.

श्री मधु सिमये : अरे, अब हाउस आफ कामन्स में भी कमेडियां बनने लगी हैं ।
(ब्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे क्षमा करेंगे मंत्री महोदय । मंत्री महोदय संसदीय प्रणाली के अन्दर क्या सुधार हो रहे हैं उस के बारे में बिल्कुल जानकारी नहीं रखते । हाउस आफ कामन्स के आधार पर हम चल रहे हैं न अध्यक्ष महोदय ? (ब्यवधान) तो फिर वही प्रश्न मैं पूछूँ ? मैं तो दूसरा पूछना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय सदस्य ने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही है जिससे पता चलता कि उस की जानकारी नहीं, उन्होंने अमेरिकन सिस्टम की बात कही ।

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is generally known that the post of the High Commissioner in the United Kingdom has been going abegging for several months, and the Government of India in their wisdom have not been able to find a suitable incumbent for the job. Am I to understand that in this country of over 500 million people, all that they could find to represent us in the United Kingdom was an occasional correspondent of *Blitz*? (Interruption).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not think that this question requires any answer.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Of late, posts are being given to superannuated persons. May I know if there are any special reasons for appointing superannuated persons to the diplomatic missions in the United Kingdom or the work has become so unimportant that no younger man is considered suitable?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The work is important. But here it is not a question of age, it is a question of people who understand and are able to interpret our policies and to strengthen the bonds with other countries.

DR. RANEN SEN : Sir, from these questions and answers it is quite evident that a section of hon. Members of this House are quite annoyed with the Government of India for appointing one gentleman who at a certain time when India was in danger had uttered certain comments or criticism about the United Kingdom Government. Is it the criterion of the Government of India to appoint only stooges of certain countries as ambassadors of India?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Madhok—

DR. RANEN SEN : Sir, I want an answer to my question whether it is the policy of the Government of India to appoint only stooges of certain countries as ambassadors of India.

MR. SPEAKER : No answer is necessary.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Sir, ambassadors are appointed in various countries so that they should be able to present the country's case and build public opinion elsewhere in favour of the country. They are also meant to see that the problems of the people of this country who are living there—in the United Kingdom it is quite a large number—are properly tackled. Is it a fact that for the last so many years there have been complaints after complaints about the behaviour and conduct of the people who have been holding the post of High Commissioner in the United Kingdom which has the highest number of personnel—about 1400 people—working there? In that context, may I know whether the Government of India could not find a man, even if they had to find one

from their own party, who could deal with the people, who could command the confidence of the people and also of the Government to which he is accredited, instead of finding a man who is known for his views and who is, for that matter, even a *persona non grata* in the country to which he has been sent?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : They would never have agreed to his appointment had he been a *persona non grata*. May I use this opportunity, Sir, to answer one or two other questions which were asked in between? I think it was Shri Fernandes who said that we got the permission of the British Government but not of this Parliament. Whenever an ambassador or a High Commissioner is appointed it is the custom to take an agreement from the country to which he is to be accredited just as our agreement is sought when their ambassador or High Commissioner comes to us. I should also like to take this opportunity of stating clearly that Shri Dhawan has never been anti-British. He has always advocated Indo-British friendship on honourable terms. As I pointed out, it was on this specific occasion that he expressed particular opinion at a time when everybody was excited about this matter. This article was one of the series of articles that he wrote. It did not contain only comments against the British, he also praised the British for playing a progressive role in India and said that side by side with her imperialist role there were enough people in Britain and the British Government who had supported Indian independence and who continuously supported the policies of the Indian Government. In fact, just as we are blamed by both the extremes, the Communists thinking that we are Swatantrites and the Swatantrites thinking that we are Communists, similarly, in his case also, for one of his articles he was, at one time, called "a paid agent of British imperialism" by a Moscow Journal. Anybody who expresses his opinion honestly always seems to get into trouble with one side or another.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I do not know this gentleman from Adam and I do not know his doings in India because I do not read *Blitz*. But may I ask if it would be desirable to send persons as

foreign ambassadors who are not liked by a large section of the House?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Well, this is a very difficult question. Until you see his working, you cannot really decide what type of work he is capable of doing. In my previous answer I did not fully reply to the question of Shri Madhok, when he spoke about the large Indian population there. I must say that we appreciate what he said, because this was one of the factors which weighed with us in selecting this person, because he would be able to help with a large number of Indian emigrants there, as he knows their language and as he has been in touch with the problem for quite some time.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : This is not an answer to my question. I asked whether it is desirable to send as our representative a person who is not liked by a section of the House, which means also a section of the public.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : The sentiments expressed by Shri Dhawan....

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Is that gentleman replying to my question?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I thought I had replied to it, Sir. We had sought the agreement of the British Government and that agreement has come. It would not be proper now....

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member was referring to the views of a large section of the people in India.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am not prepared to believe that a large section of the House is against him. I want to say that I doubt if we will find any really effective person about whom some section of the House will not object. Of course, if we send somebody who has no opinions, probably everybody will accept that person. But, then, that person will not be able to do his job effectively.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Shri Dhawan is an eminent jurist and his sentiments are that of a patriot and a realist. Is it a disqualification for a person for appointment as Ambassador if he is a patriot and realist?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Is it a question ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has repeated what the Minister has stated.

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Speaker, it seems, like the office of Governor, the office of our envoys, Ambassadors, High Commissioners etc., also is being reduced in its value by being used as a matter of patronage. I would not say that what qualifications these days are necessary to be a Governor, but we have instances of Congress candidates defeated in elections being sent as Ambassadors. Now, is it fair to this country, or the countries to which such Ambassadors are being accredited, that people who were rejected by their people are to be sent as Ambassadors? What exactly are the criteria that are being evolved as qualifications to represent this country, may I know? It used to be said during the tenure of office of her distinguished father that the highest ambition of an Indian envoy who went abroad was not to project the image of this country, such as it is, but to return to India with a duty-free Ambassador car, a General Electric refrigerator and a Grundig radio-gram. Has there been any change in this? Is there any change in the desires or ambitions of our envoys?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I submit that this is a very unfair remark to make about our Ambassadors abroad. As far as the other part of Shri Nath Pai's question is concerned, I think I have already answered it a number of times just now.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I can give you the name of the Ambassador, if you want.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : If he has any specific instances, he may bring them to our notice. But it has nothing to do with Shri Dhawan's appointment.

SHRI NATH PAI : Why is she referring to Shri Dhawan? I have not referred to him.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about Shri Dhawan's appointment.

SHRI NATH PAI : But in a supplementary she cannot take shelter behind the fact....

MR. SPEAKER : That was the original question. And this is the question hour.

SHRI NATH PAI : I know this is the question hour. That is why I am on my legs. Otherwise, how could I? I would like to know what exactly are the criteria that the Prime Minister is trying to evolve and to what extent it is true that defeated men are appointed. This is very serious. Unless she provokes me, I would not name the man.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Sir, the difficulty is that they bob up immediately, even before one starts.....

(*Interruption*). As far as the second part of Shri Nath Pai's question is concerned, that is, about ambassadors in general, I have said that it is a very unfair statement to make. If anybody has any specific allegations to make, he can certainly come and speak to me about that. As far as the first part is concerned, Shri Dhawan is not a defeated candidate. In fact, although he took part in the independence struggle, he was not and has not been a member of the Congress Party, as far as I know.

SHRI HEM BARUA : What about Shri Raj Bahadur? He was also defeated.... (*Interruption*).

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी विदेशी नीति के लिये यह कहा जाता है कि वह ज्यादातर लोगों को पसन्द है, ज्यादातर लोग यह मानते हैं कि हमारी नीति नान-एलाइनमेन्ट की है। ऐसी हालत में जब किसी राजदूत की नियुक्ति होती है तो क्या यह जरूरी नहीं है कि जो दूसरे विरोधी दल हैं उन से सलाह मशविरा कर के नियुक्ति की जाये, ताकि जैसा दादा के सवाल के जवाब में कहा गया कि हम लोगों को पता नहीं है कि बहुत सारे लोगों को मन्ज़ूर नहीं है, ऐसी स्थिति न आये। तो कन्सल्टेशन्स कर के ऐसी नियुक्ति हो, क्या इस के लिये प्रधान मन्त्री जी राजी हो जायेंगी।

AN hon. MEMBER : No.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : This is not practical.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The appointment of Shri Dhawan has been defended by saying that the article was an isolated one. May I know in this context whether Shri Dhawan is the Chairman of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, UP Branch, and whether he had been writing regularly for years in the *National Herald* under the name of Sanjaya anti-British articles? Is it not a fact that during his 20 years' career in the past he had systematically been conducting anti-British activities? May I know whether the Government is prepared to look into the activities of this gentleman for the last 20 years to see to what extent he had been acting as anti-British and thereafter whether they would like to reconsider their decision?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I have already replied to this by saying that Shri Dhawan is not anti-British or pro-Soviet. Supporting the Government's policies towards the Soviet Union is not being anti-British; in fact, sometimes, Britishers also support the Soviet Union.

SOME Hon. MEMBERS : rose—

MR. SPEAKER : We have spent half an hour on this question. I know, everyone wants to ask only one question but I do not think it is proper for me to go on with this, Shri Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : From the various questions it appears that some people are unhappy because he had written certain articles said to be anti-British. Every Indian was anti-British at one time. I would like to know whether instructions have been issued to Shri Dhawan that while holding this office in the UK he would counteract the vicious propaganda that is launched by the British imperialists against India and in favour of Pakistan.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, we should do one thing. Your question should be answered by Professor Ranga and Professor Ranga's question should be answered by somebody else! I think, that will be very fair!

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This is a pertinent question. Let the Prime Minister answer.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : My question is slightly different.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : These instructions are issued to all our ambassadors and not just to one, obviously.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Has the Government considered the propriety of appointing a Judge of the High Court to a post like this which implies that you are rewarding his services? If this Judge was so eminent, as was suggested, why would it not have been more appropriate to appoint him to the post of Chief Justice?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I cannot think, why this question is raised? The question is not whether any Judge is good or not. All of them cannot be appointed Chief Justices. I can assure the House that it is not a question of finding a job for a retired judge. It was a question of finding a person who fitted into the job, which is not only a diplomatic one but which needs other attributes. As Shri Madhok rightly pointed out, there is a very special problem in England with regard both to Indian students and a large number of Indian immigrants. That is just as important a part of the High Commissioner's functioning as it is to create better relations with Britain.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह ब्रिटिश हाई कमिश्नर की पोस्ट जो दस महीने से खाली पड़ी रही उस के कारण क्या थे? क्या प्रधान मंत्री महोदय यह नहीं समझतीं कि इस पोस्ट के खाली रहने से दोनों देशों के रिलेशनस में फर्क पड़ता है और काम भी रुकता है? दूसरे क्या यह ठीक है कि श्री चागला पहले हाई कमिश्नर थे जो कि जज थे और उसके बाद दूसरे हाई कोर्टे जज यह बने हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि चूंकि यह फ्रीडम फाइटर रहे हैं इस लिये उन को बनाया गया है। मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सिद्धान्त रूप से यह ठीक बात है। कि हाई कोर्टे जज को किसी जगह गवर्नर या अम्बैसेडर बनाया जाये, क्योंकि इस से जुडिशियरी के ऊपर डाइरेक्टली, या इन्डाइरेक्टली कहिये, असर पड़ता है? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार कोई इंडेपेन्डेंट एन्क्वा-

यरी या कमिशन बिठलावेगी और उस की राय लेगी कि ऐसा करना ठीक है या नहीं ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It is no question of any rule about judges being appointed. There have been one or two appointments before. As to the question of the post lying vacant, it was not 10 months, it was less. I do not think this has affected our relationship with Great Britain in any way. We had a very good and competent Deputy High Commissioner there....

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Banerjee.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Why was the post lying vacant for the last 9 to 10 months ?

MR. SPEAKER : She has answered that. That is why I called Shri Banerjee.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका जवाब आना चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : She has answered that.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : May I also add that some persons were not willing to go and that also caused some delay ?

MR. SPEAKER : Next question; Shri Banerjee.

BROADCAST ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

*271. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no Minister including the Chief Minister of West Bengal made any broadcast on A.I.R. on the Independence Day this year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Owing to differences which arose out of a proposed broadcast by one of the Ministers of the U. F. Government of West Bengal, the Cabinet of that Government decided not to broadcast from A.I.R. Calcutta until the difference was settled. The code was agreed to but the difference on

method of implementation is yet to be resolved.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This has happened from 1st May, 1967, the May Day. This matter could not be settled and now another Chief Minister has come. Now, they have got a Chief Minister whose broadcast, if he wants to broadcast from A.I.R. Calcutta, will be signed by Mr. Dharma Vira and counter-signed by Mr. Y. B. Chavan. I would like to know whether any action has been taken against the Station Director or he is still there.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : The Station Director is still there because the Station Director has done nothing wrong and there is no reason why he should be transferred.

DR. RANEN SEN : He has already been transferred.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : It will be from the 1st of December.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I put this question on the 27th November. Our information is that a particular officer is being transferred, but it seems that he will be transferred after this question is put so that a feeling may not go round the country that he has been transferred because of this question. My question is whether it is a fact that transfer orders have been issued to Mr. Chatterji.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : It is true that Mr. Chatterji, in the course of the usual transfers, will be transferred on 1st December.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Now it is said that the code has been accepted. I would like to know whether another meeting is likely to be held with a representative of the non-Congress Government before finalising this thing, and what action has been taken to report the final action taken after this consultation, to this House.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : May I draw the attention of my hon. friend to the joint statement issued by me and Mr. Lahiri on the 22nd September, 1967, in which Mr. Lahiri has agreed to write to me after consulting the Cabinet on the suggestion made by me. I was awaiting that answer, but, of course, now I cannot await that answer.

I may also point out to my hon. friend what Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee wrote to me and how it was a change in the stand taken by the West Bengal Ministry that has been responsible for the prolongation of this discussion....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Mine is a straightforward question. I would only like to know whether he will have further consultation with a representative of the non-Congress Government, whether it is Mr. Mukherjee or Mr. Chatterjee or Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : To answer this, my hon. friend, Mr. Banerjee, ought to permit me to read a portion of the letter, so that he will be satisfied that, so far as this side is concerned possible effort was made to come to terms and to accommodate their point of view. How we took our stand is based on the letter of Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee. He had said in a letter dated the 6th May, 1967, to the Prime Minister :—

"If the contents of the proposed radio talk by a Minister of a State Government appeared to be objectionable to the Station Director, should he have the right to censor the speech or should it be sent to the Central Minister concerned for his opinion. I agree that if an objection is there, then the question will be decided by the Central Minister in consultation with the State Minister."

But unluckily, Mr. Somnath Lahiri did not accept that, and that is how the discussions have been prolonged.

SHRI RANGA : May I suggest that the letter, from which the hon. Minister quoted just now, be placed on the Table of the House ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I can leave it on the Table of the House.

SHRI NATH PAI : We want it to be laid on the Table and not left on the Table.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I will lay it on the Table.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Despite what the hon. Minister has just stated, the point at issue which emerged after the talks between him and the representative of the State Government was whether in the case

of a State Minister who wishes to make a broadcast, if there was anything which the Station Director considered to be objectionable in the text, the final arbitrament or the final choice was to be with the Station Director or with somebody of a higher rank, preferably the Minister at the Centre. He says that he had agreed that the Station Director would not have the power of veto and that it would have to come up here. If that is so, may I know, according to him, what is the point of dispute which remains between him and the State Government ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The point at dispute is that, according to Mr. Lahiri, the speech of the Minister should be allowed to be broadcast before that question is decided by the Central Minister, and I say that it cannot be done once you accept the code of conduct; the implementation of the code cannot be left only to the speaker on the AIR; if an objection is raised, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting here and the State Minister can discuss and if we do not agree, even the Chief Minister and the Prime Minister can discuss.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There is one point to be clarified. Now, it is really a thing of the past and it is a matter of historical interest only; if what he says is correct, is it not an admission that on the previous occasion on which the dispute originally arose, the Station Director had interfered and prevented that broadcast from being made and he had acted wrongly ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : No, even under the suggestion made, the Station Director has the right to point to the Minister concerned that it is not in accordance with the code of conduct.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He can point out but not prevent the broadcast from being made.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Before he could refer it to me, Mr. Subodh Banerjee refused and cancelled the broadcast. I am sorry that he has not read the whole thing.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : May I know whether there was such a code followed only for Bengal or it was followed for all other States ? May I also know whether

in other States where non-Congress Ministries were in power they had refused in that manner?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : This was a code applicable to all. I am very happy to say that all the States have accepted, and on the question of implementation which arose in the case of Bengal, all have agreed, and I am grateful to them.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : An important question arises out of this. Is the broadcasting department the private property of the Central Government? What is the meaning of giving a right to the Station Director to object to a speech to be made by a Minister of the State? Is it the private property of the Central Government where a State Minister who has to broadcast has to conform to a particular code of their own conduct? I think the matter deserves better consideration.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : My hon. friend is overlooking the fact that this property is of the entire country and, therefore, what is acceptable to the entire country can be the only rule.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेडीज : कौन तय करेगा ? क्या स्टेशन डायरेक्टर तय करेगा ?

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Is it my hon. friend's contention that in any set-up of whichever party it may belong, there will be no officers carrying out the orders of that Government?

MR. SPEAKER : I have already gone to the next question. If the hon. Minister goes on answering, there will be no end to it.

DEMOLITION OF BORDER PILLARS BY PAKISTANIS

*272. **SHRI NIHAL SINGH :**

SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan authorities have demolished most of the border pillars demarcating India-Pakistan borders in the Nadia district; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) In May 1965, Pakistani nationals removed some of the international boundary pillars on the India-Pakistan border in the Nadia District of West Bengal.

(b) The matter was discussed with the Pakistan authorities at various levels. The Directors of Land Records and Surveys of West Bengal and East Pakistan in their meeting held on the 25th and 26th September, 1967 at Dacca, agreed to replace the damaged and missing pillars on the East Pakistan-West Bengal border including the Nadia District region.

श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिस समय यह सीमा स्तम्भ उखाड़े जा रहे थे उस समय वहाँ पर हमारे सीमा रक्षक थे या नहीं थे? यदि थे तो उन्होंने उस समय क्या कार्रवाई की?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सामने अगर उखाड़े गए होते तो जरूर वे कार्रवाई करते। जाहिर है कि चुपके से इनको उखाड़ दिया गया था।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether it is a fact that not only in the Nadia border but in the border of Tripura, Assam and some other parts of West Bengal, such things have been done? I would particularly mention the Belonia sector of Tripura, the Goalpara area of Assam and the Cooch-Behar area of West Bengal, and in these areas there have been occasions where such pillars have been removed. There are innumerable occasions, particularly in the months of October and November when there had been innumerable infiltrations by armed Pakistani people into these three areas. May I know whether this is a fact, and if so, what steps have been taken by Government to prevent such Pakistani infiltration and such removal of pillars in other areas also?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The main question specifically refers to the Nadia district, and I have already supplied the information. If the hon. Member wants to know how many such incidents have happened in other areas, then I would like to have notice of the question.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : इस में साफ लिखा है "मोस्ट आफ दी पिलर्स" । इस वास्ते इनको पहले से तैयारी करके आना चाहिए था ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह नादिया के बारे में है ।

MR. SPEAKER : This is about Nadia. The hon. Member was asking a question over a wider range about infiltration and so on.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : This information has been coming in the Press.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think the Minister should give press information. He should give more correct information.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ये जो स्तम्भ उखाड़े गए हैं ये एक बार नहीं पिछले अनेकों वर्षों में कई बार और लगातार इनको उखाड़ा जाता रहा है । इस क्षेत्र में ही नहीं अनेकों क्षेत्रों में इनको उखाड़ा जाता रहा है और ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि योजनाबद्ध तरीके से उनकी ये हरकतें चलती हैं । जब ये उखाड़े जाते हैं तो उस समय क्या आपके जवान सोते रहते हैं या उस समय गुलछरें उड़ाते रहते हैं ? उस समय कहां होते हैं जिस समय इनको उखाड़ा जाता है ? तत्काल क्यों कार्रवाई नहीं की जाती है ? क्या कारण है कि जब इनको उखाड़ा जा रहा होता है उस समय कार्रवाई नहीं की जाती है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह सही है कि उन्होंने इनको उखाड़ा है लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा है चुपके से और चोरी से वे इनको उखाड़ते हैं । सामने उखाड़ नहीं सकते हैं । जहां तक कार्रवाई की बात है उन से प्रोटेस्ट किया गया, बात की गई और अब बेतैयार हुए हैं कि सारे पिलर फिर लगा दिये जायें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जब वे उखाड़ रहे होते हैं तो उनके हाथ क्यों नहीं तोड़ते ? उखाड़ने वालों में से दो चार के हाथ उखाड़ दो तो सब मामला ठीक हो जाए ।

SHRI HEM BARUA : The Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact stipulates that even in the

matter of disputed territory, *status quo* should be maintained and if one party violates the *status quo*, the other party can take stern measures. In the case of Nadia, what has happened? The area was demarcated. Pakistan has demolished our pillars. Not only has she done so, but she has established schools there, built up roads there and has planted her population in that part of our territory. In that connection, may I know whether in the light of the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact, Government propose to take stern measures against Pakistan for demolishing the pillars like that?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As I said, they have agreed now to restore the pillars and there is no question of any encroachment.

SHRI HEM BARUA : She has agreed to restore the pillars. But why has she demolished them? Are any stern measures going to be taken against her?

श्री राम चरण : सरकार ने जो हमारी बोर्डर फोर्स है उसको क्या कोई हिदायतें दे रखी हैं कि अगर पाकिस्तानी बोर्डर के पिलर्स को उखाड़ें तो वह इंटरफीजर न करें, रिजिस्ट्र न करे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : ऐसा कोई आदेश नहीं दिया गया है ।

श्री राम चरण : तब फिर जब इनको उखाड़ा जा रहा था तब क्यों कोई एगान नहीं लिया गया ?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Pakistan and China continue to nibble at our borders. Have the borders been clearly demarcated all along the line? What steps have been taken to protect the integrity of our territory and border as demarcated?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : So far as this region is concerned, it is clearly demarcated. The pillars were there. The fact is that some of the pillars were damaged or removed. They are being restored now.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : What steps have been taken to protect the integrity of the border? Have we our security police on the border?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The successful step of restoring them has been taken. They are being restored. What more steps does he want?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पहले से क्यों उन्हें इस स्तम्भों को उखाड़ने

MR. SPEAKER : No, I will not allow this. On every question he begins shouting. I can understand it in the case of his question. But it is not proper to do it in this way.

बापका क्वेश्चन हो तो परवाह नहीं

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Is it the work of members of political parties on the border who try to escape to other States? Were these pillars demolished by people belonging to political parties in Pakistan /or other people especially the pro-Chinese and Left Communists on the border?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is difficult to specifically say who demolished these pillars.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : खम्भे तोड़े गए यह बात तो ठीक है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनको तोड़ने में पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों का हाथ था या नागरिकों द्वारा यह काम किया गया? क्या जो सीमा का अतिक्रमण हुआ वह नागरिकों द्वारा किया गया या पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों द्वारा किया गया? जिन्होंने भी सीमा के अतिक्रमण का प्रयास किया चाहे वे अधिकारी हों या नागरिक हों क्या उनके दिमाग में यह बात तो नहीं थी कि विभाजन को खत्म कर दिया जाए और कोई सरहद ही दोनों देशों के बीच न रहे और अगर उनके दिमाग में यह बात थी तो क्या सरकार को उस पर कोई एतराज है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह कहना मुश्किल है कि इस में पाकिस्तान के अधिकारियों का हाथ था या नहीं, मगर चूँकि वे सरवे करने और पिल्लरों को फिर लगाने के लिए तैयार हो गए, इस लिए जो बात हम चाहते थे, वह पूरी हो जायेगी।

SHRI SRENIBAS MISRA : It is stated by the Minister that the Directors of Land

Records of both the countries have agreed to restore the pillars. In view of Pakistani intransigence, is it a fact that the pillars have been put up at the same place, or within what time will they be doing it?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Certainly they will be put up at the same place. I think the work will start this month.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : May I know whether the pillars on the Kutch border put up by the former State of Kutch are still there or they have been removed?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I want separate notice of that question.

श्री रणबीर सिंह : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि कई स्थानों पर ये खम्भे केवल उखाड़े ही नहीं गए हैं, बल्कि उखाड़ कर फिर हमारी सीमाओं के अन्दर लगा दिये गए हैं? क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि बजाये इसके कि हम उन खम्भों को उखाड़ कर उनके पूर्व-स्थानों पर लगा दें, हमने महीनों तक नेगोशिएशन करना शुरू कर दिया है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : हमें ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है।

TRADE ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA AND PAKISTAN

*273. **SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan entered into an agreement with China recently to re-open the trade route across their borders; and

(b) if so, whether Government are examining the implications arising therefrom and taking appropriate measures in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) According to a statement issued by the Press Information Department of the Government of Pakistan, China and Pakistan signed an agreement in Islamabad on October 21, this year, to reopen the old caravan route between Gilgit and Sinkiang.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government are carefully studying the development and will take such measures as necessary.

श्री १० स्वा० विद्यार्थी : क्या यह दुरुस्त है कि आज भी हमारे देश में चीनी स्मगल्ड गुड्स बड़ी मिकदार में मिलते हैं ? क्या गवर्नमेंट समझती है कि इस करार के बाद हिन्दुस्तान में चीनी माल की और बहुतायत हो जायेगी ; अगर हां, तो गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में क्या स्टैप उठा रही है ?

श्री ६० १० भगत : जहाँ भी हम को चीनी माल के बारे में पता लगता है हम उस की रोकथाम करते हैं। हम उस को अपने यहाँ आने से रोकने के लिये अपने कस्टमज़ विभाग और पुलिस के जरिये सब कदम उठाते हैं।

SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : In Delhi alone, if the Minister goes to visit the market, he will find that in every shop there are Chinese goods worth millions of rupees. Is it not in his knowledge that in other parts of the country also there are Chinese smuggled goods all over ? What steps is he taking ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That is not our impression that there are millions of rupees worth of Chinese goods.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Besides this trade agreement with Pakistan, there are other agreements made by the Pakistan Government with the Chinese Government such as some sort of military agreement by which definite prejudicial acts are being carried on in India subverting the internal integrity and sovereignty of India, such as helping the Naga hostiles and Mizo hostiles and giving a place for their training ground in China itself. What steps the Government is taking to stop it ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That is true, and this itself is an aspect, and it is proof that there is Sino-Pakistani collusion against our vital interests, and they are doing it in other matters also. I can only say that we are trying to prevent it with all our resources.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : May I know if the hon. Minister would take up this matter with the Pakistan Government, namely, that the opening of the trade

route between Pakistan and China will be considered an hostile act, against the spirit of the Tashkent agreement ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We are considering that along with the other matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, I want to put one important question. I was trying to catch your eye.

MR. SPEAKER : Sorry, I have passed on to the next question.

INDIAN CONSULATE IN SHANGHAI TAKEN OVER BY CHINESE

*274. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention had been drawn to the reports that Chinese authorities in Shanghai have taken over the Indian Consulate premises apart from the Sikh Gurdwaras; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Shanghai Administration for Housing and Land Estates had informed our Embassy in Peking on 30th June, 1967, that the land housing the former Consulate-General in Shanghai had been taken over by the Municipal Administration.

(b) Our Embassy have conveyed our protest to the authorities in Peking. The Government of India are also considering further appropriate action.

श्री ५० ६० शर्मा : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि इन सारी सम्पत्तियों को वापस लेने के लिए सरकार जो यत्न कर रही है, वे यत्न किस प्रकार के हैं ? सरकार की ओर से जो ढीले ढाले यत्न किये जा रहे हैं, अगर इनके द्वारा हमें अपनी सम्पत्ति प्राप्त नहीं होती है, तो क्या सरकार यह निश्चयात्मक पण उठाने के लिये तैयार होगी कि वह यहाँ पर चीन की एम्बेसी की सारी सम्पत्ति को जब्त कर ले ? क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि नेपाल सरकार द्वारा चीन ने ल्हासा में भी हमारी सारी सम्पत्ति को जब्त कर लिया है ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: We recognise that the action of the Chinese Government is absolutely arbitrary and is illegal, and we are considering what reciprocal action we should take in this matter. I think the House will appreciate that it will not be in the public interest to disclose it.

श्री य० द० शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मंत्री महोदय ने हमारी ल्हासा स्थित सम्पत्ति के बारे में जवाब नहीं दिया है। मैंने यह भी पूछा है कि अगर हमारी सम्पत्ति हमें प्राप्त नहीं होती है, तो क्या सरकार उस के लिए यहां पर कोई कड़ा पग उठायेगी।

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that it will not be in the public interest to disclose it. He may put his second question.

श्री य० द० शर्मा : इस में पब्लिक इन्ट्रेस्ट का प्रश्न क्या है ?

अगर सरकार के यत्नों के बाद भी हमें अपनी सम्पत्ति प्राप्त नहीं होती है और अगर यहां की जनता आगे बढ़कर कोई पग उठायेगी तो क्या सरकार उसके मार्ग में बाधक तो नहीं बनेगी ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : हम नहीं चाहेंगे कि जनता स्वयं इस मामले को अपने हाथों में ले। वह इस को सरकार के जिम्मे छोड़ दे।

श्री य० द० शर्मा : यह सरकार तो बिल्कुल निष्क्रिय हो गई है। पिछले बीस वर्षों में सरकार का मुर्दापन बिल्कुल जाहिर हो गया है।

SHRI NATH PAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think one of the bases of diplomacy—sensible diplomacy and not the kind of diplomacy which the Government of India indulges in—is reciprocity, mutuality of obligations and reciprocity of obligations. That is the basis of good diplomacy. In view of the fact that the Chinese no longer consider themselves bound by the obligations they undertook, may I know whether we must go on making a gift to them of lands for consulates? For ex-

ample, an extent of nearly one-tenth of the total Diplomatic Enclave is being enjoyed by them today. Has it been brought to their notice that if they tried to wriggle out of their stipulations, we would also be free to act, and in that light, may I know whether we should continue making gifts of such vast tracts of land as we are making to them?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: As I said, this is a matter which will be considered also in that aspect which the hon. Member has underlined; it is a well-established principle reciprocity and mutuality. But, as I said, the details of this, it will not be proper to disclose.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI NATH PAI: Sir, I did not hear. What will be the basis?

MR. SPEAKER: He said it is not desirable to disclose the details.

SHRI NATH PAI: But the principle will be accepted.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Yes, the principle will be accepted.

SHRI NATH PAI: Thank you.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: The Chinese Embassy in Delhi is allotted possibly the biggest area in the Diplomatic Enclave, and most of it is lying waste, and that was done at a period when our relation with China was very good. May I ask the hon. Minister to inform the House whether, in view of the present situation, they will be asked to surrender the unused portion of the land allotted to them?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: There is no such proposal at the moment.

श्री बूटा सिंह: सरकार की तरफ से चीन को जो प्रोटेस्ट नोट भेजे जाते हैं, उनका क्या हथ्र होता है, यह हम सब जानते हैं। मेरा खयाल है कि इस प्रोटेस्ट नोट का भी वही हथ्र होगी। चीन ने जो संघर्ष में गुप्तद्वारों पर नाजायज कब्जा किया है, क्या गवर्नमेंट उसके बदले में चीन की एम्बेसी की उतनी जमीन उस से छीसने के लिए तैयार है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह डीटेल की बात है। इस के बारे में मैं इस वक्त ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पश्चिम एशिया की स्थिति के बारे में

भारत का संकल्प

- श्री रामजी राम :
 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
 श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
 डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी
 श्री विष्णुति मिश्र :
 श्री हेम बरुआ :
 श्री यशवन्त शर्मा
 श्री कृष्णमूर्ति :
 श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
 डा० रानेन सेन :

275.

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

(क) पश्चिम एशिया की स्थिति के बारे में भारत द्वारा प्रस्तुत संकल्प का क्या परिणाम रहा ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मुख्यतः अरब देश के कड़े रवैये के कारण इस संकल्प को समर्थन प्राप्त नहीं हो सका; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले में नये सिरे से प्रयत्न आरम्भ किये गये हैं ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) :

(क) भारत, माली और नार्वेजीरिया ने मिल कर 7 नवम्बर, 1967 को सुरक्षा परिषद में एक प्रस्ताव का मसौदा पेश किया था। इस पर मतदान नहीं हुआ।

(ख) यह सच नहीं है। कोई भी अरब देश सुरक्षा परिषद का सदस्य नहीं है, लेकिन यह पता चला है कि सीरिया को छोड़कर किसी भी अरब देश ने इस मसौदे पर आपत्ति नहीं की।

(ग) सुरक्षा परिषद के सदस्यों में सम्बन्ध सलाह-मशविरे के बाद, यूनाइटेड किंगडम द्वारा रखे गए प्रस्ताव का मसौदा बुधवार, 22 नवम्बर 1967 को एक राय से स्वीकार कर लिया गया।

L85LSS/67 Δ

ECONOMY IN INDIAN MISSIONS

*276. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of effecting economy in the working of the Indian diplomatic Missions abroad has been considered by Government;

(b) if so, the efforts so far made in this direction; and

(c) the amount likely to be saved as a result of the economy measures during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1744/67].

ANTI-CHINESE PROPAGANDA

*277. SHRI HEM BARUA :
 SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
 SHRI RANDHIR SINGH :
 SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken so far to counteract Chinese radio broadcasts against India in areas of South East Asia as also areas inside the country like NEFA; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) A watch is kept on anti-Indian propaganda emanating from Radio Peking. Appropriate action is taken to counteract distortion of facts indulged in by Radio Peking from time to time, in our services projected to S.E.A. For NEFA and the border areas, programmes are broadcast in the regional language/dialect of the people concerned.

(b) For counteracting Chinese propaganda two items are broadcast daily in the External Services. One is a daily news commentary of 15 minutes duration and the other a round up of editorial opinion. In NEFA and the border areas, Chinese pro-

paganda is countered through news bulletins and news commentaries. No opportunity is missed to expose the hollowness of Chinese propaganda.

INDIAN MISSIONS ABROAD

*278. SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI S. M. JOSHI :
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a senior official visited India's Missions abroad to study their cost of maintenance;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to make the report public; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) A Team of Foreign Service Inspectors—a Joint Secretary, each, from the Ministries of External Affairs and Finance inspected certain Indian Missions in 1966-67.

(b) to (d). The Reports of the Team are under Government's consideration and necessary action will be taken. The House will appreciate that it is neither the practice nor possible to publish such internal reports.

HIGH POWER TRANSMITTERS FOR JAMMU AND SRINAGAR

*279. SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the two broadcasting stations in Jammu and Srinagar are powerful enough as to disseminate news through their broadcasts to the far-flung areas and whether the present arrangements are adequate enough so as to counter adverse propaganda of our two adversaries in the border areas; and

(b) if not, whether any steps are proposed to be taken to improve them ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The short wave transmitter at Srinagar is able to provide service to the entire State. The service from the medium wave transmitter at Srinagar covers the Kashmir Valley and at night time extends over most of the areas in Kashmir including the border areas. Because of the highly mountainous terrain there are, however, bound to be some pockets of unsatisfactory reception. The power of the existing transmitters at Jammu is inadequate and action is being taken to instal a high power transmitter there which, besides improving the service to the State as a whole, will also serve the border areas in this region.

PAK. CONCENTRATION ON INDIA'S BORDERS

*280. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Government are distributing arms in large numbers to the civilian population in the border areas and training the border people in guerilla warfare;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Pakistan authorities have smuggled large number of young and educated girls for the purpose of spying into India through Jammu and Kashmir border; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Government are aware that Pakistan has issued arms and ammunition in some border villages.

(b) Some Pakistani spies do try to operate in J & K with a view to giving information to Pakistan, but no instances of the type referred to have come to notice.

(c) All activities across the border having a bearing on our security are carefully watched and appropriate measures are taken on our side.

INDIA'S RELATIONS WITH AFRICAN COUNTRIES

*281. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's relations with the African countries have suffered a set-back in the recent times;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve relations with them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

India's relations with African Countries are, on the other hand, friendly and have further improved in both the diplomatic and technical fields.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) To promote better and closer relations with African countries, the Government of India have increased the number of resident diplomatic missions and extended diplomatic representation in others by concurrent accreditation. From the point of view of African presence in India the existing African diplomatic representation in Delhi has been strengthened by the addition of an Embassy opened very recently by the Democratic Republic of Congo. There are also indications that Kenya will follow suit.

The Government of India has also instituted a scheme of economic and technical collaboration with those countries and intensive efforts have been made towards the general expansion of trade. We have also paid considerable attention to the provision of educational facilities in India for students and other trainees from these countries.

*282. पाकिस्तान में हिन्दू

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री हुस बहला :

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

(क) विभाजन के समय पाकिस्तान में

कितने हिन्दू थे तथा इस समय उनकी संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं की संख्या में कमी होने के कारणों की जांच की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में अल्प-संख्यकों के साथ किए जा रहे दुर्व्यवहार के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ।

बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० जगत) : (क) विभाजन के समय पाकिस्तान में एक करोड़ चौरासी लाख हिन्दू थे। पाकिस्तान की 1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार उस देश में एक करोड़ हिन्दू थे। इस समय वहां जितने हिन्दू रह रहे हैं उनकी ठीक-ठीक संख्या मालूम नहीं है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं की संख्या कम होने का प्रमुख कारण बड़ी तादाद में उनका भारत आना है और इनके भारत आने का कारण उनकी कठिनाइयां और लाचारियां हैं ।

(घ) सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार को बार-बार यह याद दिलाया है कि 1950 की नेहरू-लियाकत संधि के अन्तर्गत अल्प संख्यकों के प्रति उसका क्या दायित्व है ।

REVIEW OF CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT WITH NAGAS

*283. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state: (a) whether there has been a review of the Naga cease-fire agreement both in respect of its territorial application as well as duration;

(b) the basis for this review;

(c) whether hostile activity and violence has any bearing on this review; and

(d) whether the breakdown/suspension of the talks has any impact on the cease-fire— its duration and territorial extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) The Agreement on the Suspension of Operations has been extended for another three months upto 31st January, 1968. There is no change in the territorial jurisdiction of its applicability.

(b) and (c). Government have extended the period of the Agreement in pursuance of its known policy that they, in deference to the wishes of the vast majority of the people of Nagaland Government would be willing to extend the period of the Agreement as long as the other side (Underground) abided by its provisions. Over-all law and order situation and the wishes of the people of the area expressed through their Constitutionally elected Government are taken into account while considering extensions of the Agreement.

(b) No, Sir.

FUNCTIONS OF I.C.C. IN VIETNAM

*284. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growing intensity of the military conflict in South Vietnam and the U.S. escalation of air raids on North Vietnam have affected the functioning of the International Control Commission;

(b) whether the lack of financial resources also has added to the difficulties of the Commission; and

(c) if so, the steps India propose to take in consultation with other members of the Commission to ensure proper and effective functioning of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) In spite of these difficulties the Commission is trying to discharge its functions to the extent possible in the present conditions. Problems concerning the functioning of the Commission which arise from time to time are examined by the Commission which takes appropriate action and makes necessary recommendations to the Co-Chairmen. The Government are also keeping the general position concerning the

work of the Commission under constant review, in consultation with the other Governments concerned.

TURKISH SUPPORT TO PAKISTAN ON KASHMIR

*285. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Joint communique issued at Ankara by the Presidents of Pakistan and Turkey in which the Turkish President has promised support to Pakistan's stand on Kashmir in exchange for Pakistan's support to Turkish claims on Cyprus; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Joint Communique issued at the conclusion of the State visit of the President of Pakistan to Turkey on 31st October, 1967. In this communique, Turkey and Pakistan agreed that a settlement in Jammu and Kashmir should be in accordance with the principle of self-determination and the Resolutions of the United Nations. In the same communique, the two sides also agreed that on Cyprus, a solution should fully take into account the existence on the island of two distinct national communities and the safeguarding of their legitimate rights and interests. The Communique does not indicate that Turkish support for Pakistan's standpoint on Kashmir is in exchange for Pakistan's support to Turkey's view point on Cyprus.

(b) Despite friendly relations subsisting between India and Turkey, the Government of Turkey have, much to our disappointment, taken a view on Kashmir which is partisan to Pakistan.

The Government of India's stand that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India, has been repeatedly declared and is well known to the Government of Turkey. The partisan character of the Turkish Government's position has also been pointed out to them from time to time.

ANNUAL PLAN

- *286. DR. RANEN SEN :
 SHRI K. RAMANI :
 SHRI P. GOPALAN :
 SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
 SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHAT-
 GI :
 SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPA-
 KAR :
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
 SHASTRI :
 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tentative targets for the annual plan for 1968-69 have been fixed; and

(b) if so, the main details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

DEVELOPMENT OF FILM, SONG AND
 DRAMA

*287. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
 Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Rs. 3 crore project for the development of Film, Song and Drama has been drawn up; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). There is no "3 crore project" as such for the development of Film, Song and Drama, but certain proposals designed to secure greater Plan Publicity have been formulated by the Films Division and the Song and Drama Division of this Ministry, for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan, involving a total outlay of Rs. 4.01 crores and Rs. 31.48 lakhs, respectively; but these proposals are still in the formative stage, awaiting detailed scrutiny and consideration by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission.

CONTRACT FOR DESIGNING HELICOPTERS

*288. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 900 on the 3rd July, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the Gyroplane project contracted for with M/s. Himalayan Helicopters (P) Ltd., is progressing satisfactorily;

(b) when the first machine is expected to be delivered in terms of the contract; and

(c) whether the Experts Committee and Steering Committee have recommended this aircraft as preferable to other types of Helicopters available to the I.A.F. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) :

(a) Sufficient progress has been made in the design of the Gyroplane and construction of the full scale mock up model to enable the construction of the experimental prototype to be commenced.

(b) The contract had stipulated that the first prototype should be delivered by June 1967 for inspection and technical trials. The prototype is expected to be cleared after flight trials by July 1968.

(c) The Experts Committee had considered the merits of this type of machine, and recommended that the project may be sanctioned as an experimental scheme. The question of this Gyroplane being considered as a replacement for the helicopters available to Air Force would arise, only after the experimental scheme has been successfully completed and an advanced version has been developed.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

*289. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the South African Government has consistently neglected all decisions of the U.N. regarding the future of the trust territory of South West Africa; and

(b) if so, the steps which India propose to take in the U.N. to ensure early implementation of the U.N. decisions on South-West Africa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of administration of South West Africa by the U.N. in accordance with General Assembly Resolution No. 2145 (XXI) dated the 27th October 1966 is an item on the agenda of the 22nd session of that Organisation which is currently taking place. India's stand is to support, along with progressive African and Asian countries, all steps designed to bring about an end to South Africa's mandate over South West Africa and for the taking over by the U.N. of the administration of this territory.

CHANDA COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON FILMS DIVISION

*290. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chanda Committee's recommendations on the working of the Films Division have been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Out of 101 recommendations contained in the Report on Documentary Films and Newsreels, decisions are likely to be finalised on 79. A statement indicating the decisions taken so far is proposed to be laid on the Table of the House during the current Session.

RECOGNITION OF UNDERGROUND NAGA GOVERNMENT BY CHINA

*291. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI
SINHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the press reports that China is

considering recognition of the underground Naga Government on certain conditions;

(b) whether they have received any communication from the underground Nagas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Government's attention has been drawn to press reports emanating from pro-Phizo underground sources that the Government of the People's Republic of China are considering recognition of the rebel group in Nagaland.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government are determined not to allow any foreign interference in Nagaland which is an integral part of the Indian Union.

CHINESE NUCLEAR STOCKPILE

*292. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a press report appearing in the *Hindustan Times* of the 15th September, 1967 regarding the Institute for Strategic Studies, London crediting the Chinese with a stockpile of at least 30 atomic bombs upto 200 kilotons;

(b) whether Government have made any estimate of her own about the Chinese strength in nuclear field; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is believed that China can produce about 40 nuclear bombs every year and can be expected to have stockpiled about 100 bombs of 20 kilotons capacity already.

CLASHES ON TIBET-SIKKIM BORDER

*293. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. S. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of armed personnel who have become permanently invalid

during the clashes between the Indian and Chinese forces on the Tibet-Sikkim border which took place in September and October last; and

(b) the details of the compensation paid to the families of the dead and to the invalid personnel?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) None of the wounded personnel has so far been invalided out of service.

(b) A statement showing the pensionary benefits admissible to the families of those killed and those who may be invalided as a result of the clashes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1745/67].

SUPERSONIC INTERCEPTORS

*294. **SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:**
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI RAGHU VIR SINGH SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics, Ltd. has prepared a plan for the manufacture of supersonic interceptors for the I.A.F.;

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

(c) when the first supersonic interceptor is likely to be produced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited have commenced design studies on a new version of a supersonic aircraft to meet the future requirements of the Indian Air Force.

(b) and (c). The design studies are in a very preliminary stage.

REORGANISATION OF AIR

*296. **SHRI S.M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Departmental Committee has been constituted

to go into the question of the reorganisation of the All-India Radio;

(b) whether as a result of this proposed reorganisation over 100 to 150 staff artists are likely to be retrenched; and

(c) the total number of staff artists in the All-India Radio who are still on contracts for periods less than 5 years?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) A study team has been appointed to examine the re-organisation and rationalization of AIR's Staff structure.

(b) Unless the report of the Study Team is received, it is not possible to know whether there will be any recommendation to this effect but it is expected that if there should be any such recommendation, the estimated surplus would be absorbed in the current expansion of A.I.R.

(c) 275, which figure includes Staff Artists who are over-age and *ad hoc* appointees.

TRAINING GIVEN TO U.A.R. PILOTS BY INDIA

*297. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan Foreign Ministry has stated that the U.A.R. Air Force pilots failed against Israel because of faulty Indian training given to them; and

(b) the actual position regarding the extent and nature of training facilities provided by India to the U.A.R. pilots prior to the Arab-Israeli conflicts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir, though the Pakistani Press did make such false propaganda. The U.A.R. authorities have denied the story.

(b) India provided some instructors for navigational and flying training to U.A.R. pilots.

DEFENCE PRODUCTION

*298. **SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps which have been taken to make the country self-sufficient in defence production; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1746/67*]

SMALL NEWSPAPERS

*299. **SHRI R. BARUA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the measures taken to protect the interests of the small newspapers as a result of the introduction of commercial broadcasting over AIR ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): It will be the constant effort of the Government to watch the interests of small newspapers and not allow them to suffer. With a view to safeguarding the interests of the Newspapers, two representatives of Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society and one of Indian Languages Newspapers Association have been included in the Advisory Board constituted to advise Government in regard to the Commercial Broadcasting Service.

EXPORT OF H.A.L. AIRCRAFT

*300. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some export orders for aircraft have been received by the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.; and

(b) if so, the countries from which the orders have been received ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No orders have been received for the export of aircraft. Some orders have been received from U.K. for the export of components of aircraft/aero-engines.

INDIANS MIGRATED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1979. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indians who gave up their citizenship, and the names of the

foreign countries to which they migrated since 15th August, 1947;

(b) how many of these Indian migrants were doctors, scientists and otherwise specialised professionals and how many were artisans and labourers;

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

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

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

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) About 88,861. Britain, Norway, Germany, Malaysia, Hongkong, Bahrain, Nepal, Canada, Saudi Arabia, New Zealand, Cambodia, U.S.A., Iran, Ceylon, Denmark, Singapore, Tanzania, Sweden, Mauritius, Ethiopia, Mexico, Afghanistan, Panama, Guyana, Fuji, Jordan and Japan. As there has been mass migration between India and Pakistan after the partition, the figure furnished above does not include information in respect of Pakistan.

(b) Doctors about 600 and an equal number of professionals. Most of the Indian migrants are businessmen and artisans. Artisans permitted to emigrate to foreign countries since 15th August, 1947 are 18,919 and workers are 4,36,613. No statistics are available as to how many of these artisans and workers gave up their Indian citizenship subsequently.

(c) There is no country which invites and encourages the migration of Indian doctors etc. However, in respect of Canada, there is a quota of 300 per year for Indian immigrants out of which 50% is allotted to the relatives of the existing Canadian citizens of Indian origin irrespective of their education or skill. In respect of the United States of America the Indian quota has been fixed at 100 per year—50% professionals, 30% parents and 20% children and spouses and per-

manent residents. On the basis of an Act passed on 3-10-1965 in America the present quota system would be abolished in 1968 and according to the new Law 1,70,000 immigrants (excluding from Western Hemisphere) would be admitted to the United States every year. All countries will have to compete on the basis of preferences laid down for immigration, but not more than 20,000 can be admitted in a particular year from any country. The immigration preferences would be :

- (i) Sons and daughters—20% of the quota.
- (ii) Children and spouses of permanent residents—20% of the quota.
- (iii) Professionals—10% of the quota.
- (iv) Married sons and daughters—10% of the quota.
- (v) Brothers and Sisters—24% of the quota.
- (vi) Skilled and unskilled workers—10% of the quota.
- (vii) Refugees—6% of the quota.

(d) and (e). According to the present policy, Indian nationals emigrating abroad are not granted any facility for transfer of assets outside India. However, in exceptional and deserving cases where the country allows emigrants subject to their bringing in a certain minimum amount, exchange is released to the extent of the amount required by the country after obtaining from the emigrant an undertaking that the amount released will be repatriated to India within a period of one year. In respect of Anglo-Indians and Jews (emigrating to Israel only) the emigrant family is allowed to transfer capital assets in India to a maximum of Rs. 50,000. The remaining Indian assets of the emigrant family are required to be held in a blocked account with an authorised dealer. Remittance of income accruing on the blocked account is allowed to the extent of Rs. 20,000 per annum, excess income being retained in the blocked account. In respect of foreign-born women married to Indian nationals who wish to return to the countries of their birth, on the death of their

husbands, transfer of a sum up to Rs. 75,000 to the country of birth is allowed at the time of emigration. Remittance of income earned on the remaining assets in India, held in blocked account is allowed upto Rs. 20,000 per annum. If in any year the income does not amount to Rs. 12,000 remittance to the extent of short-fall from the capital is also allowed. This facility is available as long as they do not have any other source of income or do not remarry.

(f) Government's policy is not to discourage deserving people going abroad for higher education or specialisation when such facilities are not available in India. At the same time Government do not wish to encourage brain drain from the country of people whose services are required in India. The Government of India have been taking various steps from time to time to encourage the return of scientists and doctors to India *viz.*, the formation of a Scientists' Pool including doctors; the particulars of doctors enrolled in the National Register are published periodically and sent to all Ministries/State Governments, U.P.S.C. etc.; the U.P.S.C. and other recruiting agencies treat the Indian doctors whose particulars are given in the classified lists, as 'Personal Contact' candidates for all posts advertised by them; persons appointed to the 'Pool' are attached to research institutions, Universities etc.

ALLOCATION FOR GUJARAT FOR FOURTH PLAN

1980. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of allocations made for Gujarat during the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan for implementation of the scheme under the said Plan; and

(b) the amount actually paid to Gujarat out of this allocation during the above period ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Rs. 21.7 crores.

(b) The admissible claim of the State Government against the above figure so far adds up to Rs. 19.28 crores only.

FRENCH SYSTEM OF PLANNING FOR INDIA

1981. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that our system of Planning is considered as 'Imperative' Planning or by command as different from French system of planning which is known as Indicative Planning or planning by persuasion or by guidance; and

(b) whether merits of the two systems have been studied and how far the ills of the Indian Planning could be overcome by replacing it with the French type of Planning ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) It would not be correct to categorize Indian Planning as 'imperative' planning.

(b) Since the conditions and the tasks of planning are basically different in the two countries our planning has to take into account our own needs and circumstances.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER'S REPORT ON HIS FOREIGN TOUR

1982. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Deputy Prime Minister has submitted any report on the political as distinguished from economic and financial, results of his foreign tours during the interval between the Budget Session and Winter Session of Parliament; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Deputy Prime Minister did apprise me of the nature of his talks on political, economic and allied matters during his visit to various countries since the last session. The House will appreciate that it is neither customary nor proper to disclose any details about such confidential talks held with leaders of friendly foreign Governments.

TIBETAN REFUGEES

1983. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 3000 Tibetan refugees crossed into Chamoli district through Mena and Niti passes in August, 1967; and

(b) if so, whether they have been resettled and if so, where ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

IMPLEMENTATION OF DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES

1984. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that with a view to establishing Welfare State, Government propose to issue direction to the States to enforce "Directive Principles" enumerated in the Constitution; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Directive Principles enumerated in Part IV of the Constitution cover a vast and comprehensive field. All policies of the Government are designed to lead ultimately towards the establishment of a Welfare State. The Central and State Governments have all along been taking action in mutual consultations to achieve the objectives underlying the Directive Principles. The Central Ministries have also addressed the State Governments on the subjects relating to those Principles as and when necessary.

CREATION OF A SEPARATE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OR AN INTER-MINISTERIAL COUNCIL

1985. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Round Table on Science and Technology held recently in Delhi had suggested the creation of a separate Ministry of Science and Technology or in the alternative the setting up of an inter-Ministerial

Council for the specific purpose of implementing national science policies; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). One of the three Panels into which the Science Round Table broke up for detailed discussion did suggest an Inter-Ministerial Council for Science and Technology as an alternative to the idea of a separate Ministry of Science and Technology. The Round Table made no recommendations as such, but the Government is considering many of the ideas which were suggested. The Administrative Reforms Commission has also set up a number of study teams, some of which are concerned with the organisation of science. Government will take into consideration the recommendations of these bodies.

U.S.S.R. OFFER TO SELL HELICOPTERS TO INDIA

1986. SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S.S.R. had offered to sell to India the helicopters sold by her to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reasons due to which Government did not purchase these helicopters ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Question apparently refers to Mi-6 helicopter. This type of helicopter was offered for sale to us also, but after an assessment it was found that this aircraft will not be suitable for our requirement and the question of purchasing it therefore did not arise.

पञ्चूनिस्तान

1987. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिवचरण लाल :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री रामजी राम :

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या पञ्चूनिस्तान समर्थक आन्दोलन में सहयोग, दिये जाने के लिये खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां की ओर से सरकार को कोई संदेश प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अथु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री, तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

FLJI

1988. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Government are trying to accentuate the differences between the various communities in Fiji particularly between Indians and Fijians;

(b) whether Government are proposing to send any delegation there to neutralise the effects of the British move; and

(c) whether Government have made a formal request to the British authorities to desist from such propaganda which may make the life of Indian settlers there difficult ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The British Government have unfortunately adopted certain measures in Fiji which are not conducive to communal harmony and national unity in the Territory.

(b) Not at present.

(c) No such formal request has been made. In the United Nations and elsewhere, India has, in accordance with her general policy, supported the broader cause of the independence of Fiji from colonial rule. India hopes that the people of Fiji, of diverse origins, will attain independence in conditions of harmony at an early date.

आसाम में सीमा सड़कों का निर्माण

1989. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आसाम की सीमाओं पर महत्वपूर्ण सड़कों का निर्माण कार्य राज्य लोक निर्माण विभाग को सौंप दिया गया है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सड़कों के निर्माण में धीमी प्रगति हुई है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन सड़कों का निर्माण कार्य प्रतिरक्षा विभाग को सौंपने का है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड के प्रोग्राम में इस समय शामिल है, असम में कई सड़कों का निर्माण/सुधार; राज्य पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० की क्षमता समेत विभिन्न तथ्यों पर विचार करने के पश्चात् कई सड़कों का निर्माण असम पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० को सौंपा गया है। सौंपे गए कार्य की प्रगति शिड्यूल के अनुसार हो रही है।

(ग) निर्माण एजेन्सी, असम पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० से डायरेक्टर जनरल बार्डर रोड को तबदील करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

JAMMU-SRINAGAR HIGHWAY

1990. SHRI GULAM MOHAMMED BAKSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the maintenance and improvement of the road from Jammu to Srinagar since it was declared as a Highway; and

(b) the improvements which have been effected therein so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The expenditure incurred on Jammu-Srinagar portion of the National Highway 1-A by the Border Roads Organisation on Capital Works and main-

tenance after the inclusion of the road in the programme of the Board during the period 1961-62 to 1967-68 (up to August 1967) is Rs. 941.73 lakhs and Rs. 229.06 lakhs respectively. The expenditure incurred on this portion of the road prior to its inclusion in the programme of the Board is not readily available.

(b) The Jammu-Srinagar portion is being widened and improved to cater for un-interrupted traffic; protective works such as the construction of retaining and breast walls and culverts and stabilisation of the road surface have been and are being undertaken at a number of places.

STATE AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN U.N.O.

1991. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of various State and Central Government employees who have been selected to serve in the various agencies of the United Nations Organisations during the last two years;

(b) the number of employees at present working in each of the U.N. Offices and the terms of appointment in each case; and

(c) whether there are cases where employees have been sent more than once to U.N. jobs and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

CONTRACT LABOUR SYSTEM IN A.I.R.

1992. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the contract labour system is in vogue in the All India Radio;

(b) whether the A.I.R. artists/their guild have protested against this system; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir. There is no contract labour system in All India Radio. What is in vogue is a class of employees known as 'Staff Artists' who are under a renewable service contract—normally for a period of five years at a time. This has since been replaced by a letter of appointment extending up to the age of 55 years, further extendable up to 58 years at the discretion of the Director General, All India Radio and in exceptional cases up to 60 years.

(b) The A.I.R. Artists Association have been representing from time to time that they should be made permanent Govt. servants.

(c) Government have appointed a Committee to examine all aspects of this proposal to determine to what extent it will be possible to do so.

UNIT OF BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD., IN KERALA

1993. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a unit of the Bharat Electronics Ltd., in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken on the location for the same; and

(c) when the construction work is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). The reference is presumably to the new factory which is proposed to be set up by BEL to meet the increasing requirements of the Defence Services for electronic equipment. No decision on the location of the factory has yet been taken. The planning of the new factory has only recently commenced. Finalisation of the construction schedule and other details would, therefore, take some time.

DELEGATION FROM SOUTH KOREA

1994. SHRI MARANDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high-powered delegation of the South Korean Government recently visited India;

(b) if so, the purpose of its visit;

(c) whether any agreement was reached with the delegation; and

(d) if so, the main feature thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) A six member Goodwill and Economic Cooperation Mission of the Government of the Republic of Korea led by the Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to Japan visited India from 23rd to 27th August, 1967.

(b) The declared purpose of the visit of this delegation was "to further strengthen the cordial and friendly ties which have always existed between the two countries".

(c) It was essentially a goodwill visit and its purpose was not to enter into any agreements.

(d) Does not arise.

DUTY HOURS OF CLASS IV STAFF OF PATNA A.I.R. STATION

1995. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 8 hours a day have been prescribed as duty hour for all Central Government employees throughout the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that overtime allowances are paid to Government employees for working more than the prescribed hours; and

(c) if so, the reasons for taking work continuously for 12 hours from Class IV Staff daily at Patna Radio Station without grant of any overtime allowance?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir. The normal working hours are 7½ including half-an-hour break for lunch. The daily working hours of employees working on shift duty are decided according to local requirements.

(b) Yes, Sir, to certain categories only.

(c) Chowkidars work in shifts and observe 12 working hours a day. They are entitled to payment of overtime allowance for work performed beyond 12 hours.

भाषाओं के समाचार-पत्र

1996. श्री रा० स्वा० विद्यार्थी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश की 15 भाषाओं के अतिरिक्त कितनी भाषाओं में समाचार-पत्र प्रकाशित होते हैं ;

(ख) क्या विदेशी भाषाओं में भी कुछ समाचार-पत्र प्रकाशित होते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने तथा उनका विवरण क्या है ; और

(घ) उनमें दैनिक तथा साप्ताहिक पत्र पत्रिकाओं की संख्या कितनी है और वे राज्यवार किन-किन स्थानों से प्रकाशित होते हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) तीस (20 भारतीय भाषाओं में और 10 विदेशी भाषाओं में) ।

(ख) और (ग) जी हां, 29 समाचार-पत्र विदेशी भाषाओं में प्रकाशित होते हैं । जिनका ब्योरा सभा घटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है । (पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या L T-1747/67)

(घ) तीन दैनिक — दो पुर्तगाली भाषा में गोवा से और एक चीनी भाषा में कलकत्ता से प्रकाशित होता है । पांच साप्ताहिक— दो नेपाली में (एक दिल्ली से और एक पश्चिमी बंगाल से), दो पुर्तगाली भाषा में गोवा से और एक तिब्बती भाषा में कलकत्ता से ।

SCIENTISTS IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION

1997. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the scientists in the Research and Development Organisation are being utilised for clerical work; and

(b) if so, the number of such scientists and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI L. N. MISRA) : (a) and (b). Scientists in Research and Development Organisation are not being utilised for clerical work. However, to give proper direction in the field of scientific development and for the implementation of policy directives concerning technical/scientific projects, a few scientists are employed in various Establishments in dealing with correspondence pertaining to technical administration.

FOURTH PLAN FOR MADHYA PRADESH

1999. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have submitted their schemes for inclusion in the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the estimated amount to be spent; and

(d) the proposals for raising the funds for the schemes to be included in the Plan?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The main provisions proposed as they emerged after discussions held in November, 1966 are:

	(Rs. Crores)
Agriculture Programmes including C.D. & Cooperation	119.9
Irrigation and Power	164.0
Industry and Mining	20.9
Transport & Communications	36.0
Social Services	110.1
Miscellaneous	7.1
Total	458.0

(d) The Fourth Plan outlay of 458 crores as indicated above was agreed to be financed as under:

	(Rs. Crores)
Central Assistance	288
State Resources	170
Total	458

**HELP TO FAMILIES OF JAWANS KILLED
IN 1965 IN INDO-PAK CONFLICT**

2000. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to help the families of the jawans killed in the Indo-Pak. conflict in 1965; and

(b) the amount spent so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1748/67].

(b) The total expenditure in this regard will have to be obtained from a number of authorities and will be a time-consuming process. The time and effort involved in collecting the information will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

सेना में आदिवासी लोग

2001. श्री शक्ति भूषण बाजपेयी: क्या प्रति रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आदिवासियों को सेना में भर्ती करने के बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या प्रथम महायुद्ध के समय अथवा इसके पश्चात् आदिवासियों की कोई अलग रेजिमेंट बनाई गई थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या नियमित रेजिमेंट के रूप में अब भी कोई ऐसी रेजिमेंट है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसमें कुल कितने व्यक्ति हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) आदिवासी थल सेना की सभी शाखाओं और सर्वासि में भर्ती हो सकते हैं। अभी तक उनकी भर्ती का काम सन्तोषजनक रहा है। उन्हें अधिक संख्या में भर्ती करने के लिए सरकार ने

पहले ही, से निम्नलिखित कदम उठा रखे हैं :—

(1) जिन क्षेत्रों में आदिवासी रहते हैं वहां भर्ती करने के लिए भर्ती करने वाला मामला नियमित रूप से जाता रहता है।

(2) इन क्षेत्रों के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के साथ निकट सम्पर्क बनाए रखा जाता है।

(3) थल सेना में आदिवासियों द्वारा जीवन-वृत्ति अपनाए जाने के विचार से भर्ती करने वाला अमला इन क्षेत्रों में काफी प्रचार करता रहता है।

(4) स्थानीय सिविल अधिकारियों के साथ सम्पर्क बनाए रखा जाता है। इसलिए उनको सेना में भर्ती करने के सम्बन्ध में और कोई अन्य कदम उठाए जाने का विचार नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

नेपाल में विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता

2002. श्री शक्ति भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 24 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6515 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेपाल सरकार ने और कितनी विकास परियोजनाओं का कार्य आरम्भ किया है, जिनके लिए चालू वर्ष में भारत सरकार द्वारा सहायता दी जायेगी; और

(ख) उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). भारत-नेपाल आर्थिक सहयोग कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत

चालू वर्ष में जो बड़ी विकास प्रायोजना आरम्भ की गई है, वह काठमांडू और रक्सौल के बीच कैरियर ट्रंक टेलीफोन लाइन बिछाने और नेपाल में बीरगंज नामक स्थान में एक देशीय टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की स्थापना करने के लिए है। इस पर अनुमानित लागत 94.5 लाख रुपए आएगी। अतिरिक्त लागत पर भारत दूर-संचार के क्षेत्र में नेपाली कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाएं भी देगा।

सैनिक स्कूल कुंजपुरा, करनाल

2003. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सैनिक स्कूल, कुंजपुरा (करनाल) में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों के लिए रहने की व्यवस्था संतोषजनक नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस स्कूल में विद्यार्थियों को महीनों तक दूध और मक्खन नहीं दिया जाता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या है ; और

(घ) इन कमियों को भाविष्य में दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में (प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन) राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) :
(क) से (ग). कुंजपुरा सैनिक स्कूल में खाने की व्यवस्था सन्तोषप्रद है, छात्रों को दूध और मक्खन नियमित तौर पर दिया जाता है सिवाए, जब कभी कभी उत्पादन या उपलब्धि के कारण नेशनल डेरी रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट करनाल, जो सप्लाई के लिए उत्तरदायी है, पूरी आवश्यकता का सामना कर पाने में समर्थ नहीं होता। ऐसे अवसरों पर दूध के स्थान पर घनी या सेमवर्गीय पदार्थों के खाने दिए जाते हैं।

INDIA'S PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

2004. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India participated in 114 International Conferences, Congresses and Symposiums, etc. in 1966; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred on this account, with break-up of expenditure, in rupee currency and foreign exchange ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) India participated in 114 International Conferences etc. in 1966 and in some cases the participants were non-Governmental organisations from India.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

2005. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is represented as a Member on several International Organisations at present;

(b) if so, how many of the Indian representative in such International Organisations belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) the total annual expenditure incurred by Government on them ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

RADIO STATION FOR KANGRA

2006. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Radio Station in the whole of Kangra Valley;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have under consideration a proposal to open a broadcasting station at Dharamsala or some other important town in the valley; and

(c) if so, at what stage the proposal is at present and when a decision is likely to be reached ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The Kangra valley is being served by the high power medium wave transmitter at Jullundur. High power transmitters proposed to be set up at Jammu and on a second site near Simla will also be able to provide satisfactory night time service to this region even though the valley may not fall very fully within their day time primary coverage.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

INDIAN NUCLEAR SCIENTISTS ABROAD

2007. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how many Indian Atomic Scientists have settled abroad and in which countries; and

(b) the steps which have so far been taken by Government to bring them back to India and with what result ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No accurate date on the point is available.

(b) Various steps have been taken by the Government of India to provide facilities and opportunities to Indian scientists

settled abroad to return to the country. Indian scientists outside the country, whose services could be utilised in connection with the atomic energy programme, are identified and contacted for interview them abroad.

N.C.C. OFFICERS

2009. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons from the N.C.C. of Orissa so far appointed as J.C.Os. and Sergeant-Major Instructors;

(b) whether they are being discharged from these posts now; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE : (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Sergeant Major Instructors—Nil.

Under Officers Instructors in lieu of J.C.Os.—8.

(b) and (c). The discharge was effected before December, 1966, as the appointments had been made on a temporary basis and the same were terminated when regular Army personnel became available.

पीकिंग स्थित भारतीय दूतावास को हुई क्षति

2010. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 3 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4411 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पीकिंग स्थित भारतीय दूतावास को पहुंचाई गई क्षति के लिए चीन सरकार से मुआवजा लेने के लिए इस बीच क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है; और

(ख) उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ।

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योग्यता मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). पीकिंग में भारतीय राजदूतावास को जो क्षति पहुंची थी, राजदूतावास ने उसके अनुमान का पता

सगाया था लेकिन इससे पहले कि भारतीय राजदूतावास इस बारे में चीन सरकार से मुआवजा मांगता, उसने संविदात्मक दायित्वों का उल्लंघन करते हुए अपनी ओर से किराए-दारी का पट्टा खत्म कर दिया। परिणाम-स्वरूप, विरोध में भारत का राजदूतावास दूसरी इमारत में चला गया है। जून में जो नुकसान पहुंचा था उसके मुआवजे का सवाल अब खुद इमारत के मुआवजे के सवाल से ढोड़ दिया गया है। इन दावों को निबटाने में समय लगेगा ही।

ARABIC MONTHLY "AL-BAATH-UL-ISLAMI"

2011. **SHRI SHARDA NAND :**
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :
SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Arabic monthly paper "Al-Baath-Ul-Islami" is published from Lucknow;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in more than one issue of this paper, highly objectionable matter which blackens the image of India in the Arab countries has been published; and

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

(d) the steps taken to check such objectionable propaganda?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain material considered detrimental to India's relations with Arab countries had appeared in this paper.

(c) The paper was suitably advised in the matter.

(d) Vigilance is maintained and appropriate action is taken where necessary.

TRAINING TO NUCLEAR ENGINEERS

2012. **SHRI SHARDA NAND :**
SHRI N. S. SHARMA :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :
SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of India's plan to build Atomic Power Stations and other peaceful uses of atomic energy, some prominent members of the Institute of Engineers have stressed the need for ensuring the training of nuclear Engineers and technicians in Indian Universities to meet the inevitable future requirements; and

(b) if so, Government reactions thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Government's attention has been drawn to suggestions made from time to time by members of Institute of Engineers and other technical organisations regarding the need for the training of nuclear engineers in Indian Universities. The Department of Atomic Energy keeps in close contact with Universities in the matter of training of engineers for our atomic energy programme.

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT FROM U.S.A.

2013. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :**
 Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 286 on the 5th June, 1967 and state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the offer by U.S.A. Government of communications equipment for use with radars; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A formal request has been made to U.S.A. Government. A final decision will be taken after the detailed offer is received.

LAND ACQUIRED FOR DEFENCE PURPOSES

2014. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total acreage of land acquired for defence purposes in the country during the last four years;

(b) the total acreage of land utilised for defence purposes during the above period; and

(c) the uses to which the remaining land is being put to?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN PORTUGUESE COLONIES OF AFRICA

2015. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the efforts made by India to help the national liberation movement in the Portuguese colonies of Africa ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : The Government of India have always vigorously opposed the continuation of Portuguese rule in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea and have constantly pleaded the cause of the people in Portuguese Colonies, in the U.N. and in other international forums. India is a member of U.N. Special Committee of 24 on Colonialism, which has done commendable work in bringing to the notice of the world, the atrocities committed by the Portuguese Colonialists on the inhabitants of Mozambique, Angola and Guinea, in contravention of the U.N. Charter and Human Rights. As a result of the efforts of this Committee in which India has played a notable part, the U.N. General Assembly has passed a number of resolutions aimed at securing independence for the Portuguese territories in Africa.

At present 24 Angolan students are receiving training in nursing in India. Some scholarships for higher studies in India are being offered, each year, to students from

Portuguese colonies and we have also supplied some medicines, first-aid equipment, sewing machines, books, etc. for use by the nationalists of these colonies, in exile. In addition we have placed the services of a teacher at the disposal of the Mozambique Institute in Dar-es-Salaam and full consideration will be given to requests for similar assistance as may be made in the future by the liberation movements concerned.

REDUCTION IN WORKLOAD IN ORDNANCE FACTORIES

2016. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in some Ordnance Factories, there is considerable reduction in the work-load;

(b) if so, whether it is due to the fact that many items are being given to the private sector;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the value of production in 1964 and 1965, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir, only in respect of Clothing and General Stores items.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The value of issues were as follows :—

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(in crores of Rupees)		
Clothing and General Stores.	48.24	37.74	29.96

NEWSPAPERS

2017. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how many newspapers there are in the country—dailies, weeklies and monthlies or other periodicals—having below and above 10,000 circulation;

(b) the percentage of annual income of the above mentioned two types of newspapers which they get out of the advertisements;

(c) how far there is concentration of ownership in these two categories of newspapers; and

(d) who are the main owners of the newspapers in both the categories?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a)

	*No. of News-papers with a circulation of 10,000 & above	*No. of News-papers with a circulation of below 10,000	Total
Dailies ..	146	338	484
Weeklies, Monthlies and other periodicals ..	308	5,180	5,488
	454	5,518	5,972

*According to final circulation data available for 1965.

(b) The required information is not available.

(c) During 1966, 68 newspapers out of a total of 5,518 with a circulation of below 10,000 were owned by 38 common ownership units and out of 454 newspapers and periodicals with a circulation of 10,000 and above, 126 were published by common ownership units.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1749/67].

अहमदाबाद के निकट उपग्रह (सेटेलाइट) संसार केन्द्र

2018. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कृशवाह: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अहमदाबाद के निकट उपग्रह संचार केन्द्र स्थापित किया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके फलस्वरूप देश को क्या क्या लाभ होने की सम्भावनाये हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) किसी उपग्रह संचार स्टेशन का डिजाइन बनाने एवं उसका निर्माण, संचालन तथा नियंत्रण करने सम्बन्धी सभी पहलुओं के बारे में प्रशिक्षण देने की सुविधायें इस केन्द्र में उपलब्ध होंगी। संचार उपग्रहों को छोड़ने तथा उनकी स्थिति का पता लगाने की सुविधायें तथा ऐसी ही सुविधाओं से सम्पन्न अन्य देशों के सहयोग से परीक्षण करने की सुविधायें भी इस केन्द्र में उपलब्ध होंगी। एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक की संचार व्यवस्था तथा बड़े पैमाने की संचार व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण नई तकनीकी जानकारी भी इस स्टेशन से भारतीय इंजीनियरों को मिलेगी।

FOURTH PLAN FOR DELHI

2019. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allotted to Delhi in the Fourth Plan;

(b) whether any recommendations from the Metropolitan Council have been received to allot more funds for the Development of Delhi; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) There is no change in the position stated in answer to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 214 replied to on 1-6-1967. A fresh view would be taken in regard to overall size of the Fourth Plan of Delhi at the appropriate time along with the plans of other States and Union Territories.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**CONTRACTS WITH STAFF ARTISTES IN
ALL INDIA RADIO**

2020. **SHRI MARANDI :**
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is also a fact that Government have decided to drop their earlier proposal for twenty years' contract for the staff artistes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any final decision in regard to the future of the staff artistes has been decided, and the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c). Orders have already been issued under which a Staff Artiste can remain in the service of A.I.R. up to the age of 55 years, irrespective of the number of years he will be in service by the time he retires. This modification in the original proposal has been made because the 20 years' limit would have adversely affected a large number of Staff Artistes.

**U.N.O. EXPERTS COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON
NUCLEAR WEAPONS**

2021. **SHRI MARANDI :**
**SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :**

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a 12-Member group of scientific experts who have submitted their report to the U.N. Secretary General on the effects of nuclear weapons have stated that India have the capacity to develop nuclear arms without reallocating a major part of the technical resources from constructive activities;

(b) the points connected with India made by this Expert Committee; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to this report, India is among the six countries (other than the five nuclear weapons powers) that could develop a modest nuclear armament without reallocating a major part of their technical resources from constructive activities.

(b) No other points regarding India were made in the report.

(c) The Government have not made any comments on the report.

SPECIAL LIAISON OFFICER IN BHUTAN

2022. **SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Special Liaison officer of the Government of India has been posted at the Capital of Bhutan; and

(b) if so, the functions assigned to this officer ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) By mutual agreement between the Governments of Bhutan and India it has been decided to appoint a "Special Officer of India in Bhutan" shortly, in Thimpu, the Capital of Bhutan.

(b) His function will be to co-ordinate, expedite and facilitate the implementation of various Indian-aided projects in Bhutan.

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FOR MAURITIUS

2023. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mauritius has sought increased economic assistance and investment from India;

(b) the outcome of the team of experts which had gone there to start a modern textile unit in Mauritius;

(c) whether Government are considering any further measures to step up the economic assistance to that country; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir. Assistance has, however, been rendered to Mauritius in different fields as and when sought and means explored of improving economic relations between our two countries.

(b) A feasibility report on a textile mill was submitted to the Mauritius Government in November 1965 after the visit to that country earlier that year by an expert. The Mauritius Government asked for further information and clarifications. These were subsequently furnished to Mauritius along with the basis on which the Indian party was prepared to participate in the venture. A reply from the Government of Mauritius is awaited.

(c) Assistance has so far been rendered on an *ad-hoc* basis. Any requests received from Mauritius for economic assistance would receive Government's most sympathetic consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में आणविक बिजली घर में आग

2024. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री 31 जुलाई, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1476 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान आणविक बिजली घर में लगी आग के सम्बन्ध में जांच रिपोर्ट पर सरकार ने इस बीच कोई निर्णय लिया है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). जांच रिपोर्ट में दी गई सभी सिफारशों पर कार्यवाही की जा चुकी है ।

AIR ACCIDENTS

2027. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a speech of Air Marshal Arjan Singh at Hebbal, near Bangalore, on the 19th October, 1967 calling for urgent and concrete steps to avoid the 'alarming escalation' of air accidents in the Air Force;

(b) if so, the causes of these recurring accidents resulting in the loss of human lives;

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent these accidents; and

(d) the number of years of training required for a pilot and the cost to Government thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Technical failure, pilot error, supervisory error and cause not established.

(c) Every accident is investigated by a Court of Inquiry. Remedial measures as recommended by the Court of Inquiry are taken to prevent recurrence of similar accidents.

(d) Eighteen months flying training. It is regretted that the rest of the training programme cannot be disclosed in the public interest.

ISRAEL PRIME MINISTER'S MEETING WITH THE EX-MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

2028. SHRI P. K. DEO :

SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mr. Eshkol, the Prime Minister of Israel, met Shri M. C. Chagla,

the former Minister of External Affairs in the United Nations, when he was last in New York, as stated by the latter in the House on the 18th July, 1967 while replying to the Debate on the Demands for Grants relating to his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the outcome of their talk ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) In his reply to the Debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, the former Foreign Minister was reported to have stated that he had held discussions with Mr. Eshkol during his visit to New York. Actually, he meant that Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr. Abba Eban, called on him for a talk. The error was noticed in the uncorrected version of the verbatim records of the Debate and a correction was immediately sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

(b) Mr. Eban discussed with Mr. Chagla the West Asian crisis during this meeting.

विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय मिशनों में प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले फार्म तथा प्रोफोर्मा

2029. श्री मीलहू प्रसाद : क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले सभी फार्मों तथा प्रोफोर्माओं और भारतीय निवासियों तथा विदेशियों को उनके पत्रों आदि के उत्तर में भेजे जाने वाले साहित्य का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करवाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इनका अनुवाद कब हिन्दी में करवाये जाने की संभावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय पासपोर्ट अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों में ही छापे जाते हैं। इस तरह के निदेश जारी किए गए हैं कि जो पत्र हिन्दी में आएँ उनका जवाब

जहां तक सम्भव हो हिन्दी में ही दिया जाना चाहिये। विदेशों के लिए प्रचार सामग्री ऐसी भाषा में होना जरूरी है जो उन्हें आती हो। दूसरे फार्मों और प्रोफोर्माओं को खासतौर से उन्हें जिनका संबंध पासपोर्ट और वीजा देने से है हिन्दी में तैयार कराने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

NEPAL CITIZENSHIP ACT

2030. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nepal has recently revised its Citizenship Act with a view to solve the question of acquired nationality for naturalised citizens in that country;

(b) how the amended law on citizenship rights affects the future of about 2 million Indians in Nepal;

(c) whether Government have made any representation to Nepal in this regard; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. His Majesty's Government of Nepal has passed the Nepal Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1967 with a view to liberalise the existing legislation and extend the time limit for the Indian residents in Nepal to acquire Nepalese citizenship if they wish to do so.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

FIJI ISLANDS

2031. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Britain has introduced a system of Government in Fiji Islands which provides for the domination of the tiny minority of European settlers over the economy and administration of the islands;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Indian community, which constitutes 51 per cent of the population has been given less than one-third representation in the Legislative Council.

(c) if so, whether India has protested to Britain against the discrimination shown towards the Indian community;

(d) whether any efforts have been made to raise this issue in the U.N.; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The present constitution provides for a Legislative Council, elected on the basis of a combination of communal and cross voting systems. This gives the European Community (which also includes part European and Chinese) 10 out of 36 elected seats. This is out of all proportion to the size of this group who number about 33,590 out of a total population of about 476,730.

(b) Yes, Sir. People of Indian origin have only 12 seats, out of 40 in the Legislative Council.

(c) and (d). India has, in association with other likeminded countries, taken up the question of Fiji in the United Nations, in the broader context of the emergence of Fiji to independence on the basis of the principle of "one man, one vote".

(e) The United Nations General Assembly and the U.N. Special Committee of Twenty-four have been considering the question of Fiji since 1963, and a number of resolutions on this subject have been adopted. The latest resolution of the General Assembly was adopted on 12th December, 1966 and of the Special Committee of Twenty-four on 15th September, 1967. These resolutions reaffirm the right of the people of Fiji to freedom and independence and call upon the administering power (i.e. U.K.) to hold general elections in accordance with the principle of 'one man, one vote', to fix an early date for the independence of Fiji and to abolish all discriminatory measures so as to foster communal harmony and national unity in

the Territory. India has supported these resolutions.

EMERGENCY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

2032. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to rehabilitate disabled Emergency Commissioned Officers and Jawans in the Armed Forces; and

(b) the policy of Government regarding their retention in the services ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Disabled Emergency Commissioned Officers placed in a permanent low medical category higher than 'C' due to enemy action are being considered for retention in service as Permanent Commissioned Officers if they are otherwise eligible and found fit after undergoing modified Services Selection Board test. Disabled jawans placed in a permanent medical category higher than 'C' are being retained in service without any exception. Those disabled jawans who are placed in permanent medical category 'C' are also being retained provided sheltered appointments are available for them.

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT FROM U.S.A.

2033. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that spares for Air Defence and Radar equipment supplied by U.S.A. have been stopped now and difficulties are being experienced in replenishing the same; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to procure these spares and equipment from other sources ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Supplies on grant and aid basis have been stopped by U.S.A.; the U.S.A. Government is, however, willing to supply the required spares on payment and steps have been taken to obtain the required spares on cash purchase basis.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR DEFENCE PERSONNEL

2034. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Government scheme or some house-building society exists for providing residential accommodation to the Officers and Jawans, airmen and sailors;

(b) how many Jawans, airmen and sailors and officers have been benefited by such a scheme;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above is in the negative, whether Government propose to formulate such a scheme; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) A Sainik Co-operative House Building Society exists in Delhi.

(b) It has been recently decided to allot 400 acres of land in Pitampura and Narela to the Society. The number of persons to be benefited will depend upon the layout of the area of land which is still to be worked out.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to encourage setting up of similar Sainik Cooperative House Building Societies in selected towns in other States also if sufficient response is forthcoming from ex-service personnel.

भूतपूर्व बिना विभाग के मंत्री द्वारा सूखा-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों और साम्प्रदायिक दंगों से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का दौरा

2035. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री महंत विम्विजय नाथ :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व बिना विभाग के मंत्री ने सूखा ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों तथा देश के ऐसे क्षेत्रों का जहां हाल में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए थे दौरा किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में उनकी कोई रिपोर्ट पेश की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री, वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) मंत्री ने हाल में उड़ीसा के तूफान से पीड़ित क्षेत्रों और उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ बाढ़-पीड़ित गांवों का दौरा किया था । उन्होंने किसी सूखा-ग्रस्त या साम्प्रदायिक दंगे से प्रभावित क्षेत्र का दौरा नहीं किया ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

WORKS OF MAHATMA GANDHI

2036. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many volumes of Mahatma Gandhi's Works have so far been published by his Ministry; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to publish them in all Indian languages?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Twenty-five volumes in English and 22 in Hindi of the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi have so far been brought out.

(b) No, Sir. After the publication of the first volume in English, State Governments were requested in 1958 to arrange for bringing out the volumes in the respective regional languages. The Governments of West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab are bringing out the volumes in Bengali, Marathi, Telugu and Punjabi languages. The Gujarati edition of the Collected Works is being brought out by the Navjivan Trust, Ahmedabad.

प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी उपकरणों का आयात

2037. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय प्रतिरक्षा संबंधी किन-किन उपकरणों का आयात किया जाता है

बीर उनमें से किस-किस उपकरण का निर्माण देश में ही करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि देश में बनाए जाने वाले उपकरणों की तुलना में बहुत अधिक उपकरणों का आयात करना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है कि प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी आवश्यकतायें स्वदेशी उत्पादन से पूरी की जायें ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में (प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन) राज्य मंत्री : (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण समा पटल पर रखा है [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT—1750/67]

USE OF OBSOLETE I.A.F. AIRCRAFT

2038. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the use to which obsolete aircraft of the Air Force are being made; and

(b) whether Government propose to give some of them to technical institutions for use by research students ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Obsolete aircraft of the Indian Air Force are generally used for the following purposes :—

- (i) for maintenance of other aircraft by salvaging useful spares;
- (ii) as decoys on airfields;
- (iii) in the training institutions of I.A.F.;
- (iv) in the Inter-Services training schools like N.D.A.;
- (v) for Air Force Museum.

(b) Government consider requests from technical institutions sympathetically and in suitable cases make available serviceable aircraft for instructional purposes at special prices.

TIBETAN REFUGEES

2039. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Tibetan refugees crossed into India as a result of Red Guards' violence in recent months;

(b) if so, the number of persons who entered into India since the beginning of this year and whether they have been rehabilitated;

(c) whether it is a fact that many of them died in the relief camps owing to climatic conditions and other adverse factors;

(d) if so, the number of persons who died in the camps; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to minimise the miseries and to provide proper treatment for the suffering displaced persons ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 745 Tibetans entered India till 31st October 1967 through Ladakh, State of Uttar Pradesh, NEFA and Himachal Pradesh. They are being moved to sites of resettlement as and when they are declared to be genuine refugees.

(c) and (d). No, Sir, not many. Some 46 have died on account of diseases caused by malnutrition and exposure.

(e) Medical cover has been provided. Multi-vitamin tablets and medicines have already been sent by the Central Relief Committee (India). Some cotton clothing has also been sent. As soon as the refugees are cleared on grounds of security they are shifted to sites of resettlement.

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये ट्रांसमीटर

2040. श्री रं० ख० वीक्षित : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में एक ट्रांसमीटर लगाने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो यह ट्रांसमीटर किस तारीख तक लगाये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख). इस समय भोपाल इन्दौर जबलपुर ग्वालियर और रायपुर में प्रेषण केन्द्र हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त आकाशवाणी की चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में मध्य प्रदेश में दो ट्रांसमीटर—एक जगदलपुर के निकट क्षेत्र में और दूसरा सतना रीवा के इलाके में लगाने की व्यवस्था है। उनके लगाने की सही तारीख साधनों और आवश्यक विदेशी मुद्रा की उपलब्धि पर निर्भर करती है।

BROADCAST OF PRICE BULLETIN

2041. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

Will the Ministry of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5097 on the 10th July, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of making improvement in the broadcast of bulletins regarding market rates by A.I.R.; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of making improvement in the broadcast of price bulletins is still under consideration, as it has financial implications also.

हज यात्री

2043. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष कितने यात्री हज के लिए सवे तथा उन पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि प्रतिवर्ष हज यात्रियों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है।

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बहुत से हज यात्री भारत वापस नहीं आये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां तो ऐसे यात्रियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा इस मामले में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) 1967 के हज में किशोरों और शिशुओं को मिलाकर 15,544 यात्री हज के लिए गए थे और 2,39,40,000 रु० की विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई थी।

(ख) विदेशी मुद्रा की कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए सरकार हर वर्ष हज यात्रा पर जाने वाले यात्रियों की अधिकतम संख्या निर्धारित कर देती है। 1964 के बाद से प्रति वर्ष प्रायः पत्रों की संख्या में कुछ कमी हुई है।

(ग) और (घ). सऊदी अरब जाने वाले यात्रियों को तभी जाने की इजाजत दी जाती है जबकि वे अपना वापसी टिकट पहले ही ले लें। इनमें से कुछ व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो जाती है। कुछ अपना रास्ता बदलकर आस-पास के देशों के पवित्र स्थानों के दर्शन करते हुए कुछ समय बाद लौटते हैं। जो लोग लौटे नहीं हैं उनका सरकार के पास कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं है। जब कभी ऐसे व्यक्तियों को सऊदी अधिकारीगण पकड़ लेते हैं तो जेद्दा-स्थित हमारा राजदूतावास उन्हें भारत वापस लाने के लिए उनकी कौंसली मदद करता है। अगर ऐसे कुछ व्यक्ति हैं तो उनकी संख्या का ठीक-ठीक पता लगाया जा रहा है और यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा।

स्वेज नहर का बन्द होना

2044. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि स्वेज नहर के बन्द होने से हमारे देश को कितनी हानि हुई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : स्वेज नहर के बन्द होने

से भारत को जो हानि हुई है उसका अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है। लेकिन इतना कहा जा सकता है कि पश्चिमी देशों से आयात करने के लिए हमें जो ऊंचा जहाज भाड़ा देना पड़ता है उसके कारण भारत को लगभग 30 लाख डालर प्रति मास के अतिरिक्त खर्च करना पड़ रहा है।

BROADCASTING BY A.I.R. IN REGIONAL LANGUAGES

2045. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce broadcasting services in such regional languages as Maithili, Maghai and Gorkhali which are vital from the point of countering propaganda from hostile quarters in the border areas; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to instal additional broadcasting stations in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Programmes in Maithili and Maghai are already being broadcast from Patna Station of All India Radio, while Gorkhali programmes are being broadcast from Delhi Station in its Troops programmes. Gauhati, Kurseong and Siliguri Stations of All India Radio are also broadcasting programmes in Nepali for Nepali speaking people residing in Border areas.

(b) There is a proposal to put up transmitters at Darbhanga and Gorakhpur as part of the expansion Scheme in the IV Plan period.

चीनी राष्ट्रीय दिवस समारोह

2046. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या संबैशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चीनी राष्ट्रीय दिवस समारोह में सम्मिलित होने के लिए दिल्ली स्थित चीनी

दूतावास में कौन-कौन से भारतीय गए थे ; और

(ख) क्या उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई करने का सरकार का विचार है यदि हां तो क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) चीनी राष्ट्रीय दिवस समारोह में सम्मिलित होने के लिए जो भारतीय नई दिल्ली स्थित चीनी राजदूतावास में गए थे उनको एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई। देखिये संख्या L. T.—1751/67]।

(ख) जो नहीं।

सेवा मुक्त किये गए इमरजेंसी कमीशन प्राप्त सैनिक अफसर

2047. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1962 की आपात काल की स्थिति में विभिन्न राज्यों ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि सेवामुक्त होने वाले इमरजेंसी कमीशन-प्राप्त सैनिक अफसरों को उनकी योग्यता के अनुसार लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा तथा अन्य पदों के लिये चुने जाने के लिए सुविधायें प्राप्त होंगी ; और

(ख) सम्बन्धित राज्यों द्वारा यह आश्वासन किस सीमा तक पूरा किया गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). बहुत सी राज्य सरकारों ने सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में निर्दिष्ट अपने यहां की विभिन्न राज्य सेवाओं और पदों में प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी (गैर तकनीकी) में रिक्त स्थानों में से कुछ प्रतिशत स्थान सुरक्षित रखे जाने के सम्बन्ध में हाल ही में आदेश जारी किए हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या L. T.—

1752/67] उनको वास्तविक रूप से कार्यन्वय करना समय-समय पर होने वाले रिक्त स्थानों पर निर्भर है।

सेवा मुक्त इमरजेंसी कमीशन प्राप्त सैनिक अफसरों की आयु सीमा बढ़ाना

2048. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात के लिए अब तक कोई कार्यवाही की है कि सेवामुक्त इमरजेंसी कमीशन-प्राप्त सैनिक अफसरों के संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से सेवा के लिये चुने जाने के हेतु अधिकतम आयु सीमा 24 वर्ष से बढ़ा कर 29 वर्ष कर दी जाये ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में अब कोई कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सेना में सेवावधि तक की सीमा के लिए 24 वर्षों की अधिकाधिक आयु सीमा में छूट पहले से विद्यमान है। सेवा से विमुक्त हो चुके या विमुक्त होने वाले जे० सी० बी० विभिन्न अखिल भारतीय तथा केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में सुरक्षित स्थानों के लिए प्रतिबद्ध मुकाबले की परीक्षाओं में बैठने के अधिकारी हैं। अगर वह सेना में प्रवेश के समय आयु सीमा का उल्लंघन न कर चुके हों अर्थात् 24 वर्ष से अधिक न हों।

देहू रोड छावनी डिपो

2049. श्री वसवन्त : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देहू रोड छावनी डिपो में स्थायी असैनिक कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) अब तक कितने कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

प्रति रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). देहू रोड छावनी में चार आर्डनेंस डिपुओं में स्थाई सिविलियन कर्मचारियों की संख्या 6,471 है। इनमें से सरकार ने 221 कर्मचारियों को मकान दिए हुए हैं। पारिवारिक आवास व्यवस्था के लिए 133.74 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर रक्षा सिविलियन कर्मचारियों के लिए 1,232 क्वार्टर बनाए जा रहे हैं। इन क्वार्टरों के तैयार हो जाने पर इन्हें चार आर्डनेंस डिपुओं और विभिन्न अन्य रक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों में काम करने वाले रक्षा सिविलियनों को स्टेशन आधार पर दिया जाएगा। इस समय और मकान बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। जिन रक्षा सिविलियन कर्मचारियों को सरकारी मकान नहीं दिए गए हैं वे वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार मकान किराया भत्ता पाने के अधिकारी हैं।

छावनी अधिनियम 1924 में संशोधन

2050. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने छावनी बोर्ड को छावनी अधिनियम 1924 में संशोधनों की सिफारिश करने के लिए कहा है;

(ख) क्या दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड ने 28 जुलाई 1967 को अपनी बैठक में पास संशोधनों के प्रस्तावों सरकार को भेजे हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां तो उनकी मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है और इन के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(घ) छावनी अधिनियम में सरकार का कब संशोधन करने का विचार है।

प्रति रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। छावनी अधिनियम 1964 में अन्य बातों के साथ इस विचार से व्यापक संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव है कि देश के

नीति निदेशक सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा दी जाय, सैनिक स्टेशनों के रूप में छावनी की प्रवृत्ति से मेल खाता हुआ छावनी प्रशासन को और लोकतन्त्रीय रूप दिया जाय, अधिनियम के कुछ उपबन्धों में न्याय घोषणाओं द्वारा प्रकाश में आई कुछ त्रुटियों को दूर किया जाय तथा अधिनियम के अनुसार कार्य करने के दौरान जो कठिनाइयां अनुभव की गई हैं उन्हें दूर किया जाय। इस संबंध में जो भी सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं उन पर प्रस्तावित विधेयक को अन्तिम रूप देते समय विचार किया जाएगा।

(ख) छावनी बोर्ड दीनापुर ने अपने 4 सितम्बर, 1967 की बैठक में निर्वाचित सदस्यों द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों पर विचार किया और उन्हें 11 सितम्बर 1967 के सैनिक भूमि तथा छावनी निदेशक को भेजा।

(ग) और (घ). प्रस्तावों में मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार हैं :—

बोर्डों की सामान्य समयावधि को बढ़ाना, निर्वाचित सदस्यों की संख्या में वृद्धि, अध्यक्ष के चुनाव की व्यवस्था करना, बोर्ड के अधिकारों को बढ़ाना, अध्यक्ष और जी ओ सी-इन-सी के अधिकारों को प्रतिबंधित करना, निर्धारण सूची की सामयिक पुनरीक्षण की वाध्यता को हटाना, कुछ मामलों में जी ओ सी-इन-सी को अपील करने की व्यवस्था करना, जी ओ सी-इन-सी से जिला न्यायाधीश को कुछ अधिकारों को सौचाना, और अध्यक्ष तथा उपाध्यक्ष के विरुद्ध अविश्वास प्रस्ताव रखने की व्यवस्था करना। अन्य प्रस्तावों के साथ-साथ उपर्युक्त सुझावों पर सरकार विचार करेगी और ज्यों ही संशोधनों की पूरी जांच हो जाएगी और विधेयक को अन्तिम रूप दिया जाएगा,

बैसे ही संसद में एक विधेयक पेश किया जाएगा।

फिल्म अभिनेताओं की नाथूला बरें की यात्रा

2051. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में कुछ चलचित्र अभिनेता नाथूला सीमा क्षेत्र में गए थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या उन्होंने वहां जाने के लिए सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों से अनुमति मांगी थी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

प्रति रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) से (ग). स्थानीय थल सेना अधिकारियों के परामर्श के साथ सिक्किम दरबार द्वारा जारी किए गए अनुज्ञा पत्र के आधार पर एक फिल्म अभिनेता श्री देवानन्द 20-3-1967 को नाथूला गए।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भारतीय तथा विदेशी चलचित्रों की संसार व्यवस्था

2052. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले दो वर्षों में केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड ने कुछ भारतीय तथा विदेशी चलचित्रों पर या तो प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है या उन्हें प्रमाण पत्र नहीं दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन चलचित्रों के नाम क्या हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) बोर्ड ने 1965-66 और 1966-67 में जिन फिल्मों को प्रमाण पत्र देना अस्वीकार कर दिया उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है :

	1965-66	1966-67
भारतीय		
(1) फ़ीचर	1 (बाद में संशोधित फिल्म स्वीकृत कर दी गई)	2 (बाद में संशोधित फिल्मों स्वीकृत कर दी गई)
(2) शॉर्ट्स	—	1
आयातित		
(1) फ़ीचर	17	22(4 फिल्मों को बाद में स्वीकृति दे दी गई)
(2) ट्रेलर	9	21 (2 ट्रेलरों के मामले में बाद में स्वीकृति दे दी गई)
(3) शॉर्ट	8	3

बोर्ड यह शक्ति नहीं रखता है कि वह पहले प्रम्यषीकृत की हुई फिल्म पर पाबन्दी लगा सके। 1952 के सिनेमाटोग्राफ एक्ट की धारा 6 की उप धारा (2) के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार को जो शक्ति प्रदान की गई है, उसके अनुसार 11 हार्डट सीरीज फिल्मों पर, जिनमें विदेशों का रात्रि का जीवन बताया गया है, पाबन्दी लगाई गई। 'नील आकशेर नीचे' नामक बंगला फ़ीचर का प्रदर्शन 1 फरवरी, 1966 से 23 मार्च, 1966 तक अस्थायी रूप से रोका गया था।

(ख) एक सूची, जिसमें फिल्मों के नाम दिये गये हैं, सभा पटल पर रखी गई है।

[पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई। देखिये संख्या LT—1753/67]

चलचित्रों को मनोरंजन कर से छूट

2053. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भबोरिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितने तथा किन किन चलचित्रों को मनोरंजन कर से छूट दी गई?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : यह मामला राज्य सरकार से सम्बन्ध रखता है। उनसे सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

PLAN ALLOCATIONS FOR ORISSA FOR 1968-69

2054. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plan allocations for Orissa for 1968-69 have been fixed; and

(b) if so, what is the total amount and what is the share of the Centre and the State?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

PLAN ALLOCATIONS FOR ORISSA DURING 1967-68

2055. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total plan allocations made to Orissa for 1967-68; and

(b) what is the share of the Centre and the State?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Rs. 46 crores.

- (b) Central assistance—Rs. 26 crores.
State's own resources—Rs. 20 crores.

PAK. EMBASSY IN MOSCOW

2056. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistani Embassy at Moscow issued invitation to the military staff at the Indian Embassy to join the "Defence Day" celebrations organised by the Pak. Embassy on the 6th September, 1967, a day on which India repelled Pakistani aggression two years ago;

(b) whether the invitation was accepted by the Indian staff;

(c) whether India has lodged any protest against the Pak Embassy for holding such celebrations which are against the spirit of Tashkent Declaration; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In a note dated September 1, 1967, the High Commission of India in Islamabad pointed out to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Pakistan that such a celebration was contrary to the spirit of the Tashkent Declaration and urged them to desist from observing it.

(d) The Government of Pakistan, in a note dated September 5 rejected our note as unacceptable, stating that the celebration was a matter entirely within the discretion of the Government of Pakistan.

INDO-JAPANESE COLLABORATION

2057. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to enter into any agreement with Japan for Indo-Japanese collaboration in the field of development of atomic energy for peaceful uses; and

(b) if so, when a decision in the matter is likely to be taken ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). There is no such proposal at present.

SHIFTING OF NAVAL TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT TO PARADEEP

2058. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for shifting an existing naval training establishment to Paradeep has been finalised by now; and

(b) if so, when the institute is likely to be set up in Paradeep ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The proposal is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

बिहार की वार्षिक योजना (1968-69)

2059. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार को 1968-69 की वार्षिक योजना पर 545 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये जायेंगे;

(ख) क्या 253 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकार करेगी और 292 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार करेगी ;

(ग) क्या राज्य में अकाल, सूखा, बाढ़ों आदि प्रकोपों के एक के बाद दूसरे प्रकोप के आ जाने के कारण बिहार सरकार ने इस राशि की व्यवस्था करने में अपनी असमर्थता व्यक्त की है ;

(घ) क्या राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया है कि वह उसकी इस असमर्थता को देखते हुए उसके इस खर्च को भी वहन करे; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

RADIO STATION AT AGRA

2061. SHRI ACHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has any proposal to establish a Radio Station at Agra; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Not currently. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

MEMORIAL SERVICE TO I.N.A. MARTYRS IN CALCUTTA MAIDAN

2062. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Azad Hind Government Foundation Day Celebration Committee formed in Calcutta this year approached the Indian Army authorities at Fort William, Calcutta for participation in a memorial service to the I.N.A. martyrs in the Calcutta Maidan before a Replica of I.N.A. Martyrs Memorial, founded by Netaji at Singapore;

(b) whether the Army authorities agreed to the above proposal and after several meetings with the representatives of the Celebration Committee chalked out all details for playing 'Last Post' and 'Reville' before the I.N.A. Memorial on the 21st October, 1967;

(c) whether the clearance order from the Central Government being delayed till the 19th October, 1967, the President of the Celebration Committee sent a telegram to the Home Minister for necessary clearance order; and

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

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THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). The local Army authorities simply received a request for the services of a few buglers for the unveiling ceremony of the Cenotaph and for sounding the "Last Post" and "Reville". At no stage did they make a commitment or were associated with chalking out details of the ceremonies. The Army authorities could not meet the request in the absence of authority covering the same.

The Minister for Home Affairs did not consider it necessary to take the initiative in the matter as he presumed that the concerned Ministry—the Defence Ministry—must have been approached simultaneously and would have taken appropriate action.

MANUFACTURE OF AMMUNITION IN INDIAN ORDNANCE FACTORIES

2063. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made with regard to the manufacture of .22 long rifle match ammunition of low velocity in the Indian Ordnance Factories;

(b) how the velocity of .22 match ammunition made in India compares with Western Match Mark 3 and EZXS low velocity of American manufacture; and

(c) the brand name given by the Indian Ordnance Factory to this type of match ammunition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE : (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The manufacture of match ammunition for .22 long rifle has not yet been undertaken in the Ordnance Factories. Limited requirements of this ammunition would make production uneconomical.

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

12 BORE AMMUNITION MANUFACTURED AT ORDNANCE FACTORIES

2064. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any reports after field use of the new 2½'' 12 bore ammunition manufactured by the Indian Ordnance Factories and whether this ammunition will meet the national demand.

(b) whether the recoil of the 2½" cartridge is considerably in excess of the 2¼" cartridge without any marked improvement in patterning qualities; and

(c) whether a report was submitted by the National Rifle Association of India to the Indian Ordnance Factory regarding poor performance of these 2½" cartridges in comparison to 2¼" cartridges.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. Cartridges 12 bore 2½" are not marketed by Ordnance Factories at present though a small quantity of these cartridges which was manufactured for proof of shot guns was issued to the National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi.

(b) It is known that recoil of cartridge 12 bore 2½" is in excess of that of 2¼" cartridge.

(c) The report of the N.R.A.I. on the consignment referred to in reply to part (a) of this Question, stated that the performance was not satisfactory: the comparison was made with American Clay Pigeon Shooting Ammunition whereas the Ordnance Factory supply was not intended for Clay Pigeon Shooting. The Association however confirmed that the ammunition supplied by the Factory was satisfactory as Hunting Cartridge ammunition.

PRODUCTION OF AMMUNITION FOR RIFLES

2065. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of ammunition for 12 bore, .22 long rifle, .22 short and 315 rifle and how the production compares with total civilian demand, therefor; and

(b) whether the demand is in excess of production and, if so, how Government propose to meet the demand in full ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The production of 12 bore ammunition during the period

1-4-1967 to 31-10-1967 was 6.4 million. The capacity is 1 million per month. This capacity is considered adequate to meet the present civilian demands.

The issues to civil trade so far in the current financial year of .22 long ammunition were 3 million. The capacity is for meeting both the Services and Civil requirements. No difficulty is expected in meeting the civil demand.

At present .22 short ammunition is not under production. It would be possible to undertake this production if there is sufficient demand to enable economic production.

.315 ammunition has been produced in the Ordnance Factories in the past. Steps have been initiated to recommend production for civilian needs. When produced it is hoped to the civil demands in full.

RELOADING OF MATCH CARTRIDGES

2066. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Rifle Association of India submitted any proposals to Government to popularise reloading of match cartridges for both rifles and shot-guns by rifle clubs to cut down costs; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to authorise such reloading ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). No proposal for popularising the reloading of match cartridges by rifle clubs, has been received by us.

A request has, however, been received from one of the Vice-Presidents of the National Rifle Association of India for the supply of gun powder for reloading. This is under examination.

SHOTGUN AMMUNITION

2067. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals for the manufacture of shotgun ammunition at the Indian Ordnance Factories using polythelene plastic cases instead of paper which is imported; and

(b) whether Government propose to manufacture trap and skeet ammunition with crimps closure to ensure their quality to be comparable with imported ammunition in view of the fact that crimp closure cartridges give better and more even patterns ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA):

(a) The proposal for manufacturing 12 bore cartridges using polythelene cases has been considered. In view of the overall shortage of polythelene granules in the country the prices of polythelene cases would have been exorbitantly high and the proposal has, therefore, been given up for the present.

(b) A consignment of special 22" Ammunition with both Roll and Crimp closure has been sent to the National Rifle Association for trial to obtain assessment regarding the relative performance of both types of closure. On receipt of the report, the question of manufacturing trap and skeet ammunition with crimp closure will be further examined.

TERMINAL BALLISTICS RESEARCH LABORATORY, CHANDIGARH

2068. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent in putting up Terminal Ballistics Research Laboratory at Chandigarh;

(b) the nature of research work being carried on in this laboratory at present and whether the items of research are according to the schedule; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) :

(a) The total amount spent so far in putting up Terminal Ballistics Research Laboratory at Chandigarh is Rs. 177.72 lakhs. In addition assistance was received from the State Government, the Punjab University and Central Scientific Instrument Organisation to the extent of about Rs. 23 lakhs.

(b) and (c). The schedule of work laid down for Terminal Ballistics Research Laboratory, Chandigarh relates to various aspects of designs of ammunition.

The work carried out by Terminal Ballistics Research Laboratory is in accordance with the schedule.

सैनिक स्कूलों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के छात्रों के लिये स्थानों का आरक्षण

2069. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में सैनिक स्कूलों में प्रवेश के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के छात्रों के लिए कुछ स्थान आरक्षित किये गए हैं ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1966-67 और 1967-68 में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के छात्रों द्वारा प्रवेश पाने हेतु कितने आवेदन पत्र दिये गए और उनमें से कितने उम्मीदवारों को प्रवेश दिया गया; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में (प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन) राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). संगत सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है, और एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

12 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FILM FINANCE CORPORATION

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Film Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1742/67].

12.00 Hrs.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Official Languages Act, 1963.

Some Hon. Members : *rose*—

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Sir, I rise to a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. All hon. Members may resume their seats. I will call them one by one. I will give a chance to all of them. Dr. Govind Das—

डा० गोविंद दास (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं चह्वाण साहब का बड़ा आदर करता हूँ और मैं उसी दल का हूँ जिस दल के श्री चह्वाण जी हैं। उस दल से मैं केन्द्रीय व्यवस्थापिका सभाओं में गत 44 वर्षों से रहा। परन्तु मुझ बहुत खेद है कि जो प्रस्ताव श्री चह्वाण जी ने यहां उपस्थित किया है उस का मैं विरोध करता हूँ। यह विधेयक मेरे मतानुसार संविधान के प्रतिकूल है। संविधान में यह बात स्पष्ट कही गई है कि सन् 1965 के 26 जनवरी के बाद हिन्दी इस देश की राजभाषा हो जाती है और अंग्रेजी का उपयोग केवल उन बातों के लिए किया जा सकता है कि जिन के लिए वह आवश्यक मानी जाय। जो विधेयक श्री चह्वाण जी ने उपस्थित किया है उस विधेयक में यह कहा गया है कि सारे विषयों के संबंध में अंग्रेजी का उपयोग किया जा सकेगा। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि संविधान के यह विधेयक विरुद्ध है। ठीक बात यह होती कि संविधान के संशोधन के लिए इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया जाता। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार शायद यह समझती है कि संविधान के संशोधन के लिए जितने मत उन को चाहिए उतने मत उन के पास नहीं हैं। इसलिए एक परोक्ष रीति से संविधान में संशोधन किए बिना ऐसी बातें इस विधेयक में कही गई हैं जो संवि-

धान के प्रतिकूल हैं और संविधान के प्रतिकूल होते हुए भी इस विधेयक के कारण यह बातें की जायेंगी। इस के सिवाय मेरा यह निवेदन भी है कि भाषा के प्रश्न को यह विधेयक सुलझाता नहीं है, उलटे उलझाता है। यदि हमारे मद्रास के बन्धु या दूसरे अहिन्दी-भाषा भाषी राज्य यह चाहते हैं कि वह हिन्दी का इस्तेमाल न करें तो मैं उनको पूरी आजादी इस बात की देना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी उन पर न लादी जाय। हिन्दी का वह कभी भी उपयोग न करें। हिन्दी कभी भी न सीखें। लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान के विरुद्ध जो इस विधेयक में यह प्रयत्न किया गया है कि जो हिन्दी भाषी हैं उन पर भी अंग्रेजी लादी जाय यह बहुत अनुचित बात है। इस विधेयक का अर्थ यह होगा कि जो अपने अपने राज्यों में सब काम हिन्दी में करना चाहते हैं, हिन्दी चलाना चाहते हैं, उन के ऊपर भी अंग्रेजी लदी रहेगी, जो कि संविधान के प्रतिकूल है। मैं यह चाहता था कि श्री चह्वाण जी इस विधेयक को उपस्थित करने के पहले हर दल के नेताओं को और हर राज्य के मुख्य मंत्रियों को यहां पर बुला कर एक गोलमेज परिषद् करते जिस में इस विषय पर पूरा विचार किया जाता और विचार करने के उपरांत इस प्रकार का विधेयक उपस्थित किया जाता या संविधान में संशोधन किया जाता। मैं अहिन्दी भाषी जो राज्य हैं उन के संतोष के लिए संविधान में भी परिवर्तन करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। इसका मैं विरोधी नहीं हूँ। जो राज्य अपने यहां पर अंग्रेजी चलाना चाहते हैं, हिन्दी नहीं चलाना चाहते उन को पूरी आजादी होनी चाहिए। लेकिन संविधान के विरुद्ध इस प्रकार का विधेयक उपस्थित करना इसमें गैर-कानूनी समझता हूँ और इसीलिए बड़े खेद के साथ मैं चह्वाण जी के इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ।

*Published in Gazette of India Extra Ordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 27th November, 1967.

Some Hon. Members : *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : I have before me five names—Shri Yashpal Singh, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Dr. Govind Das, Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. That is the order in which notices have been received by office from them. After calling them, I will call others.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप माफ करेंगे, मुझे थोड़ा समय लगेगा। मैं आप का ध्यान नियम 72 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Considering the importance of the Bill, I hope you will give opportunities to other Members also.

MR. SPEAKER : I will give an opportunity to DMK after these five members have expressed their view. For the present they need only say how it is unconstitutional. Later on, they can oppose it.

श्री मधु लिमये : यही मैं तो कह रहा हूँ। मैं केवल विनती यह कर रहा हूँ कि इस नियम के अन्दर यह कहा गया है कि :

"Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

इसलिए मैं ने आप का ध्यान इसकी ओर खींचा है।

यह जो विधेयक हमारे सामने आया है ऐसा लगता है कि संविधान की धारा 343 और उपधारा (3) के तहत आया है। आपकी जानकारी के लिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, और सदन की जानकारी के लिए मैं यह धाराएं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। धारा 343 (1) के तहत यह कहा गया है कि हिन्दी केन्द्र की आधिकारिक भाषा बन जायगी और उसकी लिखावट देवनागरी लिपि में होगी। आगे चल कर अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहा गया है 343 (2) के अन्दर :

"Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), for a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, the English language shall continue to be used for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before such commencement :"

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो विधेयक है, वह इस उपधारा के तहत नहीं है क्योंकि इस उपधारा के तहत किसी भी विधेयक की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। संविधान में कहा है कि 26 जनवरी 1950 के बाद 15 साल तक अगर सरकार चाहे तो अंग्रेजी का इस्तेमाल सभी कामों के लिए चालू रख सकती है जिन कामों के लिए 26 जनवरी 1950 के पहले इस्तेमाल हो रहा था। यह जो विधेयक आया है वह उपधारा (3) के तहत है जो इस प्रकार है :

"Notwithstanding anything in this article, Parliament may by law provide for the use, after the said period of fifteen years, of—

(a) the English language, or

(b) the Devanagari form of numerals, for such purposes as may be specified in the law."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मेरा पहला आक्षेप यह है कि इस विधेयक की जो भाषा है उसको आप देख लीजिए। इस विधेयक में कहा गया है पहले पृष्ठ का अंतिम वाक्य देखिये :

"for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before that day;"

इसकी परिभाषा और उपधारा (2) की परिभाषा एक है। मतलब, अध्यक्ष महोदय, 15 साल की अवधि में सभी कामों के लिए अंग्रेजी का इस्तेमाल संवैधानिक था। लेकिन 15 साल की अवधि खत्म होने के पश्चात् 1965 के बाद सभी कामों के लिए अंग्रेजी का इस्तेमाल वैध नहीं है, गैर कानूनी है। क्योंकि उपधारा 3 जोकि 15 साल के बाद अमल में आती है, 1965 के बाद।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

उस में जो शब्दावली का प्रयोग किया गया है, वह अलग है—

“for all purposes of the Union”

नहीं है, उसमें कहा गया है—

“for such purposes as may be specified in the law”

मतलब जो कानून उपधारा 3 के तहत बनेगा, उस में कुछ विशिष्ट कामों का उल्लेख करना चाहिये, जिसके लिये अंग्रेजी का इस्तेमाल चल सकता है। लेकिन इन्होंने जिन शब्दों का इस्तेमाल किया है, वे उपधारा 2 के शब्द हैं, उपधारा 3 के नहीं हैं। “for the purposes specified in this Act.”

अगर ये शब्द होते तो इस विधेयक में उन को विशिष्ट कामों का उल्लेख करना पड़ता और अगर इस तरह का उल्लेख वह करते, तो में संवैधानिक और कानूनी आपत्ति नहीं उठता। लेकिन चूंकि इन्होंने उपधारा 2 की शब्दावली का इस्तेमाल किया है, जो 15 साल की अवधि के लिये लागू थी, 15 साल के बाद नहीं, 15 सालों के बाद केवल विशिष्ट कामों के लिये अंग्रेजी चल सकती थी, इसलिये सब से पहले मेरा आक्षेप यह है कि यह संविधान की उपधारा 3, धारा 343 के खिलाफ है।

दूसरे, अध्यक्ष महोदय, धारा 343 की योजना आप देखिये। पांच साल के बाद एक कमीशन की नियुक्ति होनी चाहिए और इस कमीशन के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी क्या डाली गई है—344(2) में यह साफ लिखा है कि—

“It shall be the duty of the Commission to make recommendations to the President as to—

(a) the progressive use of the Hindi language for the official purposes of the Union;

(b) restrictions on the use of the English language for all or any of the official purposes of the Union;”

असल में कमीशन इसलिए बना था और उस को यह सिफारिश करनी थी कि 15 साल की अवधि में किन कामों के लिये हिन्दी का इस्तेमाल किया जाय और किन कामों के लिये धीरे धीरे अंग्रेजी के ऊपर पाबन्दी लगाई जाय। 15 सालों के बाद सभी क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी आ जायगी, केवल विशिष्ट कामों के लिये अंग्रेजी का इस्तेमाल कानून के जरिए चालू रखा जा सकता है तो संविधान की सभी धाराओं की इसमें हत्या हो रही है—इस भाषा सम्बन्धी विधेयक में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक और धारा की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ—वह धारा 351 है। हिन्दी भाषा कैसी है और उस के लिये इस सरकार को क्या करना चाहिये। इस के बारे में कहा गया है कि—

“It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language, to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India and to secure its enrichment by assimilating without interfering with its genius, the forms, style and expressions used in Hindustani and in the other languages of India specified in the Eighth Schedule, and by drawing, wherever necessary or desirable, for its vocabulary, primarily on Sanskrit and secondarily on other languages.”

तो संविधान की यह पूरी योजना थी। मेरा इस सरकार पर आरोप है कि इस संविधान की एक एक धारा की उन्होंने हत्या की है। कहा जायगा कि पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू का आश्वासन था। मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि जवाहर लाल नेहरू मेरे नेता नहीं थे और उन्होंने जो कुछ भी आश्वा-

स न दिया है, उस से मुझ को बिलकुल मतलब नहीं है और मैं यह भी स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी नेता को आनेवाली पीढ़ियों के ऊपर पाबन्दी लगाने या उन को बांधने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है—चाहे नेहरू हों या और कोई नेता हों। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस कानून के द्वारा न केवल संविधान की हत्या की जा रही है, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय आजादी के आन्दोलन में जिन जिन मूल्यों और आदर्शों को हम ने प्रधानता दी, हमारे दिलों में स्थान दिया, उस को ये लोग खत्म करने जा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज फिर मैं यह नारा सुन रहा हूँ कि कुछ अवधि बढ़ाओ, 5 साल, 10 साल, उस के बाद हिन्दी आ जायगी। मैं कहता हूँ कि 15 सालकी अवधि के बाद जो हुआ, उस को देखते हुए इस तरह की बात करना कि पांच साल और दे दो दस साल और दे दो, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बेईमानी नहीं तो आत्मवंचना और परवंचना जरूर है। इस लिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय अवधि की बात करना बिलकुल बेमतलब है और मैं अवधि की बात नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। साथ ही साथ जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि कुछ समय दिया जाय, अन्ततोगत्वा हम हिन्दी को कबूल ही करने वाले हैं, केरल में, आन्ध्र में, मैसूर में और हिन्दुस्तान के जो हिन्दी भाषी इलाके हैं, वहां से भी ये आवाजें मैं सुनता हूँ कि हिन्दी आ जायगी, कुछ और वक्त दिया जाय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में भी हम अपने को धोखे में डाल रहे हैं। हिन्दी का ज्ञान दक्षिण में तेजी के साथ बढ़ रहा है—इस के बारे में दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। लेकिन उस के लिये श्रेय मैं इन लोगों को नहीं देना चाहता हूँ—हमारी फिल्मों ने, हमारे सिनेमा उद्योग ने हिन्दी के प्रचार के लिये जितना काम किया है, शायद ही...

MR. SPEAKER : You can go to that later on.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मैं यह कह रहा था कि हिन्दी का ज्ञान तो बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन साथ ही साथ दक्षिण में और दूसरे इलाकों में हिन्दी विरोधी भावना भी उतनी ही तेजी के साथ बढ़ रही है। इसलिये जो माननीय सदस्य समझते हैं कि हिन्दी का ज्ञान बढ़ेगा, तथा धीरे-धीरे सब लोग हिन्दी को स्वीकारेंगे—वह चीज, मैं समझता हूँ कि नहीं होनेवाली है। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि जैसे डी० एम० के० के लोग हैं, उन के साथ बातचीत कर के हो सकता है कि कोई नया रास्ता निकले। लेकिन मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी पढ़े-लिखे मूट्ठी भर लोगों के स्वार्थों को कायम रखने के लिये, उन के स्वार्थों की रक्षा करने के लिये, जो अंग्रेजी का नारा दे रहे हैं, उनके साथ मुझे बिलकुल हमदर्दी नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कानून संविधान के प्रतिकूल है, अब मैं उस में न जाकर, यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हिन्दी चलाने में यह सरकार असमर्थ है, अहिन्दी भाषी इलाकों के लोग अगर हिन्दी को नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं—केन्द्रीय भाषा के रूप में, तो मेरा ख्याल है कि अब समय आ गया है कि संविधान की धाराओं के बारे में हम नये सिरे से सोचें। मैं इस बात का विरोधी हूँ कि हमेशा हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा कहें, उस को देवता बनायें और किसी मन्दिर में उस को रख कर उस की पूजा करें, लेकिन उसका इस्तेमाल न करें। इस को मैं बेईमानी समझता हूँ। इसलिये दूसरा रास्ता क्या हो सकता है—मेरी यह राय है कि यह सदन फैसला करे, राज्य सभा फैसला करे, मैं किसी भी राज्य पर हिन्दी लादना नहीं चाहता हूँ, मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर एक राज्य की विधान सभा को यह स्वतन्त्रता हो कि केन्द्रीय कामों के

[श्री मधु लिमये]

लिये, अन्तरप्रान्तीय कामों के लिये वह प्रस्ताव के जरिये इस की घोषणा करें कि वह अंग्रेजी को पसन्द करते हैं या हिन्दी को पसन्द करते हैं। मैं हर राज्य की विधान सभा पर यह बात छोड़ देना चाहता हूँ। साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन राज्यों की विधान सभाओं ने हिन्दी के हक में प्रस्ताव पास किया है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि न केवल हिन्दी भाषी राज्य—जो पांच हैं—बल्कि अगर महाराष्ट्र में और गुजरात में थोड़ी भी अकल बाकी है, तो मैं यह चाहता हूँ—मोरारजी भाई बैठे हैं, चह्माण साहब बैठे हैं—अगर इन लोगों में थोड़ी भी समझदारी बाकी है, तो मुझे आशा है कि गुजरात विधान सभा और महाराष्ट्र विधान सभा और हो सकता है कि पंजाब की विधान सभा भी फैसला करेगी कि हम तत्काल हिन्दी को केन्द्रीय भाषा के रूप में और अन्तरप्रान्तीय व्यवहार के लिये स्वीकार करने को तैयार हैं तो ऐसे राज्यों पर अंग्रेजी न लादी जाय। फिर सवाल रह जायगा—दक्षिण के चार राज्यों का, बंगाल का, असम और उड़ीसा का। अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस के बारे में यह समझौता हो कि इन राज्यों के ऊपर हम हिन्दी को न ला दें।

लेकिन साथ-साथ मैं यह चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में किसी भी व्यक्ति को यह अधिकार नहीं है कि जो राज्य अंग्रेजी को नहीं चाहते हैं उन के ऊपर अंग्रेजी को लादा जाये। उत्तर प्रदेश में...

MR. SPEAKER : He should not go into the merits of the Bill now; that will be going outside the scope.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि यह विधेयक संवैधानिक नहीं है। संवैधानिक क्या हो सकता है यह मैं बतला रहा हूँ। यह समझौता हो कि किसी के ऊपर अंग्रेजी

लादी न जाय, किसी के ऊपर हिन्दी लादी न जाये और केन्द्रीय दफ्तरों में जो हिन्दी को स्वीकार करने वाले राज्य हों, उन में हिन्दी में काम चलाया जाये। जो राज्य हिन्दी को स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार न हों वह अंग्रेजी में काम करें। केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में दो विभाग बनें। एक हिन्दी के जरिये काम करे और दूसरा अंग्रेजी के जरिये काम करे। लेकिन किसी के ऊपर भी अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद करने की जबर्दस्ती न की जाये, क्योंकि किसी भी कर्मचारी या अफसर पर अगर जबर्दस्ती की जायेगी तो कौन ऐसा मूर्ख कर्मचारी होगा जो हिन्दी में काम करना चाहेगा? वह लोग तो काम कम करना चाहते हैं। इसलिये इस काम को कौन चलायेगा जब उस से कहा जायेगा कि वह हिन्दी में भी काम करे और अंग्रेजी में भी अनुवाद तैयार करने का काम करे?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : I rise on a point of order. I do not want to object to what the hon. Member says; I am not opposed to whatever he says. What I want to say is this. He has raised a Constitutional point and he is entitled to speak only about the constitutionality of this measure. I do not want, in any way, to come in the way of his doing this. But after doing that, he is now speaking on the merits of the Bill, which is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER : I wanted to read out the rule which Mr. Limaye quoted :

“Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon.”

It is only on that point. He cannot survey the merits of Hindi and all that..... He cannot go into all those question now.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): The legislation is already on the Statute Book. How are we initiating a legislation? This is merely introducing a few consequential amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: Even if it is introducing an amendment, I can understand his speaking on the legality, but he should not go into the merits of the Bill now. He may speak only about the legality.

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, नहीं । ऐसा नहीं है । आप पहला हिस्सा पढ़िये । अगर संविधान की आपत्ति हो तो पूरी बहस कर सकते हैं । वैसे विरोध राजनीतिक कारणों से भी हो सकता है । मैं पढ़ता हूँ :

'If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion, may, without further debate, put the question : . .

तो राजनीतिक कारणों से भी विरोध हो सकता है, और अगर संवैधानिक आपत्तियाँ हों तो स्पीकर साहब उस पर पूरी बहस की इजाजत दे सकते हैं । इसलिये मैं नियम के अनुसार बोल रहा हूँ ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That will be when the Bill is taken up. Just now it is only a Constitutional objection which is taken.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप नियम तो पढ़िये ।

श्री मोरारजी बेसाई : मैं ने पढ़ा है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : कहां पढ़ा है ? अगर संवैधानिक आपत्ति नहीं तो भी इंट्रोडक्शन स्टेज पर विरोध हो सकता है । यह कई दफा हो चुका है ।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि आज गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें जो बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं वे अनिवार्य विषय के रूप में अंग्रेजी को खत्म कर रही हैं और आइन्दा अंग्रेजी सूबों के लड़कों के ऊपर लादी नहीं जायेगी । मैं यह भी नहीं चाहता कि हिन्दी दक्षिण वालों पर लादी जाये । लेकिन अगर इस तरह का विधेयक आयेगा जिसमें किसी के ऊपर जबदस्ती नहीं होगी तो रास्ता निकल सकता है, वना आप लोग विद्रोह के लिये आधार बना रहे हैं । इस लिये मैं प्रेम पूर्वक सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस विधेयक को वापस लें । किसी के ऊपर भी जबदस्ती न हो, न हिन्दी स्वीकारने वाले राज्यों पर अंग्रेजी की और न दूसरों पर हिन्दी की । इस तरह का कोई बीच का रास्ता निकालने के लिये अगर संवैधानिक संशोधन होता है तो उसका समर्थन करने के लिये हम तैयार हैं ।

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I know, a large numbers want to speak, but I will allow only one from each Party; I do not want the whole House to speak on this now. Even those whom I permit may speak only on the legal and constitutional points and may not go into the merits of the Bill which can be done when we take up the Bill for discussion. Just now, it is only the legal aspect of it which can be discussed and it could be pointed out why this Bill should not be introduced. We can discuss whether this Bill is against the Constitution or against any law. These are the points which can be discussed. When the Bill comes up before the House again, naturally, hon. Members will have time to discuss the merits of the Bill; we shall naturally give more time than not only to the representatives of the parties but also to individual Members. Now, hon. Members could only point out constitutional and legal points and say how the Bill is against the Constitution and so on.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने कहा कि चूँकि इस में कानून

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

की बात नहीं है इस लिये हम में से एक बोल सकता है। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कानून जो बना है वह किस के लिये बना है, यह आ जाता है इसमें या नहीं? फिर अगर यह कानून के खिलाफ है तो वह भी तो बतलाना पड़ेगा।

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी (केन्द्रपाड़ा) : मैं एक बात की सफाई चाहता हूँ कि यह प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर चल रहा या इंट्रोडक्शन का अपोजीशन हो रहा है ?

MR. SPEAKER : Now, it is only opposition to introduction.

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी : अगर इंट्रोडक्शन का अपोजीशन है तो हमारा जो प्रोसीजर रहा है उस में मैं समझता हूँ कि सिर्फ एक आदमी इंट्रोडक्शन को अपोज कर सकता है और मूवर कुछ कह सकता है। अगर आप प्रोसीजर वगैरह में जाते हैं तो हम को भी मौका मिलना चाहिये बोलने का। अगर इस पर बोलने के लिये आप सिर्फ पांच या दस आदमियों को बुलायेंगे और दूसरों को नहीं बुलायेंगे, तो यह नहीं हो सकता है।

MR. SPEAKER : I entirely agree. But they had written to me and taken my permission to oppose the introduction.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Even if so many people write, only one Member can speak, according to the rules. Supposing all of us write to you that we want to participate at the introduction stage and we want to oppose it, would you permit all of us ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. Let us see the rule. I shall discuss it again. The procedure which the hon. Member suggests is very good and that normally should be the proper procedure namely that one Member should get up and speak opposing the introduction; others who want to oppose can certainly vote against it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I say that there are three stages? The first stage is that a constitutional objection is taken to the introduction of the Bill.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : That is what is being done now.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If that is passed over, then the introduction of the Bill will be taken up, and on that Members can speak. If that is passed, then the consideration stage comes, and then hon. Members can speak on the Bill. Just now, however, it is only the constitutional point or point of order relating to the Constitution which can be raised. If at this stage, even the merits of the Bill are brought in, then the same thing will go on thrice. That is all that I would like to point out. I am not objecting to what is being said.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no contradiction in what both of them have said. Discussion on the merits cannot go on now. Of course, any Member may raise a constitutional point. There also, as Shri Surendranath Dwivedy says, if one Member opposes, that should be representative of everybody's opposition. After the introduction, when the discussion of the merits of the Bill comes up, a large number of Members can participate, nobody is preventing them or prohibiting them, and nobody is denying them of the chance. But now at the introduction stage, there is no provision in the rules for such a thing. The proviso to rule 72 says :

"Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : May I submit that you have not allowed the motion to be moved yet ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs now. He should resume his seat. After I finish, I shall hear him.

SHRI SONAVANE : You should first allow the motion to be moved, and then you can permit this discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not object to his getting up; but when I am speaking, he should sit down. After I finish, he can get up.

SHRI SONAVANE : You should allow the motion to be moved and then permit the discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member has every right to get up; I am not denying that; he is also an hon. Member of the House. But when I am on my legs, he should kindly sit down. It is not as though I am pointing this out only to Shri Sonavane : I am pointing out the same thing to the hon. Members on the other side of the House also that when I am on my legs, hon. Members should sit down. After I finish, he can get up.

I would like to have some light on this point from the Deputy Prime Minister also. The proviso says :

"Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereof."

This is the wording which raises a little confusion. It is not as though I had not looked into it earlier. I had looked into it earlier and it had been pointed out to me. The wording here is very categorical. If the opposition is on the ground that this Bill is outside the legislative competence of the House, then the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If you have permitted a full discussion, I have no objection, and I cannot raise any objection to it. But I think that permission has not yet been given, and, therefore, I do not think discussion at this stage is in order.

MR. SPEAKER : Because of the wording here, it is quite clear, that not only one Member should be allowed, as Shri Surendranath Dwivedy has said, but a full discussion could be permitted, but only on the legal aspect of it. Now, hon. Members, without going into the merits, namely whether the language must be

Hindi or English or anything of that sort, may speak only on the constitutional and legal aspects.

Therefore, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon on the legal point. Normally, the procedure has been to allow only one Member to oppose. But here the rule is so clear. They wrote to me about this. When the rule is so clear, I wonder what the Speaker can do. I know this question of language is exciting people a little like religion. Therefore when I allow some friends to speak, it may be one or two or three on this side and one or two on the other side. But I would request all these who speak to strictly confine themselves to the legal and constitutional aspect. Later on, merits can be discussed when the Bill comes before the House.

Shri K. L. Gupta.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirapalli) : On a point of order. The rule clearly says that if the Bill is outside the purview of the Constitution, then only the Speaker can allow at his discretion a full discussion. Here there is already a legislation called the Official Languages Act 1963. The present Bill is an amendment to that Act. Therefore, the question as to whether this Bill itself is beyond the constitutional competence of Parliament to discuss does not arise at all. Therefore, if there is opposition, a statement in opposition can be made only by one Member. It cannot be discussed further at this stage because the question of competence does not come at all. This is not a new legislation. It is a Bill which seeks to amend the Act already on the statute-book. So the ruling which you have given allowing an extended discussion will not be applicable to this particular case. Therefore, it is not in order to proceed as we are doing.

MR. SPEAKER : I have said that views can be expressed on the constitutional aspect before the Bill can be introduced. Let me hear what they have to say.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : On a point of order. Kindly refer to the proviso to rule 72 which says that where a motion is opposed on the ground that

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

the Bill initiate legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon. What is the meaning of 'thereon'? 'Thereon' must refer to the Bill. And what is 'full discussion'? Full discussion must mean that everybody will discuss it. So it cannot be interpreted as meaning only a limited portion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already explained it.

SHRI NAMBIAR : What is your ruling on my point of order ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have said that I have permitted them to speak on the constitutional and legal aspect only at this stage. Later on, we shall have a full discussion on the merits of the Bill.

Shri K. L. Gupta. He must confine himself to the scope I have outlined. I will not allow a quarrel discussion.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक काला विधेयक है और 98 प्रतिशत जनता जो भारतीय भाषायें बोलती है, उसके गले में अंग्रेजी को जबरदस्ती ठूँसा जा रहा है। यह जो प्रयास है, यह संविधान (इंटरप्शंस)

श्री मधु लिमये : सब को मौका देंगे तो चिल्लाने की ज़रूरत क्या है ?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक प्रयास है जो कि आई० सी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० आफिसर्स के द्वारा किया जा रहा है जो कि जनता की भावनाओं को हमेशा के लिये कुचल कर रख देना चाहते हैं। यह जो प्रयास है यह विधान के भी खिलाफ है। कैसे है यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। इस बिल की धारा 5 इस प्रकार है :

"The provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (1), and the provisions of sub-section (2), sub-section (3) and sub-section (4) shall remain in force until resolutions for the discontinuance of the use of the English

language for the purposes mentioned therein have been passed by the Legislatures of all the States which have not adopted Hindi as their official language and until after considering the resolutions aforesaid, a resolution for such discontinuance has been passed by each House of Parliament."

इस धारा में स्पष्ट कहा गया है कि अगर एक भी अहिन्दी भाषी राज्य चाहेगा कि अंग्रेजी चलती रहे तो अंग्रेजी चलती रहेगी। दूसरी बात यह कही गई है कि अंग्रेजी तब तक चलती रहेगी जब तक कि सारे अहिन्दी भाषी राज्य चाहेंगे और तीसरी बात यह कही गई है कि जब तक राज्य सभा और लोक सभा दोनों अलग-अलग प्रस्ताव पास नहीं कर देंगी तब तक अंग्रेजी चलती रहेगी।

ये तीनों बातें विधान के खिलाफ हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि वीटो पावर, वीटो का अधिकार एक स्टेट को दे देना गलत है, विधान के खिलाफ है और पार्लिमेंट के जो अधिकार हैं, जो अक्षयार हैं उन के ऊपर भी इससे पाबन्दी लगती है। पार्लिमेंट के सम्बन्ध के जो विषय हैं, जिस को यूनियन लिस्ट कहा जाता है उनके बारे में कानून आदि बनाने का सारा काम पार्लिमेंट को दिया गया है। उसके ऊपर इस धारा ने एक पाबन्दी लगा दी है और कह दिया है कि जब तक सारे राज्य यह नहीं कहेंगे तब तक अंग्रेजी चलती रहेगी। यह पाबन्दी कानून के खिलाफ है, विधान के खिलाफ है। मैं विधान का आर्टिकल 246 आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI NAMBIAR : How did you allow the previous Act? The previous Act is there.

श्री मधु लिमये : उस वक्त नहीं किया होगा। हम थे नहीं उस वक्त, अब करना चाहते हैं।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :

"Notwithstanding anything in clauses (2) and (3), Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List I in the Seventh Schedule (in this Constitution referred to as the "Union List")."

यह जो अधिकार है यह केवल पार्लिमेंट का है। इस धारा के जरिये इस पावर पर पाबन्दी लगती है कि जब तक एक भी गैर हिन्दी सरकार कहेगी कि अंग्रेजी रहनी चाहिये तो अंग्रेजी रहेगी। यह पाबन्दी विधान के खिलाफ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर पार्लिमेंट भी स्वयं यह कानून बनाये कि हम अपने अख्तियार के ऊपर पाबन्दी लगाते हैं तो वह भी गलत होगा।

पार्लिमेंट को जो विधान में नहीं है उसके खिलाफ जा कर रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाने का, पाबन्दी लगाने का कोई अख्तियार नहीं है। इस विधान में केवल लोक सभा में एक या दो चीजों के ऊपर पाबन्दी लगाई गई है। आर्टिकल 368 में कहा गया है कि अगर कांस्टीट्यूशन में एमेंडमेंट करना हो तो उसका क्या प्रोसीजर होगा। इसमें कहा गया है :

"An amendment of this Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament, and when the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President for his assent and upon such assent being given to the Bill, the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill :"

इस का मतलब यह है कि केवल संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिये ही सदन में दो-तिहाई मेजारिटी की जरूरत है और अन्य सब मामलों में यह सदन सिम्पल मेजारिटी से यानी एक वोट अधिक होने पर भी कानून बना सकता

है या कोई संशोधन कर सकता है। लेकिन इस बिल में यह व्यवस्था कर दी गई है कि जब तक सब स्टेट्स इस बारे में प्रस्ताव पास न कर दें, तब तक अंग्रेजी को नहीं हटाया जा सकता है। इस लिये मेरा पहला एतराज यह है कि इस बारे में फैसला करने का अधिकार अहिन्दी भाषी स्टेट्स को देना संविधान के खिलाफ है।

मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि हम भारतीय भाषाओं के विरुद्ध नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि भारतीय भाषायें बढ़ें और देश के सब कामों में उन का प्रयोग हो। एक भाषा के रूप में हम अंग्रेजी भाषा के भी खिलाफ नहीं हैं। लेकिन हम समझते हैं कि अंग्रेजी को देश की सर्व-साधारण जनता पर थोपना गलत है और यह राष्ट्र के हित के साथ खिलवाड़ है।

मेरा दूसरा एतराज यह है कि इस विधेयक के द्वारा देश के कुछ राज्यों के साथ भेद-भाव किया जा रहा है। पहले हमारे देश में पार्ट ए, पार्ट बी और पार्ट सी, ये तीन तरह की स्टेट्स थीं। उस के बाद संविधान में तबदीली कर के सब एक तरह की स्टेट्स बना दी गईं और कुछ यूनियन टैरीटोरिज बना दिये गये, जिन में दिल्ली भी शामिल है। इस बिल में अहिन्दी भाषी स्टेट्स को यह खास पावर दी गई है कि जब तक वे नहीं कहेगी, तब तक अंग्रेजी को नहीं हटाया जायेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान में सब स्टेट्स को बराबर के अख्तियार दिये गये हैं, उस में ऐसा नहीं है कि हिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों और अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के अख्तियार भिन्न-भिन्न होंगे। चूँकि इस विधेयक के द्वारा कुछ राज्यों के साथ भेद-भाव किया जा रहा है, इसलिये यह संविधान के खिलाफ है।

हम इस बात के पक्ष में नहीं हैं कि हिन्दी को किसी पर थोपा जाये। जो भाई हिन्दी और दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं को नहीं पढ़ना चाहते हैं, जब तक उन की इच्छा न हो, वे

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

उन को न पढ़ें। लेकिन इस बिल के द्वारा इस देश के लोगों पर अंग्रेजी को जबरदस्ती लादा जा रहा है। मैं अपने डी० एम० के० के भाइयों को कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि वे मान लें कि हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषायें यहां की राष्ट्रीय भाषायें हैं, तो हम उन से वातचीत कर के कोई समझौता करने को तैयार हैं।

इस बिल में कहा गया है कि अंग्रेजी को हटाने के लिये यह जरूरी होगा कि राज्य सभा और लोक सभा दोनों में इस बारे में प्रस्ताव पास करें, लेकिन यह बात संविधान के खिलाफ है। संविधान में कहा गया है कि अगर कोई पैसे का भामला आता है, तो लोक सभा जो कहेगी, वही ठीक होगा और राज्य सभा का उस से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं होगा। लेकिन अगर लोक सभा कोई दूसरा बिल पास कर के राज्य सभा को भेजती है और राज्य सभा उसको स्वीकार नहीं करती है, तो फिर दोनों हाउसिस का एक जाएंट सेशन होगा, जिस में इस बारे में निर्णय किया जायेगा। इस विधेयक ने संविधान की उस व्यवस्था को नहीं माना है और कहा है कि अंग्रेजी तब तक रहेगी, जब तक राज्य सभा और लोक सभा दोनों अलग से इस बारे में प्रस्ताव न पास कर दें। यह व्यवस्था संविधान के खिलाफ है। मान लीजिये, कल लोक सभा यह प्रस्ताव पास कर देती है कि अंग्रेजी जारी नहीं रहनी चाहिये, तो अंग्रेजी तब तक नहीं हटेगी, जब तक कि राज्य सभा भी प्रस्ताव पास न कर दे। संविधान में लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के जो सम्बन्ध निश्चित किये गये हैं, यह विधेयक उन के विरुद्ध जाता है।

आखिर में मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम भारतीय भाषाओं के पक्ष में हैं। अगर हमारे डी० एम० के० के मित्र या दूसरे अहिन्दी-भाषी लोग यह स्वीकार कर लें कि वे अंग्रेजी को हटाने के लिये तैयार हैं, तो हम उन के साथ बैठ कर इस बारे में समझौता

कर सकते हैं। कोई राज्य केन्द्र से अपना पत्र-व्यवहार तमिल या तेलगू में करें, इस में हमें कोई एतराज नहीं होगा, लेकिन अंग्रेजी को जबरदस्ती नहीं थोपा जा सकता है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के बारे में दो आपत्तियां उठाई गई हैं : एक, यह कि बिल संविधान के प्रतिकूल है और दूसरा कि पार्लियामेंट को इस प्रकार का संशोधन करने का अह्तराज नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ये दोनों आपत्तियां निराधार हैं। यह बात सही है कि संविधान की धारा 343 में यह व्यवस्था की गई थी कि इस देश में पन्द्रह वर्षों तक अंग्रेजी भाषा का प्रयोग होता रहेगा। उस से पहले हम ने यह माना था कि इस देश की राजकीय भाषा हिन्दी होगी। इस का साफ मन्तव्य, मन्था यह था कि पन्द्रह वर्ष के बाद इस देश में राज-भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी का प्रयोग होने लगेगा। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से ऐसी परिस्थितियां पैदा हुईं—जब हम इस बिल पर चर्चा करेंगे, तब हम उन सब बातों पर विचार करेंगे—कि देश में हिन्दी को जो सम्मान मिलना चाहिये था, जितने व्यापक पैमाने पर उस का प्रयोग होना चाहिये था और सब द्वारा उस को अपनाया जाना चाहिये था, वह सब कुछ नहीं हो पाया।

प्रश्न यह है कि जो संशोधन विधेयक आज पेश हो रहा है, क्या वह संविधान के प्रतिकूल है? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह संविधान के अनु-कूल है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 343(3) में साफ कहा गया है :

“Notwithstanding anything in this article, Parliament may by law provide for the use, after the said period of fifteen years of (a) the English language,....”

अगर पन्द्रह वर्षों में देश में ऐसी परिस्थिति हो कि हम इस योग्य न हो पायें कि अंग्रेजी को बिलकुल हटा कर हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने लगे,

अगर पन्द्रह वर्षों के बाद पार्लियामेंट यह महसूस करे कि किसी भी कारण से अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग आगे भी करना जरूरी है, तो पार्लियामेंट को यह अधिकार है कि वह कानून के जरिये अंग्रेजी के प्रयोग की इजाजत दे सकती है। यह बात बिलकुल स्पष्ट है। जिस अनुच्छेद की बुनियाद पर इस बिल का विरोध किया जा रहा है, उसी अनुच्छेद में इस की व्यवस्था की गई है।

पार्लियामेंट को यह अधिकार क्यों दिया गया है, यह बताने के लिये मैं आप का ध्यान अनुच्छेद 348 की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। कुछ हिन्दी के समर्थक कहते हैं—मैं स्वयं भी उन में से एक हूँ, जो समझते हैं कि हिन्दी हमारे देश की राजभाषा होनी चाहिये—कि पार्लियामेंट को इस बारे में कानून बनाने का अधिकार नहीं है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348(1)(ए) में साफ व्यवस्था की गई है :

“Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, until Parliament by law otherwise provides—

(a) all proceedings in the Supreme Court and every High Court... shall be in the English language.

संविधान में कहा गया है कि देश के हर उच्चतम न्यायालय और हर उच्च न्यायालय में अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग तब तक होता रहेगा, जब तक कि पार्लियामेंट कानून के जरिये इस बात की व्यवस्था न करे कि उनमें हिन्दी या दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं का प्रयोग किया जाये। यह बात हिन्दी के समर्थकों के खिलाफ जाती है। अगर पार्लियामेंट को संशोधन का यह अधिकार नहीं होगा, तो हमारी सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट्स में अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग निरन्तर होता रहेगा।

संविधान में कहा गया है कि अगर पार्लियामेंट जरूरी समझे, तो वह कानून ला कर

हिन्दी या दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रयोग की व्यवस्था कर सकती है। हिन्दी के प्रति उनकी गहरी भावना के लिये मैं सेठ गोविन्द दास जी का बड़ा आदर करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं उन की इस राय से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि इस बिल को ला कर संविधान की अबहेलना की जा रही है। यह बिल संविधान के बिलकुल अनुरूप है जैसा कि श्री नम्बियार ने कहा है, तीन-चार साल पहले जो आफिशियल लैंग्वेज बिल हम इस सदन में पास कर चुके हैं, वह संविधान के अनुकूल है।

श्री मधु लिमये ने कहा है कि वह पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के आश्वासन को नहीं मानते, क्योंकि वह उनको नेता नहीं मानते। लेकिन इस देश का सौभाग्य रहा है कि राष्ट्र ने पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू को राष्ट्र-नेता माना है। (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. That is not the point at issue. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru is no more with us. He has been an honoured leader. You may accept or you may not accept, that is not the point of discussion now. I do not think we should bring in his name and begin a discussion on that. That is not proper. May I request hon. Members not to mention his name now. This is a routine legislation that is before us and bringing in big names is not at all necessary.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माफ कीजियेगा, मैंने यह कहा था कि वह मेरे नेता नहीं थे। उस पर उनको क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है? क्या मेरे नेता चुनने का भी उनको अधिकार है?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : तो मैंने भी कुछ नहीं कहा है। मैंने यह कहा है कि आप उनको नेता न मानते हों, लेकिन वह राष्ट्र के नेता रहे हैं.....

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. No more controversy about it.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने दो बातें कही थीं कि संविधान में इस बात की व्यवस्था है। इस प्रकार का बिल ले जाना संविधान के विपरीत नहीं है। बल्कि संविधान में इस बात की व्यवस्था है कि संसद में इस प्रकार के बिल ला कर के उसमें संशोधन किये जा सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री ने जो बिल सदन के सामने पेश किया है वह विधान के विपरीत नहीं है। वह संविधान की व्यवस्था के अनुकूल है। इसलिये उसको इंट्रोड्यूस किया जा सकता है।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we have already seen, even at the introduction of this Bill that a great deal of heat has been generated in this House. Normally, a Bill on introduction is never opposed, yet this particular Bill has been opposed and a great many provisions of the Constitution and the rule books have been quoted back and forth. In judging the merits of the particular situation we have brought in a lot of law which, I may be forgiven for saying, most of us do not understand too well. If the question whether the Bill should or should not be introduced at this particular point is to be debated now, then it is quite obvious that the Bill will never go into the second stage where a full discussion on the merits or otherwise of it should take place.

I would like to urge everybody around here, let us sit down as human beings and discuss the merits of it. Whether it applies constitutionally or not can then be left to our eminent Law Minister who has the infinite capacity of twisting the law in any way that he chooses. Therefore, I would say that there is no need right now to discuss the constitutionality of the Bill, whether it is *ultra vires* or not. A Bill was already passed in 1963. It was not *ultra vires* then. This is an amending Bill. Whether the amendment is *ultra vires* of the Constitution, so that we cannot amend that Act and the Act has to remain as it is, also a thing beyond the comprehension of most Members here.

Let us not mix up the constitutional issue with the issue of merit. Let us dis-

cuss the merit of it at the proper time. There is a great deal to be said on both sides. Let there be a free and frank exchange of views. Why are we all so hedged up that we want to snuff out any discussion, kill any thought on the subject. Therefore, I would urge the House and you, Sir, that the Bill may be introduced at this stage, the merits of it can be discussed at the second reading and the constitutional issues thrashed out later.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I would like to submit...

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has already had his say.

SHRI NAMBIAR : We must be given an opportunity to express our viewpoint.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : (Kanpur) : So also CPI.

MR. SPEAKER : Not on legal points.

SHRI MANOHARAN : As Shri Mody has rightly pointed out, if the consideration and discussion of this bill is allowed to go on unchecked like this, I am afraid this Bill will produce enough heat to spoil the whole issue. For the past so many years this issue has been engaging the attention of the country at large and in 1965 the Official Languages Bill was introduced by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and it was passed into an Act. The present Bill seeks to amend that Act, which was already passed. It is not a constitutional amendment. So, I cannot understand any validity or strength in the arguments advanced by hon. Members that it is against either the letter or the spirit of the Constitution. Whether it is to be introduced or not, it is left to the House to decide. But, so far as the DMK is concerned, nothing short of a constitutional amendment will satisfy the people of Tamilnad. I want to state that very categorically.

Government have now come forward with a Bill, which is trying to create an impression in the minds of the non-Hindi-speaking people that it is going to give statutory shape to the assurances given by the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Whether this Bill is trying to give, or gives, that impression, false or otherwise, it has to be decided later. But, so far as we are concerned, this Bill has been completely watered down and it will never satisfy us fully and completely.

MR. SPEAKER: That you can say later on during the consideration stage.

SHRI MANOHARAN: According to the Home Minister, this is a sort of compromise formula which may satisfy both the Hindi-speaking and non-Hindi-speaking areas. But I want to stress one point here. I still remember that some time back a great veteran of this country has expressed his anger and indignation by saying that the army should march to Madras State to protect Hindi and the people of India... (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is bringing in unnecessary things.

SHRI MANOHARAN: It is no other person than our venerable leader, Dr. Govind Das, I know that subsequently it has been contradicted.

DR. GOVIND DAS: I never said that.

SHRI MANOHARAN: Subsequently, it has been contradicted by him. It has become a regular practice for the Congress members to say something and contradict it subsequently, saying that he did not say so at all. So, that is not the point here.

My hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, has referred to some constitutional provisions. I do not have any quarrel at all with him. Article 343 says very clearly that the official language of the Government of India is Hindi, and that too in Devanagari script. So far as this article is concerned, I want to say on behalf of the people of South—I think I can extend my horizon and speak on behalf of the people of Non-Hindi-speaking areas—that this article should be amended.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi): That is only the view of Tamilnad, or perhaps that of DMK alone. That does not represent the view of the whole of South India. In any case, he does not represent our viewpoint.

SHRI MANOHARAN: I tell you that this article should be amended. So far as we are concerned, we will never accept the proposition that Hindi alone should be the official language of India.

L/M85LSS/67-5

13.00 Hrs.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: You can talk about legal points only. But I find that absolutely no legal point was raised; he was speaking on merits.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): I will talk only on legal points. This Bill has been objected to on two constitutional points. Firstly, it is stated that it contravenes article 343. Now, article 343, clause (3) says:—

“Notwithstanding anything in this article, Parliament may by law provide for the use, after the said period of fifteen years, of—the English language, for such purposes as may be specified in the law.”

It may be objected to that the particular purposes are not specified in the law, but may I point out that the whole includes the part? Therefore, when it is stated here that it can be used for all the official purposes of the Union, without exception, for all the official purposes for which the Hindi language is used the English language can be used as an associate language. Therefore it means that it is absolutely specific.

The second point which has been raised by my hon. friend from the Jana Sangh is that it also contravenes article 246. It is stated in article 246:—

“Notwithstanding anything in clauses (2) and (3), Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List I.”

The competence of Parliament to make any law is not taken away by this Bill at all; on the other hand, Parliament itself is making this law. It is not somebody else who is making the law but it is the Parliament that is making the law. As to when exactly the particular provision that Hindi alone should be used as the exclusive language for official purposes, that time limit is laid down by Parliament and it is not laid down by anybody else. It is the Parliament that lays down that Hindi alone will be the official language of the State when all the States in the country accept it. Therefore it is within the competence of Parliament. It is not somebody

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

who comes and dictates to Parliament. It is within the competence of Parliament to lay down also the time when such-and-such a provision will come into force as per the constitutional provision itself. Therefore, I say that it is within the competence of Parliament.

श्री स० भो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, काफी इस पर अभी बहस हो चुकी है। मैं यहां पर था नहीं इसलिये मैं इस मौके पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज के बारे में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी अपनी नीति साफ कर चुकी है। हिन्दी भाषा के बारे में उन्होंने अपनी नीति का स्पष्टीकरण भी कर दिया कि हम लोग यह नहीं चाहते कि हिन्दी को जबरदस्ती किन्हीं लोगों पर लादा जाय या ऐसे लोगों के ऊपर अंग्रेजी लादी जाय जिनकी कि हिन्दी भाषा है।

लेकिन जैसा आप ने अभी देखा इस बिल के लीव टू इंट्रोड्यूस मोशन पर कई वैधानिक प्वाइंट्स भी रेज किये गये हैं जिनका कि स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिये। इस में कोई अवधि नहीं दी गई है और अगर कोई अवधि दी जाती इस बिल की तो मैं समझ सकता था लेकिन इस बिल को पढ़ने से मालूम होता है कि कोई अवधि उस की नहीं तो मेरा निवेदन आप से और प्रधान मंत्री जी से है कि इस बिल को आज जल्दबाजी में इंट्रोड्यूस न करें। इस पर कुछ समय लेकर और तमाम पोलिटिकल पार्टियाँ को बुला कर एक नेशनल कांसेसनेस जिस को कहते हैं वह ली जाये तब इस को इंट्रोड्यूस करना अच्छा होगा।

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Sir, nothing is left for me to answer after the clarification of the question of law by some of the hon. Members, particularly Shri Ramamurti, who very correctly interpreted the provision in article 343, clause (3). It is stated therein that even after 15 years Parliament has got the legal competence to lay down such purposes for which English may be continued to be used.

Now, the learned Member, Shri Gupta said that a right of veto to certain States

is being given in this Bill. That again comes under the term "such purposes". For those purposes you can use the English language; that is to say, with respect to correspondence between the Centre and the non-Hindi-speaking States. That is one of the purposes. It is not giving a veto.

Regarding the use of English in the Centre, that also will come under "such purposes". "All the purposes" will also be included in the term "such purposes". We are, at this stage, concerned with legal competence. The Bill has been examined from that angle previously and I wish to submit that it is fully competent for Parliament to legislate.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the question is that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Official Languages Act, 1963. Those in favour of the Bill being introduced may say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : 'Aye'.

MR. SPEAKER : Those against may say, 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : 'No'.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I want to oppose it at the introduction stage.

MR. SPEAKER : You can vote against it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I want to oppose it; it has been the practice...

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed enough.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : So far, they were speaking on the legal points. Now, we want to oppose it and we want to have an opportunity to explain...

MR. SPEAKER : Not at this stage.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : At this stage, we want to oppose it.

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't make a precedent which has never been in this House.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The other day, when Mr. Ranga opposed the Bill...

MR. SPEAKER : About legal opinion, I have allowed it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : When Mr. Ranga opposed the Bill, the other day...

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : What was clarified was the legal position. We were only discussing the legal issues. That discussion is now over. Now, we go to the introduction stage. If any Member has given notice to oppose it ...

MR. SPEAKER : He has not given any notice. Those who had given notice have been permitted already.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : That was only on legal points. You are trying to gag us ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question of gagging. Your Party representative has already spoken.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Only the legal objection was raised. Now, when the Bill is being introduced, I want to have an opportunity to explain ...

MR. SPEAKER. Kindly tell me the rule.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : This has been precedent.

MR. SPEAKER : No please. I would like to sit with Opposition Members and discuss it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : When Mr. Ranga opposed it, it was not on legal points. You cannot have two rules.

MR. SPEAKER : Only legal points were expected.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : If you do not allow us, we will have to walk out.

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to walk out and I know your feelings for Hindi, that is a different thing. Tell me the rule.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने इसे अपोज करने के लिये नोटिस दिया हुआ है। इस लिये ऐसी बात नहीं है कि नोटिस नहीं दिया गया, नोटिस मैंने दिया हुआ है।

MR. SPEAKER : You were not in the House. You come one hour late and say this. Your name was called and you were not here.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रूल नं 72 कोट कर रहा हूँ :

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion...."

आपने यह रूलिंग दी थी कि पहले इसके कांस्टीट्यूशनल ऐस्पैक्ट पर बोला जाय....

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : On a point of order, Sir. You have already put the motion to vote. It is the process of voting. Nothing should be allowed now.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not yet declared the result. I agree with you.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक मिनट तो दीजिये। आप ने पहले जो रूलिंग दी थी जिसके कि तहत हम सब लोग बोले थे, उस में आप ने यह कहा था कि केवल इस का वैधानिक स्वरूप क्या है वह बतलाया जाये उस की मैरिट्स के ऊपर नहीं बोलना चाहिये। किसी ने भी उस की मैरिट पर नहीं बोला। एक-आध ने बोलने की कोशिश की भी तो उस को आप ने रोक दिया। अब यह जो ब्रीफ स्टेटमेंट इस के अन्दर है उस के तहत हर एक मेम्बर को अधिकार है कि इंट्रोडक्शन स्टेज के ऊपर वह ब्रीफ स्टेटमेंट दे सकता है कि वह इस बिल के इंट्रोडक्शन को क्यों अपोज करना चाहता है? रूल 72 में इस की व्यवस्था मौजूद है और इस लिये कृपा कर के श्री बलराज मधोक को जो कि इस का इंट्रोडक्शन अपोज करना चाहते हैं उन को बोलने की अनुमति दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : Not at this stage. It is very clear. If you want to change the rule, I have no objection. You can oppose it. Now, I put it to vote.

I will now put it to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Official Languages Act, 1963."

The Lok Sabha divided.

DEVISION NO. 6]

Abraham, Shri K. M.
 Aga, Shri Ahmad
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Amat, Shri D.
 Amin, Shri Ramchandra J.
 Anirudhan, Shri K.
 Ankineedu, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Bajpai, Shri Shashibhusan
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barrow, Shri
 Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagavati, Shri
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Brahma, Shri Rupnath
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dass, Shri C.
 Deiveekan, Shri
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Dhandapani, Shri
 Dhrangadhra, Shri Sriraj Meghrajje
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dipa, Shri A.
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
 Gowder, Shri Nanja
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
 Haldar, Shri K.

AYES

[13-15 HRS.

Harj Krishna, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Kamala Kumari, Shrimati
 Kandappan, Shri S.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
 Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kiruttinan, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Koushik, Shri K. M.
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Maharaja Singh, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao.
 Mangalathumadam, Shri
 Monoharan, Shri
 Maran, Shri Murasoli
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mody, Shri Pilo
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Muthusami, Shri C.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Naik, Shri R. V.
 Nambiar, Shri

Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil Shri Anrutrao
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Qureshi, Shri Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajani Gandha, Kumari
 Rajaram, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ramabadran, Shri T. D.
 Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Ramani, Shri K.
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri R. D.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saleem, Shri M. Y.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq

Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri A. K.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
 Sequeria, Shri
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shah, Shri T. P.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Sharma, Shri M. R.
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tripathi, Shri K. D.
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Viswambharan, Shri P.
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Xavier, Shri S.
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
 Yajnik, Shri

NOES

Bharat Singh, Shri
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
 Devgun, Shri Hardayal
 Digvijai Nath, Shri
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Jha, Shri S. C.
 Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
 Joshi, Shri S. M.
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri
 Kothari, Shri S. S.
 Limaye, Shri Madhu

Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Onkar Singh, Shri
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Sharma, Shri N. S.
 Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Shinkre, Shri
 Sondhi, Shri M. L.
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Yashpal Singh, Shri

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The Prime Minister has voted against!

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): It was by mistake. It may please be corrected as 'for'.

MR. SPEAKER: By mistake she has pressed the wrong button. Now she wants it to be corrected.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : बोर्ड पर जो इंडिकेशन है उस में करेक्शन कैसे हो सकता है ? हां, अगर प्रधान मंत्री कह रही हैं कि वह हिन्दी के खिलाफ हैं, तो ठीक है ।

MR. SPEAKER: We have permitted that in the past.

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : मैं हिन्दी के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER: The result of the Division is: Ayes—181; Noes—25.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

13.17 HRS.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

RE : QUORUM IN THE HOUSE

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I have a submission to make. You know that it took about ten minutes to have quorum in this House just now. We decided in the Whips' Conference that it is the primary responsibility of the ruling party to have quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Could he not communicate with the concerned Minister?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It applies to you. My party people came here at 2 P.M. We are not going to get more than Rs. 31 for this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not fair. The House adjourned a bit late. They wanted time for lunch. That must be taken into consideration.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You should have fixed 2.20 then. I could not have a grub.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): You could fix it even at 4.20. 14.09 Hrs.

COURT FEES (DELHI AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi, be taken into consideration".

This is a short Bill which seeks to amend the Court-fees Act of 1870. The House will remember that a few months back we enacted a legislation to provide for a High Court for the Union Territory of Delhi. When this High Court for the Delhi Union Territory was constituted, we transferred the ordinary original civil jurisdiction for civil suits of the value exceeding Rs. 25,000 to it. Before this provision was made, suits of this amount were presented in the District Court and regular court fee was charged.

Section 4 of the Court Fee Act contains a provision for charging fees in matters coming up before the High Court, but after some time a question was raised whether that court fee could be levied under that section in suits which are filed in the High Court in view of ordinary original civil jurisdiction. After the point was examined, it was found that no court fees could be levied by the High Court under that section.

As would be apparent, it was not the intention of the Government that no court fee should be charged on suits of the value exceeding Rs. 25,000, but this came about because of the lacuna in the Delhi High Court Act which was passed by this hon. House. A draft Bill to correct this lacuna was taken up. It was sent to the Metropolitan Council and it processed the Bill, and when it came to us it was a little late and we could not put it up before Parliament because of very heavy backlog of legislative business that was pending here, and we had to issue an ordinance to see

firstly that the litigants were not harassed by unnecessary filing of suits beyond Rs. 25,000 limit and secondly to see that there was no loss of revenue to Government. The loss of revenue to the Government which was occasioned by lack of this provision was to the tune of Rs. 1 lakh per month, and after the promulgation of the ordinance this was corrected, and now the Government has come before this hon. House to bring forth an amending Bill to replace the ordinance.

I hope that, in view of the non-controversial and non-political nature of this Bill, the House will give its support to this amending Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Court-fees Act 1870 as in force in the Union territory of Delhi, be taken into consideration."

श्री सरजू पाण्डे (गाज़ीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि 1870 के कोर्ट फीस एक्ट को वह इस लिये एमेंड करना चाहते हैं कि चूंकि सरकार उस एक्ट के मुताबिक कोर्ट फीस नहीं ले सकती थी, इस लिये सरकार को बराबर हानि हो रही थी ।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : पुराने एक्ट के अनुसार डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट में जो केसेज जाते थे, हम उन पर कोर्ट फीस लेते थे, लेकिन नये एक्ट में यह खामी रह गई कि हाई कोर्ट में जाने वाले मुकदमों पर कोर्ट फीस नहीं ली जा सकती थी । उस खामी को दूर करने के लिये यह बिल लाया गया है ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : आवश्यकता यह है कि हमारे देश में न्याय सस्ता हो । माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने यह तर्क दिया है कि चूंकि न्योग गैर-जबूरी तौर पर कोर्ट में आ जाते हैं, इस लिये पच्चीस हजार रुपये तक के मुकदमों पर कोर्ट फीस लेना जबूरी है । अच्छा तो यह होता कि मंत्री महोदय पूरे देश के लिये एक ऐसा कानून लाते, जिस से देश के साधारण लोग अदालतों में न्याय प्राप्त कर

सकते । आज हालत यह है कि जिन हजारों लाखों गरीब लोगों को मुन्सिफ की अदालत में मुकदमा दायर करना पड़ता है या हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाना पड़ता है, वे बहुत सफर करते हैं और न्याय नहीं पाते हैं ।

बजाये इसके कि एक ऐसा कानून लाया जाता, जिस से देश के लोगों को न्याय सस्ता मिलता, मंत्री महोदय कानून की कुछ इर्रै-गुलेरिटीज को दुरुस्त करने जा रहे हैं, जिस से दिल्ली में भी रिट्स और दूसरे मुकदमों में उसी तरह से कोर्ट फीस ली जाये, जिस तरह कि दूसरी जगहों में ली जाती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारे देश में न्याय बहुत महंगा है । पिछली दफा जब इस सदन में इलेक्शन पेटिशनज के सिलसिले में बिल आया था, तो यह कहा गया था कि चूंकि डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट्स में मुकदमे देखे जाने से ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुकदमे दायर किये जाते हैं, इस लिये उन को हाई कोर्ट भेजा जाये । हाई कोर्ट की हालत यह है कि जो माननीय सदस्य हाई कोर्ट में पेटिशन लड़ रहे हैं, उन को मालूम है कि हाई कोर्ट कितने मुकदमों को लिंगर आन कर रहे हैं । जो मेम्बर यहां आ गये हैं, छोटी से छोटी इर्रैगुलेरिटी पर उन को पेटिशन हारनी पड़ती है और परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है । सरकार जनता को सस्ता न्याय तो दे नहीं सकती है, बल्कि वह लोगों को मुकदमों में और ज्यादा उलझाये जा रही है ।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि सारे देश के लिये एक ऐसा कानून लाया जाये, जिस के अनुसार कोर्ट फीस माफ हो । कोर्ट फीस की कोई ज़रूरत नहीं है । अगर ऐसा न किया जायेगा, तो चाहे कितने भी कानून बनाये जायें, केवल पैसे वाले लोग ही अदालतों में जा सकेंगे और उन कानूनों से फायदा उठा सकेंगे । गरीब आदमियों के लिये इस देश में जीना मुश्किल हो गया है ।

इस कानून को वापस लिया जाये और एक ऐसा कानून लाया जाये, जिस से कोर्ट

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

फीस को बिलकुल समाप्त कर दिया जाये। हर एक आदमी को यह आज़ादी हो कि वह अदालत में जा कर अपनी बात कहे और न्याय पाने की कोशिश करे। आज हमारे देश में वकील महंगे हैं, कोर्ट फीस महंगी है। फिर भी सरकार की ओर से यह दावा किया जाता है कि हम लोगों को न्याय देंगे। आज की स्थिति में केवल पैसे वाले ही अदालतों से फायदा उठाते हैं और गरीब आदमियों को उन से कोई फायदा नहीं है।

इस शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय इस को पास न करायें। आर्डिनेन्स उन के पास है। वह उसी से काम चलायें और बाद में एक कामिग्रहेंसिव बिल लायें, ताकि किसी को कोर्ट फीस न देनी पड़े और इस देश के सब नागरिकों को सस्ता न्याय मिल सके।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Sir, though the Minister has characterised the Bill as non-controversial and innocuous, I would like to remind him that this is a country where the people are poor, and that this Act of creating the High Court of Delhi in this year of grace, when the question is of economy, requires to be defended. Was there any necessity to have a High Court separately for Delhi when this would add to the expenses of Government, add to the taxes which the people would have to pay and, more than that, add to the expenses of litigation of the common people? To confer a jurisdiction above Rs. 25,000 to the High Court, as far as I am aware, is an exception. The Minister may be able to say how he compares that jurisdiction of High Courts in other States. As far as I can remember, the jurisdiction is at a much higher level.

The second point which my hon. friend has made is this. You are raising the court-fee. Is it fair at this time, first of all, to change the jurisdiction, and secondly, to raise the court-fees from something like Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 5.00. There again the Minister may enlighten us about the court-fees in other States and even if they are comparable, he may justify the increase

for Delhi which, as I said, will now include litigants of a smaller denomination, those who go in for suits above Rs. 25,000.

Thirdly,—this is the general objection—that Government find one reason or another to pass an ordinance and then ask the House to confirm it by legislation. So much time has elapsed for an Act to have been brought up before this House earlier. There may be backlog of business, but it is up to Government, up to the leader of the party, to see that these ordinances do not replace Bills, that these ordinances do not take away the right of the people, the right of the Parliament, to discuss the measure and this legislation at the earliest opportunity.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय (उज्जैन) : उप-ध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बिल आया है, अगर मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करेंगे तो इस समय दिल्ली के अन्दर हाई कोर्ट और सिविल कोर्ट के अन्दर हजारों केसेज ऐसे पड़े हुए हैं जिन को चार-चार, पांच-पांच साल हो गए हैं या सात-सात साल भी हो गए हैं। तो यह केस जल्दी से जल्दी निपटायें जायें। इस के लिए इस की सीमा बांध दी जाये। और आम तौर पर गरीब लोगों को यह न्याय इतना महंगा पड़ता है कि जिस से वह बहुत परेशान होते हैं। इसके अलावा न्यायालय के अन्दर ऐसी एक भाषा में कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए कि जो व्यक्ति केस ले कर जाता है वह उसे ठीक प्रकार से समझ सके। अधिकांश ऐसे गरीब लोग हैं कि जो अनपढ़ हैं जिन्हें अंग्रेजी भाषा नहीं आती, लेकिन यहां न्यायालयों में सारी कार्यवाही दिल्ली में आम-तौर पर अंग्रेजी में होती है। उन के केस में जो कुछ भी चर्चा होती है या बहस होती है वह अंग्रेजी में होती है और उसे कुछ भी पता नहीं रहता कि क्या चल रहा है। मेरे बारे में मेरा वकील किस प्रकार से टैकिल कर रहा है मेरा वकील मेरे केस को किस प्रकार से रख रहा है और सामने वाला व्यक्ति क्या कह रहा है? इसलिए जो भी कार्यवाही कोर्ट के अन्दर हो

वह हिन्दी में होनी चाहिए और न्याय सस्ता मिलना चाहिए।

इन कोर्टों के अन्दर इतना अधिक भ्रष्टाचार फैल गया है उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इतनी अधिक रिश्वत देनी होती है कि एक साधारण गरीब आदमी तो किसी भी कीमत पर वहाँ जा कर न्याय नहीं पा सकता। चाहे उस का केस कितना ही सच्चा हो परन्तु पैसे में वह ताकत है और भ्रष्टाचार के अन्दर वह कला है कि अच्छा केस भी बिगड़ जाता है। तो माननीय मंत्री महोदय इन बातों पर विशेष ध्यान रखते हुए इस बात का प्रयत्न करें, एक तो कोर्ट फीस कम हो, न्याय सस्ता मिले और सारे देश में यह प्रथा लागू हो, दिल्ली में भी कि केस साल डेढ़ साल से अधिक नहीं चलना चाहिए। यह जल्दी निपटें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि काफी इससे लोगों को राहत मिलेगी। यह जो सात-सात साल तक केस लकटके रहते हैं यह बन्द होना चाहिए।

श्री जाजं फर्नेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस विधेयक का मैं भी विरोध कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि आज के समय लोगों के ऊपर फिर भले ही किसी कारण से क्यों न हों; आर्थिक बोझा बढ़ाना हम पसंद नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए हम यह चाहेंगे कि जिस विधेयक को आज मंत्री महोदय यहाँ पर ला रहे हैं और लाते वक्त यह कह चुके हैं कि कई वर्षों से इस परिस्थिति को कुछ सुधारना था तो उस को आज हम सुधारने जा रहे हैं, तो अगर यह मामला इतने वर्षों तक अधिक आप को ऐसे ही रखते हुए कोई तकलीफ न रही तो कुछ दिनों के लिए और इस मामले को स्थगित रखा जाये। साथ-साथ अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस बात को श्री कछवाय जी ने यहाँ पर रखा कि न्याय लोगों को जल्दी मिले इस के बारे में हम चाहेंगे कि सरकार की ओर से कुछ गंभीरता से विचार हो जाये। अंग्रेजों में तो मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी कहावत है कि जस्टिस डिलेड इज जस्टिस डिनाइड। और यह अध्यक्ष महोदय,

आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में हम कह सकते हैं कि हर जगह पर चूँकि न्याय बहुत बहुत देर से मिलता है इसलिए लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिल रहा है। बम्बई के हाई कोर्ट के बाहर आज दो महीने के पहले कुछ नागरिकों ने एक निदर्शन किया था। अदालत के खिलाफ वह निदर्शन नहीं था, सरकार के खिलाफ असल में वह निदर्शन था। निदर्शकों ने वहाँ पर कुछ फलक लगाये जो अभी भी मौजूद हैं बम्बई हाईकोर्ट के दरवाजे पर जिस में यह बताया है कि कितने वर्षों से कितने मुकदमे बम्बई के हाई कोर्ट में वैसे ही पड़े हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि करीबन 20 हजार मुकदमे आज चार पांच वर्षों से वहाँ पर पड़े हुए हैं जिन पर फैसला नहीं हुआ है। वहीं स्थिति सिटी सिविल कोर्ट्स और स्माल काजेज कोर्ट्स के बारे में भी है। पांच-पांच, सात-सात, दस-दस वर्ष तक लोगों को अदालतों के दरवाजे देखने-पढ़ते हैं और न्याय नहीं मिलता है। इंडस्ट्रियल कोर्ट्स की भी बात वही है और मजदूरों से संबंधित जो मुकदमें रहते हैं जो बाद में सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आ जाते हैं, मैं आप को इतना ही बताऊंगा कि 1960-61 या 1961-62 का बोनस का मामला कहीं 1967-68 में इन अदालतों से हल होता है। पांच-सात सालों के बाद इस तरह के मामले हल हो जाते हैं लेकिन जहाँ एकाध मजदूर को या ज्यादा मजदूरों को काम से निकालने की बात हो गई, उस मामले को इंडस्ट्रियल कोर्ट में हल करने के बाद मालिक ने अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपील कर दिया तो पांच सात साल वह अपील वहीं पड़ी रहती है। वैसे स्थिति में उस मजदूर की क्या हालत हो सकती है इस को शायद उस तरफ बैठे हुए लोग अन्दाज नहीं लगा पायेंगे मगर हम अन्दाज लगा सकते हैं। इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आज इस विधेयक का विरोध करते हुए भी सरकार से इतना तो जरूर अपील करना चाहेंगे कि लोगों को न्याय बहुत जल्दी मिले इसके लिए तत्काल कोई कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। बम्बई में हाई कोर्ट के सामने

[श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज]

अभी जो निदर्शन हो रहे हैं, जो फलक लगाने में आये हैं, उन की जांच केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से की जाय और सारे भारत भर में अलग-अलग हाईकोर्ट में, स्माल काजेज कोर्ट्स में या सिटी-सिविल कोर्ट्स में भी कितने वर्षों से कितने मुकदमे पड़े हैं इस के बारे में तत्काल कुछ जांच करने का काम हो जाये ताकि लोगों को न्याय वक्त पर मिले जिससे कि उस को न्याय कर के कहा जाये। अगर वक्त पर वह न्याय नहीं मिलेगा तो फिर लोगों पर अन्याय जो होता है वह आगे भी होता रहेगा। इतना कह कर अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का सख्त विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों ने जो अपने विचार न्याय को सस्ते होने के बारे में या न्याय जल्दी देने के बारे में कहे हैं उस से हम लोग सिद्धान्ततः सहमत हैं। उस में कोई दो रायें हो नहीं सकतीं और जैसा कि माननीय सदन को मालूम है सरकार के द्वारा ला कमीशन की नियुक्ति की गई है जो इन सब कामों की जांच कर रहा है। उन की सिफारिशें आने पर जहां जहां न्याय व्यवस्था में सुधार की गुंजाइश होगी या जहां सुधार हो सकते हैं वहां उस तरह के सुधार न केवल केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा बल्कि मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा किए जायेंगे।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कुछ खास सवाल इस बिल के बारे में उठाये। इस में एक सवाल यह है कि कोर्ट फीस को समाप्त कर देना चाहिए जिससे कि गरीबों का फायदा हो। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोर्ट फीस का जो प्रश्न है उस को यदि साधारण तौर से लिया जाये तो वह तो गरीबों को बचाने के लिए लगाया जाता है क्योंकि नहीं तो जो धनी व्यक्ति है वह मनमाने ढंग से अनगिनत मामले अदालतों में पेश कर सकते हैं जिस में एक पैसा भी उन का नहीं लगेगा और महंगे-महंगे वकाल रख कर गरीबों को तंग कर सकते हैं। गरीब लोग इतने महंगे और बड़े वकीलों

को ला नहीं सकेंगे। यह मैं आप को एक थ्योरिटिकल संभावना बतला रहा हूँ। इस तरह से इस के कई पहलू हैं। यह बात कहना कि इससे गरीबों का नुकसान होता है और अमीरों का फायदा होता है यह बात नहीं है। सिद्धांततः यह बात माना गई है कि इस तरह के जो अदालत में केस आते हैं उन में थोड़ी बहुत कोर्ट फीस जरूर लगनी चाहिए और लगती रही है, कहीं कम कहीं ज्यादा।

माननीय सदस्य श्री लोबो प्रभू ने इस के बारे में प्रश्न किया कि कितनी कोर्ट फीस दूसरे राज्यों में लगती है और उस की क्या दर है? अलग-अलग राज्यों में इस की दर अलग-अलग है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में जहां सौ रुपये लगते हैं गुजरात, हरयाना, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश में 50 रुपये लगते हैं। दिल्ली के चूकि आसपास यही राज्य है इसलिए हम लोगों ने भी इस का रेट दिल्ली के लिए 50 रुपये रखा है।

हुकम चंद कछवाय जी ने एक प्रश्न यह किया कि दिल्ली के अन्दर जाने कितने मुकदमे सालों से पड़े हुए हैं। उन का निपटारा नहीं होता इसी निपटारे को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, जल्दी से जल्दी निपटारा हो सके, इसलिए यहां पर हाई कोर्ट की स्थापना की गई। पहले यहां पंजाब हाई कोर्ट की एक सर्किट बेंच थी। उस के सामने कैसेज और भी लम्बे चलते थे। उनका निर्णय जल्दी नहीं हो पाता था। सालों चलते रहते थे। उन मुकदमों को जल्दी निपटाने के लिए ही दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट की स्थापना की गई और जब दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट की स्थापना करने का विधेयक माननीय सदन के सामने आया था उस समय उस पर काफी चर्चा हुई थी। और अधिकांश सदस्यों की यह राय थी कि दिल्ली में हाईकोर्ट होना आवश्यक है और इस माननीय सदन के मंजूर करने के बाद ही दिल्ली में ऐसे हाईकोर्ट की स्थापना हुई है। जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा कुछ कानूनी खामियों के कारण लोग

इसका फायदा उठाते थे और लगभग एक लाख रुपये का सरकार को हर महीने नुकसान इस खामी के कारण हो रहा था। उस खामी को दूर करने के लिए आर्डिनेंस एकदम से लागू कर दिया गया। अब हम इस विधेयक के द्वारा उस आर्डिनेंस को बदल कर इस कानून में शामिल कर रहे हैं और आशा है कि सदन इस को मंजूर करेगा।

श्री हुकूम खं ब कछवाय : यह जो अदालतों में इतने केसेज वर्षों से पैडिंग पड़े हैं उन के बारे में कोई जांच कमेटी क्या मंत्री महोदय बैठाने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : ला कमिशन इस बारे में देख रहा है कि कैसे इस देर को खत्म किया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no amendments to the clauses; so, I shall put all the clauses together to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That clauses 2, 3, 4 and 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, 3 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री स० शो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि जो सवालत आज

मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखे गये हैं उन का जवाब उन्होंने नहीं दिया है। उस का कारण एक ही है कि हाईकोर्ट के बारे में हम लोग ज्यादा कुछ कहना नहीं चाहते, जजों के बारे में कुछ कहना नहीं चाहते लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय हम लोग भी आखिर केसेज लड़ते हैं हाईकोर्ट तक जाते हैं चाहे वह ट्रेड यूनियन का मामला हो या कोई दूसरा मामला हो आम तौर से देखा गया है कि हाईकोर्ट में जाने के माने यह है कि जिसका मुकद्दमा हो वह अगर जिन्दा रह गया तो देख लेगा कि क्या हथ होता है? लेकिन 6-7 और 8 साल इस तरीके से केसेज के निपटने में लग जाते हैं। बम्बई हाईकोर्ट के बारे में कितने वहां पर पैडिंग है केसेज, उस का एक चित्र मेरे परम मित्र श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीस ने खींचने की कोशिश की। इस से पहले आप को खयाल हों कि जब यहां पर हाई कोर्ट के जजों को बढ़ाने की बात आई तो उस का एक कारण यह था कि इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट या दूसरे हाईकोर्ट में 20,000, 30,000 केसेज इस तरीके से पैडिंग रहते हैं। हो सकता है कि यह कोर्ट फीस बढ़ाने का कोई खास कर कारण होगा बाकी मैं समझता हूँ कि यह गलत है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस का स्पष्टीकरण करें कि क्या वाकई देश में हाईकोर्ट के जजों की कमी है? जब जजों का ऐपाएंटमेंट भी करते हैं तो भी हम लोगों ने देखा कि वह बाहर से किया जाय या रूनिंग जजों को दिया जाय तो उस में भी ऐसे व्यक्तियों को कर्मा-कर्मा चुन लेते हैं और जोकि पोलिटिकल कन्सिडरेशन के आधार पर होता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जहां पर गैर-कांग्रेसी हुकूमत है तो उन्होंने अपनी स्पाच के दौरान में कहा कि 8 आदमियों या 9 आदमियों के नाम उन के पास आये और वह केवल तीन आदमियों के बारे में सिफारिश कर सके क्योंकि हाईकोर्ट में जिस व्यक्ति को जज की हैसियत से आना चाहिए था वह नहीं आया। दूसरे मंत्री महोदय

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

से मैं चाहूंगा कि वह यह बतलायें कि यह अदालतों में ऐरियस किस तरीके से खत्म हों उस के बारे में वह क्या इंतजाम कर रहे हैं इस के बारे में उन्होंने कोई प्रकाश नहीं डाला है। बहरहाल हम लोग तो भिखारी सरके हैं कि जो दे उस का भला और न दे उस का भी भला। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस समय भी इस बारे में कुछ विचार करेंगे ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : एक मिनट में मैं इस के बारे में बतला दूँ। माननीय सदस्य श्री बनर्जी जो बोले वह स्वयं इस बात को जानते हैं कि आज अदालतों में और खासकर हाई कोर्ट में जो देर होती है वह उतनी जजैज की कमी की कारण नहीं होती जितने कि कानून की पेचोदगियों के कारण होता है। कानून व नियम आदि आज इतने पेचोदा और लम्बे बने हैं कि यदि कोई आज मुकद्दमों में देर करना चाहे तो वह कानूनी तरीकों को अपना कर सालों को देर कर सकता है। इसी तरीके से कई और भी चोजें काम में लाते हैं जिनके कारण देर होती है। जजैज की तादाद में कमी होना भी इसका एक कारण हो सकता है पर असल में मुख्य कारण यह नहीं है यह मैं सदन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : न्याय जल्दी मिलना चाहिए और दूसरे वह उस भाषा में हो जिसे कि गरीब लोग समझ सकें। वह हिन्दो भाषा में होना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all. The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.35 Hrs.

**COTTON TEXTILE COMPANIES
(MANAGEMENT OF UNDERTAKINGS
AND LIQUIDATION OR RECON-
STRUCTION) BILL**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up the consideration of the Cot-

ton Textile Companies Bill. Shri Dinesh Singh.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : How many hours have been allotted to this Bill ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 3 hours have been proposed by Government.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस पर कम से कम पांच घंटों का समय होना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us see how the debate progresses.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move* :

"That the Bill to provide in the public interest for the liquidation of cotton textile companies while keeping the undertakings thereof as running concerns, or for the reconstruction of cotton textile companies, in certain cases and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the House is aware that cotton textile industry is our oldest organised industry. In fact, our record in the manufacture of cotton textiles goes back to days much further than any organised industry came into this country. Our cotton textiles were not only known in India but were prized all over the world. Many people feel that it is, to some extent, cotton textiles that attracted many travellers to come here resulting into our domination. It was so highly prized that when foreigners came here, and they were not able to compete with us, we found that some of our best craftsmen who were engaged in this industry had to undergo a lot of suffering so that the textile industry in other countries could be built up. For many years, since we set up the organised sector in this country, this has been yielding profit to many big concerns which have now become very big and very famous.

Today, we have about 618 mills, 329 spinning mills and 289 composite mills. All this has been built up over the years with great patience and also with great effort. New mills have come up. Some of them are as good as textile mills any-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

where else in the world. But, unfortunately, once these mills were built up, not enough effort was put to see that they keep pace with the world. Many of these mills are very very old; their machinery is completely out of date; they can never be productive and competitive in modern terms. Yet, as I mentioned earlier, many big houses have become very big and very famous. But they have not cared for the industry that made them big and famous and this industry has been allowed to go down year by year into its present difficulties. In terms of employment, the industry directly provides employment to about 900,000 people and, if you take the subsidiary employments given to sectors, like, handlooms and others which depend on the yarn from this industry, I think, not less than 6 million people would be connected with it. Then, there are a large number of farmers who grow cotton which is consumed by this industry. Therefore, it has a tremendous importance in the industrial map of our country and no Government can allow this industry to go down the way that it is going at present.

Sir, we have had in this House debates, ideological and otherwise, discussions about this industry, some people saying that the public sector is not running well. Here is an example of the private sector which has been allowed gradually, year by year, to go down.

In many cases we had to take over some of the mills that the private sector failed to run well; we ran them well and we have returned four of them to the famous private sector—my hon. friend is nodding his head. They are now pressing that we should give it back to them because we have been able to do much better than they were able to do. I am not today concerned with the ideological aspect, although we can never separate the ideology from our thinking or working. But even in the most practical attitude, no hon. member, I am sure, including my hon. friends sitting Opposite, will deny that something has to be done to revive this industry. It is not only in our country but in other countries also that the textile industry had to be revived; that only shows that capitalism has had a similar trend in many other countries.

We were going through the figures the other day. I was looking at the modernisation that had to be carried out in the United Kingdom and what Japan is planning to do. I think, the House will be interested to know that Japan is going to provide for the modernisation of this industry, 277 million dollars to cover the cost of scrapping and re-equipment in the spinning sector, and 361 million dollars in the weaving section. The United Kingdom is also investing to the tune of 30 million pounds towards the modernisation of its textile industry. We had also set up some Committee to go into this question and they had given us rather staggering figures of the amount of money that will be necessary for the modernisation of our industry—it may range from Rs. 550 crores to a thousand crores, but unfortunately we do not have these resources immediately to press them into service to modernise this industry and, therefore, whatever little resources we have, we have to apportion them in such a way that this industry is revived, that each step that we take is for the strengthening of this industry, for the modernisation and revitalisation of this industry, and not let it go down as it is today.

People have talked of the profitability of this industry, that the profitability has been going down. I was going through the figures, the other day, of the profitability of this industry. It will be interesting to see that the profitability has been moving up and down from time to time. It only shows that there is a possibility of this industry being profitable only if it is allowed to be profitable. The figures themselves reveal this. For instance, take the year 1960-61; the gross profits as percentage of sales in this industry were 9.7 as against 10.3 in all industries; the gross profits as percentage of the total capital employed were 12.2 in this industry as against 10.2 in all industries; the net profit as percentage of net work in this industry was 13.7 as compared to 10.9 in all industries. Therefore, this had a better prospect as compared to the combined figures of all other industries. Then in some years it goes down. For instance, take 1965-66, the net profits as percentage of net worth in the cotton textile industry were 3.7 as compared to 8.3 in all other

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

industries. The same thing which was more than the figure of all industries—13.7 as compared to 10.9—was allowed to go down to 3.7 as compared to 8.3. This is the position of this industry and we have been somewhat concerned about the way that people who control this industry either individually or collectively have used this as an instrument to get the resources and to transfer them into the other industries and to leave this completely, without ploughing back enough into this industry to keep it going. We had, therefore, been thinking about this industry for quite some time. The House is aware that we had the power under the Industries Regulation Act to take over the mills which are not running well, either which have closed down or are about to close down. What happened in these cases was that when we took over these mills and then as soon as they started running well, we were asked to give them back to the owners. And we have an instance of a very well-known mill from where my hon'ble friend, Mr. Mody, comes...

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I come from no mill area.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Yes, he comes from a residential area, Sir, in which the mills are also located in the same city.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Mill in a residential area? Then there must be some bad planning.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : But the point is : we took over a mill and it started running well, but then it was returned to the owner, it became a sick mill again and we had to take it over.

Therefore, we had these difficulties and we felt that when we take over a mill, then the Government should have the option of retaining it or having control over it so that it does not fall in the same position as it was before. Then also, Sir, there are also certain mills which are not run well in their present stage and modernisation will have to be gone into. It may mean selling machines. It may mean installation of some new and modern machinery, for which Government just as

a caretaker, do not have the power to do and it was felt that unless Government were able to take over these mills and without control over these mills, it would not be possible for them to go into modernisation. Then there are some other mills which one feels we may be able to run with some modernisation but are not being allowed to run because some people are cornering all the shares and are not permitting the modernisation of these mills, in which case it was felt that it should be possible for Government to reconstruct these mills to enable them to function better and also that in cases where it becomes essential, Government should be able to send these mills into liquidation where Government may have the right to purchase them or if anybody feels he can pay a better price, he can purchase and take over it provided he is going to run it as a textile mill and not take away the machinery and convert it into a modern house as Mr. Piloo Mody may like to design as an odd mill in a residential area.

We had, therefore, been considering as to what would be the best course for bringing about legislation which can take into account the modernisation of these mills and at the same time make it possible for Government to have a control so that the industry as such is properly regulated.

Now, the Bill that we have brought before the House to-day is our effort to have control in the textile industry which will give the textile industry itself a fillip to meet the modern challenges.

I should not like to go into great detail at this length because of the time you have allowed and some hon'ble Members have shown anxiety to speak. I shall prefer to give the time to them so that we may have the benefit of the new ideas they may be able to put forward and that way we may be able to save time and it may not be necessary for you to extend the time also if the hon'ble Members have exhausted their suggestions. I shall, therefore, not go into the detailed provisions of the short Bill. But the provisions are well known and I am sure hon'ble Members have already studied them and have come prepared to give their considered opinion on them.

But may I say just this? So far as the new Bill is concerned, our effort has been briefly that in respect of a textile company which is not running well or whose financial conditions are so bad that it is not possible to meet its current liabilities out of its current assets, it may be taken over by the Government. Now this provision already exists in the Industries Regulation Act that we have. Then, the choice before Government is that as soon as the mill starts running well it has to be returned back to the owner. Now, we are bringing this new Bill forward to enable Government, if necessary, to send these mills either into liquidation or into reconstruction. In both cases, Government would have the right to acquire the controlling interest in these mills.

So far as liquidation is concerned, the details have been given in the Bill itself. Government would reserve to themselves the price at which Government would be willing to buy the mill. If there is somebody else willing to pay more and run it as textile industry, Government would have no objection to his taking it over.

So far as reconstruction is concerned, under the Bill, Government are to direct the authorised controller to have a scheme prepared for the reconstruction of a textile company, where such a course is called for in the public interest or to secure the proper management of the company. Such a scheme may provide among other things for a change in the board of directors or the appointment of a new board of directors, the vesting of the controlling interest in the reconstructed company in the Central Government either by the appointment of additional directors or by allotment of additional shares, the conversion into share capital of any debentures issued or loans obtained by the company after it has been taken over under Government management, and the reduction of the interest or rights of members and creditors against the company before its reconstruction. We have also taken care to see that any loan or any other moneys given to the companies since the Government have taken over its management are not reduced in the same manner as the loans or other debentures and other things prior to that.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : May I seek one clarification? During the period for which the mill is with Government, who will be responsible for the losses or profits? Who will bear the losses? On whose accounts will the profits be?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Obviously, it will be on the account of the mill.

So far as the employees are concerned, Government will have the right to retain any of them who may wish to continue, and those who may wish to leave may leave and Government may give them due compensation as the law may provide.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Government or the mill?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Obviously, in that case, it is the same.

So far as the management of these mills is concerned, as I have mentioned earlier, we are contemplating to set up a textile corporation. Our idea in setting up the textile corporation is twofold. One is to create under Government an agency which will have the expertise to run these textile mills. It is not our idea that these textile mills should be run by Government servants, that is, by those engaged in administration of government as such, but that we should have people who have the knowledge of running these textile mills. It will be one of the functions of the corporation that it will run any of the mills that Government may entrust to it and to the management. Another idea is that it will set up in the public sector mills of its own; they may be either composite mills or spinning mills. The third function of the corporation that we are contemplating will be to provide an agency for financing the modernisation of the mills. At the moment, the financing is being done by a number of agencies. Our idea is that all of them should be put together under this corporation which will have the best expertise under Government to manage the textile industry as a whole.

We have taken the utmost care in the drafting of the Bill to see that Government have only the necessary powers to control and regulate this industry and also set up new units in this industry as an example of the functioning of the public

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

sector, and we have tried to have the co-operation of all those who are interested in the modernisation of the textile industry. But I should like to assure hon. Members that after the Bill is passed, which I hope it will be, it will be in the best interests of the textile industry and those engaged in it.

Sir, I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide in the public interest for the liquidation of cotton textile companies while keeping the undertakings thereof as running concerns, or for the re-construction of cotton textile companies, in certain cases and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration".

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : We have a Commerce Minister who is a very charming and a handsome person...

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : And intelligent also.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I wish I could say that.

He has an infectious smile. But let me say this that if smiles could solve any of our country's problems, we would be thriving by now. If this is the result of his stewardship of the Ministry—he has been in charge of this portfolio for nearly nine months now—if this is what he has to conceive at the end of a nine-month period, if this is the understanding and assessment of the problem that he has put before this hon. House, I shudder to think of the fate of the textile industry. I was thinking that a fresh and realistic approach would be made by a new Minister but these measures that are being proposed, I am afraid, are not going to bear fruit.

The Minister does not at all react to whatever representations are made. At least his predecessor used to lose his temper and throw files at the delegations. He does not do even that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : With smiles, how could he do it?

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Whenever he has to speak about the textile problem, he indulges in well-worn clichés and makes statements which are no longer true and probably applied to the situation that was

prevailing about 15—20 years ago. I suspect that the acquisitive lust of this Government is showing its hand and this is being further compounded by a conspiracy of the bureaucrats who want to perpetuate their empire and keep a stranglehold on all sections of society, specially the industrial one.

As far as understanding is concerned, I am reminded of a meeting with an ex-Commerce and Industry Minister of the Government of India in Ahmedabad last year. When I took him round a mill, an industrial unit; in Ahmedabad, he expressed so much wonder and confined to me that this was the first time that he set his foot into the inside of an industrial unit. He wondered when he looked at the difference between a transformer and a generator, a chimney and a loom and a spindle and a spinning machine. If this is the understanding that our Ministers show about the complicated nature of today's modern industry, I do not know what is going to happen.

There is a peculiar way by which our Minister holds communications with representatives with people. I have seen him performing or at least read about it last summer. He comes in pomp and style and addresses a seminar and then walks out. What the other point of view is, what the millowners have to say, what the shareholders have to say, what the technicians have to put forward and what the labour leaders want to urge on a particular problem, whether it is the textile industry or the jute industry, whether it is the performance of the STC or of the MMTC or of the corruption-ridden Textile Commissioner's office, he turns a deaf ear to all these. This, I do not think, is going to be conducive to the healthy development of the Commerce Ministry's functions.

One grave charge that is being levelled against the textile industry is that it is frittering away its surplus and that large dividends have been paid in the past so that it has not been invested into a modernisation and rationalisation programme. He has himself quoted figures which go to prove that that this is one industry—I am glad he recognises this—as a very important and a large industry as far as India is concerned with a large stake in exports. But if there are no dividends to pay, if there are no salaries and wages that can be met

out of the profitable functioning of the textile mills, how are the millowners to re-invest because there is no investible surplus?

Sometime ago when the recession in the engineering industry was being considered by the Finance Ministry, this Government liberalised the hire purchase credit terms for those machinery manufacturers who manufacture textile machines. The textile machinery manufacturers cannot sell equipment to the textile mills because they are doing badly, because they have no money at all to invest in this. This is beating about the bush. What should have been the attitude of the Government is to improve the profitability and the performance of the textile industry rather than coming to the aid of a very limited sector of the textile machinery manufacturers.

15 Hrs.

One of the very important premises on which this Bill is based is the considered opinion of the Minister that a mere legal change of the manager of a textile mill would be a cure and a panacea to all the problems that are being suffered by the textile industry. I do not know how far this is true. Let us see the performance of the Government of India and some of the State Governments that have some sort of experience of running these textile mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and in Hyderabad.

Take the famous case of the India United Mills. This has been under the management of the authorised controller for several years now as most of us know, and today I am told under an authorised controller this group of mills in Bombay is losing Rs. 15 lakhs per month. If a mere change of the legal entity has not been of benefit in the case of the India United Mills, I do not know how it is going to support all other Mills that the Government wishes to take over.

Last week the Finance Minister turned down a specific request from Chief Minister Naik for additional funds to be able to run the India United Mills. If the Finance Minister considers it fit to turn down a specific request from the Chief Minister of Maharashtra on the plea that this is not a workable proposition, that this will be so much money more down the drain in a

single direction, that this will be at the cost of public charity and public exchequer, what Mr. Dinesh Singh has been denied on the one hand by the other process, he takes over through this Textile Corporation, and he will be the first to hand over money to the same ill-conceived venture. I hope he takes note of these things.

And they have the management of the companies of the Mehboobshahi Mills at Gulbarga. It is a far worse example which has been just cited. The Government of India, under the employment relief scheme, and the State Governments, assume extraordinary powers where even the workers are asked to cut down their wages, they abolish provident fund, they do not allow any gratuity or other schemes, they provide more working capital to the same sick unit, they provide cotton at extraordinary low prices and even then they are not successful in running the unit.

These are all the things that the textile industry has been complaining about. If you want to give a dog a bad name and then to hang it, it is, of course, your own attitude, but it does not behove a Commerce Minister to put this lame excuse at the door of the entire textile industry where one finds that 51 mills out of more than 600 are today closed, when in 1964 only 14 were suffering from these maladies.

In the month of March, when we were discussing this subject here in this House, I had taken that opportunity to warn the Commerce Minister that he must come to the aid of those textile mills which were on the border, and out of those border mills at least half a dozen more have closed down, and the Commerce Minister has to take them over and instal authorised controllers.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : You want the assistance of the incompetent Commerce Minister to save this industry ?

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I had said at that time that timely help to these mills which were on the border would have to be provided, otherwise the economic and textile policies of the country would not allow the textile industry to function.

[Shri N. K. Somani]

Has the Commerce Minister ever wondered why there is this epidemic of closures in this country, when on the one side he considers that this is a tremendously important industry? When we are concerned with the fall in exports of not only textiles but other products in this country, when the life and stake of so many million workers are involved, when the shareholders' money is involved, we have to solve this problem by taking a completely helpful and realistic point of view, and not by proposing a hospital of two to four beds where hundreds require accommodation.

He talked about some financial assistance, Sir, the NIDC used to provide assistance and loans to the textile industry a few years ago. Now, its functions have been given over to the IFC and the IDBI and as he has himself mentioned, in the month of June, there was a seminar in Bombay where all the interests of the textile industry were represented: the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade was represented; the millowners were there and the entire spectrum of the cotton trade and the textile industry met there, and I think they spent about 5,000 man-hours in June, in Bombay. I do not know where the Commerce Minister takes his wisdom or counsel. Unanimous recommendations were made at that seminar. There was not one vote of dissent. It was discussed threadbare, but the Commerce Minister was not there—because he delivered a message and then walked out—not to listen to what others had to say. The unanimous recommendations of the seminar on the textile industry in Bombay have now been cold-stored for the same obvious reasons that they do not want to solve our problems.

Now, let us look at it from the point of view of the textile industry. The main reason, I submit, are the spiralling rise in the cost of production and the growing heavy excise duty that is being imposed from year to year by the Finance Ministry and the Government of India. Added to that spiral is the rising cost of living for the public which leaves hardly any surplus in their pockets to buy textile products either of coarse or medium quality or superfine or fine quality. Let me give you some figures. Between 1963 and now—the Minister quoted some figures

from 1961 up to now—the prices have gone up by 32 per cent; the wages in the same period have gone up by 62 per cent. Between these two periods, the average rise in the cost of production of the textile industry in India was of the order of 40 per cent. We have the cost of living index which has gone up from 130 in 1963 to 213 in the middle of 1967. Here you have two devils: one, the spiralling price rise in the most of production and the other, the diminishing purchasing power in the hands of the public. Therefore, if the public cannot afford to buy cloth, even at the ex-mill price, or even below that, where is the question of textile mills making any profit or profiteering as is sometimes alleged by the Government?

We have a handful of mills which are running efficiently, which produce superior goods and which are export-oriented. I submit that these are the mills that should have been given a red-carpet treatment by the Ministry. But unfortunately they were treated on par with the rest of the bulk of the units in the doddering industry out of which there is a section which has to be scrapped because it is old and archaic and those mills are to be given timely help so that they can rehabilitate themselves before it is too late and the hospital of Shri Dinesh Singh becomes overflowing full.

The third is the export-oriented, efficient mills which are on par with the world industry to which, I said, we should give red-carpet treatment. But have we given any selective approach to the industry whenever the problems are put before us? Take another instance: the ceiling on cotton which was a mockery of the regulations in India. There was not a single textile mill in the last season where it could get cotton under the ceiling. Now, of course, ceiling has been abolished. The prices are above the ceiling, but the multipliers in respect of the controlled commodities are still installed on the erstwhile controlled prices. And, therefore, the difference is being subsidised continuously by the textile mills and they are running out of funds and money.

During the last one year, against 16 per cent rise in the price rise in the cost of production, the Government very charitably

gave 4.5 per cent in April this year, and the difference between 4.5 and 16 and beyond continues due to rise in the stores, in the salaries and wages and the cost of living; and so many other things are continued to be levied on the textile industry which continues to be strangled by a host of controls, the Textile Commissioner's Office, the company law and the proposed take-over Bill.

I come back to the famous seminar in Bombay. One of the very studied and, as I said, unanimous recommendation was that Rs. 600 crores to Rs. 800 crores are required by India's textile industry to rehabilitate and modernise itself. There was a time after the Second World War when the industry could have rehabilitated itself and changed its entire plant and equipment. But it was the Government that refused permission to it to do so. Now when the mills want to modernise themselves permission is not being given. Even if it is given, where are the funds, where is the finance. Rs. 600 crores to Rs. 800 crores are required to modernise them. They have hardly got about Rs. 25 crores to Rs. 30 crores which they are going to invest in the modernisation programme. This is the crux of the problem.

Therefore, it was recommended by the seminar that this proposed Textile Corporation, which will be another bureaucratic bulge, should engage its attention in not taking over the sick mills but going to the root cause of the technical ills and providing finance in time at low interest, at 6 per cent interest, so that the mills could have adequate finance to rehabilitate themselves and be able to sell cloth at competitive prices at home and export abroad.

Let us see about exports. Why are our exports falling after devaluation? It is because of the completely unimaginative policy followed by the Commerce Ministry. They are blind to changing situation and circumstances of the world market. What the Commerce Ministry does is, at the beginning of the year, in the month of January or February, they announce their import export policy once a year and that is supposed to hold good throughout the twelve months. I was very much surprised

to hear the Finance Minister and the Commerce Minister making very casual and complacent remarks stating that the British devaluation would do us no harm. We would certainly not be very much affected. But these are the goods, textile products, jute and certain other commodities, that fall under the chairmanship of the Commerce Minister which are going to be affected further. If we do not take timely steps, Ceylon, Pakistan, Malaysia and all other countries which are in our neighbourhood are going to score still further and we will be left behind. Ceylon did it last year in the case of tea.

We have been pleading before this Government that they should allow the industry to scrap all those units which are irreparable. We have been also saying that they must provide timely and adequate assistance and also create a favourable atmosphere for mills which are on the margin, which are on the border, and we have been saying that those which are export-oriented mills should be given a red-carpet-treatment. Therefore, I would reiterate this, that this proposed Textile Corporation, if it comes up, let it be solely engaged in giving a new lease of life to the existing mills on the border rather than engaging itself in the unenviable task of trying to manage which, I know, they cannot in view of what they have done so far. I gave the instance of India United Mills. I can give several other instances where even after assuming extraordinary powers they cannot profitably run them. I am told when my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye and a host of others laid down serious, severe and continued charges against the erstwhile Textile Commissioner this Ministry could not find a successor to him for six to eight months. If they cannot find a single person to succeed the Textile Commissioner, where is the talent available with them to manage a complicated technology, a person who would understand spinning, a manager who would understand weaving, a manager who would understand finance, a manager who would understand export technology, a person who would understand marketing functions and also keep under the tap of the Commerce Ministry. I think these are impossible functions which the Ministry is trying to have.

[Shri N. K. Somani]

There is a very important plea of the industry that is continuously being ignored for a number of years by the Commerce Ministry. If they think millions of lives are involved, if they think textile industry is the primary industry and basic industry of this country which provides bread and butter to millions of workers, if they think exports have got to be sustained and improved upon, if they think that textile industry has got to perform its role, why do not they declare it as a priority industry in the Schedule as far as financial regulations are concerned? Why are the ordinary incentives, in respect of rehabilitation, in respect of depreciation, in respect of development rebate, which are available to a lot of other industries, why are they being consistently denied to the textile industry?

Lastly, this Authorised Controller, I do not know what powers he is going to have, but from what little I have read in this Bill, he is going to be armed with extraordinary powers. He is going to have the power to fix the value, the basic price of the unit, he is going to notify the directors the terms and conditions which will be sent to the High Court and he is going to sit upon the judgment of what the shareholders and the members of the company want. I would suggest that in the event of this unfortunate Bill being passed, the will of the share-holders and the members of the company should be given a little more weightage and should not be left at the complete discretion of the Authorised Controller.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before I call on the next speaker, I would like to know the mind of the House. Three hours have been allotted for this Bill. Shall we have 2 hours for general discussion and 1 hour for clauses?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर समय बढ़ना चाहिये क्योंकि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है और इस पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने के हेतु मेरे सरीखे मँबर आस लगाये बैठे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस पर पांच घंटे का समय रखिये। इस तरह के बिल के

लिए काफी दिनों से हम लॉग प्रयत्न कर रहे थे और आज जब यह बिल सदन के सामने आया है तो इसे आप तीन घंटे में समाप्त कर रहे हैं। जैसा मैंने कहा इस पर पांच घंटे का समय रखिये।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : तीन घंटे जनरल डिस्कशन होना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even if we allot 5 hours, 1 hour has already gone. So we will have to set some time limit. Shall we say 2 hours for general discussion?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : 3 घंटे जनरल डिस्कशन के लिये रखिये।

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Why not see how many members want to participate?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is quite a big list.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Then you can judge it from that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For the time being, we will say 2 hours for general discussion. Shri P. Ramamurti has written to me that he has some engagement and so he wants to go out. Therefore, I will call him first and then the other Members in the order.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been listening to the eloquent plea made by my hon. friend, Shri Somani, that the cotton textile industry in this country must be given a little more consideration by the government and the public because it is people's money which is given out by the Government. I would like to remind him and people of his type that they have to realise one fact that the cotton textile industry of this country has been given the greatest partial treatment by the people of this country. About 50 years ago, when the textile industry was started in this country. . .

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : More than 50 years.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : A little more than 50 years ago, when the textile industry was started in this country, that industry would not have survived but for the tremendous sacrifice made by the people of this country, in the Swadeshi Movement of 1905. Once again, during 1920, during the non-co-operation movement, but for the tremendous sacrifice that the people of this country made, the cotton textile magnates of this country would not have survived for a single day. The same thing happened in 1930. It is we the people who have given our blood. I went and picketed before the shop of M/s. Chellaram & Sons in Madras in 1930 and 1932. I was beaten black and blue not once but at least 12 times. Every time I used to go to the hospital, get myself cured a little and then come back and get beaten. It was the blood of hundreds of volunteers who picketed the foreign cloth shops in 1930 and 1932 that helped the survival of the textile industry in this country.

Now, when this tremendous amount of sacrifice of the people of this country has made this industry survive, may I know what has been the behaviour of the textile magnates and people who sustained it all these years? What did they do by the people? In the years 1939—47, during the period of the war, the moment the Second World War started, what did they do? Did they not utilize that occasion to indulge in a tremendous amount of profiteering? The amount of profits that they earned during the years 1940 to 1946, though I have not got the figures, are such that anybody must be ashamed of it. They say that they have not got the finance for rehabilitation. What did they do with all the money that they earned between 1940 and 1946? Leave alone the figures quoted by my hon. friend, like 9.8 per cent, 10.2 per cent, 12.1 per cent and that kind of thing.

But these are the legal profits made by these people. We know also that there is something else which is not shown in these accounts, that there is some such thing which is called unaccounted money and that the unaccounted money in this country has accrued to a tremendous extent from the cotton textile industry.

15.20 HRS.

[**SHRI MANOHARAN** in the Chair].

I have personally conducted strikes in mills for bonus where according to their accounts the workers were not entitled to more than 15 days' wages as bonus. But every day of the strike meant about Rs. 10,000 for the managing agents of the black money which will not go into the accounts. Therefore when I conducted those strikes for 5 or 10 days, meaning Rs. 15,000 personal loss to the managing director or the managing agent every day, immediately he settled on six months' bonus. I can give you instances of that.

Wherefrom did that money come? Therefore, let us not talk of these accounts which are shown in the balance sheets. After all, in this country we have created some experts. We may depend upon foreign experts for everything else but we in this country can supply experts to the whole world for keeping double accounts. We have created those experts. Therefore I am not bothered by these accounts which are being supplied.

AN HON. MEMBER : Export them.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Unfortunately, the other people do not want them. The other countries do not seem to be indulging in this kind of thing to the extent we are doing. That is a different matter.

Therefore I was not very much impressed by the arguments that my hon. friend made. Today it is an admitted fact that a number of mills in this country have closed down because of, what they call, mis-management. How did this mismanagement occur? I have got innumerable cases in my own State where the managing agents mismanaged the mill in such a way that today they are not able to pay their statutory dues. They have been refusing to pay the statutory dues. No provident fund contributions; no ESI dues. They do not pay. But it is certainly a testimony to the awareness of the Government of India, to the way in which the Government of India functions that despite the fact that lakhs and lakhs of rupees have accrued by way of defaults in the payments towards these statutory obligations, the Government of

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

India take no action whatsoever against those men. It is a case of criminal breach of trust. Even when criminal breach of trust has been committed by a number of managements, the Government of India did not take any action against any of these people.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : That is a fact that remains there.

When the Minister promised last time that there would be a corporation, I thought that some remedies will be found to take over these mills which have defaulted. But what do I find in this? A mountain of labour bringing forth nothing. First of all, it is stated "where the industry or a textile mill has been taken over under the Industries (Regulation) Act". We know how that Act functions. In order to take a textile mill under the Industries (Regulation) Act, how many months elapse? Sometimes mills are closed for months and months. We have in our own State a number of mills which are closed down. Our Chief Minister had come and requested the Minister of Commerce that he should institute proceedings immediately to see that certain mills were taken over. The Madras Government was willing to help him and was willing to shoulder the responsibility of taking over some of the mills. I believe, I came some time in the month of August along with the Chief Minister. They appoint a committee. The committee takes its own course. How long it will take nobody knows. Then a report will be submitted. These things inevitably take not less than six months. For these six months the mill will be closed. Then, they may or may not decide to take over the mill. Therefore, first of all, the particular textile mill must be taken over under the Industries (Regulation) Act and must be run. That is the first condition.

After that, the Government or the authorised officer may make a recommendation or may submit a report to the Government. The Government will probably call for that report. That man will be taking his own time. Anyway, a report will be

called for. On that report how long the Commerce Ministry will take to come to its own decision nobody knows. After it takes a decision, it is open to the Government of India to adopt one of the two courses: The first course is to ask for liquidation proceedings. In the case of liquidation proceedings, all that the Government of India can do is that it can fix up a minimum price for the sale and if there is any price that is offered above that, it must be handed over to the particular person who comes forward to offer a higher price. If nobody offers a higher price, then the Government of India can take at minimum price. Even this is subject to the sanction by the High Court. All this is subject to the sanction of the High Court. We know how soon the liquidation proceedings take place in the High Court, how many years it will take for a particular liquidation proceedings to be gone through and completed. Even after liquidation proceedings, we know how its sale will be effected. Ultimately, it is for the High Court to decide. You may appoint your official liquidator. But the official liquidator's primary concern is to see that he gets the maximum price. Therefore, he may separate the factory, he may separate the buildings, he may separate every particular machine and he may sell them separately and say, "This is the best way I can get the maximum amount of price." How does it help once there are normal liquidation proceedings in the High Court on which you are primarily relying for the purpose? I cannot understand how this is going to be any quick remedy. Even then, it is going to be sold to the third party. Therefore, all this bragging by the Minister that this is a part of the process of nationalisation of the textile industry does not stand at all for the simple reason that the primary thing for you is to make a recommendation for sale, go before the High Court for liquidation proceedings and, once you go for the liquidation proceedings, it is nobody's guess as to what would happen.

The second thing is, if this course is not followed, the Government of India can come forward with a scheme for the reconstruction of the company. While coming forward with the idea of reconstruction

of the company, they have said that reconstruction may cover one or more of the following points, that is, reconstruction of the company may cover with the constitution, name and registered office, the capital, assets, etc. or may cover any change in the Board of Directors. Therefore, it is not necessary that it should still come to the Government. The authorised officer can make a scheme by means of which the company will still continue to be in the hands of big textile magnates. A new Board of Directors consisting of some of these big textile magnates can be constituted and the textile mill can still continue to be operated by these people. Even then, there is no certainty that this mill is going to be under the management of the Government.

Thirdly, the vesting of controlling interests may cover one or more of the assets. Here, the word is 'may'. It is not stated that it must cover all the assets. It is not stated, where the company is reconstructed, where the Board of Directors is reconstituted, *ipso facto*, ultimately, it is the Government of India that is going to have the controlling interest. Even that is not certain; it may be one of many things.

The most important thing that I want to emphasise here is this. It is stated :

"the continuance of the services of such of the employees of the company as the Central Government may specify in the scheme in the company itself on its reconstruction on such terms and conditions as the Central Government thinks fit;"

The Central Government gives notice before hand to the working class that where the Government may take over or may recommend the reconstitution of the company that there is no certainty that your conditions of service will continue as the same and that you will continue to get employment. Even the employment is not ensured. All those workers who were on the employment of the company need not necessarily be continued in service. The services of some of these workers can be

terminated. Even with regard to those workers who will be continued in service, their terms and conditions of service need not be the same as they were before. They may reduce their emoluments; they may increase their work-load and they may be forced to do extra work or in the alternative you face unemployment. Then, there is clause (m) which says, you can give notice of quit, take whatever compensation is allowed under the Industrial Disputes Act and go. This is what is stated. Therefore, this Bill does not even give a guarantee to the workers that even in those remote cases—I am saying it is a remote case—where the management has completely bungled, the working conditions are going to be the same. Even that guarantee is not given.

Finally it is said in sub-clause (4) :

"The scheme shall thereafter be placed before the Court for its sanction and the Court if satisfied that the scheme is in the public interest or in the interests of the shareholders or for securing the proper management of the company..." etc., etc.

The Court may sanction it or modify it or may reject it. Therefore, the whole thing is subjected to arbitration by the High Court; the final decision is by the High Court. Under these things, what is the remedy that the workers have, what is the remedy that the public have, against this kind of mismanagement that has been increasing day by day? Many of these people find that it is more profitable to rob this particular industry and then say, "go away; what does it matter?". After all, they have lined their pockets enough. Make hay while the Sun shines; make as much money as possible and then leave the whole thing. This is what is happening in the textile industry, in mill after mill. Under these conditions, the straightforward thing for the Government would have been to bring a Bill, or, if necessary, a Constitutional amendment and I dare say that we will get the two-third majority in this House despite the Swatantra Party, I am absolutely certain about it. If the Government really wants to do this, if the Congress Party really wants to do this, if

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they are really interested in seeing that the private management of these textile mills, who during the last twenty years at any rate, after having got the tremendous support of the people did not look to the people but looked to their private profits and now come forward and say, "please help us with money from the public exchequer", is put an end to, either they can come with a Bill to completely nationalise the textile industry or, if, for any reason, they are unable to do it, they can have a simple measure—we can sit together and find out the terms of that measure—where by which in the case of such mismanagement—they do not deserve anything—we confiscate those mills and take over the mills without paying any compensation to those people. Why should they be given compensation? Some of those people who have mismanaged the textile industry; public funds were vested in them and they were robbing the public of their money. Therefore, they deserve to be sent to jail. (Interruption). Why should these people be given any consideration at all? They do not deserve to continue to be in charge of those particular mills at least. Therefore, with regard to those mills at least where it is a case of proved mismanagement why should the Government not come forward, if not with confiscation, at least with compulsory acquisition of the controlling interests; they may, fix the price and compulsorily acquire the controlling interests in them and also take over the management. That would have been the straightforward and simple thing for the Government to do. But as it is, this measure is not going to help in that; on the other hand, it will only be an advertisement that the Government is very seriously thinking of helping these workers by taking over the management, but in reality, I know that nothing is going to be done; these mills will continue to be closed and the Government will have a cumbersome procedure; all that might happen is that some more officers will be appointed and they will be getting fat salaries; beyond that, nothing will happen. I do not really know what to do, whether to oppose the Bill or not. This is really a very funny position. I would request the Minister to withdraw this Bill and then call us together—those who are really interested in this

thing; let us settle the terms of an appropriate Bill which will be an effective one, which will certainly help the textile industry, which will see that these sick mills are really taken over by the Government and are run in the interest of the country. That would be the appropriate course. When the hon. Minister said in the last session that he was going to think on these lines, I thought that he would have called us and had some discussion, but he never did any such thing. I would, therefore, appeal to him to call us together; let us sit together and if the Government's aim is the same, then we can find some common measure of agreement. If, however, the Government just want to show this Bill and deceive the people and the workers, then there cannot be any common ground.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is bad enough to have a Minister without industrial expertise and if he starts taking the advice of Communists, then God help us!

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mr. Ramamurti has also raised certain points though from his point of view, and it is necessary that we get a balanced consideration on this matter.

So far as the Government is concerned, it has been accused of not taking any action as well as for taking some action and it is in the very nature of the affairs of the Government that there would always be some people who would charge the Government of not taking any action and there would also be some other people who would accuse the Government of taking some action. It is a question of finding out whether it is expedient to take a particular measure. From that point of view I would like to say that this measure, though it has come possibly a bit late, is an urgent issue as Mr. Somani, most unlike the supporter of the private enterprise, has said that for 20 years the condition of the industry has not improved. But he wants to blame the Government for the failure of the industry to have a proper keel and to run on a proper keel and to function properly and to ask for finances from the Government that have been provided by the people of India.

I entirely agree and share with him the very healthy suspicion about the bureaucracy and I would certainly like and I have no doubt the Commerce Minister take this into account. The usual bureaucratic attitude towards industry has not been helpful and it may not be helpful and it is on record that if we leave textile mill to be run by the bureaucrats it may not end up very well. I would also concede the difficulties in regard to the availability of cotton. But, having conceded that, we have still to face the basic charge, the cotton textile industry has to face the basic charge that it is a sick industry of India in spite of the fact that the demand of the people has never failed. It is one thing that due to poverty of the people or due to so much of failure of monsoons and all that, there may not be that much demand, but there is sufficient demand because food and clothing are the necessities of life and the common man would continue to buy cloth unless it is exorbitantly priced. Here again, we find a contradiction. The textile industry has been demanding that the prices of coarse textiles should be raised. At the same time, it has been broadly conceded—sometimes it may be necessary, but I do not think it is always necessary to concede this demand—that a rise in the price of coarse textiles would lead to inflation and we do not want people to suffer more. But even where they demand a price rise for coarse textiles, they are themselves objecting to the excise duty which actually falls upon the common man. It is the common man who is paying the excise duty. In their very nature a capitalist system or the economy of free enterprise could never make it an argument. In the Forum of Free Enterprise, with all apology to Mr. Somani, we had a discussion once. Even in the United Kingdom the Government is not held responsible for the improvement or renovation of an industry, particularly, an industry of the type of the cotton textile industry. It has to renovate itself. Industrial ambition, the desire to take money out of one industry and invest it in other industries which give more profit, etc. has led to the abandonment of the textile industry in the matter of renovation. This has created a very difficult situation. While some mills are functioning very well and they are also making a lot of profit, yet there are some mills on the

marginal level, which are functioning very badly and recession etc. has done a lot of damage to such units. Therefore, in the circumstances, it is necessary for Government to enter this industry.

It is a new departure to have these units which are taken over by the public enterprise run by a new board of directors. Of course, we are already having it in the case of iron and steel. But in this case, I think we would have to discuss whether the type of board of directors that is contemplated would be suitable. It is necessary that we should not always depend upon bureaucrats to run these units. Having accepted private enterprise as part of our economic structure, let us see whether we can utilise their services also for this. We have accepted private enterprise as part of our economic structure, and we are not going to reject it, whatever we might say here. If private enterprise remains, then we must also include people from that sector into the public enterprises. I am not talking of those whom we call industrial tycoons but I am talking of those people who are interested in evolving a socialist order of society, who are progressive in their outlook and who would like the public enterprise also to prosper along with private enterprise; we should associate progressive businessmen and others who are associated with private enterprise. For, I see no other alternative to the bureaucrats, unless we think in terms of those political thinkers who may be socialist in their views but who may not have the necessary experience to run these industries.

We should also see that there is a healthy competition between the private sector and the public sector in the textile industry. Of course, my hon. friend Shri P. Ramamurti is entitled to have his own suspicions and doubts. I, who consider myself also as a progressive man, believe that the behaviour of the industrialists also has not been above board. Let us say then that let Government enter into the industries and put honest people in control of these industries and see whether there is any truth in what has been stated. If they do so, then the truth will come out, provided, of course, they do not put people who are hand in gloves with the industrial tycoons

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

and the big industrialists. But it is possible that they can gain a lot of experience in the running of the textile industry.

This recession is a temporary phenomenon. But it has brought home to us a lesson. While we have got unutilised capacity in certain industries, we are also having over production in certain other industries. The country's production potential is not being utilised fully, and as a result of this, we are having unemployment etc. Speaking from the purely economics point of view, of course, not of the free enterprise type, utilising the capacity of the engineering industry we can produce certain looms in India and give those looms to the factories. The cost factor should not deter us from doing so and make us afraid of the problems that it creates. But that would be because of the type of economy that we have. In terms of cost, and in terms of finance, it may prove costly, but in actual terms, the engineering industries where the workers are idle and where the capacity is lying unutilised how, may help in producing these looms, and these looms could be given to the mills which could then co-operate properly in production. For all this, naturally, the cotton textile industry has to be given the type of attention that it has to be given.

Rationalisation and modernisation is the crux of the problem. But we have to do it and the mills must function on economic lines and be able to compete. Of course, even in the best of economies, all the industrial units are not equally rationalised, but at least they have the capacity for survival, which the textile units in our country are not having. Of course, my hon. friends opposite may put the blame on the commercial and economic policies of Government for this.

I wanted to defend those policies; it would be very easy to defend also.

But so far as the commercial and economic policy is concerned, it does not touch that sector of the mill industry which is producing fine quality cloth. Possibly when we take over, it would be something like a revolutionary act. But all the legal complications that do arise when we take

over should not be allowed to mar the progress of the economy in the direction in which we really want it to progress. While we have new mills and new looms, we would have to find out whether they are to be for export or for internal consumption. Even in a country like Burma, not to speak of China, they do not produce so many types or varieties of cloth as we in this country do. Our middle classes live in a peculiar way. We still have that crease for variety and a multiplicity of types in the midst of so much misery. It is essential that here Government come into the picture and see that we do not have those hundreds of varieties of cloth. It is not necessary to have them. It is quite possible to do with a few varieties.

While taking over of these mills and conditioning their production to types which would be required for export to the world market, there is a certain difficulty which has to be taken note of. We are importing cotton worth Rs. 50 or 60 crores. For exporting cotton textiles worth Rs. 80 or Rs. 90 crores, we have to import cotton worth Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 crores. Whether this constitutes a gain is a matter to be considered. Our figures of export may be misleading because to earn foreign exchange we have to spend foreign exchange. This is a situation which is not something to be very proud of.

So while giving my support to this Bill . . .

AN HON. MEMBER : Half-hearted

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Not half-hearted. I do support the Bill. While supporting the Bill, I would like all the pros and cons to be taken into account. After making these mills function, and function in a proper manner, we should not think in terms of handing them over back to private enterprise. We should be squarely in the field of the textile industry to produce and give the country its essential goods on terms which are acceptable to the people.

श्री बृज ब्रूज लाल (बरेली) : सभापति महोदय, मंत्र: महोदय जो काटन टेक्स्टाइल कम्पन:ज (मैनेजमेंट) आफ् अंडरटेकिन्ग् एंड

लिक्विडेशन आर रीकंस्ट्रक्शन) बिल सदन के सामने लाए हैं, मैं उस का विरोध करता हूँ। उन्होंने इस बिल को पेश करने में अपना यह मकसद जाहिर किया है : "व्हेयरएज आन एकाउंट आफ़ मिसमैनेजमेंट सरटेन काटन टेक्स्टाइल मिलज़ आर थ्रोटेन्ड विद क्लोज़र" और दूसरे, "व्हेयरएज दि क्लोज़र आफ़ काटन टेक्स्टाइल मिलज़ विल एफ़ेक्ट प्रेजुडिशली दि प्राइडक्शन आफ़ काटन टेक्स्टाइल एंड दि इन्ट्रेस्ट्स आफ़ लेबर"। मंत्री महोदय पब्लिक को यह दिखाना चाहते हैं कि उन को लेबर के साथ बड़ा सहानुभूति है और लेबर का इन्ट्रेस्ट उन के लिए बहुत महत्व रखता है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि कुछ सूती कपड़ा मिलों के बन्द होने की सम्भावना है। जाहिर है कि जब कुछ सूती कपड़ा मिलें बन्द हों जायेंगी और उन में सूती कपड़ा नहीं बन सकेगा, तो उस का असर प्रोडक्शन पर पड़ेगा।

ध्यान देने की बात यह है कि जो सूती कपड़ा मिलें घाटे में चल रही हैं, उस का कारण क्या है। जिन मिलों की माली हालत खराब है, वे बराबर कई सालों से सरकार से लोन और सहायता मांग रही हैं, लेकिन उन को तरफ़ कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। सरकार की तरफ़ से एक नैशनल इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन बना हुआ है। उस के जरिए से इन मिलों के लिए यह फ़ाइनेंशियल हेल्प करते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय से कि कितने सालों से आज आप को जिन मिलों के बारे में यह प्रश्न पैदा हो रहा है और यह शिकायत पैदा हो रही है कि वह मिसमैनेज्ड हैं उन पर आप ने क्यों नहीं तवज्जह दी, क्यों नहीं आप ने फ़ाइनेंशियल हेल्प की? जिन में कि प्रोडक्शन कम हो रहा है या उस में जो कमी आ रही है?

यह जो मिलों के प्रोडक्शन में कमी आ रही है उस को एक वजह तो यह है कि आप का टैक्सेशन इतना बढ़ गया है, इयूटी: इतनी बढ़

गई है, इयूटी इतनी हँवी हो गई है जिसकी कि वजह से कोस्ट आफ़ प्रोडक्शन दिनों दिन बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। अब जब कोस्ट आफ़ प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है तब कुदरती तौर से जो ज्यादा सूती कपड़े का ऐक्सपोर्ट होता था वह गिरने लगा? वह गिरने लगा क्योंकि कोस्ट आफ़ प्रोडक्शन उस को बढ़ गई। फ़ौरन मार्केट में, दूसरे मुल्कों में जो कपड़ा तैयार होता है उस से कम्पीट नहीं कर पाता है। इस के लिए गवर्नमेंट जिम्मेदार है। आज आप इस बिल को पेश करके यह प.वर जो लेना चाह रहे हैं मैं नहीं समझता कि इस तरीके से आप इस समस्या को हल कर सकेंगे।

जहां तक यह मिसमैनेजमेंट का ताल्लुक है आप के पास जो ऐक्ट बना हुआ है इंडस्ट्रियल ऐक्ट, उस में इन सब खराबियों के लिये और उन मिलों में जहां मिसमैनेजमेंट हो रहा है वहां आप हस्तक्षेप कर सकते थे, उनको ठीक से चलाने सम्बन्धी सुझाव दे सकते थे और उस में सुधार कर सकते थे लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने इस बारे में आज तक कुछ नहीं किया। गवर्नमेंट अब इस बिल के जरिए जो पावर अपने हाथ में लेना चाहती है और जो उस का ऐम है इस बिल के लाने में कि मिसमैनेज्ड मिलें हैं या जो औपरेशन में फ़ाइनेंशियली बीक टैक्सटाइल मिल्स हैं उनका गवर्नमेंट इस बिल के जरिए कम्पलसरी लिक्विडेशन या रिकंस्ट्रक्शन करना चाहती है, जैसा कि मेरे मित्र श्री राम-मूर्ति ने बतलाया कि ऐसी मिलों का कम्पलसरी लिक्विडेशन कर देना चाहिए तो मेरा कहना है कि उस के लिए इस बिल में कम्पलसरी लिक्विडेशन का जो प्रोसैस बतलाया गया है उस को अगर फ़ौलो किया जायेगा तो मैं बतलाता हूँ कि जो ऐम्स एंड औबजैक्ट्स हैं वह बिलकुल ख़त्म हों जायेंगे। उस में इतना समय लगेगा कि आप जो यह चाहते हैं कि प्रोडक्शन हमारा किसी तरीके से घटने ने पाये वह इस प्रोसैस के कारण इस से सम्बन्धित टैकनिकल कार्यवाही को पुरा करने में इतना समय लग जायेगा जिसको कि वजह से

[श्री बृज भूषण लाल]

वह प्रोडक्शन आप का गिर जायेगा और जिसको गिरने से आप रोकना चाहते हैं उसे नहीं रोक पायेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप जो यह कम्पल-सरी लिक्विडेशन कर रहे हैं उस का नतीजा क्या होगा? उस का नतीजा यह होगा जैसा कि इस कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट में होता चला आ रहा है, आप के जो फेवरिट्स हैं जिनको कि आप जगह देना चाहते हैं उनको पावर में बैठा देंगे। मैं बहुत ही अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन कोटेन टेक्सटाइल मिलों को जिन्हें कि आप लेने जा रहे हैं उन को लेने से पहले आप उन गवर्नमेंट अंडरटेकिंग्स को देखिये, उन पबलिक सैक्टर अंडरटेकिंग्स को देखिये जो इतने सालों से रन कर रही हैं और जहाँ पर कि मुतवातिर घाटा होता जा रहा है। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट अंडरटेकिंग, गवर्नमेंट को जो कम्पनी है जो बिलकुल गवर्नमेंट से कंट्रोल हो रही है, मिसाल के तौर पर हंबो एलक्ट्रिकल्स, भूपाल और दूसरी हंबो इंजिनियरिंग रांची की है, इन दोनों को आप देखिये करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा उन में हो रहा है। यह हालत आपने कर दो पबलिक के पैसे को। गवर्नमेंट का कंट्रोल करके गवर्नमेंट अंडरटेकिंग बना कर तो यह दशा कर दो आप ने उन कम्पनियों को और मैं समझता हूँ कि यही हालत और दुर्दशा उन सूती मिलों को भी इस बिल से होने जा रही है।

जो भी चीज कंट्रोल में आई यह हम और आप सब जानते हैं और पबलिक जानती है कि उस का सुधार हो ही नहीं सकता, उस का एफैक्टिव कंट्रोल हो ही नहीं सकता लेकिन इसके विपरीत जो एक प्राइवेट सैक्टर को इंडस्ट्री होती है और उस का जो एक इंडिविजुअल होता है वह उस पर स्पेशल एटेंशन देता है और उस को कामयाबी से चलाने में स्पेशल इंटरेस्ट और पैस लेता है। पबलिक सैक्टर इंडस्ट्री में यह चीज देखने

को नहीं मिलती है और यही कारण उनके घाटे में चलने का है। गवर्नमेंट ने जहाँ किसी प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्री को टेक ओवर कर लिया उस के बाद मानों उस का परपज खत्म हो जाता है। इसलिए जो यह सुझाव या जो यह बिल आप लाये हैं और जो इस बिल के लाने के पीछे उन का मकसद है वह इस से पूरा नहीं होता है। हां, अगर आप को मंशा सिर्फ यही है कि पबलिक को दिखायें, मुल्क को दिखायें कि हमारा इंटरेस्ट कारोबार में भी है तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि आप यह इस तरह से बैकडोर से क्यों टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री को नेशनलाइज करने जा रहे हैं? अगर आप उसे वाकई नेशनलाइज करना चाह रहे हैं तो हिम्मत रखिये, खुले तौर पर रखिये कि हम इसे नेशनलाइज करेंगे यह बैकडोर से इसे आप क्यों करते हैं?

15.55 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

मेरा कहना है कि अगर आप इन कोटेन मिलों को माली हालत में सुधार करना चाहते हैं तो उस का हल यह है कि आप वहाँ का जो मैनेजमेंट है उस को बुलायें, लेबर के जो प्रतिनिधि हैं उन को बुलायें और जो ऐक्सपर्ट्स हों उन को भी बुलायें और उन सब के साथ में बैठ कर उन समस्याओं को हल करने के बारे में सोचें। ज़रूरतमंद मिलों को लॉस दिये जाएं, सहीलियतें दो जाएं और जो कमी हैं मैनेजमेंट में उस कमी को दूर करिये यह नहीं कि आप इस तरह का बिल लाकर और गवर्नमेंट एक पावर लेकर जो चाहे मनमानी करती रहे।

साथ ही मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि वह मिलों को मोडर्नाइज करना चाहते हैं, मशीनरीज को अपडेट करना चाहते हैं, मिलों का रिहैबिलिटेशन करना चाहते हैं तो जाहिर है कि इस सब काम के लिये पैसा चाहिए। बगैर पैसे के कोई काम होता नहीं है। अभी मंत्री महोदय

ने बतलाया कि इन टैक्सटाइल मिलों को मॉर्डनाइज करने के लिये 550 करोड़ रुपये से लेकर 1,000 करोड़ रुपये तक को ज़रूरत होगी। क्या गवर्नमेंट के पास पैसा है? बजट तो सरकार का डैफिसिट चल रहा है और ऊपर से आप यह सब काम करना चाहते हैं, उनका सुधार आदि करना चाहते हैं तो मेरा कहना है कि पैसा न रहते हुए आप कुछ सुधार आदि का काम नहीं कर सकेंगे। पावर अगर आप को लेनी है और अपने आदमियों को वहां बैठाना है तब तो दूसरी बात है लेकिन अगर आप को नीयत नेक है तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि कहां है आप के पास पैसा जो आप यह मॉर्डनाइज आदि कर सकेंगे? इसलिए बेहतर तो यह है कि जो टैडेंसी चल रही है, जो उन में मिस्मैनेजमेंट है उस को आप देखिये, उन को सहायता करिये, उन को आप रुपया दीजिये और कायदे से उन का सुधार करिये तब तो परपञ्च सब होगा अन्यथा नहीं होगा। जिस तरीके से आप ने अपने ऐम और औबजैक्ट में तो लिख दिया है कि मिलें अपना प्रोडक्शन कम न करें, वह बंद न हों और देश का प्रोडक्शन और इम्प्लायमेंट सफर न करे लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि इस बिल के जरिए उन में कोई सुधार नहीं होने वाला है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि जहां इस बिल के अन्दर आप ने यह दिया है कि अगर किसी मिल के अन्दर कोई मिस्मैनेजमेंट है तो ऐथोराइज्ड पर्सन को रिपोर्ट पर हम एक्शन लेंगे उस का इसके अन्दर कहीं भी मेशन नहीं दिया गया है। वह कौन सा ऐथोराइज्ड पर्सन होगा किसी भी जगह उस को डिफ़ाइन नहीं किया गया है। ऐथोराइज्ड पर्सन वह कौन है जिसकी के रिपोर्ट पर गवर्नमेंट एक्शन लेगी? बिल में इस का साफ़ तौर पर मेशन होना ज़रूरी है। इन सब बज्रहात को बिना पर मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ। इस बिल के जरिए जो खराबियां आदि दूर करने का गवर्नमेंट का मकसद है वह उसे हासिल नहीं कर पायेगी जैसा कि हम देख

ही रहे हैं कि सिवाय एक पब्लिक सैक्टर की इंडस्ट्री को छोड़ कर जिसमें कि गवर्नमेंट को प्राफिट हुआ है बाकी सारी गवर्नमेंट की अंडरटेकिंग में नुकसान ही हो रहा है। मुझे कोई उम्मीद नजर नहीं आती कि इस बिल के जरिए कोई भी सुधार हो सकेगा।

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी (खारगोन) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय हिन्दुस्तान में यह टैक्स-टाइल इंडस्ट्री बहुत पुरानी है लेकिन इनके चलाने वालों के सम्बन्ध में थोड़ा सा यहां कहना चाहता हूँ। कुछ सट्टे के व्यापारियों और आड़ती व्यापारियों ने इस देश में टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री लगाई। उन का मकसद क्या था। मकसद उन का मुनाफ़ा कमाना ही था उस से अधिक कुछ नहीं था। यह इस बात का सबूत है कि दूसरे देशों में जहां भी टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री है जहां-जहां उन्होंने विकास किया है जो उन को मुनाफ़ा होता रहा उस मुनाफ़े की एक बहुत बड़ी मद वह इस बात पर खर्च करते थे कि इंडस्ट्रियल रिसर्च किया जाये। इस देश का इंडस्ट्रियल रिसर्च विकास कैसे किया जाये? इस ओर हमारे देश के टैक्सटाइल के इंडस्ट्रिय-लिस्ट्स ने कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया। उन्होंने सिवाय मुनाफ़ा कैसे ज्यादा से ज्यादा कमाया जाय बस इसी को ओर उन्होंने अपना सारा ध्यान दिया। कोमतें हमेशा बढ़ती रहीं। सीलिंग रही कौटन पर। किसानों को भी खूब चूसा गया। मंत्रो महोदय का मैं धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि कम से कम सीलिंग नहीं है और सीलिंग हटा दी गई वरना हम यहां के किसान तो बहुत बेदार थे। सीलिंग हटने के बाद भी आज भी सट्टा इन के हाथ में है आड़त इन के हाथ में है। एक खबर छपवा देते हैं कि विदेशों से कौटन आने वाली है किसानों को कौटन के भाव गिर जाते हैं। यह अब की बार नहीं किया बल्कि अनेकों बार कर चुके हैं। सट्टे से फ़ायदा उठाया कोमतें बढ़ीं। उस से फ़ायदा उठाया लेकिन इंडस्ट्री के विकास में एक पैसा खर्च न करें यह है हालत इन इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है इस

[श्री शशी भूषण वाजपेयी]

बात का कि अगर इन को दूसरा मौका न होता आगे बढ़ने का तो यह इन इंडस्ट्रीज को चलाते नहीं। इन इंडस्ट्रीज के मुनाफ़े से करोड़ों रुपया इन्होंने अपना तो दबाया सरकार से पैसा लेकर विदेशों से कोलंबोरेशन करके बहुत से नये-नये लाइसेंसेज लिये। और उन इंडस्ट्रीज पर चले गये जहाँ उन को सैकड़ों गुना मुनाफ़ा था। मुझे कोई यह बतला दे कि दुनिया की टैक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्री के विकास में किस मुल्क में इतनी ज्यादा कीमतें दी गई हैं या किस मुल्क में इतना मुनाफ़ा हुआ है जितना हिन्दुस्तान में हुआ है। लेकिन उन के मुंह में खून लग चुका था और यह इंडस्ट्रीज बह छोड़ गये। पतली डाल को छोड़ कर दूसरी डाल पर बैठ गये उन को चिन्ता नहीं कि बाग फना हो जायेगा। जब इंडस्ट्रीज में यह परिस्थिति थी उस वक्त यह लोग क्या करते थे? अपने भाइयों को अपने रिश्तेदारों को हजारों रुपयों की नौकरियों पर रक्खा था। आज दिल्ली शहर में ही दस-दस हजार रुपये माहवार पर उन के कंटेक्टमैन हैं, लेकिन इस सब कुछ के बावजूद भी इतना सब कुछ खाने के बाद भी आज इस इंडस्ट्री को खाली छोड़ कर आगे बढ़ गये।

16 hrs.

मजदूरों के प्रति जो रवैया रहा उस को भी देखिये। अब तक कोई बतलाये कि कितने कानून बने हैं जिन से मजदूरों का कोई फायदा हुआ हो हर तरह से मिल वालों को फायदा दिया गया हर तरीके से उन को प्रोटेक्शन दिया गया सीलिंग द्वारा सट्टे द्वारा जिस से उन्होंने जबदस्त मुनाफा कमाया। लेकिन फिर भी उन को दूसरी तरफ जाना था और वह चले गये। मुझे भोपाल के बारे में याद है कि टैक्स्टाइल मिलों के मजदूर कहते थे कि वह उस इंडस्ट्री को खुद चला सकते हैं। हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने मिल वालों को हर तरह की सहूलियतें दीं लेकिन फिर भी वह लोग मिलों को खराब समझ कर छोड़ कर चले गये हैं। हिन्दुस्तानी मजदूर सब से सस्ता है लेकिन उन्हें भुला कर

मिल वालों को चले जाने दिया गया। जिन मजदूरों की मेहनत से उन्होंने अरबों रुपये कमाये जिन की मेहनत से उन्होंने अपने एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाने के लिये विदेशों को चीजें भेजीं उन का कितना-कितना हिसाब लगाया गया? विवियन बोस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आप के सामने आई है और भी चीजें आप के सामने हैं। एक्सपोर्ट में सिर्फ इस बात का ध्यान दिया गया कि वहां से कौन सी चीजें लाई जाएं एक्सपोर्ट में उस का मकसद कभी नहीं रहा कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसान को आगे बढ़ाया जाये। हमारे इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स ने देश की मुसीबत में कभी भी साथ नहीं दिया देश का वह सिर्फ रुपया बनाने में लगे रहे। आज हिन्दुस्तान की जो खराब एकानमी है उस के जिम्मेदार यह लोग हैं।

जब हमारे यहां डिवैलुएशन हुआ तब इस में कोई शक नहीं कि हिन्दुस्तान की आर्थिक हालत खराब थी लेकिन उस की जिम्मेदारी इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स पर भी है और मुझे विश्वास है कि इंग्लैंड में भी डिवैलुएशन इस लिये हुआ कि वहां डालर का दखल ज्यादा हो गया था। जब दो साल पहले में वहां था तब मेरे कानों में धनक पड़ी थी कि वहां की कार इंडस्ट्री में और कपड़ा इंडस्ट्री में जो अमरीकी सरमाया चला आ रहा है वह उन की एकानमी को चलने नहीं देगा। हमारे देश में भी इन्हीं इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स ने ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोलेबोरेशन विदेशों से लिया लेकिन उन्होंने सिवा अपना मुनाफा कमाने के कभी इस बात की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया कि जिन इंडस्ट्रीज को वह चलाते हैं उन के विकास के लिये कोई रिसर्च सेंटर खोलें।

जहां तक माडर्नाइजेशन की बात है यह बहुत बड़ा कदम है और अगर मजदूरों का सहयोग लिया जाये कोर्पोरेटिव सोसायटीज का सहयोग लिया जाये तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि मंत्री महोदय का लक्ष्य पूरा होगा। लेकिन एक बात जरूर है कि माडर्नाइजेशन के

बाद मिल वाले कोई ऐसे पत्रे फेंक कर कहीं यह मिलें बापस न ले लें, इस का खयाल आप जरूर रखें। जो टेक्स्टाइल मिल्स आप छीन रहे हैं अगर वह कामयाब हुई तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह इन इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को जवाब होगा जो कि हमेशा मुनाफा कमा कर पीठ दिखा जाते हैं।

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I fail to understand what is really behind this Bill. If it is claimed that this Bill is brought in in order to give relief to the falling fortunes of the textile industry, or to the growing unemployment in certain groups of textile workers, then I do not know whether that aim will be achieved by this Bill.

The statement that is given here as to why the Bill is brought forward contains any number of mistakes, wrong statements and gives a picture which is not true to facts. For example, why are they proposing this measure? Because, it is said, it is an important industry. That is accepted. Every industry in this country is an important industry, not only the textile industry. So, that is an obvious truth. But, then, there is another statement in the second part, that it contributes to the earning of foreign exchange substantially. This is an absolutely wrong statement. It is on record that the textile industry spends more of foreign exchange than it earns. This is recorded in the economic diaries of the Government of India, its digests and so on, that for purposes of buying cotton, buying machinery etc. the textile industry consumes more foreign exchange than it earns. So, it is an absolutely wrong statement which the Minister has put forward in this Bill.

The third statement is that it is tending to deteriorate, the textile industry is tending to deteriorate due to lack of modernisation. This is also a wrong statement. Modernisation or lack of modernisation, these are not reasons for any deterioration that may be visible here and there. If we were to go into the last year's working of the cotton textile industry, according to

"A Study of Major Companies in the Textile Industry" which has been published last year their gross profits rose by something like 54 per cent; their pre-tax profits rose by something like 81 per cent and their investment of capital has gone up. If these are not an index of prosperity, then what is? So, to state that they are tending to deteriorate due to lack of modernisation is not correct. It may be so in a few units that they are deteriorating; even in those cases it is false to say that those units are losing because they have no opportunities for modernisation. Therefore, I cannot understand these arguments.

The only reason that is valid in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill is that due to mismanagement of cotton textile industry closures are taking place, which affects the whole of the economy of the country and life of the working people. Therefore, to stop mismanagement, which is indulged in by employers,—who by themselves may be dishonest or honest, I do not know, but their working has been thoroughly fraudulent—this Bill has been brought in. But if you have to deal with mismanagement, what is the necessity for such a rignarole of such a Bill out of which nothing will come? A simple straight-forward taking over of the mills by nationalisation should have been the first step; secondly, putting those who are mismanaging them into prison for fraud and thirdly, confiscating their private fortunes.

By the law of limited companies they pass on all the losses by frauds to the companies and build up their private fortune, and when you take over the mills their fortunes remain intact and the fortunes of the workers alone are lost. Therefore, there must be a provision—I have been demanding it all the while and I am repeating it now—to protect the fortunes of the workers. Now the law of limited companies is a shelter to fraudulent employers to hide their fortunes under the protection of the law and pass on all the losses to the limited companies.

Therefore, these three measures should have been taken, I do not know by which law; it is for them to find out; not that their laws are immune from dethronement

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by the Supreme Court or any other court, but it is for them to find out. When they can find out any number of loopholes to dethrone a whole Ministry in Bengal, Punjab, Haryana and other States, should they find themselves short of any methodology or any rule or any law to dethrone some fraudulent employers in the textile industry?

Is it not easier to dethrone these few magnates than dethroning whole ministries elected by the people?

AN HON. MEMBER: They are minorities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are there some deviations from the industrial side to the other side?

SHRI S. A. DANGE: No; this is all intermixed.

So, this Bill is merely an eyewash. There is a tremendous unrest in the textile workers. The textile workers have been the spearhead of the national movement, of the working class movement, of forcing the Government to undertake many laws even in the British days. This worker is now on the move. In the city of Bombay they are proposing to cut down the dearness allowance in a group of mills which has proved to have been going into ruins due to the fraudulent behaviour of the employers concerned. It is on record—again I am noting it—that Rs. 97 lakhs were misappropriated by the employers of the India United Mills in Bombay City. A Government of India expert went and looked into the accounts, the fraud was proved and no action was taken. Shri Morarjibhai Desai intervened with his most benevolent intervention and he rearranged the shares among those quarrelsome directors and set the mill going which again went into another fraud. Is that the way of dealing with the situation? I do not know. Now they are proposing that those mills should carry out a cut in dearness allowance and 50 per cent of the dearness allowance of something like 20,000 workers is to be cut.

There has been a report in the State of Madras, Tamilnad, by a committee appoint-

ed by the Government wherein fraud has been proved in the case of certain mills due to which they had to go into closures. The committee said, "We do not want to say anything about this." They only asked the banks to advance certain money to those mills which could be refloated and opened for working. Is this the way the Government of India is going to deal with this problem of an industry which, they say, is very necessary for the nation and for the people?

So, I do not think anything is going to come out of this Bill. Many other flaws can be pointed out. The workers' wages or the standard of living are not guaranteed under the Bill at all. They can be dismissed and new workers engaged if they do not agree to take a wage cut or dearness allowance cut. But then I want to make some more proposals. It is not only the question of the Bill; it is the question of the re-organisation of the textile industry. Is it not so? Is the Government of India serious about it? Why are they not entering the forward market in cotton purchases? Why do they not stop hedging that takes place in the cotton market by means of which the employers are able to pass on the losses of their own speculation to the mills? Are they going to stop the hedge market in cotton? They do not do that.

I have been told that the industry cannot survive with a hedge. Whoever said that the industry cannot survive with a hedge? There is no hedging in all the other commodities except in a few. Cotton is the most speculative commodity in India next to black pepper from Kerala. Yet, nothing is done. Once the STC wanted to enter the forward market and all the cotton merchants and millowners combined and stopped the STC from entering the forward market. Why do they not do it? Why do they not control the import and export of cotton, their rates of hedging and all these things, without which the re-organisation of the textile industry is an impossibility? But it will be stopped if the Commerce Ministry tries to do that because it is not to the interest of the other ministries to stop the speculation in the cotton exchange.

Then, it is not only a matter for the Commerce Ministry; the other day another Minister, for industrial production, went to Bombay to attend a meeting of the textile machinery manufacturers. The mills in India built up on the toil and blood of our own people, our own sacrifices, even in the year 1967 insist that they must have spare parts and machinery from England, America or Japan and they will not buy Indian machinery. Is there any proposal compelling every textile mill in India not to buy any foreign machinery but to buy from the machinery manufacturers who have got any amount of stocks lying unsold? Our installed capacity of manufacturing textile machinery, I am told, is something like 10,000 ring frames per year. 1,500 only are sold. In looms, our manufacturing capacity, I am told, is something like 9,000 and the sales are only in the neighbourhood of 3,400 or something like that. There, unemployment is taking place and, here, the gentlemen are all talking about saving unemployment and saving the industry, necessary to the nation. How can the textile industry be saved by imports? Why should there be imports? Some of the textile mill-owners are themselves interested in foreign imports. For example, a company like Bombay Dyeing run the best mill in the country and they are using looms which were installed in the year 1907 and they do not complain that they are suffering because of modernisation or anything. Why should others complain about it? In looms' section, specially, there is no question of modernisation. In the name of modernisation, in this very House, in the year 1958, the then Commerce Minister—I forget his name—wanted sanction for 3,000 automatic looms to be imported. We opposed it. He said, "They are required for export purposes to earn foreign exchange." After three years, we found that those automatic looms were manufacturing long cloth and grey cloth in the city of Bombay and elsewhere and just selling them in the rupee market, in Bengal market or in other Indian market. There was not one inch of cloth for export. How can you identify, in 60,000 looms in the country, whether production in 3,000 looms is being exported or sold in the country? Every product of a loom is not marked that this belongs to a particular automatic loom or whatever

it is. All sorts of humbug is practised in this House by telling people about things whose details they do not know. Now, we find that 3,000 automatic looms are just causing unemployment. The promises from that side are absolutely hypocritical and bogus. Unless there is a coordination of machinery manufacturers here and a compulsion to buy no machines except Indian-made machines, there is no solution. Even in the case of replacements which are required for machines that were formerly imported, we can manufacture the parts. Unless there is a control over hedging and speculative cotton market, unless you enter into forward market and control it by your own State sector operation, unless you arrest the mill-owners and put them in prison, there is no solution for the ills of the textile industry.

I have been leading the textile workers movement. I know the mills in the city of Bombay, from A to Z, I speak from my experience, knowledge and everything, apart from what information is supplied by the Government figures. My proposal is that this Bill should contain provisions for dealing with fraudulent employers in some better manner. Merely going for liquidation proceedings is nothing. As my hon-friend, Shri Ramamurti said, the liquidation proceedings may be launched in the life-time of an employer and will be decided in the life-time of his grandson. That is no solution. This will be the result. The unemployment is going to brew. I know the employers are going to attack the D.A. in the city of Bombay. We are going to resist it as much as possible and we are going to beat down the proposal because we are on the right lines. They are frauds: fraud is proved in south India. fraud is proved in Kanpur; fraud is proved in Bombay—fraud is proved in many other cases. What did you do? Therefore, these proposals are just dilatory proposals and the Government just, after having got discredited in Bengal and Har-yana, want to earn back credit in the ranks of some sections of the workers and say same wonderful, great things, of taking over mismanaged mills in order to give them relief.

This thing will fail unless you take over the textile industry as a whole. Otherwise,

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the proposal means that private capitalists will keep the good mills and make profits and the bad mills will be transferred to the State and we, the tax-payers, will pay for the losses. This is the proposal that they are bringing forward. Why not take one bad mill and one good mill, if not the whole textile industry, as a method of teaching a lesson to the capitalist class?

Then, the mills are taken over for mismanagement.

Now in the State sector, there is enough of mismanagement. Is it a guarantee that, when they take over, there will be good management? What is the guarantee for that? The guarantee can be there partially at least if the workers are associated with the management; otherwise, there cannot be any guarantee of improving the conditions; they cannot give us this guarantee by appointing an ICS gentleman who may be very well intentioned but who does not know the difference between 20 counts and 30 or 40 counts. What is the use of management like this? We have got these wonderful honest Managers in Bhilai, in Durgapur, in Hardwar and in so many other places and everything is going wrong. This mismanagement cannot be cured like that. For example, we proposed in Bombay certain changes in the India United Mills, a big group. There, the product was boycotted in the market because one gentleman wanted the monopoly of management and he was taken away; he organised the market and boycotted the product until something like Rs. 2 crores worth of cloth was lying in the godowns of that mill, and when they wanted more finance, Mr. Morarji Desai said, "no more deficit financing", though deficit financing was going on in other deficit areas, particularly in the deficits of the ruling Party, which deficit to some extent is made up by the cement manufacturers whose list was published the other day. Here they were denied finance. We made proposals and certain officials who were known to be corrupted and fraudulent were removed and the losses of that Mill, which were as he referred, Rs. 15 lakhs a month, came down to Rs. 1½ lakhs in the last two months. You and I belong to the same place; you can

go and find out. How did the losses go down suddenly to Rs. 1½ to 2 lakhs? It was because certain measures, by the workers' agitation, were taken by the management. But again they have found some other way and again they are going up. Therefore, this way, you cannot change matters. Such a Bill is not going to help. It only shows that the Commerce Minister has got some idea that there is some working class somewhere which is suffering and there is some industry somewhere which requires his attention or some attention. Here is this Bill. Nothing will happen. You improve, if you can; I do not want to oppose it. Why? Because here he accepts that there is some mismanagement on the part of the capitalist class and he accepts that this has got to be cured. That acceptance of his, I support, but the translation of that acceptance into practice, is thoroughly useless and it will lead to no results. Therefore, I want the Government to change the Bill and bring in effective measures so that the fraud that this capitalist class perpetrates on the people of India shall be stopped.

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस हाउस में कई दफा यह मांग की गई है कि इन सूती कपड़ा मिलों पर सरकार का नियंत्रण हो। पैसे की दृष्टि से कमजोर सूती कपड़ा मिलों का नियंत्रण सरकारी अधिकार में लेने, अथवा उनको दोबारा बनवाने के बाद उन को सरकारी नियंत्रण में रखने के लिए यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय दृष्टि से कमजोर कपड़ा मिलों को जनहित की दृष्टि से सरकार अपने हाथ में ले कर चलाने का अधिकार प्राप्त कर लेगी। अब तक यह व्यवस्था है कि पैसे की दृष्टि से कमजोर मिलों को सरकार कुछ समय तक अपने अधिकार में रखती है और उनका प्रबन्धक ठीक करने के बाद उन को फिर उनके मालिकों के हाथों में सौंप देती है। इससे कोई अधिक लाभ नहीं हुआ। इसी कारण यह नया विधेयक लाया गया है। इसके अन्तर्गत सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में काफी अधिकार मिल जायेंगे। इस विधेयक में यह व्यवस्था

की गई है कि सरकार ऐसी मिलों पर नियंत्रण करे और उन को खुद ही चलाए।

इस बारे में कहा गया है कि जो सूती कपड़ा मिलें घाटे में चलती हैं, जिन को मुनाफा नहीं मिलता है, उसका एक कारण यह है कि उन्हें समय पर सहुलियत नहीं दी गई। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत बड़ा उद्योग है और देश के लिए इसका बहुत अधिक महत्व है। किसानों और भारत के अन्य सब लोगों का इस उद्योग से ताल्लुक है। इतना बड़ा उद्योग होने पर भी इसको बुनियादी उद्योग माना गया है और सरकार की ओर से इस उद्योग को सब प्रकार की सहुलियतें देने का प्रयास किया गया है।

इस उद्योग के लिए सब से बुनियादी जरूरत कपास की होती है। इसीलिए जो सहुलियत किसी और उद्योग के लिए नहीं दी गई, वह इस के लिए उपलब्ध की गई। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरी सब इंडस्ट्रीज तो अपना रा-मैटीरियल मार्केट प्राइस पर खरीदती हैं, लेकिन इस उद्योग के रा-मैटीरियल, अर्थात्, काटन की प्राइस पर सीलिंग लगा दिया गया। ऐसा प्रबन्ध किसी और उद्योग में नहीं किया गया था।

मिलें जो काटन लेती थीं, वह तो सीलिंग प्राइस पर लेती थीं, 100 परसेंट माल सीलिंग प्राइस पर लेती थीं, लेकिन वे जो कपड़ा बेचती थीं, उसमें से सिर्फ 40 परसेंट कंट्रोल प्राइस पर बेचा जाता था। किसान को तो 100 परसेंट माल सीलिंग प्राइस पर लिया जाता था। लेकिन मिलों का केवल 40 परसेंट कपड़ा कंट्रोल प्राइस पर बेचा जाता था। इस तरह की सहुलियतें इन मिलों को दी गई थीं।

इन मिलों के घाटे के बारे में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने यह कारण बताया है कि उनमें मिसमैनेजमेंट रहा है, उनका नफा कमाने और काम करने का ढंग दोषपूर्ण रहा है। काटन की

खरीद का उनका प्रोसीड्यूर यह है कि वे किसान से डायरेक्ट नहीं खरीदते हैं, बल्कि अपने दलालों को, जिनको मिडल मैन कहा जाता है, मार्केट में भेज कर उनके नाम से काटन खरीते हैं। वास्तव में काटन वे स्वयं खरीदते हैं, लेकिन वे दलालों के जरिये खरीदते हैं और डबल एकाउंटिंग करते हैं। इसलिए उन लोगों ने इतना घन कमाया है। उन लोगों ने इतना फॉरिन एक्सचेंज वेस्ट किया है, लेकिन जब किसान काटन की प्राइस बढ़ाने के लिए कहता है, तो मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उधर नहीं जाता है।

पिछले साल जब कपास कंट्रोल प्राइस पर नहीं मिल रही थी, तो मिल ओनर्स उनके पास गए और रोए, तो मंत्री महोदय ने एक-दम आर्डिनेंस के द्वारा एसेशनल कामोडिथीज एक्ट में यह प्राविजन कर दिया कि किसी भी किसान का काटन चाहे कहीं भी मिले वह कंट्रोल प्राइस पर ले लिया जाये इससे प्रकट होता है कि उन लोगों को मदद करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से कितने उपाय किये गये।

लेकिन जब हम लोग कपास को कीमत बढ़ाने के लिए कहते हैं, तो मंत्री महोदय उस पर ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। पिछली बार उन्होंने सीलिंग प्राइस को हटा दिया, उसके लिए धन्यवाद। लेकिन सीलिंग प्राइस और मिनिमम प्राइस के बारे में हमारी जो मांग थी, उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। हमारे किसानों का इन्ट्रस्ट इसमें है कि सीलिंग प्राइस सपोर्ट प्राइस हो। जब तक काटन का सवाल हल नहीं होता है, तब तक यह इंडस्ट्रीज अच्छी तरह से नहीं चल सकती है।

देश को लांग-स्टेपल काटन की बहुत जरूरत है, लेकिन किसान उसको तभी पैदा कर सकता है, जब कि उसको अच्छे भाव दिये जायें। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको किसान की तरफ भी देखना चाहिए। उनको देखना चाहिए कि कपड़ा बनाने वाले

[श्री देवराव पाटिल]

कारखानेदार को रा-मैटीरियल देने वाले किसान की हालत क्या है और उस को क्या मिल रहा है। आज इस बात की सख्त जरूरत है कि उस को अपने श्रम के बदले में उचित दाम मिलें।

इसलिये इस की सख्त जरूरत है। यह सही मांग हम लोगों ने किया है और आप ने भी रेमू-नरेटिव प्राइस देने की तय की है। लेकिन जो किसान माल पैदा करता है उसका कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन क्या है, क्या इस के देखने के लिये भी कोई यन्त्र है। स्टेटस में भी कोई ऐसा यन्त्र नहीं है जो देख सके कि कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन क्या है। उस का खर्च कितना आता है इसका हिसाब लगाने के बाद उसकी प्राइस फिक्स करनी चाहिए, लेकिन उसको आरबिट्रेरीली फिक्स किया जाता है। तीन तीन साल में हिसाब लगाया जाता है और तब काटन प्राइस फिक्स की जाती है। जैसे कल हरियाना के बारे में कहा गया कि आयाराम और गयाराम हो गये ह, उसी तरह यहाँ पर दिया और लिया चलता है। बड़े बड़े कमरों में बैठ कर सब कुछ तय कर लिया करते हैं, कपास की बात कोई नहीं देखता है। जो चाहा लिया दिया और इसी तरह से उसको मार्केटिंग चलती है। इससे किसान की लूट होती है।

इसमें कारपोरेशन बनाने का जो प्राविजन दिया गया है, मुझे डर है कि उस में जो प्राविजन्स है उन से किसानों का और मिल मजदूरों का कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। जो मिलों में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, जो अपना पसीना डालते हैं, उन लोगों का उस में शेयर होना चाहिए। जब वह रोग बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स पर होंगे तभी यह इंडस्ट्री दुस्त हो सकती है। आप को मालूम होगा कि काटन पैदा करने वाले जो लोग हैं उन लोगों को कोआपरेटिव जिनिंग, प्रेसिंग, फैक्टरी और वीविंग मिल्स बहुत तैयार हो रही हैं। इस की तरफ मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिये और हर एक स्टेट में जो वीविंग मिल्स तैयार हो रही हैं उन्हें फाइनेन्स

की बहुत सख्त जरूरत है। नागपुर की बीबर्स उद्योग है, अमरावती में है, मेरी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में दो मिल हैं, लेकिन उन के फाइनेन्स के लिये जब किसी पूंजी की डिमान्ड सरकार से होती है तो उस का पूरा खयाल नहीं रक्खा जाता है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि अगर सूती कपड़ा उद्योग को भारत में ठीक से चलाना है तो कोआपरेटिव सक्टर को दीजिये। जो कपास पैदा करते हैं हमारे किसान उन सब की तरफ आप ने जो ध्यान दिया है और जो कदम उठाया है, वह शत प्रतिशत सफल नहीं होगा जब तक आप इस घन्घे को ठीक से नहीं चलायेंगे इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ क्योंकि हम ने इस बिल की मांग की थी।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Under this Bill, Government want to take over the sick mills. This projects before us the ailing condition of the Congress Party and the Congress Government for the last twenty years. They have produced various sick things to and have made various things deteriorate in India. Again, unfortunately we find that these sick mills are proposed to be taken over by another sick organisation namely the Congress Government. This is a contradiction actually.

I feel, therefore, that this Bill would not remedy the disease but it will create further complications. During these years, as you know, the Congress Government have brought forward many Bills to cure the ailing condition of textile mills. There was a Bill which they had brought forward some time back, suggesting that after fifteen years, after curing the disease, they will hand over the unit back again to the mill-owners. I am sure that Government must have spent crores of rupees on these mills and after these mills were well fed with money they must have returned them to the individual owners. We find that again a similar Bill has been brought forward now. I am surprised whether Government and the Minister concerned have completely lost their reason and their capacity to diagnose the disease. This reminds of a doctor

who came to the villages after long period of work in the military. He used to prescribe tincture iodine for all sorts of diseases, irrespective of whether the disease was influenza or heart disease or minor fever and so on. Just like that doctor from the military who used to prescribe tincture iodine for all diseases, we find that Government also want to cure the disease in the textile industry through this type of Bill. I would submit that they will not be able to cure the disease; instead, they will only cause serious damage to the textile industry as a whole.

The reason why I say this is this. Why is this mismanagement taking place? This has never been spelled out in this Bill or elsewhere. The crisis in the cotton textile industry has been complicated first by the wrong policy and planning of the Congress Government and Party during the last 20 years. Then it has been further worsened by the blackmarketing, hoarding and wrong policy pursued by the textile magnates in the country.

What is the history of the textile industry during the last 20 years? During this period, exports have fallen, prices of cloth have risen and there is a huge stock which has piled up with mills. The other day I was reading in the papers that the South India handloom industry is facing a crisis because huge stocks have piled up. Actually, the South Indian textile mills have sent repeated proposals to Government to save them from this disaster.

Look at what the industry has done. During these 20 years of Congress rule, the *per capita* availability of cloth has come down to 14 sq. metres. This is one metre short of what we were getting a decade ago. This, in a nutshell, constitutes the achievement of the textile industry. Gandhiji was saying that everybody should be provided with a minimum of clothing, but we find today after 20 years of Congress raj that we are short of one metre of cloth availability as compared to the position 20 years ago. This is the picture presented by the cotton textile industry.

Let us come to the export performance. The figures present a very grim picture. Exports are falling year after year.

As again this, the gross profits are increasing. I have some figures here. In 1951, the export was 669 million square metres; in 1956, it came down to 625 million square metres; by the end of 1966, it went down further to 424 million sq. metres. We have had such a colossal fall in exports. As Shri Dange has said, this industry has not at all helped the promotion of exports and secured more foreign exchange.

On the other hand, look at the performance in the international market of other countries. During these years, countries which became free after us, like China and small countries like Japan and Hongkong have boosted their exports enormously. Today China has expanded her activities in respect of textiles to such a wide range in the international market as to make one not believe it. The other day I was reading in the newspaper which gave details of this. Compared to this, while our exports have seriously fallen, the gross profits of the millowners have increased by 54 per cent. From Rs. 28.7 crores, it has gone up to Rs. 44.3 crores, an increase of 54 per cent only during the last year. While the profit is up, *per capita* availability is down and exports have fallen in the international market. While other countries are doing very well, we, who had a great reputation in textile production in olden days—of which we are proud—are now faced with a sad picture so far as our textile industry is concerned. In the circumstances, this Bill cannot cure this big malady. This is merely a patchwork. The monster of mismanagement, the monster of blackmarketing, the monster of hoarding, the monster of bureaucratic inefficiency cannot be tackled through this sort of a Bill. This needs complete nationalisation of the textile industry.

If you want to take over the sick mills only and operate them, you cannot, because of lack of technical knowhow, capable management and finance, and competition controlled by the big business magnates in the textile industry, and you will be forced to bring in another Bill after some time to scrap this. This can be done only if you have complete nationalisation of the whole industry and you put in some workers' councils there. Do not appoint IAS or ICS officers in the management, for heaven's sake because I find that for everything,

[Shri S. Kundu]

beginning from agriculture to horticulture, one IAS or ICS officer is required to man it. People who read Shelly and Byron. I have nothing against their reading them, do not know anything about the textile industry and the techniques involved. Therefore, I feel that this Bill cannot solve the problem.

Within the compass of the Bill, what does it suggest? In a nutshell, this Bill suggests two things. First, that it must be made into a running concern, then there should be some authority who will decide whether a certain textile mill should be taken over or not. Then a reserve price will be fixed, it will be reconstructed, and then if there are no buyers, Government will take over. If you mean business, you must start from the beginning. Either you take over or you do not. Do not keep such phase-wise power. Anybody will lose his dynamism to build up the industry if he is confronted with so many steps, and ultimately for a sick mill the Government will be the only refuge.

You have, in this Bill, given wide discretionary powers to a particular officer. We do not know who that man is. Again there is a bureaucratic paraphernalia. The "authorised" person will decide whether a mill should be taken over "under the circumstances" or not and submit a report. He will be an arbitrator who will wield a lot of power. Those who want to get rid of these sick mills will run to him and say, "Please relieve us from a lot of debts we have got towards the Government and take over the mill. Whatever consideration you want, we will pay, of course, outside the purview of the Act. Please take over this mill and save us."

I feel this Bill will not solve the malady. It is a hypocrisy, an eyewash. Let the Commerce Minister tear off his false socialist mask, pick up a little courage and say that he believes in real socialism, and let him nationalise this industry, and put up workers' councils and manage it.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba): I was trying to understand what Government is wanting to do by introducing this sort of Bill. Is Government out to help the workers of those mills which are closing down for one reason or other?

Either they have gone sick or the management has gone sick or the management wants to go on strike. Are they out to help the industry, so that the production of the textile mills in this country should go up? Or, are they out to pour, sink, more money into the coffers of those who in the past have made huge profits and have not ploughed them back into the industry? The idea of taking over sick mills and running them, after going through all the processes that have been laid down in this proposed Bill, is to be considered in this light: if at all, is it going to help those who are responsible for these mills, appearing or becoming sick? If the Government is really interested in helping the workers who are being thrown out on the streets and also helping the industry, even without taking recourse to the method of nationalisation or acquiring those properties, why cannot the Minister straightaway say, "All right; the Government would like to instal new mills and would take over all those workers to these new mills."

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। इतना सुन्दर भाषण हो रहा है लेकिन हाउस में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I was trying to say that instead of trying to take care of the management of these sick mills, the Government should really get interested in the workers and the industry.

SHRI S. A. DANGE: As they got in Bennett Coleman?

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: The Government have appointed their directors in Bennett Coleman. Now, if they want to do that, let them see that the new mills are put up. But by this Bill the Government are trying to sink money, down the sink, where the old managements, due to their old methods, have made their mills sick, the Government need not take care of them or their mills, if at all, the Government is interested in helping the workers, the industry and the textile production, I would say that the way the

Bill is drafted and the procedure that has been laid down in the Bill are poor and cumbersome. It will take a long time before it could be decided that a mill could at all be taken over. In these circumstances, the industry is bound to suffer more. Is the Government going to hold a real enquiry whether, because of the bad management, the mill has become sick or because of the want of modernisation it has become sick? Is there any method by which they are going to do it? The authorised person can be their own pet Textile Commissioner who has been responsible for the number of ills during the last few years. Or, is it going to be some other authority? Will the Government be able to tell us whether by handing over the management to the present type of managers which the Government appoints in respect of the State-owned industry, they are going to bring in more production at lesser cost or, are they going to raise the cost and thereby burden the industry still more? Till the Government makes up its mind on this point, it is no good bringing this Bill. To just come to the House and say they are out to help the industry or they are out to help the workers who are being thrown out is just an eye-wash, and it is a mere waste of this nation's money and therefore, this Bill should be really sent back to the Government for reconsideration.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are not satisfied with the provisions of this Bill. Even though the Bill is a step in the right direction it has got so many loopholes and the object which the hon. Minister wanted is not achieved by this Bill.

The Government has come forward with a Bill like this in order to reconstruct or take over the sick mills by liquidation proceedings. Why are there these sick mills? As hon. Members who spoke before me have pointed out, because of bad management, because the private operators fix high salaries for their own sons and close relatives with the result that the management cost is boosted up and it is charged to the mills, there is loss in the affairs of these mills.

There are about ten or twelve mills in Coimbatore which have been closed for about several months now rendering several thousands of workers unemployed. The State Government tried its very best to have the mills reopened. The managements of these mills are saying that they do not have the finance or rather the working capital to run these mills. Our Commerce Minister paid a visit to Madras and had a discussion with the Chief Minister there. The Chief Minister wanted the Government of India to give Rs. 1 crore or Rs. 2 crores as loan, not as aid, so that they will watch the managements, give the required loans to the mills where necessary and see that the mills are reopened.

Through this Bill the Government of India is trying to take over a very difficult task, to control from Delhi mills situated in Coimbatore, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad or Bombay through an organisation in Delhi. It is really a tough job. The Madras State Government wanted only Rs. 2 crores as loan repayable in a certain period. The Government of India was not magnanimous enough to give it and it has done nothing at all in that respect even though thousands of workers have been thrown out of employment in Coimbatore.

Coming to this Bill, as I have already said, it does not at all satisfy the object for which it has been brought. According to a provision here an officer is to be appointed to look into the affairs of managements in mills, start liquidation proceedings where necessary and then actually initiate compulsory acquisition proceedings. Lot of time is involved in this procedure. It may take from six months to one year and more. When the Government of India files a petition before the High Court for liquidation under the Liquidation Act, it is open to the other party to get a stay order by making interlocking applications and then go in appeal on that order. It will take several months and years before a case is settled. What about the workers, thousands of them, during all this time? The moment the Government of India files a petition for liquidation there will necessarily be a lock-out in the mill and thousands of workers will be thrown out of employment (*Interruption*).

[Shri V. Krishnamoorthi]

This Bill does not serve the real interest of the workers. If between the authorised officer's petition before the High Court and the final order there are more than six months or one year—that is bound to take place—what is the Government of India going to do for the workers? Are they going to give salaries to the workers on the basis of what they were getting previously before the closure of the mills? There is no mention about it in this Bill. That is why I am attacking this Bill specifically on this ground saying that it does not provide any provision to help the workers when the mill is closed after the starting of liquidation proceedings.

Some of my hon. friends asked, why not nationalise the whole industry? That is a big issue. I would request the hon. Minister to ponder over this subject. How many mills are there in India and how many are controlled by public sector undertakings and how many are co-operative mills? I find that the co-operative mills, even though they pay good wages, earn profits while the newly-started private mills are not earning profits even when they are not paying the necessary wages, as is done by the co-operative sector mills. What is the reason for this? It can only be mismanagement. So, I would request the Government of India to appoint a Commission to go into the question whether it is possible or feasible to nationalise all the textile mills, instead of having piece-meal acquisition.

Even if this Bill is passed, acquisition is not compulsory; it is only permissive. Suppose there are 200 sick mills. Government can at the most take over only 4 or 5, not all. Because, as and when the financial position becomes difficult, the Corporation will say that it will not acquire any more for want of funds. So, they are not going to rectify or acquire all the sick mills. This being only a permissive legislation, it will not help the real interests of the industry or the real objects of the Bill.

Then, after the recent judgment of the Supreme Court regarding acquisition proceedings involving fundamental rights, I am not sure whether government is competent to acquire sick mills compulsorily. I anti-

cipate a lot of difficulty. Therefore, I would request the Government to withdraw this Bill, reconsider the matter in all its aspects and then introduce a new Bill incorporating all the suggestions made by the hon. Members. Alternatively, the hon. Minister may agree to refer it to a Select Committee for detailed consideration of all aspects. I find, for instance, that the interests of the workers are not sufficiently protected by this Bill. I am of the view that neither the management nor the workers should suffer on account of this proposal. The Bill must be drafted in such a way. So, finally, I would again request the hon. Minister to withdraw this Bill or, alternatively, refer it to the Select Committee.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय से इस की तो अपेक्षा हमें नहीं थी कि नौ महीने की मेहनत के बाद इतनी फालतू चीज को बह इस सदन के सामने पेश करेंगे। जो विधेयक उन्होंने मार्च महीने में इस सदन में हमें देने के लिए कहा था उस विधेयक के बारे में बड़ी उम्मीदें ले कर हम बैठे थे कि सारे कपड़े की मिलों के व्यवसाय के बारे में कुछ नई दिशा देने वाला एक विधेयक हम लोगों के सामने आ जायगा। मगर अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक को देखने के बाद ऐसा लग रहा है कि सरकार कुछ दुविधा में पड़ी है। तय नहीं कर पाती है मालिकों का और वह भी बेईमान मालिकों का सीधा मुकाबिला करने के लिए और हिम्मत नहीं कर पाती है इस सूती मिल के घन्घे को पूरे तौर पर अपने हाथों में लेने के लिए। कई तर्क यहां पर पेश किए गए हैं खास तौर पर सरमायेदारों की ओर से जो प्रवक्ता यहां पर बैठे हुये होते हैं उन को से कि सूती मिलों का घन्घा रूई का भाव बढ़ने और वहां चीजों के दाम याना खास तौर से मजदूरों को मजदूरों बढ़ने का वजह से बहुत ही गलत अवस्था में पहुंच गया है। यह सोमाना साहब ने और दूसरे दोस्तों ने यहां पर कहा है। यह बातें सरासर झूठ हैं अध्यक्ष महोदय। न रूई का भाव, न मजदूरों को तनख्वाह का सूती मिलों के घन्घे को खराब करने में कोई हिस्सा है। मैं आपके सामने भूतपूर्व कामर्स मिनिस्टर

मनुभाई शाह ने 11 नवम्बर को जो खय व्यक्त की है सरमायेदारों के ही अखबार कामर्स में उसको पढ़ना चाहंगा यह सबूत देने के लिए कि किन कारणों से इस धन्धे का सत्यानास हुआ है। वह क्या कहते हैं कि :

"From all accounts it is quite obvious that the Indian cotton textile industry had been a sick industry."

और उसकी वजह बताते हुये यह कहते हैं :

"Many of the mill owners never cared to modernise their mills, or maintain their machines well. Lack of entrepreneurial and management skill till the late 40s has also made the cotton mills change their hands too frequently between the so-called financiers, and speculators. . . ."

खैर, वह स्पेकुलेटर नहीं बोलते है, मगर यह सो काल्ड फाइनैशियर्स—मतलब कि सट्टा करने वाले लोग—

"..... rather than really skilled management entrepreneurs"

यहां पर श्री सोमानो ने बहुत तेज प्रश्न पूछा कि अगर सरकार मिलों को लेगी तो उन को चलायेगा कौन ? कौन है उन के पास मिलें चलाने के लिये ? श्री मनुभाई शाह कहते हैं कि आज भी जो चलाते हैं वह सट्टा करने वाले लोग हैं। मैं श्री सोमानो से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार मिलों को चलाने की हिम्मत करे तो वह बहुत अच्छे ढंग से उनको चला कर दिखला सकता है। लेकिन जो उनका वक्तव्य हुआ था वह तो बोमारो का सिर्फ एक पहलू था।

17.00 Hrs.

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो यह कहा जाता है कि रूई का भाव बढ़ा है, मजदूरोंकी मजदूरी बढ़ी है, यह बहुत गलत बात है। मेरे पास काटन टेक्सटाइल वेज बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट है जो 1960 में पेश की गई और 1958-59 की बनाई हुई है, जिस टेक्सटाइल वेज बोर्ड पर आज के मंत्री श्री अशोक मेहता

और प्रो० माथुर सरकार के प्रतिनिधि बन कर बैठे थे, श्री जीजीभाई अघ्यस थे और सूती मिलों के धन्धे की ओर से दो बड़े मिल मालिक ला० भरतराम और श्री अरविद मफतलान बैठे थे। उस में रूई के दामों के बारे में और मजदूरों की मजदूरी के बारे में दिया हुआ है। वह एकमत से दी हुई रिपोर्ट है, जिस में पृष्ठ 9 पर लिखा हुआ है कि :

"The average national expenditure on the various heads of the cost of production has been estimated by the National Council of Applied Economic Research as follows :—

Items	Percentage to total cost of production
Cotton	48 to 52 per cent.
Wages and salaries etc.	25 to 32 per cent."

एकमत से दी हुई रिपोर्ट में दस साल पहले के आंकड़े रहे हैं। मेरे हाथों में उन्हीं की ओर से पेश की गई प्राब्लम्स आफ काटन मिल्स इंडस्ट्री इन्पूड बाई दि इंडियन काटन मिल्स फेडरेशन है, यानी सरमायेदारों की ओर से दी हुई एक छोटी सी किताब है। उस के पहले पृष्ठ पर जो उस की शुरुआत है वह इस प्रकार है कि :

"Today severe cost inflation is the major problem of the cotton mill industry."

जिस बात को श्री सोमानी गोल कर गए :

"The principal items of cost are cotton and wages. Cotton accounts for nearly 50 per cent of the cost of production of cloth and 65 per cent of that of yarn. The share of wages is 28 per cent in the case of cloth and 20 per cent in the case of yarn. On both these cost factors the industry has little control."

मान लिया। मगर दस साल पहले जो परिस्थितियां थी यानी जब 48 से 52 प्रतिशत रूई के दामों में जाता था, वही परिस्थिति आज

[श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज]

भी है। आप के ही कहने के अनुसार 50 फीसदी रुई के दामों पर जाता है। जहां दस साल पहले मजदूरी और तन्खाह के ऊपर 25 फीसदी से 32 फीसदी तक जाता था वहां अब 28 और 30 फीसदी ही जाता है। यह आप लोगों का ही कहना है। फिर यह बकवास क्यों की जाती है कि सारे मुल्क में तन्खाहें बढ़ती जाती हैं, महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ता जाता है। यहां पर यह बातें क्यों कही जाती हैं कि इन कारणों से ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ता है और इस लिए हम आज इस धन्धे को बुरी अवस्था में देखते हैं? हम कतई इस बात को नहीं मान सकते। मोदी साहब बोले कि चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन का नफा तो नहीं घट गया। नफा तो बढ़ गया है। एकानमिक टाइम्स एक छोटी सी किताब है, लेकिन शायद मोदी साहब का पढ़ने की आदत नहीं रही है। एकानमिक टाइम्स कहता है कि पिछले साल एक मिल का मुनाफा 54 प्रतिशत ज्यादा हो गया है। तब यह किस तरह से मुनाफे की बात करते हैं और किस तरह से दामों की बात करते हैं? इस लिये यहां दामों का प्रश्न नहीं है। इस में बुनियादी बात यह है जैसा कि श्री मनुमाई शाह ने अपने एक लेख में लिखा है कि सट्टा करने वाले लोगों के हाथों में मिलें गई हैं। मैं कितने ही उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ लेकिन इस को देने की कोई जरूरत मालूम होती। क्योंकि सरकार के हाथों में यह सब चीजें होती हैं। मैं तो सिर्फ कामर्स मिनिस्टर का हवाला दे कर कहता हूँ कि आप बारसी की जयवंकर मिल्स को लीजिये। है आप में हिम्मत? आप जांच कीजिए कि इस मिल में कितना पैसा बरबाद हो रहा है। आप पता लगाइये कि कितना पैसा उस को नेशनल डेवेलपमेंट कॉरपोरेशन ने दिया, कितना पैसा कोआपरेटिव बैंक से उन्होंने लिया, कितना पैसा मजदूरों के प्राविडेंट फंड का उन्होंने हजम कर लिया और कितना पैसा मजदूरों की कोआपरेटिव

सोसायटी का हजम कर लिया। क्या आप में इस की जांच करने की हिम्मत है?

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेता लोगों का इस में हाथ होता है। बारसी म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी के जो अध्यक्ष हैं उन को श्रीमती जी, जिन का मिल से सम्बन्ध है, कांग्रेस की एम० एल० ए० है महाराष्ट्र में। इसलिये किसी की हिम्मत नहीं हो सकती है कि इस मामले की जांच करे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह मिनिस्टर बन सकता है।

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : हां, मिनिस्टर बन सकता है। इसलिये यह चीजें वहां मौजूद हैं। इसी डंग से आप हिन्द मिल्स की बात को ले लीजिये। बम्बई की एडवर्ड मिल की बात आप देखिए। वहां के मजदूरों ने दो साल पहले इन सरकार से शिकायत की थी कि हमारे मालिक इस मिल की मशीनरी को बेच रहे हैं, हमारे मालिक कपास की खरीद में पैसे की चोरा कर रहे हैं, हमारे मालिक कपास बेचते हैं और पैसे कमा रहे हैं। जो मंत्री साहब दो सालों में प्रष्टाचार खत्म करना चाहते थे उन के सामने दो साल पहले सबूत के साथ सब कुछ दिया गया था, सदाचार समिति के सामने भी मामला पेश किया गया था। सरकार के सभी मंत्रियों, यहां तक कि गृह मंत्रों तक यह मामला पहुंचाया गया, लेकिन हिम्मत नहीं हो पाई किसी सट्टाबाजार वाले के ऊपर हाथ लगाने की, जब कि यहां धन्धा विल्कुल खत्म हो रहा है।

आज तारीफ बहुत की जाती है कि यह मुल्क का सब से बड़ा धन्धा है और यह असलियत है कि हिन्दुस्तान के हर दस आदमियों में एक आदमी आज सूती मिलों के धन्धे के ऊपर किसी न किसी डंग से अवलम्बित है। लेकिन क्या सरकार को उन लोगों की परवाह है? अगर वह इस मिल से इस धन्धे का सुधार करना चाहती है तो मुझ को उम्मीद नहीं है कि इस से कुछ भी हो सकेगा। सरकार ने बुनियादी बातों के बारे में कुछ नहीं

सोचा। सूती मिल के धन्धे को हाथ लेते हुए सूती मिल के पूरे धन्धे के बारे में, खासकर कपड़े की पैदावार के बारे में कुछ नहीं सोचा गया है।

अन्त में एक ही बात कह कर मैं खत्म करूंगा। जब भी आप को सूती मिलों के धन्धे के बारे में सोचना हो तो इस धन्धे के तमाम पहलुओं के बारे में सोचियेगा। आज हिन्दुस्तान में प्रति एकड़ कितनी कपास पैदा होती है? 100 से 125 पाँड तक जब कि संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य में 650 पाँड और अमरीका में 550 पाँड यानि दूसरे मुल्कों में हम से चार या छः गुना ज्यादा कपास पैदा होती है। मगर क्या आप ने किसानों को कोई सहूलियत दी है ताकि वह ज्यादा कपास पैदा करे? इस के बारे में कभी नहीं सोचा गया। आप को जो कदम इस के लिये उठाने चाहिये थे वह आप ने नहीं उठाये, जैसा श्री डांगे ने कहा। मिलों को चलाने के बारे में अगर कोई उचित कदम नहीं उठाया गया तो फिर यह धन्धा चलने वाला नहीं है। इस लिये हम इस बिल का समर्थन करने में असमर्थ हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से इतना ही कहूंगा कि इस में कुछ सुधार लाया जाये। नौ महीने उन्होंने मेहनत कर लिया, वह नौ हफ्ते की मेहनत और कर लें और इस धन्धे के हर पहलू को सोच कर के एक और अच्छा और नया रास्ता दिखाने वाला बिल इस सदन के सामने लायें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : मंत्री महोदय ने जो बिल तैयार किया है उस के बारे में शायद वह सोचते हों कि जितने सुन्दर वह हैं उतना ही सुन्दर बिल वह तैयार करें, लेकिन उतना सुन्दर यह बिल बन नहीं पाया। इस में काफी त्रुटियाँ हैं। उन्होंने कहा है इस बिल में कि जितना कपड़ा उद्योग है उस को सरकारी हाथ में लिया जाये। हम इस नीति का विरोध करते हैं। जब सरकार यह सोच रही है कि वह इस सारे उद्योग को अपने हाथ में रखे, तब मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन

कमजोर उद्योगों को पैसे दिये गये हैं, वह अपना काम चला नहीं पाते हैं। पैसा कहाँ जाता है मैं इस का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश में एक राजनन्द गांव है। वहाँ पर जो कपड़ा उद्योग है उस के लिये सरकार ने लोन दिया और उस को चलाने की अनुमति दी। लेकिन उस के लिये दिया हुआ पैसा उस में नहीं लगता है। तीन हजार एकड़ भूमि खरीद कर उन में खेती करना शुरू कर दिया, उस पैसे को उद्योग में नहीं लगाया। इतना ही नहीं, आप ने भोपाल टेक्स्टाइल मिल को हाथ में लिया, लेकिन हाथ में लेने के बाद उस को चला नहीं पाये। मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने एक आदमी उस के लिये तैयार किया, उन्होंने आप को पत्र लिखा, लेकिन आज तक आप के पास से कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला, न ही वह मिल चालू हो रही है। लोग बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। मेरा ऐसा कहना है कि आप जिन लोगों को उन के कंट्रोल के लिये रखते हैं, उन को किसी प्रकार का ज्ञान नहीं होता है। न वॉरिंग के बारे में वह जानते हैं, न स्पिनिंग के बारे में और फ्रेम के बारे में। ऐसे आदिमियों को वहाँ पर ले जा कर थोप दिया जाता है।

मेरा कहना ऐसा है कि इन मशीनों को अच्छा बनाया जाये, अधिक उत्पादन करने लायक बनाया जाये। उन में पैसा लगाया जाये, लेकिन अगर उन में पैसा लगाने के लिये हम बाहर से उसे लायेंगे तो हमारे लिये बड़ी मुश्किल होगी। बाहर से जब हम मशीनें मंगाते हैं तो हमारा पैसा बाहर जाता है। हमारे देश में जो मशीनें बनती हैं वे भी अच्छी हैं और उनको अच्छा बनाया जा सकता है। उन मशीनों का उपयोग हम अधिक से अधिक करें तो हमारा पैसा विदेश जाने से बच सकता है। इससे हमारा मशीन उद्योग जो है वह भी बढ़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर आप ध्यान दें।

सब से बड़ी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह इस उद्योग के अन्दर काम करने वाले लोगों के बारे में है। इस उद्योग के अन्दर जो लोग

[श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय]

काम करते हैं क्या आपन कभी उनके बारे में भी सोचा है? मंत्री महोदय ने सदन में आश्वासन दिया था कि हम सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करके बिल तैयार करेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि न तो आपने शेयरहोल्डर्स से पूछा है, न आपने मालिकों की सलाह ली है और न ही आपने मजदूरों का विचार किया है। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि आप तत्काल इसकी घोषणा करें कि इसके मुनाफे में आप मजदूरों को भी भागीदार बनाना चाहते हैं और उनको भी भागीदार बनायेंगे, आप घोषणा करें कि मुनाफे में मजदूरों का भी हिस्सा होगा। मैंने सतरह आठरह साल तक टैक्सटाइल मिल में काम किया है और मुझे टैक्सटाइल मिल किस तरह से काम करती है उसका पूरा अनुभव है। अगर उनको मुनाफे में हिस्सा दिया जाए तो मजदूर मेहनत से काम करेंगे, खुशी से काम करेंगे, अच्छा माल तैयार करेंगे, आपका यह माल दुनिया के बाजार में जा कर अच्छा बिकेगा, आपका नाम होगा और आपका जो उत्पादन है वह बढ़ेगा। इस बास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों को मुनाफे में हिस्सा मिले, इसकी घोषणा आपको तत्काल करनी चाहिये।

अब मैं हंडलूम उद्योग के बारे में कुछ कड़ना चाहता हूँ। यह उद्योग बहुत पिछड़ता जा रहा है। इस में काम करने वाले लोग बहुत परेशान हैं। उनको ठीक प्रकार का माल नहीं मिलता है। उनके माल का ठीक उपयोग नहीं होता है। उसके बारे में आपने इस में चर्चा तक नहीं की है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनको अधिक सहूलियतें दी जानी चाहियें।

आपने पावरलूम पर एकसाइड ड्यूटी बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा दी है। इसकी वजह से इन पावरलूम के सामने एक संकट आकर खड़ा हो गया है। इस में कितने ही लोग काम करते हैं, कितने ही लोग इस उद्योग पर निर्भर करते हैं। एकसाइड ड्यूटी आपने इतनी बढ़ा दी है कि सारी कमाई का जो पैसा है वह इस में ही चला जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको आप घटायें।

जो मिलें खराब होती हैं उनको ठीक ढंग से चलाया जाए... बार बार आप बंटी बणा रहे हैं। बहुत देर के बाद मुझे समय मिला है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी पार्टी का एक माननीय सदस्य बोल चुका है।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : मैं एक मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूँ। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप इस उद्योग को हाथ में न लें। इस बात को आप देखें कि जो पैसा जिस मिल को दिया जाता है उसका ठीक उपयोग वे मिलें करती हैं या नहीं करती हैं। ऐसे अनेकों उदाहरण हैं कि मिल को जिस काम के लिए आपने पैसा दिया उस पैसे को उसने उस काम में न लगा कर दूसरे कारखाने खोलने में उसने लगा दिया। आप बारबार इस बात की चर्चा करते रहा करें कि पैसे का ठीक उपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं। जिन खराब मिलों को आप अपने हाथ में लेना चाहते हैं उनके बारे में आप मजदूरों की सलाह लें और एक कमेटी बनायें जिस में मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि हों, शेयरहोल्डरों के प्रमुख व्यक्ति हों जो जानकार हों, सरकारी व्यक्ति हों और उस कमेटी के द्वारा मिल चलायें। तब आपको सफलता मिलेगी।

SHRI PILOO MODY : May I suggest to the Commerce Minister that the amount of money that he is going to spend on this fancy, free escapade of his could be very usefully devoted for increasing cotton production ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : मैं माननीय सदस्यों का बड़ा आभारों हूँ कि उन्होंने इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर मुझे अपनी सलाह दी है। शुरू में माननीय सदस्य सोमानी जी ने कुछ मेरे बारे में कहा। उस के बारे में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। उन्होंने खुद ही साफ कर दिया इसको। एक तो उन्होंने खुद ही जाहिर कर दिया कि कामर्स मिनिस्टर कुछ इस पर ध्यान नहीं करते हैं। दूसरे उन्होंने कह दिया और मेरी राय मांगी इस बारे में कि यह जो एक बहुत बड़ा उद्योग है इसको कैसे ठीक किया जाए।

इससे जाहिर है कि जो वह सोचते थे उसको वह कह नहीं सके और जो उनको कहना था वही उन्होंने कह दिया। यहीं पर मैं इसको छोड़ देता हूँ।

उन्होंने कुछ बातें कहीं। अपनी समझ में उन्होंने उनको बहुत महत्वपूर्ण समझा। लेकिन कुछ समझ में नहीं आया कि क्या वह कह रहे थे क्योंकि जो आंकड़े हैं जो कुछ वह कह रहे थे उसके बिल्कुल विपरीत हैं।

राममूर्ति जी ने जो बात कही उसको मैंने है। मैं मानता हूँ कि कपड़े का कारोबार जो बना है यह जो पूरा उद्योग यह खड़ा हुआ है यह यहां को जनता और यहां के मजदूरों के बहुत भारी त्याग और मेहनत से खड़ा हुआ है। इसका फायदा केवल एक हिस्से के लोग उठाएँ यह मुनासिब बात नहीं है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदे जो हैं वे पूरे देश में बंटें। जो गलत तरीका कुछ लोगों ने अपना लिया था कि इस उद्योग को अपने और उद्योग चलाने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाए या उन्होंने कहा कि रुपया पता नहीं कहां चला जाता है, किसी का मकान बन जाता है किसी का कुछ और बन जाता है, इस किस्म के गलत तरीकों को रोकने के लिए हम पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

SHRI PILLOO MODY : Will you put them in jail ?

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : इन से पूछ लो कि क्या ये तैयार हैं ?

श्री बिनोद सिंह : राममूर्ति जी ने दूसरी बात प्रोसीजर के बारे में कही है। उन्होंने कहा है कि जो प्रणाली है इसके हिस्बाब से बहुत देर होगी और इस देरी की वजह से जो मिल है वह चल नहीं सकेगी, वह चलेगी नहीं। शायद वह जल्दी में थे और उन्होंने इस सारे विधेयक को पढ़ा नहीं है, पुरी तरह से पढ़ा नहीं है। इस में यह लिखा हुआ है कि जब

मिल ले ली जाएगी तभी से इसको चलाया जाएगा और इसके साथ-साथ बाकी की जो कार्रवाई है वह होती रहेगी। मिल बन्द नहीं होगी और मजदूरों को कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि इस में जो लोग काम करते हैं उनको अलग करने का भी जिज्ञा है। इसकी चर्चा हो चुकी है। बहुत से लोग मिलों में रख लिये जाते हैं बड़ी-बड़ी तनखवाहों पर और उनके पास पूरा काम नहीं होता है। यह भी मुम्किन हो सकता है कि आखिर वक्त जब उनको पता चले कि उनकी मिल ली जाने वाली है तो कुछ लोगों को वे नौकर रख लें रिश्तेदार हों या और भी कोई हों। ऐसा होता भी रहा है। हमारे पास उनको हटाने का कोई जरिया नहीं रहता। इसीलिए इसको लिखा गया है। जहां तक मजदूरों का सवाल है उनको हटाने का कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है और न कोई ऐसा सरकार का विचार है। हां इतना जरूर है कि जब मिल का नवीकरण होगा नए ढंग से उसको चलाया जाएगा तो कुछ दिन के लिए दिक्कत पैदा हो। लेकिन इसके मजदूरों को हटाया जाए ऐसी बात नहीं है। बल्कि उलटी बात है। मजदूर इससे और काम पा सकेंगे।

एक बात यह कही गई है कि हम क्यों इसको हाई कोर्ट के सामने ले जा रहे हैं। आप संविधान को अच्छी तरह समझते हैं। संविधान के अन्तर्गत हम बिना कोर्ट से स्वीकृति लिये आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। इसको हम यहां न रखते यह हो सकता था। लेकिन लोग चाहें तो संविधान के अनुसार वे फिर भी अदालत के सामने जा सकते हैं। इसमें और ज्यादा देरी होती। हम कार्रवाई शुरू कर देते, उसके बाद वे अदालत में जाते, अदालत में फिर वह कार्रवाई नए ढंग से शुरू होती तो हमारा ऐसा खयाल था कि उस में ज्यादा समय लगता। पहले से ही हम अदालत की राय से करें, इस में हम कोई चोरी नहीं कर रहे हैं, बात हमारी तरफ से साफ है, जो

[श्री दिनेश सिंह]

तरोका है वह भी हम ने साफ लिख दिया है और यह देरी से बचने के लिए किया गया है। इससे यह साफ हो जाता है कि हमारी तरफ से कोई ज्यादाती नहीं हो रही है जो कुछ गड़बड़ी है वह दूसरी तरफ से है।

राममूर्ति जी ने राय लेने की बात कही है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज सुबह हमने एक मिटिंग की थी। कुछ माननीय सदस्य उसमें आए भी थे। हम आशा करते थे कि सब लोग आयेंगे और हम उन से बात कर सकेंगे। लेकिन कुछ संस्थायें शायद ऐसी हैं जोकि कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में नहीं आती हैं। वे लोग भी नहीं आए और और लोग भी पूरे नहीं आए—

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी तक हमारे पत्र का बाकायदा हमें उत्तर नहीं मिला है डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी के द्वारा—

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं इस विधेयक की बात कर रहा हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : तो फिर कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी की बात को बीच में क्यों लाए ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : आप तो बहुत ज्यादा पत्र लिखते हैं। किस पत्र की बात कर रहे हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I suggest to you that you may take up this issue with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs ? He only casually mentioned it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं खुलासा करना चाहता हूँ। इन्होंने लांछन लगाया है। सभी विरोधी दलों की ओर से एक मुझाब सरकार को दिया गया था कि स्थायी समिति नियुक्त की जाए। सरकार ने उसको माना नहीं। फिर हमने बीच का रास्ता निकाला कि कम से कम चार महकमों के लिए आप कायम करें, बाकी महकमों के लिए दूसरी सलाहकार कमेटी कायम रखें।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मुझे खुशी हुई—

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं चुप बैठा था और इनका सुन्दर भावण सुन रहा था।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : इस जरूरी विधेयक में लिमये जी ने हिस्सा नहीं लिया था। लेकिन अब वह भी शामिल हो गए हैं। यह खुशी की बात है। आपकी आवाज मैंने सुन ली है। दोनों तरफ से बराबर हो गया।

हमारे डांगे साहब ने कहा था कि हम को बाहर से मशीनरी नहीं मंगानी चाहिये इस उद्योग का नवीकरण करने के लिए। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम इस के लिए बाहर से कोई मशीनरी नहीं मंगायेंगे और हिन्दुस्तान की अपनी मशीनरी का इस्तेमाल करेंगे।

मेरे मित्र, श्री बरूआ, ने जिक्र किया है कि इस का इन्तजाम ब्यूरोक्रेट्स के हाथ में नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए, बल्कि विशेषज्ञों के हाथ में दिया जाये। मैं ने खुद ही अर्ज किया है कि जो कार्पोरेशन, कपड़ा निगम, हम बना रहे हैं, उस का यहीं अभिप्राय है कि उस में इस तरह के लेश उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि इस समय जो बहुत वैरायटीज में कपड़े बनते हैं, उन की जगह पर अगर कम वैरायटीज के कपड़े बनाये जायें, तो कपड़े की कीमत भी घटेगी और उस की क्वालिटी भी बेहतर होगी। मैं उन से पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ। हमें इस बात की पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि कम से कम वैरायटीज के कपड़े बनें, जो कि आम लोगों के इस्तेमाल के हों।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री डांगे, ने कहा है कि इस में कोई एक्सपोर्ट नहीं होता है। मेरे खयाल से उन का मतलब यह था कि हम जितना एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं, उस से इम्पोर्ट ज्यादा करते हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि आंकड़ों से ऐसा नजर नहीं आता है। किसी साल में हो जाता है, किसी में नहीं होता है। हम को

जरूर इस बात की कोशिश करनी है कि हम बाहर से कम से कम कपास और दूसरी चीजें मंगाएँ और यहाँ पर पैदावार ज्यादा बढ़ायें।

मेरे मित्र ने लांग स्टेपल की रूई के बारे में कहा है। वह तो यहाँ को खपत के लिए है। वह ज्यादा बाहर नहीं जाती है। अगर लांग स्टेपल रूई यहाँ पर पैदा की जाये और वह उसी दाम पर मिल जाये, जिस दाम पर हम बाहर से लेते हैं, तो हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी कि हम उस को बाहर से न मंगाएँ। किसानों को जरूर ठीक दाम मिलने चाहिए, लेकिन यह भी जरूरी है कि इन की उपज से जो सामान पैदा किया जाये उस के दाम बहुत ज्यादा न हों।

17.23 Hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

माननीय सदस्य, श्री डांगे और श्री राममूर्ति और कई अन्य सदस्यों ने इस उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात कही है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि यह तो एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। हमारा एक इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन है, उद्योगों के बारे में गवर्नमेंट की एक नीति है। वह सब के स्पष्ट है और उस पर हम चल रहे हैं। उस नीति पर चलते हुए हम इस बात की ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि उद्योग देश और मजदूरों के हक में बढ़ें। मैं समझता हूँ कि पहले हम को इस की कोशिश पूरी कर लेनी चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि माननीय सदस्य इस विधेयक को स्वीकार कर लें और हम को मौका दें कि इस के जरिये हम आज की गड़बड़ियों को रोक सकें। आगे की जो बातें हैं, उन के लिए हम फिर विचार करेंगे।

यह बात बहुत आई कि सरकार बीमार मिलों को लेना चाहती है। सिक मिलों की बात बहुत चली। जैसे कि हम कोई हास्पिटल खोल रहे हों। हास्पिटल तो इस देश में वैसे ही बहुत कम हैं। हम मिलों के लिए हास्पिटल नहीं खोलना चाहते हैं।

SHRI PILOO MODY : No, the meant it for Ministers.

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हास्पिटल तो बना हुआ है और बहुत से मरीज अब भी उस में दाखिल हैं। हम चीड़-फाड़ का एक और हिस्सा, एक सजिकल सेक्शन, उस में जोड़ना चाहते हैं, जिस से हम बीमारों की चीड़-फाड़ कर के उन को जल्दी ठीक कर दें और वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो जायें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप्रह्व करूँगा कि सदन इस विधेयक को अपनी स्वीकृति दे दे।

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Will the hon. Minister clarify whether the Finance Minister has refused to advance money for takeover of sick mills and if he has, how is the hon. Minister of Commerce going to overcome that difficulty ?

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Let him come out with the truth.

श्री दिनेश सिंह : इस विधेयक में यह भी लिखा हुआ है कि हम कितना रुपया इस में खर्च करेंगे, क्या जरूरत होगी। यह कोई छिनी हुई बात नहीं है। यह कहना सही नहीं है कि हमारे फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर ने इस में रुपया देने से इन्कार कर दिया। मैं ने अर्ज किया है कि बिल में लिखा है। अगर इन्कार कर दिया होता, तो हम कैसे लिखते ?

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यह मांग की थी कि हम इस बिल को अभी न लायें और इस बारे में और लोगों से बात करें। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वे इस में क्यों देरी करना चाहते हैं। इस में उद्योग या देश या मजदूरों का हित होगा, ऐसी बात नहीं है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से फिर अनुरोध करूँगा कि वे इस पर विचार करें और इस बिल को पास कर इस को चलने दें। अगर इस में आगे कोई कठिनाई आयेगी, तो हम फिर सदन के सामने आयेंगे। वे हम को सुझाव दे सकते हैं। कोई ऐसी बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं हो जायेगी।

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I seek your protection. I did not anticipate that the Commerce Minister would understand my presentation, as he himself confessed. But he should at least answer some direct and important questions that were raised.

I referred to the unanimous recommendation of a textile seminar under the sponsorship of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and asked him whether he has read it and what was his opinion about it. This seminar recommended that this proposed textile corporation should, instead of having the functions envisaged in its structure he is proposing, devote all attention and energy to providing finance to sick mills.

He has also not said anything about the past performance of government-controlled mills of which he has enough experience so far.

The third question I asked was why they do not refer the matter of devaluation and fixing up the price of stocks and shares to a chartered accountant rather than to the authorised controller that he has in mind.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : My difficulty is that the hon. Member does not want to understand me. He has raised the question of some seminar organised by the Institute of Foreign Trade in which I had also the honour to say a few words.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What about listening to a few words ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I had also the opportunity of having to read through the conclusions which I must say, were not terribly impressive.

So far as the question of providing finance to the sick mills is concerned, I had mentioned that when we set up the textile corporation, we would certainly look into it.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide in the public interest for the liquidation of cotton textile companies while keeping the undertakings thereof as running concerns, or for the reconstruction of cotton textile companies, in certain cases and for

matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall take up the next stages of the Bill tomorrow, and proceed with the half an hour discussion now.

17.29 Hrs.

SHIV SENA*

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : At the outset, I want to clear two things. Firstly, when I refer to Shiv Sena terrorism, I mean the conduct of the organisers and leaders of the organisation called Shiv Sena and not the Maharashtra people as such, who have produced such a heroic working class as the working class of Bombay. Secondly, I am not going to repeat the points already covered in this House during earlier sessions, namely, the genesis of this organisation, the socio-economic conditions which gave birth to it etc.

Shri Chavan has recently characterised this organisation as fascist. *The Economic and Political Weekly* dated 21-10-67 writes as follows :

"Link reports that Shri Bal Thakre declared at a rally that he did not mind being called a dictator because he believed that only dictatorship would save India. The country needs a Hitler, he said".

The danger to the linguistic minorities, particularly to the South Indians, the danger to the democratic movement of the people of Maharashtra and to the unity of the nation is more so when one knows that this fascist organisation is being lavishly financed and reared by some big business groups of Bombay. One of the solid financiers of this organisation is one Mr. Ram Krishna Bajaj. Do you know that when the *Indian Express* wrote an editorial recently criticising the terrorist activities of the Shiv Sena sometime back, a gentleman telephoned to the staff of the newspaper not to write criticising the Shiv Sena ? Who do you think issued such warning ? Mr. Goenka, the proprietor of the paper ? Certainly not. It was Mr. Ram Krishna Bajaj who telephoned to the staff immediately after the editorial was written.

*Half-an Hour discussion.

AN HON. MEMBER : Mr. Frank Moraes is the editor.

SHRI UMANATH : Mr. Frank Moraes wrote the editorial. Mr. Ram Krishna Bajaj is already at the receiving end of the CIA financial conduit. I charge that the Shiv Sena is financed by the CIA through Mr. Bajaj, and I hope the Home Minister will take serious note of this.

I think that the House will be surprised to learn that at a meeting of the Rajasthani Postgraduates' Association held in Bombay on 14th August, 1967, a gentleman spoke thus :

"We need not fear Shiv Sena. Shri S. K. Patil is a spent up force. And so we require some one to fill the vacuum. We shall adopt and cultivate Shiv Sena as the most fitting organisation for the purpose."

Do you know who said this? It is none other than Mr. Kanthi Poddar, another representative of industrial big business group. This being so, the real aim of the Shiv Sena is to carry out the behests of big business, Indian and foreign, whereas South Indians are to be the scape goats just as Jews were made scape goats by Hitler.

Regarding the disruptive and terroristic activities of the Shiv Sena, Mr. Chavan assured this House that he hoped that the State Government would take deterrent steps to put them down. Having done so, this House wants to know from Mr. Chavan today not a repetition of the past assurances, but an enumeration of the concrete steps taken by both the Central and State Governments after the assurances to curb these activities.

It was precisely after the assurances that an orgy of terror was unleashed by the Shiv Senites on South Indians in certain parts of Bombay between August 15th and 20th of this year.

Speeches on public platforms is one of the media by which terror is incited against

South Indians. Here is a report of a sample speech of the Shiv Sena leader at Bhandra on 6-5-67. I am quoting from our report, submitted by me and Mr. Krishnamoorthy after our visit, to the Prime Minister as well as to the Home Minister.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madura) : Will this report be placed on the Table of the House?

SHRI UMANATH : I can place* it on the Table of the House. It reads :

"He called upon the audience to tear the South Indian's lungi and tread on the lungiwallahs with their shoes . . . Main aim is to drive out lungiwallahs particularly in Kalanagar . . . If they don't quit within a month, burn their huts."

These are the normal exhortations made.

Now I want to know from Mr. Chavan what action has been taken to ban such exhortations to kick and burn?

Another medium is their printed publications. I quote from their publication *Shiv Sena Speaks* :

"When the recent terrible tragedy of Matunga railway accident killed more than a hundred. . . these South Indian vultures from nearby huts swooped over the injured and dying women lying in agony, cut their limbs with sickles to snatch the ornaments and made good their escape in broad daylight."

This is a gruesome incitement to terror against South Indians, based on utter falsehood. Now, what action has been taken by the State and Central Governments to prohibit circulation of such exhortations to terror?

Is it not strange that our Government, which has prohibited circulation of Viet Nam publication on American atrocities in Viet Nam lest it should hurt the Americans, would not prohibit circulation of

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

[Shri Uma Nath]

such Shiv Sena exhortations to terror against our own countrymen? Is it a crime on the part of these linguistic minorities that they were not born Americans, that they should not get protection on their own soil which the Americans get?

One Mr. C. V. Menon was assaulted brutally in February of this year. To this day a case has not been initiated against the assailants. Then, one Mr. Rajan, another South Indian, was attacked in April immediately after a Shiv Sena rally. You cannot say they were bottleggers and dacoits, because the rally was over at Chembur and on their way back he was assaulted, and he died. To this day we do not know what happened to this case.

The greatest sense of insecurity is created by the behaviour of the Bombay police in this respect. Myself and Shri Krishnamoorthy, M.P. who visited Bombay recently, in our report, have stated :

"The major contributing factor to the continuation and accentuation of fear of insecurity among South Indians is the deliberate conduct of the police services, biased in favour of Shiv Sena and bearing ill-will to South Indians as such."

We have given a series of instances in our written report, which is with the Home Minister himself, to prove these contentions. The example is set by the Police Commissioner himself, the Police Commissioner of Bombay. We were told that in Bombay, every time a Shiv Sena's attack takes place, the Commissioner goes out of his way to give a clean chit to Shiv Sena. We experienced it ourselves when we were present there. Two days after the Sion-Koliwada attacks by the Shiv Sena, that is, on 17-8-1967, the Bombay Police Commissioner issues a statement in which he says that there are three versions about the incidents, one of which associates Shiv Sena with it and that no clear picture has emerged. That is the Commissioner's statement. If that was so, the same Commissioner had issued a statement two days earlier that "Shiv Sena is not involved in the incident". What other proof do you want to show that the Commissioner was guided by his eagerness to protect the Shiv Sena by dissociating it, when even according to him, a clear picture had not emerged on that

very aspect? This is the average position in the police ranks in Bombay city.

I can well assert that the Bombay Police is taking a hint from the patronage shown by the State Government to Shiv Sena. I am giving concrete examples in this connection. During the anniversary of the *Marmick*, the Shiv Sena weekly, a drama was enacted called "Blind Man Grinds". About the contents of the drama, the *Marmick*, in its issue dated 28-8-1966 stated that it is "a drama that will make outsiders feel 'One night in Yama's kingdom'. From that, you can understand the contents of that drama. An eminent person who participated in that function, recalling his childhood experience of how a Maharashtrian who opened a shop in his village went bankrupt in a few days, whereas an outsider thrived subsequently, said—that person, after attending it, said :

"Instances from my childhood go only to show you how we would not allow a man from among ourselves to have his shop...."

he is a person who speaks Marathi, who says "ourselves", not others.

"But when an outsider—*Bahar ka Admi or Parapranthiya*—

I am giving this translation of his words which was reported in *Marmick* itself—

"comes, we behave with him as if he is a good man. We should ponder over this experience to find out if any such things happened at our hands today. If we do that, many of our difficulties will be removed."

He accepted that position that outsiders are those from outside the Maharashtra State as against those who are insiders. This is what he has commented there.

And do you know who spoke this? Not Mr. Bal Thackeray, the leader of the Shiv Sena. This is spoken by Mr. V. P. Naik, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. When the Chief Minister claps at the anti-minorities drama enacted on the stage, is there anything surprising if the ordinary constables and officers just clap their hands when the content of the drama is actually carried out in the streets? Is there any surprise that many policemen themselves distribute this paper *Marmick* in the police ranks,

after seeing that the paper is blessed by the Chief Minister ?

On 13-8-1967—this is just a few days before Mr. Chavan termed the Shiv Sena as a Fascist organisation—another man wished well for this organisation. It was at an anniversary which was held on that date. That eminent person said that he had come there to bless *Marmick*. He said *Marmick* is Shiv Sena and Shiv Sena is *Marmick*. Do you know who spoke like that? It was the President of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee, who came there to bless it, knowing that it was Shiv Sena, and it was its anniversary, a week before that organisation was called Fascist by the Home Minister himself.

Let us see how it is being encouraged. In the recent October issue of the *Marmick*, dated 28th—there is a big two-page advertisement. Who patronised it and who gave that advertisement to that Fascist paper? That advertiser is really financing that paper. Do you know of that two-page advertisement published at the central page? Who gave that? It was given by the State Bank of India which is under the control of our Central Government! There was another advertisement by the Maharashtra State Government on prohibition. Except these two advertisements, you will find only a small advertisement somewhere else, and nothing else. Here are the forces at work. What is the use of condemning simply and saying that "we do not like this?" If you do not take action simultaneously on this, it will just encourage them more and more. If there is to be really a check on these terroristic activities of the Shiv Sena and real protection to minorities, I would like to submit that the Minister must accept the position and institute a judicial enquiry into the entire affair—into their finance and terroristic activity and all these aspects, and the repercussions.

My request to the hon. Home Minister will be, if you want to know the real mind as to how the minorities there feel it is not enough if you go and check up with the Police Commissioner but you must ask the people themselves. Myself and Shri Krishnamoorthi went directly to the areas, called all the people and asked them what the actual position was in those various areas. As mentioned in the report, which I am

going to place on the Table of the House, there is a feeling of insecurity. Whether it is justified or not I would like the hon. Home Minister when he replies to tell us. We are not to assess the feelings of insecurity or security by the number of incidents before and after, because today a situation has arisen in Bombay creating a feeling in the mind of the minorities that even if they hear the report of one small incident anywhere again they get a feeling of insecurity.

In this context, I submit that the Home Minister must accept the position that there must be a judicial inquiry. Let them appoint a High Court Judge or a Supreme Court Judge. We will not insist on what State he should belong to. Let them have a judicial inquiry into the activities and let him say what action should be taken. The question of social and economic aspects is different and we are dealing with them politically and ideologically. I am confident that the Bombay working class and the democratic movement there will meet the fascist ideologies. As far as the responsibility of the Government is concerned. I request the Home Minister to accept an inquiry like this; withdraw all patronage of the State Government as well as Congress leaders and prohibit day-to-day incitement to this kind of terror against minorities in public meetings and publications. In this way some serious action should be taken.

AN HON. MEMBER : And dismiss Bala-sahib Desai.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI (Cuddalore) : Sir, the grievances of the Maharashtrais may be genuine.

AN HON. MEMBER : They are.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : Sir, we from Madras welcome people from other parts of the country to come and settle down or seek their profession in our State. Shri Piloo Mody or Shri Damani can come and settle down there.

AN HON. MEMBER : You want industrialists only.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : Sir, the hon. Minister has on more than one occasion condemned Shiv Sena as most reactionary, most anti-national and fascist. But there is no gainsaying the fact that simply condemning an organisation like that would not help. I would like to ask the hon.

[Shri V. Krishnamoorthi]

Minister what proper steps he has taken. On an earlier occasion also there was a half-hour discussion here. After that atrocities have been committed. That is why I want to know what action the Home Minister has taken. He simply says—he said it in the other House—that the Bombay Government is dealing with it, that Shri V. P. Naik is dealing with it. Before I put my question, I would like to mention one thing. We had an interview for more than an hour with the Chief Minister of Bombay, Shri V. P. Naik. He was not happy at our going to Bombay and making enquiries regarding these atrocities. He put us a question. He asked: "When you people of the DMK Party demanded Dravidanad in Madras, did we send anybody from Bombay to enquire into it? Why do you come and create politics in Bombay?" That was his finding on our mission.

Is the Home Minister satisfied that the Naik Government will take action? I want to know what steps the hon. Minister has taken? Has he under article 356 of the Constitution directed the State Government to take particular steps? In reply to a question by Shri Chandrashekhar in the other House he said that he was prepared to declare that Shiv Sena movement is an unlawful activity but he was requiring some legal sanction. Is he coming forward with a Bill in this connection? He has come forward with the Unlawful Activities Bill. Will he bring in an amendment to that Bill, embodying Shiva Sena Movement as an unlawful activity? That is my second question. Thirdly, is he prepared to appoint a judicial commission, as demanded by Shri Umanath? The difference between the views of Shri Bal Thackeray and mine is not much. He says that he does not want a judicial officer from the South; he will be satisfied only with a judicial officer from the North. I have got as much trust and confidence in the judicial officers of the North as my hon. friend has. So, let it be any judicial officer, High Court or Supreme Court Judge; I do not mind it. Is the hon. Minister prepared to appoint such a commission? If he does not proceed on these lines and yet say that the movement is fascist and anti-national, we are not prepared to accept his statement at the face value. Unfortunately, the Home

Minister hails from Bombay State. So, let him at least threaten that he is going to ban that movement to put it on the right track.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो नारा शिव सेना लगाती है वह बहुत अट्रैक्टिव है और उसमें शायद कुछ उनकी एकोनामिक और सोशल प्रबलम भी है। ऐसा देखा गया है कि मान लीजिये किसी कारखाने में एक जनरल मैनेजर, अगर बम्बई में हो और वहां दिल्ली का पहुंच जाता है या पंजाब का पहुंच जाता है तो वह मजदूरों से लेकर और ऊंचे तक जितने भी अफसर हैं वह सब पंजाब से या दिल्ली से लिये जाते हैं और इसी प्रकार से और जगहों पर भी यही होता है। अब वहां के जो लोग होते हैं, वह दिल्ली में भी ऐसा ही है, मद्रास में भी ऐसा है और बम्बई में और सब जगह ऐसा ही है। यह टैंडेंसी हमारे सारे देश के कैरेक्टर में ही है। इस से यह होता है कि वहां के जो लोग हैं उनमें एक हार्टबर्निंग होती है। वह जो बड़े बड़े अफसर होते हैं वह प्रॉफ़िट देते हैं अपने नेटिव प्लेस के आने वाले लोगों को। इससे वहां के लोगों की आर्थिक अवस्था भी बिगड़ती जा रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि शिव सेना वहां बहुत अधिक पापुलर हो रही है जैसा कि कुछ जगहों के एलैक्शन से मालूम हुआ है। उस का एक कारण यह है कि शिव सेना की तरह नाग सेना और अन्य सेनाएं अलग अलग प्रान्तों में बन रही हैं लेकिन यह जो टैंडेंसी है यह देश के लिए खतरनाक है। देश एक है और सब के लिए सब जगह स्थान होना चाहिए। लेकिन हम यह अलगाव व प्रान्तीयता की भावना को रोक नहीं पायेंगे जब तक कि उस की जड़ को ठीक न किया जाय। वहां के लोगों की जो आर्थिक अवस्था है उसे ठीक किया जाय। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि किसी कारखाने में एफिशिएंसी को खत्म किया जाय इस के मैं पक्ष में नहीं हूँ लेकिन कम से कम जो नीचे के लोग हैं चाहे वह पंजाब में हों, दिल्ली में हों या महाराष्ट्र में हों, कहीं भी हों उन के लोगों को वहां के जो स्थानीय

सोग हूँ उन को प्रीफ़ैस भिलना चाहिए। इस के लिये मैं कहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस प्रकार का कोई एक लैजिस्लेशन, कानून लायें या कोई व्यवस्था हो सकती है उस के बारे में वह विचार करें जिससे यह जो हार्ट बनिंग होती है यह खत्म हो जाय। यह भावना कि महाराष्ट्र केवल महाराष्ट्रियों के लिए है, मद्रास सिर्फ मद्रासियों के लिए यह जो भावना आज हर जगह पर है यह समाप्त होनी चाहिए।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात सही है कि आज अखबारों में तो मैंने नहीं देखा लेकिन जो समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ा है कि वहां की सरकार के जिम्मेदार मंत्री और बड़े बड़े अफसर उन की सहानुभूति इस मूवमेंट से है जो वह डाइरेक्टली या इन-डाइरेक्टली जैसे भी हो। मैं ने जो पढ़ा है अखबारों में उस को कहता हूँ। दूसरी बात यह है कि कुछ लोगों का यह भी कहना है कि वह देश में प्रजातंत्र खत्म करना चाहते हैं, कोई यहां एक्टिवटीज में भाग लेना चाहते हैं अगर यह सब बातें हैं और मंत्री महोदय ने खुद यह कहा कि फासिस्ट टैंडेंसी जो उन के अन्दर है उसे वह कंडेम करते हैं। ऐसी संस्था को नहीं रहना चाहिए। इस विचारधारा को नहीं पनपने देना चाहिए। मैं यह चाहूँगा कि गृह मंत्री जी क्योंकि वह स्वयं महाराष्ट्र के रहने वाले हैं इसलिए थोड़ी सी उनकी एक जिम्मेदारी और भी ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है कि इस की इनक्वायरी महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट पर आप खुद भी छोड़ कर क्योंकि वह एक पार्टी समझी जा रही है राइटली या रीगली आप सेंट्रल इंटीलजेंस से इस की इनक्वायरी करिये और उस इनक्वायरी की रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने रखी जाय कि यह उस इनक्वायरी की रिपोर्ट है या उस की फ़ाईंडिंग है उस के बाद अगर उस में यह आये कि इस की ऐक्टिवटीज से लालसर्नस क्रीएट करते हैं कुछ वाएलेंस प्रीच करते हैं या इस प्रकार की अलगाव की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ाती है कि एक अन्य जगहों के आदमी वहां नहीं रह सकते और

उनके साथ मारपीट करें तो उस के लिए सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। मैं ने इन दो बातों की तरफ मिनिस्टर महोदय का ध्यान दिलाया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पहले वह कोई रास्ता निकालें वहां के लोगों के लिये और इसके लिये प्रयत्न करें, दूसरे वह सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा इस की जांच करवायें और उस की रिपोर्ट सदन में रखें।

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKHERJEE
rose—

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the rule. Normally the rule is that you should have sent some slip or notice earlier. If you had sent it before 11 o'clock, you would have been allowed. However, it is only a half-an-hour debate and the Minister must get at least 5 minutes if others speak for 25 minutes. Two or three Members wanted to put questions and I have got their names before me. Even this perhaps may not be correct but still since I have got their names before me I called them. Now, Shri George Fernandes. He will only ask a question and make no speech.

श्री जावं फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ, लेकिन प्रश्न पूछने के पहले एक दो बातें पेश करना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि शिव सेना जैसी संस्थाएँ आज दिल्ली में और सारे मुल्क में किसी न किसी तरीके से चल रही हैं। वह कहती हैं कि स्थानीय लोगों को नौकरी में प्राधान्य दीजिये और स्थानीय विकास कीजिये, हमारे राज्य के विकास को प्राधान्य दीजिये, इस तरह की बातों को कहने वाली संस्थाएँ सारे मुल्क में चल रही हैं। नागपुर में इस तरह की बात चल रही है कि हमारे यहां मोटर कारखाना बनाओ और वहीं के लोगों को नौकरी दे दो। किसी भी शहर के बारे में यह कहा जा सकता है कि वहीं के लोगों को नौकरी दो। लेकिन जो बुनियादी बात है, इस किसम की बात जो मुल्क के अन्दर देखने को मिलती है उस की वजह यह है कि बेकरी की वजहसे नौजवानों में एक निराशा फैल गई है। इस सब की बुनियाद गवर्नमेंट है, और मैं समझता हूँ कि कांग्रेस सरकार से न

[श्री बाबू करनेबीब]

तो बेकारी हटाने की कोई बात हो सकेगी और न लोगों को मकान आदि देने का काम हो सकेगा। इस लिये शिव सेना का जवाब है कांग्रेस सरकार को हटाना। इस के सिवा और कोई जवाब इस का नहीं हो सकता है; यह असंभव है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सारे मुल्क में आर्थिक विकास में जो विषमता बढ़ती जा रही है, जैसे कि बंगाल में या महाराष्ट्र में औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास के लिये जितने अधिक परिमाण में पैसा खर्च किया जाता है उतना उड़ीसा, तमिलनाडु या केरल के आर्थिक विकास के लिये नहीं किया जाता वहाँ की अ.ब.वों के परिमाण में इस विषमता को कम करने के लिये और औद्योगिक विकास के लिये जो पैसा लगाया जाता है उस का बंटवारा ठीक ढंग से करने के लिये क्या सरकार कोई योजना बना सकती है ?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : When I ask a question about this matter, I have the greatest regard for the people of Maharashtra. They are one of our valiant,—not violent; some of them are violent but not all—brave and valiant people. They were also in the forefront of the national liberation movement. But be it Shiva Sena or any *sewa*, if any organisation practises pro-chialism, linguistic vandalism, terrorism, fascism or any such thing, we are completely opposed to it because it completely goes against the basic faith—nationalism, secularism, democracy and socialism—which we hold so dear to us. Therefore this aspect has two points. One is the social problem and another is the political problem. It is because of the growing imbalance in planning, as some of my hon. friends said, the frustration of the people, the distress and the feeling of neglect as some of the less-developed people feel at the hands of developed States and the Centre and the way certain things are thrust upon them. For instance, the people of Orissa, whom Gandhiji called a country of Daridra-narayana a long time back when he went there in 1939, are till now one of the less-

developed people. In such cases in the matter of employment where some Central industries are there the Oriyas are denied a fair opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the Government doing? That is the question.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I am coming to it. This sort of tendency is growing throughout India and therefore I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would constitute an inquiry, judicial or otherwise as it may be, which will go into the deeper aspects of this thing and suggest certain remedies by which we can find out a solution.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, last time also, we discussed the question and I had the occasion to express my views on this problem. But the hon. Members have chosen to raise this question again. I repeat what I said before.

AN HON. MEMBER : Something has happened after that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is not a question of something happening after this or that. It is a question of properly assessing the problem as such.

Personally, I am convinced that this question is, basically, connected with the socio-economic conditions. This type of problem is not a monopoly of Maharashtra. I find this sort of a tendency coming up in practically every part of the country. That seems to be the general pattern of things. Naturally, even though the origin is in socio-economic conditions, these expressions sometimes have some sort of an element of aberrations in it. Shiva Sena is that sort of an aberration in Maharashtra. Therefore, it is reactionary. I have said that the way they propagate against non-Maharashtrians is harmful and that needs to be condemned. But the condemnation also must not be overdone because by overdoing this instead of eradicating such a tendency, sometimes you give power and strength to this thing. I quite agree that there will have to be some sort of a socio-economic solution. I know it is not a simple and easy thing. Naturally, I cannot agree with the solution that is offered by Shri Fernandes.

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंगेर) : यह आप कैसे कबूल करेंगे ? आप से यह उम्मीद नहीं की जाती ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That depends upon their political strength.

I must say, at the same time, that the allegations made against the Maharashtra Government are completely unfounded. I know, personally, the Chief Minister's approach to the problem and his handling of the problem. If we are going to deal with people of that high office in a rather casual manner...

SHRI UMANATH : I have quoted him.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : You have quoted him completely out of context. You mentioned the speech of the President of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee. I have read the whole speech. It is, really speaking, worth reading the whole speech. He took the challenge, went to their function and told them that they were wrong and what constructive approach they should have. Unfortunately, somebody has given you the translation out of context.

SHRI UMANATH : You can give the correct translation of both Mr. Naik's speech and of the President of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I will give you personally. That will help you to assess the problem. It is no use exaggerating the problem. I am very glad you distinguished

between the aberration of Shiva Sena and the Maharashtra people. This time, you have taken a very correct assessment.

SHRI UMANATH : All along.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This is an improvement today. I welcome that improvement. You are also a member of a national political party; you are expected to look at it from the national point of view. If you say something is wrong in this particular city and, therefore, we should have a judicial inquiry, that itself will be a sort of a wrong thing to do. I cannot assure any inquiry of a particular thing. We are thinking of having a national integration council which will deal with this problem as a national problem and think out what steps would be necessary in this matter.

About the report that you have sent, I have sent the report to the Maharashtra Government and I have asked them to examine that thing. I am convinced, as far as violent activities are concerned, they are investigating the cases and taking action against them. What I am doing is the only right thing that is to create a public opinion about this unhealthy expression of this movement and, at the same time, trying to be constructive about the socio-economic aspect of it.

18 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 28, 1967/Agrahayana, 7, 1889 (Saka)