

LOK SABHA DEBATES



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 31, 1968/Sravana 9,
1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri K. M. Vallatharas, who passed away on the 30th July 1968 at the age of 67.

Shri Vallatharas was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952—57.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The hon. Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Nagas Trying to Escape to China

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

(a) Whether about 200 Naga hostiles were ambushed and killed by the Indian Security Forces in a number of encounters on the Nagaland-Burma border in the later half of May, 1968;

(b) whether it is a fact that these hostiles were trying to sneak across the border on their way to China; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to strengthen the check on this border?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Presumably, Hon'ble Member is referring to the reported encounters on the Burmese side of the border in which a large number of Naga hostiles are understood to have been killed.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: May I know if these Naga hostiles belong to our country or some other country?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: They belong to the State of Nagaland.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Have the number of checkposts been increased in order that there could be no infiltration into China of these hostiles via Burma?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Yes, Sir; proper steps have been taken to safeguard our security and the number of checkposts have been increased to prevent their going out.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : इस मुठभेड़ के पश्चात् भारत सरकार को विद्रोही नागाओं में चिन्तों और दस्तावेजों के रूप में प्रमाण प्राप्त हुए थे कि चीन सरकार इन लोगों के द्वारा नागालैंड में वर्तमान सरकार के विरुद्ध विद्रोह की स्थिति पैदा करना चाहती है जिसके बाद भारत सरकार ने चीन सरकार को एक विरोधपत्र भेजा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस विरोधपत्र की चीन पर कुछ प्रतिक्रिया हुई या नहीं और जो नागा इस प्रकार एक शत्रु देश के हथ में खीन रहे हैं, भविष्य में भारत सरकार का उन के साथ क्या बर्ताव रहेगा ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : हम ने चाइना को विरोधपत्र भेजे हैं लेकिन उन का कोई तमल्लीवृक्षन जवाब नहीं आया है। यह मा. को मालूम है कि बहुत से अंडरग्राउंड नागा चीन जा रहे हैं और उम की इमदाद ले रहे हैं। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वे वहां न जा सकें।

श्री मु० अ० खां : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नागा होस्टाइलज के साथ जो जंगन्दी का मुआहिदा है क्या हुकूमत उन में तौमीअ करने का इरादा रखती है; अगर हाँ, तो क्या हुकूमत को अभी तक नागाओं की तरफ से दो गई एसोरेस पर ऐतबार है? क्या यह जंगान्दी में तौमीअ का दरमियानी वक्त नागा बागियों के साथ बातचीत में सफ़र किया जायेगा? अब तक जो तौमीअ दी जाती रही है क्या उम से कोई कारगमद हल निकला है? वक्तन-फवक्तन जो तौमीअ दी जाती रही है उस से बागी नागाओं की एन्टी-नेशनल एक्टिविटीज में बराबर इजाफा हो रहा है। क्या कभी उम का खतमा भी होगा?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: A supplementary should not be more than 150 words.

श्री मु० अ० खां : आनरेबल मँबर ने कैसे गिन लिया कि मेरे सवाल में 150 से ज्यादा अल्फाज हैं।

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : आशा की जाती है कि यह प्रबलम जल्दी में जल्दा हल हो जायेगा और इम के लिये कोशिश की जा रही है?

SHRI HEM BARUA: Is it a fact that the Naga hostiles who have crossed over to China have contracted Mr. Phizo in London and in co-operation with Mr. Phizo they are trying to set up an emigre Christian Nagaland Government with headquarters in Peking and, if so, what is our response to this latest development?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: We have seen reports of that nature

in the Press, but we have no definite information about that.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI: Are the Government aware that from the other side of the Burma border large quantities of rubies are brought by Naga hostiles and they are made into packets and in those packets some maps showing the terrain and the passes have also been passed around? Has the Government any information about this?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: We have no specific information. If the hon. Member will let us know, we can find out.

श्री रवि राय : क्या यह सही है कि चर्च नेताओं ने हाल ही में कहा है कि नागाओं के भिन्न भिन्न मतावलम्बी नेताओं का एक सम्मेलन होने जा रहा है। जिस में चीन की तरफ जाने वाले नागा होस्टाइलज के बारे में भी चर्चा होगी? क्या यह भी सही है कि भारत सरकार के मंत्री श्री जमीर भी उम सम्मेलन में एक प्रतिनिधि-मंडल ले कर सम्मिलित होंगे यदि हाँ तो श्री जमीर जो प्रतिनिधि-मंडल ले कर उम सम्मेलन में जायेंगे क्या वे सरकार के नुमाइन्दे होंगे या अपने निजी कर्त्तव्य के नुमाइन्दे होंगे?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : यह खबर आज के अखबार में आई है कि चर्च लीडर एक कॉफेन बुला रहे हैं। जिन में अंडर-ग्राउंड, आवर ग्राउंड मुन्तलिफ किम्म के नागाज शामिल होंगे हैं। यह भी मालूम हुआ है कि नागालैंड के चीफ मिनिस्टर भी शायद उत में शामिल होंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह अपनी प्राइवेट कैम्पेटी में शामिल होंगे। जमीर साहब भी अपनी प्राइवेट कैम्पेटी में शामिल होंगे।

SHRI B. N. SHASTRI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that there are quite a good number of Naga people in Burma? Just now the hon. Minister has admitted that this incident took place on the Burmese side. May I know whe-

ther the Naga people living on the Burmese side are in collusion with the hostiles in Nagaland?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: This group of underground Nagas who were going from Nagaland, from the Indian side, to the Burmese side, were on their way to China. They came face to face with the Burmese troops; it is very difficult to say whether the Nagas on the Burmese side are in sympathy with the Naga hostiles or not. But the fact that one of the Nagas on the other side did manage to lead this group into an ambush goes to show that their sympathies are not with them.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : हम लोग इस सदन में नागा लैंड और नागाओं की समस्याओं के बारे में बहुत दिनों से सुनते आ रहे हैं और सुनते सुनते हमारे कान भी पक गये हैं लेकिन यह समस्या मृग-मरीचिका की तरह समाधान से आगे भागती जा रही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से केवल यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार रूम चैंकोस्नोवाकिया की समस्या का समाधान कर रहा है या कर चुका है जो उस की घर की समस्या भी नहीं है क्या हमारी सरकार भी कुछ उसी प्रकार के कड़े कदम उठायेगी जिस से इस समस्या का समाधान सदा के लिये हो सके क्योंकि रूम ग्रभी भी हमारी सरकार का पथ-प्रदर्शक बना हुआ है।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Supakar.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: May I know whether we have any understanding with the Government of Burma that these Naga hostiles are not allowed to filter through Burma to China and come back by that route, and what is the reaction of the Burmese Government to such a proposal if any?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: We do exchange information of mutual interest with the Burmese

authorities, but it would not be desirable to disclose here the nature and details of such talks.

SHRI A SREEDHARAN: In reply to Starred Question No. 1561 on 1-5-1968, the hon. Minister said, "It is very difficult to spell out the exact measures taken by the Government." It is very difficult to say what measures actually have been taken; they have assured the House on a number of occasions that suitable steps have been taken, that the situation is always studied from time to time, and the matter is constantly reviewed and whatever necessary to prevent crossing and infiltration is done. On this question of our borders, always, non-aligned, parrot-like, the same answer is given to the effect that steps are being taken and the situation is under control and so on. After that answer was given to Parliament, it is obvious that the situation has worsened and there is something basically wrong on our north-eastern frontier. I would like to ask the Minister in the light of the new developments that have taken place, whether the Government have review the situation and if they have done it, what are the decisions that they have taken and what additional steps are being taken to ensure the security of our border?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I am sorry the hon. member is not satisfied with the answer given, but I am sure the entire House will agree that it is not possible to divulge security steps. This has been said here a member of times and I am afraid it may have to be repeated. Last time we had made it clear; in fact, hon. members themselves had referred to the meeting that had been reported in the press that we had considered the matter a new and that we are in constant touch with the security forces, with the Nagaland Government, with the Governor of

Nagaland and with all concerned people with regard to any development which may take place in that area. It was in this connection that the hon. member, Shri Ranga, had reminded me of my having a meeting and only this morning I have reminded my staff to fix up that meeting, with the leaders of the opposition quickly.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: In fact, the underground Nagas need time to build up a stockpile and to acquaint their 10,000 men with the Chinese weapons. They are trying to utilise the cease-fire for that purpose. The suspension of operation agreement so far concerns only us; they are violating the cease-fire. They have extorted taxes which amount now to about Rs. 35 per head of family while the Government tax is only Rs. 2 per head—I mean the house tax. In every way, they have violated the cease-fire agreement by importing Chinese arms, etc. Even when the last operation took place, it is known that the matter leaked out with disastrous consequences upon ourselves, a lot of Chinese arms were removed by them. In view of this, may I know whether the Government is going to have a new look into the administrative arrangement there and see that so far as this side is concerned, it is not according to the underground Naga plan that they would strike before the monsoon next year but things will be done according to our own time?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have made it clear that all violation of the agreement should be dealt with very strictly. Our security forces and all concerned have been told this. I do not think it is at all correct to say that the consequences were disastrous in Jotsomo. Our security forces did intervene. Perhaps they could have done better, but I do not think that the words used by the hon. member are entirely correct in describing the situation. As far as taxes are concerned, this situation also is a very old one. It is not something that has happened in the last month or last

year. It is a very unfortunate situation. That is why we have now given more powers to the Nagaland Government to deal with this situation.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: The hon. Deputy Minister spoke something about strengthening the security forces. But the fact remains that at Jatesna in an ambush nearly 45 men of the security force were killed and also a foreign journalist entered and stayed in Nagaland for one month undetected. On the question of security, may I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that a new party has been formed in Nagaland consisting mainly of people sympathetic with the rebel Nagas, who have resolved that they will try to come into power after the next general election and they will pass a resolution in the Assembly asking for the dissolution of Nagaland? May I know if this report has come to the notice of Government through some prominent Naga leaders and also through one of the ministers here? If so, what is their reaction and what are they going to do to meet this situation?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: When I said that adequate steps had been taken to strengthen our security forces, I meant security forces along the international border—the Indo-Burmese border. As regards other places there too adequate steps have been taken and as the Prime Minister said a little while ago, we have given extra police force to the Nagaland State. They have augmented their police force and taken suitable steps to see that violations of cease-fire do not take place and also the extortions and kidnapping by the underground are also stopped. As regards the formation of a new political party, it is very difficult to say what shape it will take, in what form it will fight . . .

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Are you aware of it?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I am not aware of it.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: It might not have come to the knowledge of the Deputy Minister but it might have come to the knowledge of the Prime Minister or the Minister of State. I would like to know whether it has come to the knowledge of the Government or not.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: When we say we are not aware of something we do not take into account what we might have heard. The news has to be authenticated. That is why sometimes we have to say "we are not aware of it". But that does not mean we have not heard of it. What we mean is only that the news is not authoritative (*Interruption*).

SHRI SWELL: Sir, the Deputy Minister in answer to a question stated very clearly that the Nagas who were killed in this particular encounter on the other side of the Burmese border were all from Nagaland. I would like to know whether he has verified these figures and whether the Burmese Government has supplied this Government with the names and identities of these Naga hostiles who were killed so that he can make a categorical statement that they were all from Nagaland?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: It is difficult to give all the details. What I meant was that all those underground Nagas who were trying to cross over to Burma belonged to India. Most of them came from Nagaland, and some from other neighbouring regions but they were all from India.

SHRI SWELL: You have changed your answer.

आकाशवाणी से भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रसारण

* 212. श्री रामाबतार शर्मा :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

डा० सूर्यप्रकाश पुरी :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

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

(क) आकाशवाणी के प्रसारणों में सुधार लाने के लिये क्या उपाय करने का विचार किया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय भाषाओं में विशेषकर हिन्दी में प्रसारण के बारे में कोई निश्चित नीति तैयार की है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHI): (a) to (c). Besides improvements in A.I.R. broadcasts being a continuous process, it is proposed to change the composition of the Programme Advisory Committees both at the Centre and at the regional levels by associating State Governments and Opposition at the State level and Opposition representative at the Central level. Arrangements are also contemplated to collect reactions of listeners by putting up Citizens' Forums and Students' Forums all over the country. Clubs of agriculturists in rural areas are also contemplated. Expert panels are proposed to be set up to give the Stations professional advice.

Wherever there are two channels, it is proposed to utilise one channel exclusively for regional programme. So far as Hindi is concerned, it is proposed to revive the programme of Hindi lessons which was suspended in 1965 on account of Pakistani aggression. Disparity between English and Hindi is proposed to be removed in respect of payment of fees and relay on all-India hook-up.

श्री रामाबतार शर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि यह आवश्यक क्यों नहीं माना गया है कि हिन्दी का स्वरूप

सुरक्षित कर के उस का प्रयोग बढ़ाया जावे ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): Sir, from 1st August, 1968 we are also increasing the programme in Hindi so far as talks and symposiums are concerned.

श्री रामावतार शर्मा: क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि स्टेटों से फिल्मों गानों के सुनने की माँग आ रही है तो वहाँ पर आप हिन्दी में प्रसारण सूचना भी क्यों नहीं देते हैं ?

दूसरे, जैसा कि अभी स्टेट मिनिस्टर महोदय ने बताया कि दूसरे देश जितने भी हैं, वह अपनी भाषा का प्रचार अपने कार्यक्रमों द्वारा करते हैं तो अपने यहाँ हिन्दी सिखाने के लिए कार्यक्रम आप कब चलायेंगे ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: Up to 1965 Hindi lessons were broadcast from all stations. Then they were stopped. We have again started Hindi lessons at present from Trivandrum, Vijaya-wada and Imphal. From the rest of the stations also we are going to start these lessons.

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : हिन्दी वार्ता प्रसारित करने पर जो पारिश्रमिक मिलता है क्या अंग्रेजी में वार्ता प्रसारित करने पर उस से अधिक पारिश्रमिक मिलता है ? यदि यह सत्य है तो उस में यह भेदभाव क्यों है ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: As I have mentioned in the reply, if there are any disparities, they will be removed; in fact, instructions have been issued. For the national programme, whether it is in English or in Hindi, payment will be on the same basis, but in each language, whether it is Hindi, English or the regional language, there are bound to be A, B and C grades. These three grades will apply to all languages, whether it is Hindi or English.

डा० सूर्यप्रकाश पुरी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, अंग्रेजी में समाचार प्रसारित करने वाले व्यक्ति को 150 रु० प्रतिमास विशेष भत्ता तथा मुफ्त टेलीफोन दिया जाता है जब कि यह सुविधा न तो हिन्दी समाचार पढ़ने वाले किसी व्यक्ति को और न ही क्षेत्रीय भाषा के समाचार पढ़ने वाले किसी व्यक्ति को दी जाती है। क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से जान सकता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में वे कोई विशेष प्रबन्ध भविष्य में करने वाले हैं ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: As I have said, it is not possible for me to go into details. It is such a vast question, but all disparities, as I have said, will be removed.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : केन्द्रीय सूचना मंत्री क्या इस बात को बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन के पास इस बात की भी कोई जानकारी है कि मेन्ट्रल हिन्दी एडवाइजरी कमेटी और उन के मंत्रालय की हिन्दी एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने समय समय पर अनेकों परामर्श दिये हैं जिन परामर्शों का उन्होंने स्वीकार भी किया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन में से कितने परामर्श अब तक कार्यान्वित किये जा चुके हैं, यदि नहीं किये गये हैं तो कब से किये जायेंगे ?

श्री के० के० शाह : कमेटी में हम अपनी रिपोर्टें देते हैं तथा प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी उस कमेटी के सदस्य हैं। अभी कुछ दिन पहले ये मारी रिपोर्ट हमने कमेटी का दी थी, हम ने यह भी कहा था कि जहाँ पर हम नहीं कर पाये हैं, वहाँ जल्दी ही उन को कर देंगे।

डा० गोविन्द बास : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय आकाशवाणी का कितना प्रतिशत समय अंग्रेजी के प्रसारण में जाता है तथा कितना भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रसारण में जाता है ? क्या इस बात का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि अनुपात के अनुसार

भारतीय भाषा हिन्दी को अंग्रेजी की अपेक्षा अधिक समय दिया जाय ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: I can quote some of the figures; I have got all the details. In the case of Delhi the figures are, Hindi—71.61 per cent; Urdu—7.64 per cent; English—13.29 per cent; Punjabi—6.11 per cent; Garhwali—1.3 per cent and Sanskrit—0.3 per cent. In the case of Lucknow

MR. SPEAKER: You can place it on the Table if you feel like that.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: I can give it for all regional stations.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: There are 14 regional languages in the country. . . . (Interruption).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 15.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: May I know if equal importance is given to those languages for their improvement and there are broadcasts in all these languages so far as important matters, announcements and news are concerned?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: So far as regional languages are concerned, I have said that wherever there are two channels, one channel is completely reserved for the regional station and so far as the second channel is concerned other minorities are accommodated.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: The standard of broadcasts of AIR is going down day by day. The scripts prepared for newscasts vary from language to language. Step-motherly treatment is given to the scripts prepared for Hindi, Marahhi, Gujarati and other Indian language casts. Take, for example, the broadcast "Today in Parliament"; you might have heard it. The script prepared in English varies from the script prepared for Hindi. Some of the script-writers have got apathy for Hindi—not only for Hindi but for nationalism, patriotism and socialism also. They are interested in tomtomming some ministers. May I know from the Minister whether he is prepared to go through

some of the scripts prepared during the current month of July?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: I do not agree with the remarks passed by my hon. friend, that the standard is going down. I can also assure him that I go through the scripts, not before they are broadcast but after they are broadcast. I can say with confidence that 90 per cent of the friends, who have complaints, have been satisfied. I do not know if he has ever brought any complaint to my notice, but if there is any I am prepared to look into it.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: The hon. Minister has just said that he has introduced Hindi in Vijaywada station also. May I know the proportion of time as between Telugu, Hindi and English?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: Yes. Telugu—67.3 per cent, Sanskrit—4.5 per cent, Hindi—6.7 per cent, English 21.45 per cent, Tamil—0.3 per cent and Bengali—0.2 per cent.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The pattern of A.I.R. broadcasting requires a thorough change. This Government is making use of the All India Radio for broadcasting only the names of the Congress people. In 'Today in Parliament' broadcast, we can only the names of the Congress Members and the Congress policies being discussed on the floor of the House. Is the Government going to make use of this All India Radio for making propaganda for the Congress Party alone or will the discrimination will be set right and the matters improved in view of these allegations that have been levelled?

MR. SPEAKER: These things can be said in a debate. This is a question Hour. If you want any information, you can ask for it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My question is relevant. I want to know whether this Government is making use of the All India Radio for the Congress Party propaganda and, if so, whether this discrimination is going to be stopped or he will investigate into the matter,

SHRI K. K. SHAH: I do not agree that there is any discrimination. On the contrary, you will find, all names are mentioned . . .

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You hear 'Today in Parliament'.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: It may have been a little unfair to the Congress, not to the Opposition.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: May I know whether it is a fact that during the recent strike, the representative of the newspaper employers was allowed to broadcast their views on the strike from the A.I.R. while the same right was denied to the representative of the employees? I want to know why this discrimination is shown towards the working class. Is it the policy of the A.I.R.?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: It has not been brought to my notice. If it would have been brought to my notice, I would have looked into it.

श्री रवि राय: वह आप को जानकारी में ला तो रहे हैं। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI K. K. SHAH: It can never happen with me.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : इस समय जो मवाल जवाब हुआ है उसको दृष्टि में रख कर अर्थात् लोक सभा और राज्य सभा की कार्यवाही की जो रिपोर्ट तैयार होती है उसमें बोलने वाले किसी आदमी की तो स्पीच भी दी जाती है और किसी आदमी का नाम भी नहीं जोड़ा जाता क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा इन्तजाम करेगी कि कोई रैस्पॉन्सिबल आदमी पहले उस रिपोर्ट को देखे ताकि हर एक बोलने वाले का न्याय मिल सके ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: A panel of representatives from newspapers has been kept and, turn by turn, those persons come and report, sit in the gallery, and, after sitting in the gallery, both in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, they prepare the report. It is true that according to the capa-

city of each, you may find one thing more and one thing less.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Some of them are fellow-travellers. Some of them are pro-communists. . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shalwale.

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी में वार्ता और समाचार प्रसारित करने वाले कर्मचारियों को जब कार्यक्रम अंग्रेजी में दिया जाता है और वे अनुवाद करते हुए एक प्रकार की भूलें कर देते हैं इसलिए क्या मूल कार्यक्रम मूल भाषा हिन्दी में नहीं दिया जा सकता है ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: Now arrangements are being made to have originating programme in Hindi.

Chairman of Chiefs of Staff Committee

*213. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government are going to appoint a Chairman of the Chiefs of the staff Committee?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): At present there is a Chiefs of Staff Committee, consisting of three Service Chiefs, which is presided over by the Service Chiefs who has served longest on the Committee. No proposal to appoint a separate whole time Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee is under the consideration of Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Irregular and superfluous promotions and postings are adding to the Budget and dissatisfaction to the comparatively junior officers of the defence forces. The Defence Minister is aware of this fact. In that context, may I ask whether any suggestion at any time was received from any foreign country to re-organize the top set-up of our defence services on the lines of United States' defence services, and if so, when?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I have not received any suggestion from the

United States or from any other country that we should re-organize our forces. (Interruptions).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Any suggestion from Mr. Basu?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: In such matters we do not accept suggestions from one or the other country. It is for us to decide as to what is best for our country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: He has caught the wrong end of the stick. My question was whether at any time any suggestion was received from any country to re-organize our defence set-up on the lines of American defence services.

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered it already. He has denied it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: My second question is whether Government have any plans to reorganize the defence services of India and if so, through what machinery and when.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The answer to the first part is 'no', and the second part does not arise.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Is it a fact that in the absence of a general over-all Commander-in-Chief to control all the three sections of the Services, there is a possibility and danger of lack of co-ordination at the time of emergency? At the time of Pakistani war, our ground forces had to suffer large casualties for lack of air support simultaneously. Therefore, will the Government be prepared to examine this? It is desirable and the time has come for the Indian forces in all the three services to have one Commander-in-Chief.

AN HON. MEMBER: No, no.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I have already said that there is no such proposal of having one Supreme Commander of all the three arms of our defence services. But at the same time I would like to assure this hon.

House that there is complete co-ordination at various levels among the three services. As I have already indicated, the inter-services matters are considered by the Chiefs of Staff Committee over which the Chief of the service who has been the longest in position presides. When operations have to start, there has to be a much closer co-ordination, almost from hour to hour, and I do not accept what has been said by the hon. Member, that there was lack of co-ordination among the three services at the time of the 1965 aggression by Pakistan.

श्री भोगेन्द्रा झा: जहाँ तक अफसरों में तरक्की देने का सवाल है, क्या यह सही है कि जवानों के बीच से जल सेना, थल सेना और हवाई सेना में तरक्की देते की मात्रा बहुत कम है इसलिए क्या सरकार उस को बढ़ाने का विचार कर रही है। सीधे अफसरों की जो भर्ती होती है उन के मुकाबले में जवानों से तरक्की देकर अफसरों में ले जाने की संख्या बढ़ाई जायेगी और इस में भी अभी तीनों सेनाओं में जो बड़ा फर्क है, उस को भी क्या एक स्तर पर लाने का विचार हो रहा है ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: We have several schemes where those who joint the armed forces as soldiers, sailors or airmen have opportunities of going up to the officers' cadre. There are time-scale and selection appointments, and there is a fairly large proportion...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: What is the percentage?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I could not give the percentage straightway. I could have objected to this question because that does not strictly arise out of the main question. But I am prepared to give whatever information I have. There is a fairly large number of officers who originally joined at the lowest level of the armed forces. There are time-scale promotions also. So, that aspect

is kept in view. But we must also remember that for the Army, Navy and the Air Force to be effective, there has to be induction at officers' level of officers who start at a fairly young age, and, therefore, direct recruitment of officers at the officers' level will continue to provide the men there at that level.

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा : क्या यह सत्य है कि 6 सितम्बर, 1965 को हमारी सेनाओं को अपनी गतिविधियों में अमृतसर के मोर्चे पर कुछ कठिनाइयाँ आई हवाई सेना से ताल मेल न होने के कारण ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I cannot answer that. The hon. Member has asked whether on the 6th September, the members of the armed forces, that is, the military, experienced any difficulty on account of lack of co-operation from the armed forces. I do not have details of that.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: In reply to my question, he had said that there was coordination. So, why should he not answer that question now?

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: He did not know what happened there on the 6th September.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Since the President is the Supreme Commander of the three Armed Forces, why can the President not preside over the meetings instead of some other man presiding? Or is there any proposal to appoint a retired Chief of Staff to preside over these meetings as chairman?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I do not think that the hon. Member is serious about his suggestion.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: In order to secure better co-ordination between the three services, is there any proposal for inter-service posting of staff as is done in the case of the other services? Could Government consider this proposal, which has a lot of potentialities?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Obvious-

ly, I cannot put an air force pilot on a ship or a naval captain on an air force plane. There should be some limit to the ridiculous aspect of this suggestion.

Minorities in East Pakistan

*214. **SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:**
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that the population of Hindu minorities in East Pakistan has gone down from 12 millions to 7 millions since independence, while the Muslim population in the border areas along East Pakistan has considerably increased;

(b) whether it is a fact that thousands of Hindus and other minorities from East Pakistan are still coming over to India every month and, if so, what is the number of Hindus who have come to India since 1963;

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) whether Government propose to take up the matter in the U.N.O. as a question of genocide against the minorities in East Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

At the time of Partition the Hindu population of East Pakistan was 12.5 million. According to the 1961 Census of Pakistan, there were approximately 9.4 million Hindus in East Pakistan. The Government are aware that a large number of people, belonging to the minority community, have crossed over to India from East Pakistan since 1961. However, the exact number of Hindus living in East Pakistan at present is not known.

A large number of people belonging to the minority community in East Pakistan, including Hindus, have been coming to India every month. A statement showing the migration figures of minorities from East Pakistan to India since 1963 is attached.

The Government have repeatedly drawn the attention of the Pakistan Government to the plight of the minorities there and have reminded them of their obligations under the Nehru-

Liaquat Pact of 1950 which requires them to guarantee security, full freedom and equality of rights to their minorities.

The Government are in favour of setting all outstanding questions with Pakistan on a bilateral basis, in terms of the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement and the Tashkent Declaration under which the two countries have agreed to create conditions which would prevent the exodus of people.

STATEMENT

<i>Influx of Migrants from East Pakistan to India</i>				
<i>Year</i>	<i>West Bengal</i>	<i>Assam</i>	<i>Tripura</i>	<i>Total</i>
1963	14,606	2,536	1,101	18,243
1964	4,19,321	1,73,782	100,039	6,93,142
1965	81,491	11,062	15,353	1,07,906
1966	4,057	1,854	1,654	7,565
1967	5,067	7,161	12,299	24,527
Total				
1963-67	<u>5,24,542</u>	<u>1,96,395</u>	<u>1,30,446</u>	<u>8,51,383</u>
1968				
January	304	338	170	812
February	393	394	254	1,041
March	409	496	347	1,252
April	193	641	201	1,035
May (upto 10.5.68*)	66	400	243	709
	<u>1,365</u>	<u>2,260</u>	<u>1,215</u>	<u>4,849</u>
	<u>5,24,52</u>	<u>196,395</u>	<u>1,30,446</u>	<u>8,51,383</u>
Grand Total	5,25,907	1,98,664	1,31,661	8,56,234

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी सरकार ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उसके द्वारा स्वीकार किया गया है कि देश के विभाजन के समय पूर्व पाकिस्तान में एक करोड़ 25 लाख हिन्दू रहते थे, सन् 61 की सेन्सस के अनुसार उनकी संख्या 94 लाख रह गई और इस समय का उह पता नहीं है। लियाकत नेहरू फार्मूले के अनुसार दोनों देशों ने अल्पसंख्यकों की सुरक्षा को स्वीकार किया था, परन्तु पाकिस्तान ने

सिंध, जाब और फंडियर प्राविन्स से हिन्दुओं को भगा दिया और अब पूर्व पाकिस्तान में भी लगभग 70 लाख ही हिन्दू रह गए हैं और उनको भी योजना-बद्ध तरीके से या तो मुसलमान बनाया जा रहा है या वहाँ से भगाया जा रहा है। तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा उस समय सरदार पटेल ने कहा था कि अगर भारत में माइनागिटी के लोग पाकिस्तान से प्राये तो हमें पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट से भूमि मांगनी पड़ेगी उनको

बसाने के लिये, क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी कड़ी मांग पाकिस्तान के सामने रखी है या यू० एन० ग्रो० में अल्पसंख्यकों की सुरक्षता का प्रश्न उठाया है? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : भूमि मांगने या यू० एन० ग्रो० में इस मवाल को ले जाने की बात नहीं हुई है और न इरादा ही है . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : रादा वों नहीं होता ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मगर यह बात सही है कि पाकिस्तान और भारत सरकार इन दोनों सरकारों ने उम पैक्ट के अनुसार अल्पसंख्यकों को सुविधा पहुंचाने तथा उनकी सुरक्षकता करने का वचन दिया था। जहाँ तक भारत सरकार का मवाल है हमने नेहरू लियाकत पैक्ट की सभी बातों का ठीक से निबाह किया है लेकिन पाकिस्तान सरकार द्वारा अल्पसंख्यकों को पूरा, पूरा संरक्षण देने में बहुत कमी रही है। बार-बार हमने न बातों को उठाया है। जो दिक्कतें और परेशानियाँ उनको होती हैं उन को लेकर उनके मामले को हमने पाकिस्तान सरकार के सामने उठाया है। हमने पाकिस्तान सरकार से बार-बार इसके लिए कहा है, प्रोटैस्ट भी किया है और उन बातों को हम बराबर उनके साथ उठाते रहते हैं।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : भारतवर्ष के विभाजन के समय इस देश की सारी जनसंख्या भारतवर्ष की ही थी। पार्टीशन के समय भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान में रहने वाले हिन्दू अल्पसंख्यकों को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि हम आपका संरक्षण करेंगे तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो उन हिन्दुओं की संरक्षकता का आश्वासन दिया गया था उस दिशा में क्या केवल प्रोटैस्ट करने तक ही आपके कर्तव्य का पालन होता जाता है या उनसे भी ज्यादा कुछ आपका कर्तव्य है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह बात तो नहीं थी कि दूसरे देश की सरकार अन्य देश में बसने वाले अल्पसंख्यकों की रक्षा करने का काम करेगी व दूसरे देश में बसने वाले अल्पसंख्यकों की रक्षा करने की जिम्मेदारी उठायेगी। ऐसी बात नेहरू लियाकत पैक्ट में नहीं थी अब बतला उसके अनुसार भारत और पाकिस्तान की दोनों सरकारों ने यह माना था कि अपने अपने देश में बसने वाले अल्पसंख्यकों की रक्षा करने और उनके जो नागरिक अधिकार हैं उन को बरकरार रखने की जिम्मेदारी सम्बन्धित सरकार पर है। जैसा मैंने कहा दोनों सरकारों ने इस सिद्धांत को स्वीकार किया था। पाकिस्तान सरकार द्वारा उम जिम्मेदारी को निभाने में जो कमी रही है उम कमी को हम उन्हें समय-समय पर बतलाते रहे हैं और उनसे मांग करने रहे हैं कि यह कमी रही है और उ को उन्हें पूरा करना चाहिये।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : केवल उन्हें कमी बतलाने की बात मैं नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ बल्कि सरकार से मैं यह जानना चाह रहा हूँ कि कमी बतलाने, प्रोटैस्ट करने के अलावा भी क्या सरकार कोई ठोस काम करना अपना कर्तव्य समझती है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी।

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Since this unilateral exodus from Pakistan to India implies providing the incoming population with food, shelter and employment and since our own resources are limited, I would like to know if Government have tried to enquire into the causes, namely whether there is any political pressure or economic insecurity and instability or religious prosecution which has prompted these people to come over to India? Since this is in violation of the Tashkent agreement, are Government prepared to take this up at a high level so that they could discuss this matter?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: There are a number of factors for the minorities leaving Pakistan.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The first factor is the cowardice of the Government.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: That may be the hon. Member's opinion. But I say that there are a number of factors responsible for the minorities leaving Pakistan. Some of the factors have been enumerated by the hon. Member. That is true. But as I have said, in a matter like this, it is the constituted Government of a country or a State that is responsible for setting right those factors, and in our Indo-Pakistan relations, we can only point out to them, protest to them and strongly tell them. But beyond that, we are not in a position to take any extreme measure because that will not solve this question but on the other hand it will create more tension.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What is the assessment of our Government regarding the democratic and progressive movement which is going on in East Pakistan against the Ayub regime? A permanent solution which can give some protection to the minorities there is the strengthening of the democratic forces there. I would like to know what their assessment about it is, whether the particular movement which is going on has given any courage and conviction to the minorities?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: I am sure he must have heard of the demonstration that was staged before the High Commissioner of Pakistan in London.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Any movement inside a country for the restoration of democratic rights is a good thing, but it will not be proper for any outside country to refer to this or assist it, it will amount to interference.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I do not want interference. We can assess what is happening in the Soviet Union or anywhere else. Can we not assess what is happening in East Pakistan, whether such a movement is going on?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: First he asked our opinion about this movement, and I said if it is a democratic movement for the restoration of rights in any country it is a welcome thing, it is a good thing. Now he asks if any movement is going on, he has changed the question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: It is good that the Government has expressed its anxiety, but it is a matter of deep concern that continuously there is prosecution of the minorities and also conversion to a different religion. So, has the Government come to realise that besides protests now it is necessary to speak in some other terms so that Pakistan can understand this anxiety well?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: May I know from the hon. member what this "some other terms" is? Whenever such cases come up and are reported, and also on the general question of the treatment of the minorities, we are constantly taking up this matter with the Pakistan Government, strongly protesting against these things. More than that anything stronger, I do not know what the hon. Member wants.

SHRI RANGA: In view of the fact that USSR has been taking special interest, friendly interest as it is put, in the promotion of Indo-Pakistan goodwill and understanding, and further in view of the fact that she has become the godfather of the Tashkent Agreement, have Government taken care to see that full information is given to them through the President and other persons who have met them as to how Pakistan has not been responding to the appeals, calls or protests that the Government has been making in regard to the ill-treatment of our minorities there?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: We have from time to time made the position known to the Soviet Union and other Governments also.

SHRI RANGA: Through the President when he went there, through our Prime Minister when she met them here.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Speaking for myself, I have made this known.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Is the Government aware that if any small incident happens in India about the minorities the Pakistan Government takes up the matter with the U.N., especially the Human Rights Commission, while all these atrocities that are being committed on the minorities in Pakistan have not been taken up by us in the U.N. Human Rights Commission. I would like to know whether the Government is not keeping itself in touch with the problem and the atrocities being committed in Pakistan on the minorities, and if not, why the Government of India has not reported this matter to the Human Rights Commission which is the proper forum for this.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It is true that is the proper forum for taking up this matter, but as I said, our policy so far has been that it is better, far more in the interests of the minority, that the Government of the country realises its responsibility, it is for more easier if the Government realises its own responsibility and tries to set right the difficulties that the minorities are facing, but if we reach the point when it seems that they have not realised, certainly that course is open to us and we are alive to that.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: When in 1947 the Congress leadership accepted partition in spite of wiser counsels—we had said that it would lead to disaster—it was suggested by a number of

people including Congressmen, by Dr. Ambedkar who was then the Law Minister and by Mr. Jinnah himself, that the logical corollary partition would be complete exchange of population. We accepted partition but we did not accept the logical corollary. Our leaders went to East Bengal; Sardar Patel went there; Pt. Nehru went there and they all gave a specific assurance to the people of East Bengal: you stay here and you will be protected; you will be given equal rights. In other words, exchange of population was not accepted; instead assurances were given. The population of Hindus, who are the minorities in East Pakistan which should have gone up to 25 million by now has come down to 7 million. There is no precedent in the history of the world where fifteen million people had been decimated, killed or converted or turned out of their own hearths and homes. Such a big genocide has never taken place in history. What has this Government done to stop this genocide in Pakistan or at least to bring up this matter to the notice of the world through the UN Human Rights Commission? This is international human rights year. Could I expect the Government to bring up this matter at the United Nations so that at least the world knows what Pakistan Government is doing to the minority there, a minority whose only fault was that it stood for Indian unity and for Indian independence?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: As for the historical significance, this exchange of population was a solution or logical corollary of Partition or maybe the logical conclusion to Mr. Jinnah whom he quoted because he believed in the two-nation theory. Everybody knows that we never accepted partition on the basis of religion . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: On what basis did you accept Partition then? You should not tell an untruth in this House.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: There is no untruth in what I say.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: On what basis did you accept Partition?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Exchange of population cannot be a logical conclusion. We accepted Partition as a political solution—not a religious solution. We have set up a secular State and we are proud of the fact that in our country people of all religions and cultures are living together. It is very disastrous for anybody to propound the theory of exchange of population.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: You cannot deny historical facts. I have quoted Dr. Ambedkar; I have quoted Mr. Jinnah. Are they taking it up with the Human Rights Commission? He should answer that.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It might have been logical for Mr. Jinnah. Not for us. As for his other question; it is a suggestion for action. As I have said, we are keeping a watch over the situation and we shall consider this question in all its aspects; we cannot say about it now.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार 14. सरकार जी हेस्ट पाकिस्तान में साइनारिटीज पर जय - दनियां हुई या हो रही है उनके बारे में कोई टाकमेंट थाया करेगी. श्री यहाँ पाकिस्तान की तरफ से जो इतना मलगाये गये कि हजारों कम्प्लेंट रायटम हू. श्री उन में हजा में मुसलमान कटे, श्री एक भी कातिल को कोई सज नहीं दी गई, इसके बारे में श्री.....

شری عبدالغنی دار : [کیا سرکار جو ایسٹ پاکستان میں سائینارٹیجز پر زیادتیوں ہوں یا ہو رہی ہیں ان کے بارے میں کوئی ڈاکومنٹ شائع کرے گی۔ اور یہاں پاکستان کی طرف سے جو الزام لگائے گئے کہ ہزاروں کمپلٹ رائٹس ہوئے اور ان میں ہزاروں مسلمان کتے اور ایک بھی

قاتل کو کوئی سزا نہیں دی گئی - اس کے بارے میں بھی.....]

एक माननीय सदस्य : ग्राम पाकिस्तान की वकालत कर रहे हैं ? (व्यवधान)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Fifteen million people had been reduced to seven million . . . (Interruption).

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DHAR: You are responsible for the murder of thousands of Muslims . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Are you a Pakistani agent to speak here like this? You cannot charge another Member like this on the floor of this House.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त उन्होंने एक दूसरे सदस्य को कहा है कि उन्होंने हजा में मुसलमान मारे हैं। उनको ऐसी बातें किमी के बारे में नहीं कहनी चाहिये। उन को यह शब्द वापस लेने चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see; the question has been asked. Mr. Gupta, please sit down. No charge or accusations need be made.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: He is equating India with Pakistan. He is a traitor to this country. (Interruption).

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: You are responsible for the murder of lakhs of Muslims.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Will you all sit down? May I request you all to sit down? (Interruptions.)

श्री बांगेन्द्र झा : क्या माननीय सदस्य को इन पूछने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा ? उनके प्रश्न का ग्राम जवाब दिलवाइये।

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. After the question is put, the Minister will reply. Without a reply, if the question is shut down, it will be dangerous.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा कि एक मेम्बर ने हजारों मुसलमान मारे हैं। यह गलत है। अगर दूसरे मेम्बर के बारे में कहा जाये कि उसने हजारों मुसलमान मारे हैं तो यह ठीक नहीं है।

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि क्या सरकार ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में माइनारिटीज पर जो जुल्म ढाये गये या ढाये गये हैं उन के बारे में और पाकिस्तान ने जो गिरकयन आप से की है कि यहाँ हजारों कम्पनल रायट्स हुए और उनमें लाखों मुसलमान कत्ल हुए और माइनारिटीज के साथ इग तरह की बेइन्साफियाँ हो रही हैं.....

[मैंने यह عرض कर रखा था कि क्या सरकार ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में माइनारिटीज पर जो जुल्म ढाये गये या ढाये गये हैं उन के बारे में और पाकिस्तान ने जो गिरकयन आप से की है कि यहाँ हजारों कम्पनल रायट्स हुए और उनमें लाखों मुसलमान कत्ल हुए और माइनारिटीज के साथ इग तरह की बेइन्साफियाँ हो रही हैं.....]

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: This remark must be expunged. These words must be expunged. This is Indian Parliament; not Pakistan Parliament. These words must be expunged; this is India's Parliament; not Pakistan Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. You sit down, Mr. Dar.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सवाल को खत्म किया जाये।

श्री हुकमचन्द कच्छबाय : इस को रेकार्ड में से निकलवाया जाये क्योंकि इससे सारे देश में आग भड़केगी। यह सन्द वापस लिये जाये।

Several Hon. Members rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. If you are all standing there, I cannot ask him to sit down. Will you kindly sit down, Mr. Dar? No more question; will you please sit down? Please sit down now. I am requesting the Prime Minister to reply.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI rose—

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: My question is not completed.

मरे सवाल का... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Do not create trouble, for Heaven's sake. I appeal to you. You have created trouble already. I have requested the Prime Minister to say a few words. You have said enough; you have damaged enough.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या हम लोग यहाँ से चले जायें? सवाल का जवाब दिया जा जाये।

MR. SPEAKER: I am requesting the Prime Minister to reply. What can I do? The Prime Minister has risen to reply. Mr. Jha, you cannot talk like that. I say that the Prime Minister is replying. You do not hear, and you shout. This type of shouting would not do, Mr. Jha. (Interruption).

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : सवाल करने का मौका दिया जाये और जवाब दिलाया जाये।

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose— (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly sit down, Mr. Lakkappa? Please sit down, Mr. Kaita and Mr. Sreedharan. (Interruption). I am appealing to all of you. I am requesting the Prime Minister to say something about it. Will you kindly sit down? There is no need to get excited. I am appealing to all of you.

श्री श्रीमती इन्द्रा :

MR. SPEAKER: It would not be taken down. Do what you like.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: There is no doubt that there is absolutely no comparison between what has been happening in East Pakistan and what is happening here. We are very deeply distressed... (*Interruptions*). I am not denying that things have happened in India which we have deplored on the floor of this House and which we have deplored outside. We are trying to get together to see how these things can be prevented. How we can keep the secular nature of our country and how we can protect all the minorities, whether they are Muslims, Christians or others. So, I think no hon. member should have any doubt on that question. But as I said, we are fully aware that things have happened in this country which should not have happened and we are making every possible effort to prevent such further recurrences with the cooperation of all the opposition parties also, because we realise that this is a national problem and it cannot be tackled from any party point of view or from any narrow group or sectarian point of view. (*Interruptions*). But as I said, Government is fully aware of the very rough and unfair deal which the minorities have had in Pakistan. It is true that a large number of them for very many reasons had to leave Pakistan. We have got them here as refugees and it is a very big problem for us. It is a big human problem and it is also a big administrative problem and financial problem to settle these people satisfactorily. But I would beg of the House and also the hon. member who put the question, no useful purpose will be served by trying to enumerate what is happening. You have seen, Sir, how even in this short space of time there was so much excitement. I think it would not be in the inte-

rests of the minorities that this kind of feeling should be allowed, or that people should get excited. An hon. member has made a suggestion and the Minister of State has said that it will have to be examined in all its aspects—what are the pros and what are the cons. We will certainly consider it from all aspects. But I would beg of hon. members, with your permission, not to make accusations on the floor of the House, because it does not solve any problem. If we have any such thing to say, we can sit down outside and try to see what can be done in the matter. But to accuse one another here is not conducive to the sort of atmosphere which we would like to create. In fact, it may make things more difficult for the minorities.

MR. SPEAKER: Calling Attention. Shri Yashpal Singh.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Michael Ross's Visit to Nagaland

*215. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Michael Ross, Special Correspondent of the Sunday Observer sneaked into Nagaland and stayed there for more than a month;

(b) whether during his stay he contacted the underground Nagas and carried out anti-Indian propaganda there; and

(c) how he had entered Nagaland in spite of the strict permit system operating over there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAJ, SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of India have no definite information regarding the reported entry into Nagaland of Mr. Michael Ross who is described

by the London newspaper "The Observer" as their Special Correspondent. However, Government are aware that a foreign-tourist bearing another name who was given a permit to visit the Kaziranga Game Sanctuary in Assam, did secretly visit Nagaland some time in January, 1968. Attempts were made by the District authorities to apprehend him but he managed to escape. An enquiry has been instituted.

(c) According to the statement of the writer himself, he sneaked into Nagaland in a clandestine manner in disguise with the help of the Naga Underground.

Extradition of Dr. Dharma Teja

*216. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the extradition proceedings against Dr. Dharma Teja;

(b) the time by which he is likely to be brought in this country; and

(c) whether any difficulties are being faced by Government in the extradition of Dr. Dharma Teja?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Our request for the extradition of Dr. Dharma Teja and Smt. Teja is still pending consideration before the Supreme Court of Costa Rica to whom the Government of Costa Rica referred the request for advice in March last. Arrangements for their extradition are expected to be made as soon as the clearance of the Costa Rican Government is available.

Planning Commission

*217. SHRI YAJNA DATT

SHARMA:

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

decentralise the Planning Commission in view of the conflict and contradictions between the Centre and the States on the planning sphere;

(b) whether there is also any proposal to associate Panchayats with the planning process;

(c) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission have also suggested for the strengthening of the State Planning machinery; and

(d) 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) The Planning Commission has been reconstituted, keeping in view the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on the Machinery for Planning. Government have accepted the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission regarding the functions of the Planning Commission vis-a-vis the States on matters concerning State Plan Schemes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission pertaining to States have been brought to the notice of the State Governments. They were also placed before the last meeting of the National Development Council held in May, 1968. It is essentially for the State Governments to consider what arrangements they make to deal with Planning at the State or lower levels.

लघु उद्योग

*218. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों की तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में लघु

उद्योगों का विकास तथा विस्तार कार्य आरम्भ करने को सलाह दी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ग्रन्थ उद्योग केवल उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के लिये ही स्थापित किये जायेंगे ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि योजना आयोग ने बड़े किसानों पर विकास शुल्क लगाने का सुझाव दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके बारे में राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, ग्रन्थ शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा भवैशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती ईंदिरा गांधी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). जी. नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

पाकिस्तान द्वारा अर्धवैश्वकृत काश्मीर में पाकिस्तानी सैनिक गतिविधियाँ

* 219. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जी० एस० रेड्डी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि पाकिस्तान ने पाकिस्तानी अधिभूत काश्मीर क्षेत्र में अपनी सैनिक गतिविधियाँ बढ़ा दी हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने उस क्षेत्र में, जहाँ चीनी अधिकारी प्रशिक्षण दे रहे हैं कुछ सैनिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोले हैं ; और

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

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) उहाँ तक सरकार को ज्ञान है जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में युद्ध विराम रेखा के पार पाकि-

स्तानी सेनाओं की सैनिक गतिविधि में कोई भारी वृद्धि नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) गुरीला युद्ध प्रणाली इत्यादि में चीनी प्रशिक्षकों द्वारा पाकिस्तानी सेविकों को प्रशिक्षण दिये जाने का सरकार को ज्ञान है ।

(ग) अपने देश की सुरक्षा के लिए पर्याप्त उपाय किए गए हैं ।

सैनिक समाचार

* 220. श्री कामेश्वर सिंह: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सैनिक समाचार में कार्य करने वाले पत्रकारों की सेवा स्थायी नहीं है तथा उनकी नियुक्ति और पदोन्नति में अनियमितताएँ की जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त पत्र में बहुत से पत्रकार बहुत वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे हैं परन्तु न तो उन्हें अब तक स्थायी किया गया है और न ही उनके मामले पर नियमों के अनुसार पदोन्नति के लिये विचार किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस पत्र की अब कम प्रतियाँ छपी जाती हैं ; और

() यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सैनिक समाचार पत्र के पत्रकारों के लिए कुल स्थानों की संख्या 40 है, जिन में से 30 स्थान स्थायी हैं, और 8 अस्थायी । उपसम्पादक का एक स्थान और उप-पत्रकारों के 9 स्थान इस समय खाली हैं । 33 संघस्थानों को धारण करने वालों में से 18 स्थायी सरकारी सेवक हैं जो सैनिक समाचार में या तो स्थायी नियुक्तिएँ धारण किए हैं, या रक्षा मंत्रालय में अन्यत्र । शर्तों के उन नियमों

के अनुसार प्राप्य स्थानों के विरुद्ध अर्ह कर्मचारियों के स्थायीकरण/पदोन्नति के लिए कार्य किया जा रहा है, जिनको हाल ही में अन्तिम रूप दिया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ). जी हाँ । नैतिक समाचार के परिसंचरण आँकड़े जो लगभग 1965 के भारत-पाक संघर्ष के जीघ्न ही पश्चात् लगभग 28000 प्रतिष्ठे प्रति सप्ताह तक पहुँच गए थे, लगभग 20000 प्रतिष्ठे प्रति सप्ताह तक नीचे आ गए हैं । अब भी यह आँकड़े 1962 से 1965 के दौरान पत्रिका के औसतन परिसंचरण का अच्छी तरह लगा सकते हैं । परिसंचरण आँकड़ों में कमी के कारणों का निर्धारण करने के लिए कोई विस्तृत जाँच हस्तगत नहीं की गई यद्यपि आपात स्थिति की समाप्ति 6 रुपये वार्षिक रियायती दर के विरुद्ध 3 रुपये वार्षिक विशेष रियायती दर पर सैनिक समाचार के लिए अधिकारी सेविवर्ग की संख्या में कृत्वस्वरूप कमी स परिसंचरण की कमी का मुख्य कारण है ।

Defence Employees' Demands

*221. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the demands of the Defence employees in respect of stoppage of retrenchment, absorption of retrenched men in alternate jobs, abolition of classification between industrial and non-industrial sections, recognition of unions, withdrawal of retrenchment notices served on military farms, and option for pension terms; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). These demands of the Defence employees were considered by Government. The position in regard to the

various demands is as follows:—

(i) *Stoppage of retrenchment and absorption of retrenched men in alternative jobs:*

No large-scale retrenchment in the Defence Installations is contemplated or likely to take place in the near future. Efforts are always made to absorb the surplus staff against the existing vacancies. Retrenched persons are also given priority in the matter of re-absorption in service.

(ii) *Abolition of classification between industrial and non-industrial sections:*

Government is not aware of any demands of the Defence employees regarding abolition of classification between industrial and non-industrial sections. If necessary information is furnished, the matter can be examined. However, the Staff side of the National level J.C.M. has taken up the question of removal of disparity of leave entitlement to Industrial employees vis-a-vis the Non-Industrial employees.

(iii) *Recognition of Unions:*

Recognition is duly accorded, if all the prescribed conditions are fulfilled.

(iv) *Withdrawal of retrenchment notices served on military farms:*

The position stated against item (i) above applies.

The employees in the Military Farms who had not accepted the revised categorisation of "Farm Hands" and were, therefore, served with discharge notices have since accepted the reclassification and as such have been reinstated in service.

(v) *Option for Pension:*

This appears to relate to industrial employees. They were allowed to opt for pensionary system or to retain Contributory Provident Fund benefit. The option once exercised is final

under the rules and as such fresh option cannot be allowed. Recently a decision has been taken to give a further option to the industrial employees to choose between pensionary and Contributory Provident Fund benefits.

निःस्त्रीकरण के बारे में कृती प्रस्ताव

* 222. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री ए० श्रीधरन :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को निःस्त्रीकरण के बारे में कम से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका बौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत): (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) संविधान जपान की एक प्रति मदन की मेज पर रख दी गई है । [पुरतकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT 1530/68.]

(ग) सरकार इन प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रही है । यह जपान 18 राष्ट्रों के निःस्त्रीकरण समिति में पेश किया जा चुका है और उममें इन पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

Talks with Government of Kenya on Indians in Kenya

* 223. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI B. K. DAS-
CHOWDHURY:
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any talks with the Government

of Kenya regarding the plight of persons of Indian origin in Kenya;

(b) if so, the broad details of the talks; and

(c) whether any agreement has been reached in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Hon'ble Members will appreciate that persons of Indian origin in Kenya are either Kenya citizens or citizens of U.K. or of India. Problems had arisen as a result of the Commonwealth Immigration Act which affected persons of Indian origin holding British passports. As these were the responsibility of the British Government, the question of making representations to Government of Kenya did not arise. Arrangements have now been made between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom in regard to the resettlement of persons of Indian origin holding United Kingdom passports and resident in Kenya who are compelled to leave Kenya and may wish to come to India.

Election Broadcasts

* 224. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:
SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which efforts are made in bringing about an understanding between the All India Radio, on the one hand, and the various political parties, on the other, in connection with Election Broadcasts; and

(b) the main difficulties in the way, the parties which have not agreed to the proposal and what is their stand?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). All India Radio had offered facilities for election

broadcasts at the time of the General Elections in 1957, 1962 and 1967 but the political parties could not agree amongst themselves on the division of the available radio time. The proposal had, therefore, to be dropped on each occasion. No fresh proposal in this regard is under consideration at present.

The main difficulty in the way of election broadcasts by political parties is the lack of agreement amongst the parties themselves.

At a meeting convened by the Chief Election Commissioner in 1966 with representatives of seven political parties, the representatives of the Congress stated that if no better alternative acceptable to all the parties could be found, his party still stood by the stand taken in 1961 that all the parties should be allowed one broadcast each of equal duration, and the Congress party should be allowed an extra broadcast at the end for reply. After discussion it was agreed by representatives of parties other than the Congress that each party should be given three talks of 15 minutes duration each on the national hook-up and that the Congress should not be given an extra broadcast for reply, but it might have the last broadcast. This proposal was, however, not accepted by the Congress Party.

Reorganisation of Indian Army

*225. SHRI VISWANATHA ME-
NON:

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to reorganise the Army;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No,
Sir.

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

Visa system for Kenya Asians of Indian origin

*226. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to liberalize the visa system for Kenya Asians of Indian origin having British passports;

(b) whether the restrictions have not been withdrawn altogether; and

(c) the extent to which the concessions are proposed to be given and the reasons for not withdrawing the restrictions altogether?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) to (c). Asians of Indian origin holding British passports are the responsibility of the British Government and hence the question of withdrawing the visa regulations in regard to them does not arise. However, on compassionate and humanitarian grounds, it is proposed to allow entry for a longer duration to such persons who find it absolutely necessary to come to India. A copy of the Press Release regarding the extent of liberalization of our visa system is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1541/68].

Wage structure of civilian employees in Defence

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

(a) whether a Classification Tribunal Board has been appointed to go into the wage structure of the civilian employees in Defence;

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

(c) the steps taken to expedite the setting up of the Tribunal Board?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal for appointment of a Classification Tribunal for civilian employees of Defence Establishments was considered and rejected by Government more than once. However, this proposal is once again under consideration.

Marriages of Army Official with Foreign women

*228. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI UMANATH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the marriages of some army officials with foreign women;

(b) whether Government are aware that wives of some of the army officials had been working in foreign missions;

(c) if so, the names of army officials who had married such foreign women during the last five years;

(d) whether Government have studied the implications of such marriages from the point of view of national security; and

(e) if so, the precautions taken to ensure that military secrets are not leaked out through the wives of such army officials?

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

(c) Six officers were permitted to marry foreign nationals during the last five years. The wives of three officers had worked in foreign missions during the last five years. According to present practice names of individual officers are not disclosed in such cases.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Army personnel who want to marry foreign nationals have to obtain permission of Government prior to contracting such a marriage. Such permission is not given where there are reasons to believe that security will be jeopardised.

Electronic Computer for I.S.I. Baranagar (Calcutta)

*229. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an electronic computer will be installed at the Indian Statistical Institute, Baranagar, Calcutta;

(b) whether any discussion was held with the Workers' Union regarding the installation of the computer;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that a large number of employees will be retrenched due to the installation of the computer; and

(e) if so, the total number of the employees likely to be retrenched?

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

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Atomic Power Station in Punjab

*230. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been approached by the Punjab Government to set up an Atomic Power Plant in the State;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the proposal; and

(c) if so, with what result?

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 question of establishing new atomic power stations in the Northern region so as to make the optimum economic use of the various sources of energy which are available in the region, is under study. The proposal of the State Government will be examined in the light of the findings arrived at and also the overall power programme for the IV and V Plan periods.

**पाकिस्तान द्वारा बन्दी बनाये गये भारतीय
जवान**

*231. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान द्वारा बन्दी बनाए गए भारतीय सीमा गश्ती दलों और उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रान्तीय सशस्त्र कोर (पी० ए० सी०) के जवानों की संख्या इस समय कितनी है और उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा वे किन-किन स्थानों के रहने वाले हैं; और

(ख) सरकार उन जवानों को पाकिस्तान की जेनों से रिहा कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

**बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री
(श्री ब० रा० भगत):** (क) ताजा स्थिति का पक्का पता लगाया जा रहा है ।

(ख) भारतीय कर्मचारियों को नजरबन्द किए रहने के खिलाफ पाकिस्तान सरकार से कई द्वार विरोध किया गया है । सरकार भारत में नजरबन्द कुछ पाकिस्तानी पुलिस कर्मचारियों से उनमें से कुछ का बदला करने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार कर रही है ।

**Pak Foreign Minister's Statement on
Cease-Fire Line in Kashmir**

*232. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI:
SHRI HARDAYAL
DEVGUN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Press reports that Foreign Minister of Pakistan has declared in the National Assembly of Pakistan that Pakistan would never accept the cease-fire line in Kashmir as the International boundary; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) Our position is well known, namely, that the whole of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, which acceded to India in 1947, is an integral part of the Indian Union.

भारतीय सशस्त्र सेनाओं में लागू नियम

- * 233. श्री घटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :
 श्री बलराज मधोक :
 श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
 श्री शारदानन्द :
 श्री रणजित सिंह :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय नशस्त्र सेनाओं में कुछ ऐसे नियम अब भी लागू हैं जो लगभग 100 वर्ष पहले लागू थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनमें संशोधन करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस समूचे मामले पर विचार करने तथा कोई निर्णय करने के लिये कोई आयोग नियुक्त करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) भारतीय वायु सेना और भारतीय नौसेना इनकी पुरानी नहीं कि उनके नियम भी वर्षों तक के पुराने हैं। सेना में कुछ पुराने उपान्त्य अब भी चल रहे हैं जो वर्तमान ढांचे में भी उपयोगी हैं।

(ख) सम्बन्धित अधिनियमों, नियमों और विनियमों का समय-समय पर जब आवश्यक हो पुनरीक्षण/संशोधन किया जाता है। 1950 के पश्चात् में यह एक निरन्तर प्रक्रिया रही है।

(ग) और (घ). सरकार कोई आयोग नियुक्त करने का विचार नहीं रखती, क्योंकि पुनरीक्षण कार्य विभागीय तौर पर किया जाता है और किसी कठिनाई का सामना नहीं करना पड़ा है।

Manufacture of Anglo-French Jaguar Supersonic Fighter

- * 234. DR. RANEN SEN:
 SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:
 SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA:
 SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Aircraft Corporation has offered collaboration for the manufacture of the Anglo-French Jaguar Supersonic Fighter in India;

(b) if so, the terms offered; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MSHRA): (a) to (c).

The British Aircraft Corporation have offered to make a presentation of the performance of the Jaguar aircraft. No detailed terms of collaboration for the manufacture of the plane in India have been quoted but if, after presentation, production is envisaged, the British Aircraft Corporation would be willing to give licence for the manufacture of the plane in India. The matter is under consideration.

Private Sector Defence Production

* 235. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of private sector production for the Department of Defence Supplies in 1967-68;

(b) whether Government have enquired from the private sector if it could undertake production of items now imported and if so, the names of such items; and

(c) the technical guidance which has been rendered by the Research and Development Organisation to the private sector for the production of new equipment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). The Department of Defence Supplies undertakes the special exercise of setting up production in the private sector of hitherto imported defence items. Orders for the manufacture of a variety of items falling under different categories like vehicles, armaments, electrical and electronics, marine and engineering stores numbering over 4,000 have been placed. During 1967-68 supplies totalling to about Rs. one crore had materialised. The items successfully produced include some critical and sophisticated items. For this purpose, the Department is fully assisted by the Defence Inspectorate and Defence Research and Development Organisations. Adequate assistance is rendered to all the firms on whom orders are placed.

Deputation of Gurgaon Cultivators

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a deputation of poor cultivators belonging to the District of Gurgaon met him on the 27th September, 1967;

(b) if so, whether the deputationists presented a memorandum to him and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that he gave an assurance to get the matter looked into and needful action taken in the matter; and

(d) if so, whether action has been taken in the matter and if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) A deputation of villagers led by Shri Abdul Ghani Dar, M.P., met the Prime Minister on 18th July, 1967. Various other groups of people have also met the Prime Minister in this

connection of and on and one such group met her on 27th September, 1967 also.

(b) The deputation which met the Prime Minister on 18th July, 1967 presented a memorandum complaining of the delay in payment of compensation to them.

(c) She told the deputationists that the matter would be looked into and their memorandum was forwarded to the Ministry of Defence for necessary action.

(d) It has been decided to derequisition 415 acres of land which is not required for the defence purposes and acquire the rest for which action is in hand.

No-Indian Staff of Indian High Commission in London

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

(a) whether the non-Indian staff of the Indian High Commission in U.K. had recently represented their grievances and demands;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir; the staff council which represents all the local staff, including non-Indians, has represented on the inadequacy of the salaries and allowances of the Rupee cadre staff.

(c) Government considered the representations and as an interim measure, increased the cost of living allowances with retrospective effect from 1st April, 1968. The question of a further rationalisation of the terms and conditions of their service is receiving attention.

Change in Exchange Regulations of Ceylon

*238. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ceylon Government have recently revised the Exchange Regulations in which a substantial premium has to be paid for transfer of assets from Ceylon to the potential repatriates from Ceylon under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement;

(b) if so, what are the new regulations and what are the changes effected therein; and

(c) Government's reaction with a view to protecting the interest of the intending repatriates from Ceylon?

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

(a) to (c). In May 1968, the Government of Ceylon revised their regulations regarding the grant of foreign exchange for the transfer of funds of certain categories outside Ceylon. Applicants for foreign exchange for such purposes are now required to purchase Foreign Exchange Entitlement Certificates on presentation of which foreign exchange is released by authorised banks in Ceylon. The Ceylon Government levies a fee of Rs. 44 to release Rs. 100 worth of foreign exchange. If applied to the assets of repatriates, this would mean a substantial reduction of their assets. Our High Commissioner has taken up this matter with the Ceylonese authorities. Their decision is awaited.

Border Roads in Lahaul-Spiti Area

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

(a) whether it is a fact that he inspected the Lahaul-Spiti border in Himachal Pradesh in May, 1968 to

see the progress of border roads in the area;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the work of construction of roads in the area was not found satisfactory and that the work was not being completed according to schedule;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the people of the area made a demand for mail service by helicopter during the months of April—November and he promised sympathetic consideration of the proposal; and

(d) if so, the action which has been taken to speed up the construction of roads and the starting of helicopter service of mail?

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

(b) The work on certain stretches of Manali-Leh road is behind schedule.

(c) The people of the area represented about the need for introduction of helicopter mail service during winter. This is being examined in the Ministry of Communications.

(d) Steps are being taken to speed up the construction of Manali-Leh road. The question of introduction of helicopter mail service is receiving attention of Government.

Committee of National Integration

*240. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken in setting up an Experts Committee on Mass Media to advise on the promotion of National Integration; and

(b) when the Committee would start functioning and its terms of reference?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration in

consultation with the Ministries of Home Affairs and Education.

Dr. Teja's Assets

1867. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Dharam Teja has assets in this country; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to get his assets attached?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps have already been taken to that end.

Inspection Teams sent to Indian Mission Abroad

1868. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of inspection teams that have been sent by Government to study diplomatic missions abroad during the last three years;

(b) the number of persons constituting each team and their designations, the places they visited and the number of days spent at each place;

(c) the cost of sending the inspection teams by way of allowance, air travel and foreign exchange, team-wise; and

(d) the important recommendations made by them with names of missions and the number of recommendations implemented and if not the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) The Foreign Service Inspection Team undertook five tours of inspection during the three years, July 1965 to June 1968.

(b) The Team consisted of a Joint Secretary each from the Ministries of External Affairs and Finance, accompanied by ministerial staff. The names of Missions/Posts visited and the number of days spent at each place are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1532/68].

(c) Information is being collected, and will be furnished later.

(d) Recommendations made by the Inspecting Team cover revision of allowances and rental ceilings in respect of India-based personnel, revision of salaries of local staff, reductions in staff, construction of buildings and acquisition of properties and other administrative and establishment issues. In most cases the recommendations have been implemented. However, where reductions in staff affect other ministries final action has not been taken in all cases as consultations with those ministries are proceeding. The question of construction of buildings and acquisition of properties is also linked with the availability of foreign exchange and will take time to finalise.

Proof and Experimental Department Chandipore (Balasore)

1869. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether post of a Labour Officer has been sanctioned for the Proof and Experimental Department at Chandipore, Balasore;

(b) how many ex-servicemen have been sent from different Army Headquarters for jobs in the Class III and class IV posts in the Proof and Experimental Department at Chandipore.

Balalore during the 1st five years and how many of such persons have left the establishment during the above period; and

(c) whether there are instructions from Government that in Class III and Class IV posts local people are to be given preference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) The rules do not provide for such preference. The vacancies in regard to Class IV appointments are however notified to the local employment exchange after accommodating surplus personnel. Class III appointments are required to be notified also to the Central Exchange at Delhi.

High Power Transmitter in Alleppey

1870. **SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3870 on the 13th March, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the work of installation of a high power transmitter near Alleppey has since started; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) A portion of the site required for installing the transmitter has been acquired and sanction accorded to C.P.W.D. to take up the construction of the building.

(b) After the building is ready the installation will take place.

Location of Potato Research Institute

1871. **SHRI G. S. REDDI:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Information Officers in a circular, circulated to the journalists invited by the Food and Agriculture Ministry recently stated that the Potato Research Institute in Punjab was at Jullundur instead of Simla as mentioned in the news-item appearing in the Times of India of the 18th July 1968;

(b) if so, the causes for this ignorance at high level and the steps taken to keep the Information Officers well posted with correct information?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Newspaper report was incorrect. The itinerary of the Press tour originally planned for July 25-27 included a visit to the Potato Research Institute at Jullundur and the Information Officer's circular of July 9 also mentioned it. The tour was postponed because of the strike in newspaper establishments, and not because the discovery of any error about the location of the Institute. The Central Potato Research Institute has units at various centres including Jullundur and Simla.

Sainik Schools

1872. **SHRI P. R. THAKUR:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2142 on the 28th February, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the required information about the admissions in Sainik Schools has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has laid a statement on the table of the House in implementation of the assurance.

Foreign Exchange to Prime Minister and her Party for Her Tour to Australia and other Asian Countries

1873. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange sanctioned to the Prime Minister and the members of her party during their recent tour of Australia and other Asian Countries;

(b) the names of persons who accompanied the Prime Minister and the foreign exchange sanctioned to each one of them; and

(c) whether any statement has been received from all these persons as required under the Foreign Exchange Regulations?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The total expenditure incurred in foreign exchange on behalf of the Prime Minister and the members of the official party during the visit to Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and Malaysia is Rs. 34,910 (approximately).

(b) The names of officials who accompanied the Prime Minister are given in the list laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1533/68]. Each of them (excepting Shri S. C. Bhatt) was sanctioned personal foreign exchange of Rs. 378.

(c) Foreign Exchange Regulations do not require submission of accounts in such cases.

तिलय्या में सैनिक स्कूल के कर्मचारियों को हटाना

1874. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तिलय्या सैनिक स्कूल के प्रिंसिपल ने अपने कार्यालय के

चार कर्मचारियों को उन से स्पष्टीकरण मांगे बिना नौकरी से हटा दिया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उनकी सेवा नमाप्त करने के कारणों का पता लगा लिया है; प्रौर

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें बहाल करने का है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) से (ग) सूचना इकट्ठा की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Return of Naga Rebel Leader from China

1875. MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Secretary of the underground Naga National Council has come back recently from China;

(b) whether he had been escorted to the Indo-Burma Border by the Chinese;

(c) if so, whether the attention of the Burmese Government has been drawn to it; and

(d) the steps which Government are taking to prevent his anti-national activities in Nagaland?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The House was informed on 24th July, 1968 in reply to Part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 684 that the Government have information about clandestine movement of Underground Nagas but information is classified..

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

**Publication of a Book entitled
"Kerala"**

1876. SHRI P. GOPALAN;
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR;
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI;
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Publication Department have published a book entitled "Kerala";

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that an Instrument factory has already been established in Kerala as stated in that book; and

(c) if not, whether Government's attention has been drawn to incorrect report published in the book?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) The book has been brought out by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(b) It is regretted that the reference to the precision instruments factory in the relevant portion in the book is not correct.

(c) Yes, Sir. The necessary correction will be made in the next edition of the book.

**Peculiar Type of Rain in Calcutta and
Midnapur during June, 1968**

1877. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a peculiar kind of rain which dropped in Calcutta and also in Midnapur on the 18th June, 1968;

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(b) whether the rain-drops left muddy marks on the bodies of the cars; and

(c) whether this had anything to do with radioactive dust?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). According to the observations of the meteorological authorities, muddy rain was caused by strong upward air currents accompanying thunder storm, carrying up dust which was subsequently precipitated with rainfall.

(c) No, Sir.

**Using of Indian Army Uniforms by
Chinese Trained Nagas**

1878. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese trained Nagas are using Indian army uniforms;

(b) if so, the number of such Nagas; and

(c) the steps taken to stop the sale of army uniforms to Naga hostiles?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) It has come to the notice of the Government that uniforms of olive green, the colour currently in use in the Indian Army, are being worn by some Naga under-ground personnel.

(b) No precise estimate is available of the Naga underground wearing olive green uniforms.

(c) Serviceable Indian Army uniforms and Olive Green cloth generally are not allowed to be sold in the open market. It is, however, possible that the Naga underground have been

able to obtain some of the unserviceable uniforms disposed of in auction as well as sub-standard Olive Green cloth surreptitiously.

Fourth Plan Allocations for Himachal Pradesh

1879. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the statement of the Development Minister of Himachal Pradesh which appeared in newspapers of the 6th June, 1968 stating that as against a requirement of 173 crores for the Fourth Five-Year Plan period, Himachal Pradesh has been allocated only Rs. 95 crores is correct;

(b) if so, the reasons for reducing the requirements to 55 per cent of the requirements particularly when the area under the State has been doubled as a result of re-organisation in November, 1966; and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider the allocations in view of the facts that Himachal Pradesh is a backward area and also happens to be a border State?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) No, Sir. Against an outlay of Rs. 91.06 crores proposed by the Himachal Pradesh Administration, an outlay of Rs. 94.38 crores was agreed to after discussion with the Chief Minister, Himachal Pradesh in December, 1966 for its Fourth Five-Year Plan, as it was envisaged in 1966.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Himachal Pradesh Administration have been requested to formulate draft proposals for the Fourth Five-Year Plan commencing on 1st April, 1969.

Sealing of Nagaland-Burma Border

1880. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nagaland border with Burma has been sealed completely;

(b) whether the border patrols have been raised adequately; and

(c) whether as a result of these measures there has been any decrease in the number of infiltration of Naga-rebels from Chinese side?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) and (b). Security arrangements have been tightened on the international border with Burma. However, considering the terrain and its vastness, it is not possible to completely seal such a border along its entire length.

(c) Information regarding underground Nagas and their movement is classified.

Development of Hill areas in West Bengal

1881. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special development programme, on the basis of decision already taken, covering hill areas of the West Bengal has been undertaken;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) In 1966-67 and 1967-68; and expenditure of Rs. 2.13 lakhs and Rs. 4.91 lakhs respectively was incurred on schemes relating to agriculture production, minor irrigation and tourism.

(c) Does not arise.

Mazagon Docks Limited

1882. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main ship-building and ship repair jobs undertaken by the Mazagon Dock Limited since its nationalisation;

(b) the total foreign exchange earned by the said company in these jobs and how it compares with the average annual foreign exchange earnings immediately before nationalisation; and

(c) whether any scheme has been prepared for expansion of the capacity of the Docks and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Since the take-over of this Yard by the Government in April, 1960, Mazagon Dock has constructed a Passenger-cum-Cargo vessel for the Andaman & Nicobar Administration, a Bucket Dredger and an Inshore Minesweeper for the Navy in addition to several Tugs, pontoons, barges, launches and other minor vessels. At present the Company is engaged in the construction of a modern frigate, an Inshore Minesweeper, two Avcat Tankers for the Navy and one Passenger cum-Cargo vessel for the Shipping Corporation of India. The Company has recently received an order for a Dredger for the Bombay Port Trust and a Letter of Intent for two passenger vessels for the Shipping Corporation of India to replace the 'State of Bombay' and the 'State of Madras'. The Yard carries out every year sur-

veys and voyage repairs to three to four hundred merchant ships, as well as annual and other refits to Naval ships.

(b) The average of 3 years before the take-over, of ship repair work was Rs. 189.2 lakhs, out of which Rs. 139.7 lakhs was in foreign exchange. This foreign exchange earning was largely because Mazagon Dock was owned by the British P&O and B.I.S. N. Company and a substantial part of repair work related to this Company's ships. During the last 10 years, the operation of these ships in Indian waters has been on a much reduced scale.

The position regarding ship repair work and the foreign exchange earned in the post-take-over period is given below:—

Year	(In lakhs of rupees)	
	Total ship-repair	Foreign exchange earned
1960-61	26.89	100.81
1961-62	129.03	88.28
1962-63	252.22	89.00
1963-64	312.99	88.00
1964-65	245.59	112.00
1965-66	250.92	66.54
1966-67	311.17	107.00
1967-68	325.00	140.00
TOTAL	2,093.81	791.63

The ship repair work during 1955-66 was affected by the Pakistan conflict.

(c) Yes, Sir. The expansion scheme includes construction of two Slipways, the erection of a new Platers and Assembly Shop with modern machinery, provision of a store; and general amenities building, additional crane facilities and the conversion of the existing Kasara Basin into an impounded Wet Dock. The bulk of the work except for that connected with Kasara Basin has already been completed. The Kasara Basin Project is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

"The Guilty Men of 1962"

1883. SHRI M. L. SONDIH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the thesis propounded in a Book "The Guilty Men of 1962" by Shri D. R. Mankekar that things were ripe for a coup in 1962;

(b) whether it is a fact that in maps supplied to forward commanders the River Namka was shown as running North to South whereas it actually runs West to East; and

(c) the reaction of Government particularly in regard to factors affecting the morale of Commanders and other ranks in fighting line in N.E.F.A. against the Chinese in 1962?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Shri Mankekar's book has come to Government's notice. It is not clear that Shri Mankekar has propounded any thesis of the type referred to but, in any case, this is a manner of opinion.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) A comprehensive statement based on the enquiry relating to the operations resulting from the Chinese aggression in 1962 was made by the Defence Minister on the floor of the House on 2nd September, 1963.

Concentration of Chinese Troops along the Indian Borders

1884. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:
SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fresh concentration of the Chinese troops has been noticed on the Indian borders; and

(b) if so, the counter-measures which are being taken by Government to meet this threat?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Chinese troops continue to remain in strength across our northern border. No significant change in this position has been noticed of late.

(b) A close watch is kept on the Chinese activities across our borders with a view to safe-guarding the territorial integrity of the country.

Statement by U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defence

1885. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the report that Mr. Paul C. Waruke, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defence in his testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in April, last stated that "U.S. Government had ample means of exerting influence on the Government of India"; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is the settled policy of Government to decide these matters completely independent of any external interference and not to allow themselves to be influenced by any foreign Government.

Ban on Manufacture of Aircrafts for Indian Air Force

1886. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a ban has been imposed on the manufacture of any new type of aircraft for the Indian Air Force;

(b) if so, whether this will apply to the researches for developing a new type of aircraft being carried out in H.A.L. factory; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI
L. N. MISHRA):** (a) No, Sir.

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

**Demarcation of Indo-Burma
Boundary**

1887. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:**

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

(a) whether the demarcation of
Indo-Burma boundary has been com-
pleted and if so, the details thereof;
and

(b) if not, when the demarcation
work is likely to be completed?

**THE PRIME MINISTER,
MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY,
MINISTER OF PLANNING AND
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

(SHRIMATI **INDIRA GANDHI**):
(a) and (b). The demarcation of the
India-Burma boundary is scheduled to
start in the coming winter (November,
1968 to April, 1969). More than one
field season will be required to de-
marcate the entire boundary and the
actual time for completion will depend
on a number of factors relevant to
survey and demarcation work.

**Indo-Malaysian Agreement on
Defence Stores**

1888. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI VISHWA NATH
PANDEY:
SHRI ANBU CHEZHIAN:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the
Government of Malaysia have enter-
ed into an agreement with the **Gov-
ernment of India** for the purchase of
defence stores; and

(b) if so, the terms thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
(SHRI L. N. MISHRA):** (a) and
(b). In the recent talks it has been
agreed to explore possibilities of pur-
chase of defence stores by Malaysia.

**Writings of the Late Jawaharlal
Nehru**

1889. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:**

Will the Minister of **INFORMA-
TION AND BROADCASTING** be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
Government have planned to publish
collection of late **Jawaharlal Nehru's**
writings;

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

(c) when the entire publication
will be put on sale; and

(d) whether the **Ministry of
Finance** has raised any objection
about the expenditure to be incurred
in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMA-
TION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI
K. K. SHAH):** (a) to (d). It was ori-
ginally planned to bring out the
Collected Works of Jawaharlal Nehru
in English as well as in Hindi in
about 40 volumes, each consisting of
about five hundred pages.

2. The **Executive Council** of the
**Nehru Memorial Museum and Library
Society** later proposed that the
Society should be responsible for the
collection, compilation and editing of
the works and that the **Publications
Division** of the **Ministry of I & B.**
might undertake their publication.
The suggestion was agreed to in **Sep-
tember, 1967.** Subsequently, it was
proposed by the **Society** that **Publica-
tions Division** might take up the
project by bringing out the collected
works of **Jawaharlal Nehru** under the
guidance and supervision of an edi-
torial board. The **Society** was in-

formed that it would be appropriate to place the matter before their Executive Council requesting them to suggest the proposed modification to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. No further communication has been received from the Society.

3. The question of copyright in the speeches and writings of the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru after he become the Prime Minister is still under examination.

4. Ministry of Finance think that as a matter of principle Government should not undertake this work.

Full Length Feature Films

1890. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

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

(a) whether it has been decided to

(a) whether it has been decided to produce full length feature films in addition to the documentaries by

(b) if so, the decision taken and the nature of films proposed to be produced?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). A proposal to produce a short feature film of 5-6 reels by the Film Institute of India as a training exercise for the students of the Institute is under consideration.

Pak attempt to involve India in East Pakistan Conspiracy Case

1891. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is making all serious attempts to involve India in the "so-called conspiracy" to topple East Pakistan regime;

(b) if so, whether any protest has been lodged with Pakistan Government; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Pakistan have falsely accused India of involvement in the so-called East Pakistan conspiracy.

(b) The Government of India have denied on more than one occasion any such involvement. The latest protest note on the subject was handed over to the Pakistan High Commissioner on July 5, 1968.

(c) The Governor of Pakistan have rejected all our protests and have continued their attempt to falsely involve India in what is essentially a matter of internal disaffection in East Pakistan.

Concentration of Chinese Forces near Sikkim

1892. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been concentration of Chinese forces near Sikkim;

(b) whether any protest has been lodged with the Chinese Government over this concentration; and

(c) whether any reply has been received?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The Chinese have continued to remain in strength across the Sikkim border.

(b) No, Sir, not recently.

(c) Does not arise.

नागाओं द्वारा मारे गये और बन्दी बनाये गये जवान

1893. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सुरक्षा दल और उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्य सशस्त्र पुलिस दल के कितने जवान नागालैंड में विद्रोही नागाओं द्वारा अब तक मारे गये अथवा घायल हुए या बन्दी बनाए गए ;

(ख) मारे गये, घायल हुए या बन्दी बनाये गये जवानों के नाम क्या हैं और वे किस-किस स्थान के रहने वाले थे ; और

(ग) नागाओं द्वारा बन्दी बनाये गये जवानों को रिहा कराने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के मैनिफेस्ट कर्मचारियों के अलग आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते। जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश के पी० ए० सी० का प्रश्न है इसके आंकड़े राज्य सरकार के पास रहते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

पाकिस्तान में नजरबन्द भारतीय राष्ट्रजन

1894. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान में कितने भारतीय राष्ट्रजन नजरबन्द हैं ;

(ख) भारत में कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन नजरबन्द हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार नजरबन्द पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजनों को कुछ ऐसी विशेष रियायतें देती है जो पाकिस्तान में नजरबन्द भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों को प्राप्त नहीं होती हैं।

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योम क्या है ;

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में नजरबन्द कुछ पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजनों के सम्बन्धी भारत सरकार के अधीन उच्च पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उन नजरबन्द लोगों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनके सम्बन्धी उच्च पदों पर नियुक्त हैं, उनके सम्बन्धियों के नाम क्या हैं और वे कितने-कितने पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) बार-बार अनुरोध करने के बावजूद, पाकिस्तान सरकार ने यह सूचना नहीं भेजी है। लेकिन हमको यह मालूम है कि लाहौर नजरबन्दी शिविर में 158 नजरबन्द भारतीय राष्ट्रिक बताने जाते हैं।

(ख) अद्यतन जानकारी राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है।

(ग) और (घ). जहां तक भारत सरकार को मालूम है भारत में नजरबन्द पाकिस्तानियों को कोई खास रियायतें नहीं दी जाती; और नजरबन्दी की शर्तों से सम्बन्धित प्रत्येक राज्य जो साधारण नियम बनाता है वे उन पर लागू होते हैं।

(ङ) और (च). इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं रखी जाती कि भारत में नजरबन्द पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों के रिश्तेदार भारत सरकार के कौन-कौन से पदों पर हैं।

मंत्रियों के भाषणों का प्रसारण

1895. श्री मोलूह प्रसाद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे कांग्रेसी और गैर-कांग्रेसी मंत्रियों की पृथक्-पृथक् संख्या कितनी-कितनी है जिनको फरवरी, 1967 से जून, 1968 तक की अवधि में, आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों द्वारा या तो भाषण प्रसारित करने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई हो या उनके भाषणों की छानबीन की गई हो;

(ख) इसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) यदि ऐसा कोई भी कांग्रेसी मंत्री नहीं है जिसे या तो भाषण प्रसारित करने की अनुमति न दी गई हो अथवा जिसके भाषण की छानबीन न की गई हो, तो इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) फरवरी, 1967 से जून, 1968 के दौरान ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं है जिसमें आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों ने कांग्रेसी या गैर-कांग्रेसी मंत्री को भाषण प्रसारित करने की अनुमति न दी हो या कांटे-छांट की हो। हाँ, पश्चिम बंगाल में संयुक्त मोर्चा सरकार के श्रम मंत्री के मई दिवस के बारे में प्रसारण के बारे में जब केन्द्र निदेशक ने वार्ता की स्क्रिप्ट में कुछ आपत्तिजनक सामग्री के बारे में बताया तो मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयम् ही अपना प्रसारण रद्द कर दिया।

(ख) आकाशवाणी अपने वार्ताकारों के ध्यान में इस प्रकार के शब्द या वाक्य लाती है जो प्रसारण की स्वीकृत संहिता के विपरीत हों। इस आधार पर स्क्रिप्ट में कोई संशोधन वक्तव्यों, जिसमें मंत्री भी सम्मिलित हैं, की स्वीकृति से किये जाते हैं।

(ग) प्रसारण के बारे में निर्धारित आचार संहिता का अनुसरण किया जाता है; इसमें भेदभाव का प्रश्न नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों का विकास

1896. श्री मोलूह प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के बारे में 24 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8341 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्वतीय विकास बोर्ड द्वारा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की विशिष्ट समस्याओं पर कब तक विचार कर लिये जाने की संभावना है;

(ख) इस बोर्ड ने उपरोक्त क्षेत्र की किन-किन सड़कों का सुधार करने की सिफारिश की है और क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उस मामले पर विचार कर लिया है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उमका व्यौरा क्या है; और

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

प्रधान मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) पहाड़ी विकास बोर्ड एक सलाहकार संगठन है, अतः इसका काम निरन्तर चलने वाला है। अभी तक इसकी तीन बैठकें हो चुकी हैं। बोर्ड के सामने जो विभिन्न समस्याएँ आयीं उन पर बोर्ड की विभिन्न बैठकों में विचार किया गया। बोर्ड की हर तीसरे महीने बैठक होती है। अतः ये समस्याएँ जब भी बोर्ड के सामने पेश की जायगी, बोर्ड द्वारा उन पर विचार किया जायेगा;

(ख) और (ग). बोर्ड द्वारा जिन सड़कों की सिफारिश की गई है, उनके बारे में एक

विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है ।
[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या
L.T.—1534/68] ये सिफारिशें
राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Film Council

1897. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI:
SHRI VISHWA NATH
PANDEY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Film Federation of India have opposed the proposal made by Government to set up a Film Council;

(b) if so, the grounds on which they have opposed the proposal; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No formal communication to this effect has been received from the Film Federation of India but Government have seen a Press Report that they have passed a Resolution opposing the formation of a Council. Informal consultations with a wide cross section of the film industry in the three regions of the country on the question are going on.

(b) and (c). Diverse views on issues like the nature of regulation, manner of representation, have been expressed in informal meetings and in the press. It will be premature to convey Government's precise reaction at this stage.

Medium Wave Transmitter for Calcutta

1898. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress which has been made so far in installing a powerful Medium Wave Transmitter at Cal-

cutta for augmenting the external services programmes of All India Radio;

(b) the expenditure so far incurred thereon; and

(c) whether the work will be completed according to schedule?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) The transmitter building is nearing completion and the departmental installation work has been started.

(b) Rs. 194 lakhs approximately upto the end of March, 1968.

(c) There has been a delay of several months owing to interruptions in the Suez. The work originally scheduled for September-October, 1968, is expected to be completed before the end of the year 1968-69.

Expenditure on Tours of Prime Minister

1899. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on her foreign tours in 1967-68 and 1968-69; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on her internal tours during the above period?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Information asked for is being collected.

Submarine Wing for Indian Navy

1900. SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH
BHARATI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress which has been made in acquiring a submarine wing for the Indian Navy; and

(b) the expenditure so far incurred in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Submarine Arm of the Navy has come into being and progress is being made according to schedule. It is not in public interest to disclose more details.

Relics of Azad Hind Government in Malaysia and Singapore

1901. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the course of the Prime Minister's recent visits to Malaysia and Singapore, she made any efforts to negotiate with the Governments of these countries regarding the issue of preserving the relics of the Azad Hind Government like the Headquarters of the Azad Hind Government and the residential building of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at Singapore and re-building of the demolished I. N. A. Memorial there; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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.

Advertisements to Newspapers

1902. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state:

(a) the advertisements released to various newspapers, both display and classified, newspaper-wise indicating the amounts paid for publication during the years 1967-68 and 1968 so far;

(b) the criteria for release of advertisements to newspapers;

(c) whether the rates of advertisements of different newspapers are fixed in mutual consultation or Government fix the rates at their discretion;

(d) what factors are taken into consideration for determining the rates if the rates are fixed by Government; and

(e) in how many cases and in respect of which of the newspapers, the advertisement rates have been increased from 25 per cent to 50 per cent during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Information regarding the details of advertisements released to individual newspapers and the amounts paid to them is treated confidential between the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity and the individual papers. It would not be good business ethics to divulge this information unilaterally without the prior consent of the papers concerned.

(b) The considerations kept in view while releasing advertisements are to secure the widest possible coverage within the limited funds available by a judicious process of selection of newspapers and periodicals so as to reach the class of readership required to be catered for and the masses in different walks of life, especially in regard to display advertisement which carry a message to the people.

While selecting newspapers and periodicals for the release of Government advertisements, the following factors are taken into account:—

(i) effective circulation (normally, papers having paid circulation below 1000 are not used);

(ii) regularity in publication (a period of six months of uninterrupted publication is essential);

(iii) class of readership;

(iv) adherence to accepted standards of journalistic ethics;

(v) other factors such as production standards, the languages and areas intended to be covered within the available funds; and

(vi) advertisement rates which are considered suitable and acceptable for Government publicity requirements.

Advertisements are withheld from such newspapers and periodicals as indulge in virulent propaganda inciting communal passions or preach violence, or offend socially accepted conventions of public decency and morals, thus undermining the basic national interests.

(c) and (d). Newspapers are free to fix their own advertisement rates. The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity will make use of such papers whose rates are suitable and acceptable to them from the point of view of publicity requirements.

(e) Information pertaining to advertisement rates is treated as confidential. Since the rate revision has been taking place annually in respect of a very large number of papers, the time and labour involved in collecting and compiling the information will be very considerable and at any point of time it will be incomplete.

Advisory Committees and Boards Connected with Defence Ministry

1903 SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various Advisory Committees, Boards or any other such organisations connected with his Ministry, the names of their members and functions assigned to each of them;

(b) how many members in each Committee or Board are publicmen and how many of them are Government officials;

(c) whether nomination of members is for one term only and if not, for how many terms a member can be re-nominated and what is the duration of a term; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on these organisations during 1967-68?

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

Rehabilitation of Displaced Families From Kutch Area

1904. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of families in the border areas of Kutch are likely to be displaced as a result of the implementation of the Kutch Award;

(b) if so, how many; and

(c) the steps taken to rehabilitate them and the quantum of Central assistance being given for the purpose?

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

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

Parliamentary Delegation from South Vietnam

1905. SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Parliamentary Delegation from South Vietnam visited the country in July, 1968?

- (b) if so, the purpose of the visit;
- (c) whether the delegation had been invited by Government;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) if not, who were the sponsors of their visit?

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

(b) to (e). The Delegation was not invited by the Government of India and all arrangements concerning the visit were made by the Consulate-General of the Republic of Vietnam in New Delhi. The Delegation came to India to acquaint us with their point of view concerning the present situation in Vietnam.

Use of Poisonous Gas in Vietnam War

1906. SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Control Commission for Vietnam has investigated the Vietcong allegation that the U. S. troops are using poisonous gas against civilian population in South Vietnam; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). It is understood that from time to time the International Commission has received complaints from the People's Army of North Vietnam about the alleged use of toxic chemicals and gases by the United States of America in South Vietnam. However, no such complaints have been received by the Commission from the Vietcong. As the Commission sends

reports of its activities to the Co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference, no report on this subjects has been received by the Government of India from the Commission.

Pushpak Trainer Aircraft Presented to Singapore

1907. SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a trainer aircraft Pushpak presented to Singapore in December last year is in storage since then;

(b) whether the permanent Secretary of Singapore Ministry of Defence has said that the non-use of Pushpak was due to the lack of a radio set in the plane;

(c) whether a spokesman of the Singapore Flying Club has said that the Pushpak is not designed to carry a radio transmitter and there were no means to fitting this equipment or generating power to operate it; and

(d) if so, whether there is any substance in this statement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (d). The Pushpak aircraft presented to the Singapore Government in December 1967 was of the standard type. A report has, however, been received from the High Commissioner for India in Singapore that the aircraft has not flown after it was handed over to the Singapore authorities, due to difficulty in obtaining locally 80 Octane fuel, which is normally used in the engine of the aircraft and the lack of radio equipment, which was considered necessary in the flying conditions in Singapore. To get over the difficulty relating to fuel and to enable the use of high Octane fuel, a change in the valves has been suggested. Design studies are being made by the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore, for the installation of a radio communication set in the aircraft.

H. F. 24 Indo-UAR Project

1908. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI HARDAYAL
DEVGUN;
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts to secure a suitable engine for HF-24 being produced by the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., from the U.A.R. have failed;

(b) if so, the further steps which have been taken to secure such an engine for the aircraft from other sources; and

(c) the latest prospects of securing required foreign collaboration for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Flight Development trials of the UAR E-300 engine are still in progress in the U.A.R. and a firm decision regarding this matter has not yet been taken.

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

Tour programme of Chief of Army Staff

1909. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARATHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the tour programme of forward areas of the Chief of Army Staff is a secret subject matter dealt with in the Army Headquarters, but the authorities give the Press in advance such tour programmes or publication; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The tour programmes of the Chief of Army Staff to forward areas is not officially given out to the Press in advance.

(b) Does not arise.

अधिकारी को राजनयिक पासपोर्ट जारी करना

1910. श्री राम स्वर्ण विद्यार्थी :
क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय के एक अधिकारी को, जिसे भारत सप्लाई मिशन में प्रतिनियुक्त पर भेजा गया था और जिसके पास गैर-राजनयिक पासपोर्ट था, भारत को लौटते समय एक राजनयिक पासपोर्ट दिया गया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) राजनयिक पासपोर्ट जारी करने सम्बन्धी नियम क्या हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी). (क) और (ख). वाशिंगटन-स्थित इंडिया सप्लाई मिशन में 1964 में नियुक्त, निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय के एक अधिकारी को, जो प्रशासनिक विनियमों के अनुसार उस समय सरकारी पासपोर्ट प्राप्त कर सकते थे, अब उन्हीं विनियमों के अधीन एक राजनयिक पासपोर्ट दे दिया गया है, वे यथासमय भारत लौटने वाले हैं।

(ग) राजनयिक पासपोर्ट जारी करने से संबंधित नियम पासपोर्ट नियमावली, 1967 की अनुसूची-2 में दिये गये हैं; और जिन लोगों को साधारणतया राजनयिक पासपोर्ट दिया जाता है, उनकी एक सूची 18-12-67 को प्रश्न संख्या 4754 के संदर्भ में सदन की मेज पर रख दी गई थी।

विदेशों में भारतीय

1911. श्री राम स्वर्ण विद्यार्थी :
क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय विदेशों में कितने कितने भारतीय रह रहे हैं; और

(ख) इन भारतीयों की समुदाय-वार संख्या क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री (तथा सचदेविक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी): (क) विदेशों में भारतीय मूल के कोई 60-70 लाख व्यक्ति हैं।

(ख) इसके आंकड़े मुलभ नहीं हैं क्योंकि विदेशों में भारतीयों को "भारतीय" ही लिखा जाता है, जातिवार नहीं।

Installation of Gandhi Statue in London

1912. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some youths protested against the installation of Gandhi statue in London on the 1st May 1968;

(b) whether Government have tried to find out the reasons for this protest through their High Commissioner there; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). According to High Commission's report the unveiling ceremony of the statue went off with enthusiasm, except for some heckling from some youths who demonstrated by squatting near the statue. One of their protest placards said: "This statue should not have been unveiled by Mr. Wilson because arms are being sold by this country, whereas Mahatma Gandhi was a non-violent man".

Committee on Planning

1914. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

(a) whether it is a fact that she has formed a Committee on Planning;

(b) if so, the aims and objects of this Committee and who are its Members; and

(c) how many times the Committee have met so far and the business, which has been transacted by the Committee?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). There is a Committee known as "Prime Minister's Committee of Members of Parliament on Planning". It has been in existence since 1958 to consider various matters connected with Planning. The present Committee has so far met twice and considered the paper entitled "Approach to the Fourth Five Year Plan". A list of the members of the Committee is enclosed.

STATEMENT

LIST OF INVITEES

MINISTERS

- (1) Prime Minister
- (2) Deputy Prime Minister
- (3) Home Minister
- (4) Food & Agriculture Minister
- (5) Minister for Industrial Development
- (6) Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

- (1) Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
- (2) Gupta, Shri Bhupesh
- (3) Joshi, Shri S. M.
- (4) Karnj Singh, Shri
- (5) Kripalani, Smt. Sucheta
- (6) Krishnan Manoharan, Shri
- (7) Melkote, Dr. G. S.
- (8) Mishra, Shri S. N.
- (9) Nanda, Shri G. L.
- (10) Oraon, Shri Kartik
- (11) Parthasarathy, Shri R. T.
- (12) Ramamurti, Shri P.
- (13) Ranga, Shri N. G.
- (14) Reddy, Shri Mulka Govinda
- (15) Sanjvayya, Shri D.
- (16) Vajpayee, Shri A. B.
- (17) Yajnik, Shri Indulal
- (18) Syed Nurul Hasan, Dr.

SPECIAL INVITEES

- (1) Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.
- (2) Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri B. R. Bhagat)
- (3) Shri R. Venkataraman, Member, Planning Commission.
- (4) Shri B. Venkatappiah, Member, Planning Commission.
- (5) Shri Pitambar Pant, Member, Planning Commission.
- (6) Dr. B. D. Nag Choudhri, Member, Planning Commission.

भारतीय चलचित्रों का स्तर

1915. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
 श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
 श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
 डा० सूर्यप्रकाश पुरी :

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

(क) क्या भारतीय चलचित्रों के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिये कोई नये निर्णय किये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी मंच है कि विदेशी चलचित्रों के दुश्मनों, गीतों, और भावनाओं की नकल भारतीय चलचित्रों में अब भी बहुत की जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० झाह) : (क) भारत में फिल्मों को प्रदर्शन करने के लिये प्रमाणिकृत करने की वर्तमान कार्यप्रणाली तथा इनसे सम्बन्धित मामलों की जांच करने के लिये न्यायाधीश जी० डी० बोसला की अध्यक्षता में फिल्मस सेंसरशिप पर एक जांच समिति नियुक्त की है। समिति के विचारार्थ विषयों में से एक यह भी है कि वर्तमान नियामक कार्यविधि के अन्तर्गत भारत के फिल्मों को कलात्मक विषयों

और स्वस्थ सार्वजनिक म्पील से संबंधित स्थिति का अध्ययन करे और वर्तमान सेंसरशिप कानून कार्यविधि में सुधार करने के उपायों की सिफारिश भी करे।

(ख) जी हां। परन्तु नकल के कार्य में कुछ परिवर्तन हो जाता है।

(ग) नकल करना या किसी चीज को ग्रहण करना हमेशा हानिकारक नहीं होता बल्कि अक्सर लाभदायक सिद्ध होता है।

विदेशी पद्धति की केवल नकल ही करने के हानिकारक पक्षों को दूर करने और हमारे राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों के अनुकूल अच्छे स्तर की फिल्मों के निर्माण में प्रोत्साहन देने के दृष्टिकोण से सरकार ने फिल्मों को राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार देने की योजना चालू की है।

पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारत विरोधी प्रचार

1916. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
 श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
 श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :
 डा० सूर्यप्रकाश पुरी :

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

(क) क्या यह मंच है कि पाकिस्तान, भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच सीमा क्षेत्रों में रेडियो और समाचार पत्रों द्वारा भारत विरोधी भावनाओं को भड़का रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध पाकिस्तान को कोई पत्र भेजा गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर पाकिस्तान सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बहिरीक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीवल्लभ ईरिरा गांधी) : (क) पाकिस्तान सरकार के नियंत्रण में जो रेडियो स्टेशन और पाकिस्तानी अखबार हैं, उनका हर मोर्चे पर भारत-विरोधी

प्रचार आंदोलन जारी है। सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में पाकिस्तानी रेडियो प्रसारणों में भारत-विरोधी भावनाएं भड़काने पर जोर लगाया जा रहा है और ये पूर्व में नागाओं को तथा मीजो लोगों को संकेत करके तथा पश्चिम में अल्प संख्यक समुदायों को संकेत करके किये जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). भारत सरकार ने इस तथ्य की ओर बारबार पाकिस्तान सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है कि उनका भारत विरोधी प्रचार सिर्फ ताशकंद घोषणा के अनुच्छेद-4 में पाकिस्तान द्वारा स्वीकृत दायित्वों के ही विपरीत नहीं है, बल्कि इसका उद्देश्य भारत/पाकिस्तान संबंधों को सामान्य करने की सम्भावनाओं को जानबूझकर और कम करना भी है। पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ इस मामले को और आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

नागाओं का चीन में प्रशिक्षण

1917. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री सीताराम केसरी :
श्री विश्वनाथ राय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ नागा विद्रोही अब भी चीन में प्रशिक्षण ले रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि नागा विद्रोहियों का तथाकथित सेनाध्यक्ष, जनरल मोबू अब भी वहां पर ही है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि चीन में बर्मा से लगती हुई अपनी सीमा पर एक शस्त्रास्त्र डिपो बनाया है ताकि इन नागाओं को वहां से समय पर सहायता दी जा सके; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उन सभी मामलों के प्रति पूर्णतया जागरूक है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) इसी सदन में ठीक एक सप्ताह पूर्व अंतरांकित प्रश्न सं० 624 के खंड (ग) के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है।

(ग) सरकार को इस मामले में कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(घ) बर्मा के साथ लगने वाले अपने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमांत पर सुरक्षा-व्यवस्था को और अधिक सुदृढ़ करने के लिये उपयुक्त कदम उठाये गये हैं।

Non-signing of treaty on nuclear non-proliferation by India

1918. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reaction on Pakistan and other major powers of the World on account of the non-signing by India of the non-proliferation treaty; and

(b) whether that reaction has been conveyed specifically to our country by any country?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):
(a) The Pakistan Foreign Minister is reported to have said that Pakistan's attitude to the Treaty would depend upon India's decision. The major powers of the world have taken note of India's position, even though they may not agree with it.

(b) No, Sir.

हिन्दमहासागर में ब्रिटिश सहायता से अमरीकी अड्डों की स्थापना

1919. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या बंबेशिक-
कार्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 2 अथवा 3 वर्ष के विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण के बाद संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका तथा ब्रिटेन ने 30 दिसम्बर, 1966 को लन्दन में एक 50 वर्षीय समुद्री समझौता किया था जिसके अन्तर्गत संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका को हिन्द महासागर में ब्रिटेन द्वारा अपनी सेनाएं हटाये जाने के बाद दो वर्ष के भीतर ब्रिटेन के सहयोग से दो द्वीपों में तथा दो द्वीप समूह में सैनिक/नौसैनिक अड्डे स्थापित करने का अधिकार होगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो करार का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या हमी-अमरीकी, रूसी-चीनी और चीनी-अमरीकी संघर्ष में भारत को खींचे जाने का अथवा भारत की सुरक्षा को कोई खतरा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में भारत के हितों की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या कार्य-वाही की जा रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) ग्रेट ब्रिटेन और संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के बीच तथाकथित ब्रिटिश हिन्दमहासागर प्रदेश को प्रारम्भ में 50 वर्ष के लिए दोनों सरकारों के रक्षा संबंधी प्रयोजनों के लिए मुलभ बनाने की बाबत करार 30 दिसम्बर, 1966 को हुआ था।

(ख) इस करार की व्यवस्थाएं संक्षेप में इस प्रकार हैं :

इस प्रदेश में किसी सुविधा का निर्माण अथवा स्थापना का प्रारम्भ करने से पहले दोनों सरकारों परस्पर संतोषजनक संबंधों पर सहमत होने के लिए एक दूसरे से परामर्श करेंगी।

2. संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की अथवा उन सुविधाओं का जिनमें दोनों से धन लगाया है, किसी तीसरे देश द्वारा प्रयोग तभी किया जा सकेगा जब युनाइटेड किंगडम और अमरीका की सरकारों के बीच समझौता हो जाए। आमतौर से दोनों सरकार निर्माण और रख-रखाव आदि की अपनी-अपनी लागत खुद बर्दाश्त करेंगी।

3. अमरीकी सरकार जिस जमीन की अपेक्षा करेगी वह उसे बिना मूल्य के दे दी जाएगी।

4. वाणिज्यिक विमानों को ब्रिटिश हिंद महासागर प्रदेश की सैनिक हवाई मैदानों का इस्तेमाल नहीं करने दिया जायेगा। अमरीकी का सरकार और ठेकेदार जहां तक सम्भव होगा मारिणस और सैचिलीज के मजदूरों से काम लेंगे। शूर-शूर में यह करार 50 वर्ष के लिए रहेगा।

(ग) हम इस क्षेत्र में सैनिक अड्डों की स्थापना के विरुद्ध हैं। बहरहाल निकट भविष्य में कोई संघर्ष छिड़ जाने की आशंका हमें नहीं है भारत ऐसे किसी संघर्ष में नहीं घसीटेगा।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता

Pak. condition for signing treaty on nuclear non-proliferation

1920. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pak-
istan has made its signature to the
nuclear non-proliferation treaty con-
ditional of India's agreeing to sign
the treaty;

(b) whether Pakistan has asked members or any member of the Aid India club to stop economic aid to India to pressurise her into signing the treaty; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction to these Pakistani moves?

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

(a) There are press reports to the effect that Pakistan's attitude to the Treaty would depend upon India's decision.

(b) We have no information.

(c) Does not arise.

'कोको' द्वीप समूह

1921. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या बंबेईशक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अण्डमान निकोबार द्वीपों में 'कोको' नामक द्वीप समूह शामिल है;

(ख) क्या स्वर्गीय नेहरू के शासन काल में यह द्वीप बर्मा को सौंप दिया गया था;

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में बर्मा के साथ कोई लिखित/मौखिक समझौता किया गया था ;

(घ) कोको द्वीप की जनसंख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) कोको द्वीप के निकट कौन कौन से द्वीप हमारे कब्जे में है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, मनुष्यशक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंबेईशक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) आबादी मालूम नहीं है क्योंकि वह प्रदेश बर्मा का है ।

(ङ) अण्डमान द्वीप समूह का लैंड पाल द्वीप ।

Indian Navy

1922. श्री MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article in the Russian Journal Red Star on the Indian Navy;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian Shipping and Naval Industry is now equipped to provide all the requirements of the Indian Navy in terms of ships and frigates; and

(c) the details of the programme to defend Indian interests and Indian-security in the Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean?

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

(b) Indian shipyards have constructed a number of vessels for the Navy. A Survey vessel was built by the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. sometime ago. The first inshore Minesweeper was delivered by Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay in June 1968. This shipyard also supplied the Navy with a Bucket Dredger last year. It is at present engaged in the construction of a modern Frigate as well as an Inshore Minesweeper and 2 AVCAT Tankers for the Navy. Seaward Defence Boats, tugs, barges etc. have been constructed in the past by Mazagon Dock Ltd., or Garden Reach workshops Ltd., Calcutta.

While indigenous capacity is not adequate to fulfil all the requirements of the Navy, steps are being taken to make India increasingly self-sufficient in the construction of Naval vessels.

(c) Steps are being taken, consistent with our resources, to strengthen and modernise the Navy to enable it to fulfil its role which includes the protection of our interests in the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details of these measures.

U.S.A. Attitude to India's Problems

1923. ✓ SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Madras Chief Minister that the Americans are opposed to making Hindi the Official Language of the Indian Union;

(b) whether it is a fact that Americans are also opposed to India's reluctance to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Americans are also opposed to India's making concessions to Pakistan on the Kashmir issue; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction to the attitude of the U.S.A. on all these matters?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Government has no knowledge of any such statement by responsible Americans.

(b) Yes, Sir. U.S.A. would like us to sign the treaty.

(c) The Americans have offered no advice in the matter.

(d) Does not arise in respect of parts (a) and (c). As regards part (b) Government's position has already been stated in the Lok Sabha.

Nuclear non-proliferation Treaty

1924. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the speech of Dr. D. S. Kothari at Krishna Memorial Lecturers on the 31st January, 1968 in Delhi to the effect that treaty on nuclear non-proliferation would apart from giving an unfair advantage to the nuclear nations over the non-nuclear ones, create more problems than it would solve; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government's attitude to the Treaty has already been explained to the House on several occasions.

Soviet Transmitters for Pakistan

1925. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of U.S.S.R. and Pakistan have entered into an agreement under which two high-powered transmitters of 1000 K.W. each will be set up in Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether Government have assessed the impact of these two transmitters on the anti-India propaganda drive of Pakistan; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to acquire similar transmitters for use in the All India Radio?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir. There have been press reports to this effect.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Two super-power medium-wave transmitters—one each near Calcutta and Rajkot are being set up. In addition, two high power short wave transmitters will be set up. The situation will be constantly watched.

Economy in Defence Expenditure

1926. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have examined the possibility of affecting economy in Defence expenditure without in any way affecting the efficiency and fighting capability of the Armed Forces;

(b) if so, the steps which are being taken in this direction; and

(c) the amount which is expected to be saved in the current year as a result of these steps?

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

(b) Government have undertaken various measures of economy in Defence expenditure as a result of which considerable progress has been made towards improving the teeth to tail ratio of the Armed Forces economies estimated at nearly Rs. 52 crores have already been effected. Further measures for effecting economy and improving cost effectiveness on Defence outlay are also under consideration.

(c) Some of the measures already implemented by Government, being of a recurring nature, are expected to result in an annual saving of early Rs. 26.34 crores. Other measures which are under the active consideration of Government are also expected to result in considerable savings but the exact amount can be determined only after final decisions are taken.

'पेट्रियट' और 'लिक'

1927. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार-पत्रों में छपे इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने कहा है कि दिल्ली में इंग्लिश में प्रकाशित होने वाले दैनिक समाचार पत्र "पेट्रियट" और साप्ताहिक पत्र "लिक" साम्प्रदायिक हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त सरकार ने इस आधार पर इनको विज्ञापन देना बन्द कर दिया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह निर्णय किस आधार पर किया गया है ; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) 20 जुलाई, 1968 के 'पेट्रियट' नई दिल्ली में छपे एक समाचार के अनुसार रेवेन्यू मंत्री ने विधान परिषद में मुख्य मंत्री का यह वक्तव्य दोहराया है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार 'पेट्रियट' तथा 'लिक' को साम्प्रदायिक पत्र नहीं समझती ।

(ख) तथा (ग) . इस विषय पर राज्य सरकार से एक रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है ।

(घ) इस समय प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता ।

Fourth plan for U.P.

1928. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fourth Five Year Plan for Uttar Pradesh has been finalised;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the recommendations of the Patel Commission regarding Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Ghazipur Districts of U.P. have been kept in mind while formulating the Plan; and

(c) which recommendations of the Patel Commission will be implemented during the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

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

(b) Yes Sir. The State Government will keep in view as far as possible, the recommendations of the Patel Committee in the formulation of the State's Fourth Five Year Plan.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

Land Violations Committed by China

1929. **SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and land violations committed by the Chinese during the months of May and June 1968; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) One.

(b) All steps necessary for safeguarding the security of the country have been taken.

Air and Land Violations Committed by Pakistan

1930. **SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of land and air space violations committed by Pak-

istan during the months of May and June, 1968; and

(b) the steps which Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) 7 land violations and 2 air violations were committed by Pakistan during May and June 1968. These included 6 land intrusions and one air intrusion across the cease-fire line.

(b) Cease-fire violation complaints were lodged with the UN Observers in respect of the violations across the cease-fire line and protests were lodged with the Pakistan Government in regard to other violations.

Discussions with Parliamentary Delegation from South Vietnam

1931. **SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:**
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Parliamentary delegation from South Vietnam visited the country in July, 1968 and met the Prime Minister; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussions the Prime Minister had with the delegates?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). A Parliamentary Delegation from the Republic of Vietnam was in New Delhi from 8th to 11th July. The Delegation did not meet the Prime Minister.

Nehru Unit in A.I.R.

1932. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a separate Unit known as 'Nehru Unit' consisting of 14 persons has been set up in A.I.R. to collect the speeches and writings of late Jawaharlal Nehru;

(b) if so, whether the persons entrusted with the work are all officials of the A.I.R.;

(c) if so, their names and designations;

(d) whether such units have been set up for Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel and Subhash Chandra Bose also; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) A separate Unit consisting of five persons was set up in May, 1964, to collect recordings of speeches of Shri Nehru made by AIR and other agencies in India and abroad. It does not collect Shri Nehru's writings.

(b) They are all Staff Artists of AIR. In addition, one Programme Executive supervises the work of this Unit in addition to his other duties.

(c) Names and designations of the persons who are employed exclusively in the Nehru Unit, are given below:—

- (i) Smt. Kanta Bharati, Assistant Producer;
- (ii) Shri S. C. Mudra Rakshasha, Script Writer;
- (iii) Shri J. N. Nigam, Script Writer;
- (iv) Shri Ramcharan Lal, Copyist (Stenographer); and
- (v) Shri Ashok Karam, Production Assistant.

(d) The work of collecting and transcribing Mahatma Gandhi's recorded speeches was done by the Transcription Service. This work has been completed. A separate Gandhi Unit was, however, set up in 1962 in connection with Gandhi Centenary Celebrations. The work of collecting and transcribing Sardar Patel's and Subhash Chandra Bose's recorded speeches was also done by the Transcription Service and completed a few years back.

(e) No separate unit was necessary for this work as it was done effectively by our Transcription Service.

आकाशवाणी में ट्रांसमिशन एग्जीक्यूटिवों के वेतनमान

1933. श्री ब्रजभूषण :

श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले :

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

(क) आकाशवाणी के ट्रांसमिशन एग्जीक्यूटिवों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं, जब कि आकाशवाणी के अन्य सभी श्रेणियों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन किया जा चुका है ;

(ख) क्या इस विषय में कोई जापन प्रस्तुत किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि ट्रांसमिशन एग्जीक्यूटिवों की छोड़ कर आकाशवाणी की सब श्रेणियों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन किया गया है। स्टाफ की कुछ ही श्रेणियों के, अधिकतर इंजीनियरों के, वेतनमान संशोधन किये गये हैं।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) ट्रांसमिशन एंजिक्यूटिवों के वेतनमान में संशोधन का प्रश्न आकाशवाणी के अन्य प्रोग्राम स्टाफ के साथ लिया जायेगा।

Export of Nuclear Reactors

1934. SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is negotiating to export the nuclear reactors to other countries;

(b) if so, whether the country would be able to do so all alone or would seek the partnership of some other country for the purpose; and

(c) the names of the countries with which negotiations in this regard have been held so far and the extent of progress made so far in this regard?

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

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

अणु शक्ति का विकास

1935. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत अणु-शक्ति के विकास में आत्म निर्भर हो गया है तथा उसे विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता नहीं है परन्तु यह निर्णय कर लिया गया है कि धन की कमी के कारण चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अणुशक्ति विकास कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ाने की गति धीमी कर दी जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस काम के लिये संसाधन जुटाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) परमाणु ऊर्जा के विकास में भारत लगातार आत्म निर्भर होता जा रहा है तथा हमारे परमाणु बिजली घरों में विदेशी मुद्रा का भ्रंश पर्याप्त घट गया है। हमारी प्रगति की गति हमारे औद्योगिक आधार की भक्त्वा तथा जतुर कर्मचारियों की प्राप्ति पर निर्भर है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

British Immigration Act

1936. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Indian Express' of the 15th June, 1968 that due to some ambiguity in the phraseology of the British Immigration Act, Women may not be recognised as the "head of the households" and may thus be deprived of the British Citizenship;

(b) whether the above lacuna will fall heavily on the Kenya Indians who propose to migrate to U.K.; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to remove this difficulty?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Government have seen this news-item.

The Commonwealth Immigration Act provides for a U.K. citizen already in the U.K. to be joined by his wife. On the other hand the corresponding right of a woman to be joined by her husband is not specifically mentioned in the Act. Till recently, applications for permits to enter Britain have been received from men only. It appears that some applications have now been received from women also.

It is understood that the British authorities are considering this matter.

"Quit-Kenya" Notice to Kenya Indians

1937. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI SHRICHAND GOYAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 1400 Kenya Indians have been served with 'Quit Kenya' notices;

(b) whether it is also a fact that more than 1500 Kenya Indians who have come to India hold temporary visas which are likely to expire by the end of the July, 1968;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision with regard to the category of persons mentioned in part (a) above as to whether they would be permitted to come to India or sent to England; and

(d) whether any decision has also been taken to extend the visas of the persons mentioned in part (b) above and, if so, on what grounds?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir. According to our information only about 200 persons of Indian origin holding British passports have been denied residence permits.

(b) and (d). Yes, Sir. However, in many cases the visas have been extended on compassionate grounds.

(c) They are U.K. citizens and normally they are expected to go to England but if there are any who wish to come to India, Government will give sympathetic consideration to their requests. 13 families have already been authorised to enter India on humanitarian grounds.

Setting up an Ordnance factory with Indian collaboration in Malaysia

1938. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the official level talks held recently at New Delhi between the representatives of India and Malaysia, the question of setting up of an Ordnance factory with Indian collaboration in Malaysia was considered;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the help which India has agreed to extend to the Government of Malaysia in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c) It will not be desirable to discuss the military requirements of Malaysia on the floor of the House.

Publication entitled "India's Nuclear Dilemma"

1939. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a publication entitled "India's Nuclear Dilemma", the author who was ex-Director of Public Relations, Ministry of Defence has stated that India will be able to make an atom bomb a week by 1970;

(b) whether the publication contains any information which are generally treated as secret;

(c) whether the manuscript of the book was scrutinised and permission was given for the publication of the said book; and

(d) if not, the steps which Government propose to take to ensure that persons in high authority are not able to leak out Government secrets through their books which they write usually after retiring from office?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

International Film Festival

1940. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to hold an International Film Festival in January, 1969;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the International Film Federation has been refusing permission to Government to hold any competitive festivals in India; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal to hold an International Film Festival early next year is under consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) One of the terms and conditions agreed to at the time of the last festival was that Indian Government would allow the import for commercial showing, films entered in the Festival or had winning prizes at other major International Festivals. Since some of these films still remain to be imported into India, the International Federation of Film Producers Association has suggested that old commitments be fulfilled before the next festival. Attempts are made to fulfil the Commitment.

Use of Force for solving Rhodesia Problem

1941. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India supported the use of force to solve the Rhodesian problem in the meeting

of the Security Council held on the 29th May;

(b) whether Government have abandoned its policy that countries should settle their problems through peaceful means;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to use force to liberate the Indian territory grabbed by Pakistan and China; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. We supported the use of force by the British Government in the discharge of its responsibilities as the Administering power in Rhodesia.

(b) No, Sir.

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

मंत्रियों के लिए कारें

1942. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ वर्ष पूर्व उन्होंने केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों को यह निदेश जारी किये थे कि जहाँ तक सम्भव हो वे देश में बनी कारों का प्रयोग करें ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने मंत्रियों के पास देश में बनी कारें हैं तथा कितने मंत्रियों के पास विदेशी कारें हैं और उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंशेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) स्टाफ कारों पर होने वाले व्यय को कम करने के लिये सिम्बर

1966 में समस्त मंत्रालयों/विभागों को अनुदेश (हिदायतें) दिये गये (विशेषकर उन कारों के सम्बन्ध में जिनका उपयोग मंत्री गण करते हैं) कि प्रत्येक मंत्रालय विभाग मंत्री के प्रयोग के लिये केवल एक ही 1960 के बाद की बनी बड़े आकार की विदेशी कार रखें। इससे अधिकारों को निपटान के लिये राज्य व्यापार निगम को सौंपने तथा उनके स्थान पर भारतीय कारों को रखने की हिदायतें दी गईं।

(ख) मंत्रियों द्वारा किस प्रकार की तथा कहां की बनी मर्राकारों के प्रयोग में लाई जा रही है, इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है।

Territorial Army officers

1943. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how the service conditions of the Territorial Officers in the permanent staff compare with that of other Officers of the Army;

(b) whether Territorial Army Officers are entitled to any pension;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The service conditions of Territorial Army officers serving on the permanent staff of a Territorial Army Unit are almost the same as those of officers of regular Army, with the following main differences:—

(i) Special Disturbance Allowance of Rs. 30.00 PM admissible to regular Army officers is not granted to Territorial Army officers.

(ii) Entitlement to married accommodation in the case of Territorial Army officers is restricted to 50 per cent of the establishment.

(iii) The Territorial Army personnel are not eligible for pension.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A retiring pension is normally admissible only after a long period of continuous service in a permanent capacity. The Territorial Army is a part time citizens' voluntary organization. It is not designed to provide a permanent career. However, Territorial Army personnel who have completed a minimum of four years of aggregate embodied service are eligible to a terminal gratuity.

Expenditure on Prime Minister's tour Abroad

1944. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total expenditure in rupees incurred in connection with the latest tour of the Prime Minister to Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Australia and New Zealand?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The total expenditure incurred in terms of Indian Rupees is Rs. 2,02,484 (approximately). (This expenditure does not include the use of IAF aircraft by the Prime Minister and Party from Palam to Madras and from Kuala Lumpur to Palam).

Biological warfare in Vietnam

1945. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item published in some Indian dailies to the effect that (i) U.S.A. is planning for a large-scale biological warfare in Vietnam and other parts of the globe, (ii) to further this objective she is

stockpiling a huge amount of biological warfare materials; 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) Government have no information in this respect.

(b) Does not arise.

आकाशवाणी में कर्मचारी संघ

1946. श्री शशिनूषण : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी में कितने कर्मचारी संघ हैं ;

(ख) क्या कथित संघ से सरकार को कोई मांग पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मांगों को पूरा करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) 12, जिनमें से 4 मान्यता प्राप्त हैं ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) मांगों पर गुणों के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है और जहाँ तक सम्भव हो सके उनको पूरा किया जाता है ।

Protest to Pakistan about so-called conspiracy in E. Pak.

1948. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistani High Commissioner was called to the External Affairs Ministry for handing over to

him a protest note against involving India in the so-called conspiracy in East Pakistan as a gross violation of the Tashkent declaration;

(b) if so, whether Pakistani envoy refused to accept the note and made very insulting remarks against India;

(c) whether it is a violation of the diplomatic code of conduct; and

(d) if so, whether Government have indicated their displeasure on the envoy's conduct?

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

(b) While the Pakistan High Commissioner "rejected" the protest, he did not refuse to accept the note nor did he make any insulting remarks against India.

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

Disputed Areas under Occupation of Pakistan

1949. SHRI YAJNA DUTT SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state which of the disputed areas after the determination of the borders between India and Pakistan on the basis of the Radcliff Award have been under the occupation of Pakistan since 1947?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Only in the 24-Parganas of the West Bengal|East Pakistan border, isolated patches, if any, under such occupation of Pakistan since 1947 will become known after demarcation has taken place.

Naval Dockyard, Bombay

1950. SHRI YAJNA DUTT SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government against the corrupt practices indulged in by certain Purchase Officers of the Naval Dockyard, Bombay in the purchase of goods for the Dockyard;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any enquiry into the misdeeds; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Some anonymous and pseudonymous complaints have been received. In accordance with Government's policy in regard to such complaints, no action is proposed to be taken on them.

(c) Does not arise.

Corporations for Air and T. V.

1951. SHRI YAJNA DUTT SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the recommendations of the Chanda Committee that sound and T. V. broadcasting should be entrusted to two Corporations; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir. The question of two organisations will, however, arise only when T. V. has attained a sizable and geographically extensive network; otherwise the overheads on two organisations will be unremunerative at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Committee for Examining Working of Indian Missions

1952 SHRI YAJNA DUTT SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint any Committee to examine the working of our Missions abroad to suggest measures for effecting economies in the Missions; 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

T. V. Programme

1953. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed any Committee for guiding the Television Programme in Delhi; and

(b) if so, who are its personnel; and

(c) whether any Member of Parliament from Delhi has been included in this Committee?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir. A Consultative Panel for School Television has been constituted.

(b) The Panel consists of the following non-official members:—

1. Shri S. L. Ahluwalia, Head of Department of Audio-Visual Education, National Council of Educational Research and Training, Ministry of Education.

2. Dr. M. C. Pant, Prof., Department of Science Education, National Council of Educational Research and Training, Ministry of Education.
3. Miss Ravi Hari Dass, Principal, Government Model Higher Secondary School, New Delhi.
4. Shri K. C. Singh, Principal, Government Model Higher Secondary School, Delhi.
5. Shri M. N. Kapur, Principal, Modern High School, New Delhi.
6. Dr. P. K. Roy, Principal, Central Institute of Education, New Delhi.
7. Mr. Douglas Ensminger, Representative in India, The Ford Foundation, New Delhi.
8. Dr. Jhon Masland, Adviser for Education, The Ford Foundation, New Delhi.

(c) No, Sir.

New Industries in Public Sector

1954. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided not to start any new industries in the public sector during 1968-69;

(b) whether Government propose to postpone the opening of new steel plants in the public sector; and

(c) the new industries which were to be opened in public sector during this year?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). A few new industrial projects of high priority are included in the 1968-69 Annual Plan. These are the expansion of Trombay Fertiliser Project,

Sindri Rationalisation Scheme, the Cooperative Fertiliser Project at Kandla and the Gujarat Aromatics Project. It is not proposed to take up any new steel plant, barring Bokaro, during the year.

A. I. R. Station Building at Cuttack

1955. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of having a building for the Cuttack Station of Akashvani is pending for a very long period; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to put up a building for the aforesaid station?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) The proposal has been under consideration since 1964.

(b) The project has been included in the New Draft, Fourth Five Year Plan.

Balasure Proof (Defence) and Experimental Centre

1957. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(d) whether some people were arrested in May, 1968 by officials of the Balasure Proof (Defence) and Experimental Centre for pilfering costly Government property;

(b) whether some employees of the Centre have been found to be in league with the thieves; and

(c) the total amount of property which has been lost to Government on account of such pilferage so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) A number of trespassers suspected of being involved in the theft of Government property were handed over to the local police by the authorities of the centre in May 1968.

(b) Allegations have been received that some employees of the Establishment are also involved. The matter is under investigation.

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

National Economy

1958. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has envisaged a growth rate of 7 per cent in the national economy for the year 1968-69; and

(b) if so, the investment proposed for achieving this growth rate?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir. A rate of growth around 5 per cent is envisaged.

(b) The Plan Outlay for 1968-69 is Rs. 2337.43 crores. The rate of investment is likely to be about 11.5 per cent as in 1967-68.

Foreign Embassies in Delhi

1961. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that contrary to the rules of diplomatic behaviour in countries of their accreditation, many foreign Embassies in Delhi periodically entertain high-placed Indian civilian and defence service officials with drinks and dinner at their embassies;

(b) whether Government have ever ascertained how many such Indian officials regularly eat and drink at foreign Embassies and receive gifts in cash and kind from these Embassies including cases of whisky bottles;

(c) whether Government propose to stop this social traffic between Indian officials and foreign diplomats which may sometime lead to inadvertent leaking out of State secrets to the detriment of our country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Government are aware that members of foreign diplomatic Missions in New Delhi entertain high-placed Government officials at receptions and dinners. Such social entertainment is not contrary to normal diplomatic practice or to common etiquette.

(b) Government do not consider it either necessary or desirable to make enquiries in regard to acceptance of such invitations by officials but, so far as gifts are concerned, instructions exist that all presents have to be declared to Government by the recipients, if officials, and orders obtained in regard to retention.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Government do not consider that the interests of the security of the country are jeopardised through normal social contact between Indian officials and foreign missions in India.

Pak Letter to Security Council on Kashmir

1963. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has written a letter to the Chairman of the Security Council stating that India should stop regarding Kashmir as their internal affair; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The whole of Jammu and Kashmir acceded to India as a result of the Accession in 1947. The fact that parts of the State are presently under the illegal occupation of Pakistan, in no way alters India's sovereignty over the whole of Jammu and Kashmir. It is a long standing policy of Pakistan to inveigle India to give up its sovereignty over Jammu and Kashmir by making the type of assertion that they have in the letter to the Security Council. Such tactics cannot, however, change the correct position.

सैनिक कृषि फार्म

1964. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री 1 मई, 1968 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9173 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स बीच सैनिक कृषि-फार्मों के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया द्वैक्षिये संख्या LT 1535/68]

Deputation of C. I. S. Officers

1965. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the different Ministries and Departments of the Government of India, State

Governments and Public Sector Undertakings have demanded the services of the Central Information service Officers on deputation;

(b) if so, how many such requests have been received since the inception of the Central Information Service;

(c) how many officers were sent on deputation against such requests and to which departments; and

(d) how many such requests and from which Departments were rejected and why?

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

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-1536 68).

फीरोजपुर-भ्रमृतसर सीमा पर पाकिस्तान की तैयारियाँ

1966. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री जी० एस० रेड्डी :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने फीरोजपुर-भ्रमृतसर सीमा पर बड़े पैमाने पर सैनिक तैयारियाँ की हैं ?

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने राजस्थान की सीमा पर भी ऐसी ही तैयारियाँ की हैं ; और

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

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) तथा (ख). अपनी सीमाओं के पार, सैनिक महत्व की पाकिस्तानी गतिविधि का सरकार ध्यान रखती है। हमारी सूचना के अनुसार, साधारण सैनिक जमाव के प्रति-

रहित पाकिस्तान ने क्षेत्र के कुछ भागों में कुछ सैनिक निर्माण कार्य सम्पन्न किये हैं।

(ग) देश की सुरक्षा की रक्षा के लिये सभी आवश्यक उपाय हमारी रक्षा योजना में शामिल हैं।

Allocation of Funds for Punjab Hill Areas

1967. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that was earmarked for the Punjab Hill Areas in the original draft of the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount that was fixed for the Himachal Pradesh Plan before the reorganisation of the Punjab; and

(c) the present proposal for earmarking the funds after the merger of the Punjab Hill Areas with the Himachal Pradesh for the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) In the "Fourth Five Year Plan—An Outline" published by the Planning Commission in 1966, no specific provision was made for the Punjab Hill Areas.

(b) After discussion with the Chief Minister, Himachal Pradesh in December, 1966, an outlay of Rs. 94.38 crores was fixed for the Fourth Five Year Plan as envisaged in 1966 of Himachal Pradesh including the new hill areas merged with the Territory.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration at present.

Nuclear Power Potential of Pakistan and China

1968. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made of the nuclear power potential

of our two potent border enemies, China and Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Information available with Government on Chinese nuclear capability has been provided in the reply given to Starred Question No. 611 on the 13th March, 1968.

As regards Pakistan, it has already been indicated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 9239 on 1st May, 1968 that according to Government's information Pakistan does not possess nuclear capability.

Visit of Military Personnel to Aksai Chin Road

1969. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a note of the recent controversy regarding the visit of military personnel to the Aksai Chin Road when it was formerly opened by the Chinese Government; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that this information was given to the then Ambassador and whether this Ambassador has now denied this fact?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Government have seen correspondence exchanged on the subject in a newspaper.

(b) From the correspondence on this subject, it will be seen that the contributors are in agreement that no personnel were invited to the opening of the highway illegally constructed through Aksai Chin in Indian territory by the Chinese Government.

Closing down of Indian Embassies for Economic Reasons

1970. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to close down any of our Embassies in view of economic reasons; 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cost of Production of Atomic Power

1971. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of production of 1 K.W. of electric energy by Atomic Reactor as compared to the cost of production of the same energy from charcoal and hydro sources;

(b) whether the ultra centrifuge technique has been adopted by our scientists to get cheap enriched uranium; and

(c) if so, the progress made on it and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The estimated cost of nuclear power generation is about 5.5 to 5 paise/Kw. hr. for a 200-400 MW station. The cost in the case of a coal-fired thermal station, of the same unit size as at Rajasthan and Madras would work out to about 6 paise kw. hr. with the cost of coal at Rs. 60/- per tonne of calorific value 8500 Btu per lb. The cost of power from a hydro station would vary

1222 (a) LSD-5.

considerably from site to site depending upon the terrain and whether it is part of a multipurpose project.

(b) and (c). The technique has not yet been tried.

M. I. G. Factory

1973. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the units of M. I. G. Factory are located in three different States;

(b) if so, whether this has led to an increase in the transport charges; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the location of these units in three different States?

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

(b) Yes, Sir; to some extent. Transport cost, however, forms only a small part of the cost of the product.

(c) The decision to locate these units in three different States was taken due to strategic considerations and the need to develop new areas and provide for future expansion. In other countries also, airframe, engine and electronic factories are generally located at different places. The USSR specialists were consulted before the decision was taken.

Indian Diplomats belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1974. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of diplomats in foreign countries from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes stating their percentage separately as compared with the total number;

(b) whether there is any scheme or proposal for giving diplomatic training to the deserving candidates from these castes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The information is being collected.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A prescribed number of vacancies is reserved each year in the Indian Foreign Service for candidates of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in accordance with Government's policy in the matter. Diplomatic training is imparted to the successful candidates, whether be longing to these castes or otherwise, after they have qualified in the competitive examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission.

पाकिस्तान की वायु सेना तथा थल सेना के कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण

1975. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय
क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1947 के बाद पाकिस्तान की वायु सेना तथा थल सेना के कर्मचारियों को भारतीय सैनिक अकादमियों में प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह)

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

जवानों और सैनिक अधिकारियों की गिरफ्तारी

1977. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री 21 फरवरी, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1499 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1962 से 21 फरवरी, 1968 तक देश के विभिन्न कानूनों का उल्लंघन करने के आरोप में गिरफ्तार किये गये भारतीय सेना के अधिकारियों और जवानों के बारे में जानकारी इस बीच इकट्ठी कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में किन-किन और कितने व्यक्तियों पर न्यायालयों में मुकदमें चलाये गये और न्यायालयों ने कितने व्यक्तियों को दण्ड दिया ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) से (ग) . पहले के एक प्रश्न में माँगी गई सूचना इकट्ठी की जा चुकी है और नीचे दी गई है :—

	अप्रमर	जे०मी०	अवर
	योज०	श्रेणी	
पकड़े गये	19	15	735
जिन पर अभियोग चलाया गया	17	14	709
जो अपराधी मिट्ट हुये	2	1	169
जिन्हें छोड़ दिया गया	8	7	278
निलम्बित	7	6	262

पहले प्रश्न में उन व्यक्तियों के नाम नहीं माँगे गये थे जिन पर मुकदमा चलाया गया । यह सूचना सहज प्राप्य भी नहीं है ।

N.C.C. in Manipur

1978. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the strength of N.C.C. in the Union Territory of Manipur has been reduced to one Battalion;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether the allowances payable to the part time officers of N.C.C. in Manipur have not been paid for more than a year; and

(d) if so, the reasons for non-payment of the allowances for so long a period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). Due to reduced enrolment, two Battalions of the N.C.C. in the Union Territory of Manipur were merged to form one Battalion in January 68. The present strength is 2 Battalions and 2 Companies.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Land for Transmitter at Imphal

1979. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land required for the installation of a more powerful transmitter to be set up for the All India Radio station, Imphal has already been acquired;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in acquiring it; and

(c) when the said transmitter will be in the air?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The transmitter is expected to go on air towards the end of 1970.

Claim Cases for Damages done during Second World War

1980. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether claim cases for compensation of the damages done by the military during the Second World War are still pending in the courts of Manipur;

(b) whether claim applications numbering more than 1,200 for 12 villages were still lying outstanding since integration of Manipur with the Indian Union;

(c) whether the Manipur Administration informed one of the parties in a letter No. 3/14/60-SF of the 14th July, 1960 that it was not possible to entertain their claim; and

(d) if so, the grounds for not entertaining the claim and the reaction of the Government to the claim for compensation in the courts of Manipur?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Drought in Nepal

1982. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal Government have approached the Government of India for rescue works for the drought affected districts of North Nepal; 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Small Newspapers

1983. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Group of the National Commission on Labour has suggested to the introduction of the price page schedule for newspapers to enable smaller newspapers to compete on the basis of near equality at least in the quantum of reading matter and recommended more equitable allotment of Government advertisements in monetary terms to smaller papers;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. The Study Group of the National Commission on Labour for the Newspaper Industry have made some recommendations of this nature.

(c) The Supreme Court has declared the 'price-page schedule' for newspapers ultra vires of the Constitution. Government, however, propose to explore further possibilities.

The policy in regard to allocation of Government advertisements has been progressively liberalised in favour of the small and medium newspapers.

World Atlas Published by Soviet Government

1984. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI KASHI NATH
PANDEY:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the latest edition of the World Atlas published by the U.S.S.R. Government

shows almost the entire North East Frontier Agency and Aksai Chin area as part of China;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on a previous occasion also, attention of the U.S.S.R. Government was drawn by Government regarding the serious inaccuracies in Russian maps in regard to Indian borders;

(c) whether it is further a fact that U.S.S.R. Government had assured that the maps were based on the information supplied by Peking and that the inaccuracies pointed out by the Indian Government would be corrected;

(d) if so, whether the present edition of the World Atlas published by the U.S.S.R. Government tantamounts to rejection of India's case on the border with China; and

(e) if so, 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.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The Soviet Government authorities did, however, promise to look into the matter.

(d) and (e). The publication of maps containing an erroneous depiction of the India-China border in the Atlas Mira cannot be construed as the Soviet Government's stand on the question while the Soviet Government have refrained from expressing themselves on substantive issues connected with the India China border, they have categorically condemned the use of force to alter historically well-known borders. The Government of India have once again suitably taken up the matter of the erroneous depiction of the India-China border in the Atlas Mira with the Soviet Government and have sought the correction of the maps.

Kachchativu Island

1985. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Ceylon have not responded to Government's invitation to hold a meeting of the officials of the two Governments in New Delhi to discuss the claim for the ownership of Kachchativu island;

(a) whether it is also a fact that the latest official map printed and published by the Surveyor-General of Ceylon shows the Island as Ceylon's territory; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Government of India have been in touch with the Government of Ceylon through diplomatic channels and preliminary discussions have taken place through these channels both in New Delhi and Colombo. Efforts are in progress to arrange a detailed discussion.

(b) and (c). Government of India have seen press reports in this respect. High Commission of India in Colombo has been requested to send copies of the maps. Government's views will be formulated after examination of these maps and other documents.

New TV Stations

1986. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to join other powers to use satellites for relaying TV programmes; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b): The matter is still under consideration.

New A.I.R. Stations

1987. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:

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

(a) whether any A.I.R. stations are proposed to be started during 1968-69; and

(b) if so, the places where they are proposed to be started?

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

(b) A new station of All India Radio at Dibrugarh is expected to start functioning during the year 1968-69.

Strategic Importance of Tripura

1989. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that Tripura is surrounded on three sides by Pakistan, Government have caused any study to be made with a view to determining its strategic importance for purposes of improving the rail and road communications in the Union Territory;

(b) if so, when it was last conducted and with what results and what schemes, if any, had been drawn out for improving the rail and road facilities in the said territory; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Overall assessment of our requirements of strategic communications is made from time to time. The requirements relating to Tripura form a part thereof. It would not be in public interest to disclose details.

Concentration of Pakistani Troops on Tripura Borders

1990. **SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the concentration of Pakistani troops across the Tripura borders and if so, the details thereof sector-wise;

(b) the counter measures which have been taken by Government to protect the Tripura borders against possible intrusions; and

(c) the number and details of intrusions made by Pakistani troops and aircrafts into Tripura territory during the years from 1966 to 1968 so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) There has been no unusual concentration of Pakistani troops along the Tripura borders.

(b) Does not arise. However, normal security measures are being taken.

(c)

Year	Intrusions Land	Air
1966 . . .	Nil	Nil
1967 . . .	10	2
1968 (Up to 30th June)	4	Nil

The land intrusions were committed by East Pakistan Rifles personnel who accompanied Pakistani miscreants committing thefts and dacoities on our side of the border. The air viola-

tions occurred on 9th April, 1967 in area South of Agartala and on 18th August, 1967 in area East of Agartala.

Indians Forced to Leave Kenya

1991. **SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indians who were forced to leave Kenya; and

(b) how many of them had British passports and how many had Kenyan and Indian passports?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) None, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

U.S.S.R. Government's suggestions Re: Indo-Pak Sharing of Ganga Waters

1992. **SHRI JUGAL MONDAL; SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO; SHRI R. BARUA:**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S.S.R. Government have suggested that share of Ganga waters between India and Pakistan should be settled on the lines of Indus Waters Treaty; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R. did not make any specific suggestion as such for the settlement of the question of the Ganga Waters.

(b) The Government of India believe that the question can be settled mutually between the two countries in a spirit of good-neighbourliness.

Development of Backward Areas in Madhya Pradesh

1994. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government had provided any funds to the State for the development of Bastar, Mandla and other areas of Madhya Pradesh which had been declared backward during 1967-68;

(b) if so, the amount out of the amount provided spent so far; and

(c) whether it is proposed to allocate more funds for the purpose during 1988-89?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The State Government has yet to identify backward areas on the basis of selected indicators of development as suggested by the Planning Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration.

मध्य प्रदेश विज्ञापनों का प्रसारण

1995. श्री गं० ख० बीक्षित : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में आकाशवाणी के किसी केन्द्र से विज्ञापनों का प्रसारण प्रारम्भ करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक इसके प्रारम्भ हो जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) से (ग). एक संयोजित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश के केन्द्रों

में नये विविध भारतीय के सारे केन्द्रों से वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण प्रारम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है । तथापि, इस प्रवस्था में यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि मध्य प्रदेश के केन्द्रों से यह सेवा कब चालू की जायेगी । यह धन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है ।

Central Vehicle Depot, Avadi

1996. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Vehicle Depot, Avadi, is to be wound up as reported in certain newspapers of Madras recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) There is no proposal under consideration to wind up the Central Vehicle Depot Avadi.

(b) Does not arise.

Artisan Training School

1997. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Artisan Training School in the Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi is still functioning; and

(b) if so, why the batch of trainees interviewed in 1966-67 has not so far been called?

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

(b) The exact requirements of the Artisan Trainees have been under review and assessments will be finalised shortly when appointment letters to those who have been selected will issue.

Cases of Corruption in Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi

1998. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases of corruption in the Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi were reported for investigation to the Central Bureau of Investigation in 1966; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir. There were two cases.

(b) As a result of the investigation, legal proceedings were instituted against two individuals. They were convicted and sentenced by the court, one to rigorous imprisonment for 9 months and the other to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

Restriction on Pak. High Commission Officers in Calcutta

1999. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi has requested Government to allow the Pak. High Commission officials in Calcutta to stay out of the city for more than 24 hours without informing the State Government;

(b) if so, whether Government have obtained the views of the State Government in the matter;

(c) if so, the views expressed by the State Government thereon; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) The Pakistan High Commission has made certain suggestions regarding relaxation of restrictions on the movement of officials of Pakistan Deputy High Commission in Calcutta on a reciprocal basis.

(b) to (d). The Government of India are considering these suggestions in consultation with the State Government.

Private Public Undertakings collaborating with Israel

2000. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of private/public undertakings collaborating with the Government of Israel are at present suffering technically due to India's stand on the Arab-Israel hostility;

(b) if so, the names of such undertakings with their locations and the action taken by Government to remove the difficulties being experienced by them; and

(c) the amount of loss suffered so far in each case since the beginning of the Arab-Israel War?

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

(a) and (b). There is no public undertaking working in collaboration with Israel. The Government is not aware of any private undertaking working in collaboration with Israel.

(c) Does not arise.

Visit to U.K. by Chief Minister of Gujarat

2002. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was no news coverage of the official

visit of the Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Hitendra Desai, to U.K. recently in the official papers of the Indian High Commission in U.K. viz. "India News" and the "Indian Weekly";

(b) whether the above papers have published in the past news reports about the visits of many other Indian dignitaries visiting U.K.; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative the reasons for not having any news coverage of his visit?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) "India Weekly" of 4th July and 11th July covered in detail the visit of the Chief Minister of Gujarat. Since "India Weekly", which is published earlier than "Indian News", had already covered the visit there was no coverage by "India News".

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of Officers in Army

2003. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of Officers in the Indian Army;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that keeping in view this shortage, Government are considering to give concession in the age-limits and in the selection of candidates;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to call back the released Emergency Officers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Sir. The shortage in the Technical Branches is higher in comparison to non-Technical Branches.

(b) There is no proposal to relax the age limits for grant of commission in the Army. Government are taking other suitable measures to overcome the shortage.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Force-landing of I.A.F. Super-Constellation

2004. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an I.A.F. Super-Constellation force-landed at Palam on the 15th July, 1968;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the damages caused to the aircraft;

(d) whether an enquiry committee has been set up; and

(e) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, an IAF Super-Constellation landed at Palam on the 14th July, 1968. While it was taking off from Agra, its port nose wheel tyre and tube burst, but the aircraft made a normal landing at Palam on the serviceable starboard nose wheel, and there was no damage to the aircraft.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Complaints against Indian Embassies Abroad

2005. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some complaints against the working of

the Indian Embassies abroad have been received by Government;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

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

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Complaints in general terms, against the working of some Indian Missions abroad including methods of work, over-staffing, standards of courtesy and lack of operational funds, have been received.

(c) The functioning of Indian Missions abroad is under constant and continuous review and action to improve or correct matters is taken whenever necessary.

Upgradation of C.I.S. Posts

2006. **SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:**
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that pending the recommendations/acceptance of the Central Information Service Grade Structure Committee and of the Administrative Reforms Commission, the pay and status of certain posts in the Central Information Service have been upgraded;

(b) if so, which are those posts in each Grade of the Central Information Service; and

(c) the criteria of upgrading these posts and why it is not being applied in lower grades?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAM): (a) to (c). There has

been only one case, that of Principal Information Officer where the pay scale has been revised from Rs. 2,250 to Rs. 2,500 pending receipt of the recommendations of the Central Information Service Grade Structure Committee and of the Administrative Reforms Commission. This revision has been made in pursuance of an earlier decision to equate the post to that of a Joint Secretary.

C.I.S. Grade Structure Committee

2007. **SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:**
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1046 on the 3rd April, 1968 and state:

(a) how many meetings of the Central Information Service Grade Structure Committee have taken place since December, 1966 and how many meetings were postponed and why; and

(b) what are the recommendations of this Committee and the reasons for delay in their acceptance?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAM): (a) Five meetings have been held so far. Three meetings, before being finally held have had to be postponed several times owing to unforeseen and pressing engagements of the Members of the Committee, who are attending to this work in addition to their normal work.

(b) The Committee has been asked to submit its report by the 30th September, 1968. Since the report has not been submitted, the question of not accepting its recommendations does not arise.

बर्मा द्वारा पकड़े गये विद्रोही नागा

2008. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बर्मा ने 22 विद्रोही नागाओं को पकड़ा और 15 जुलाई, 1968 की उन्हें न भारत को सौंप दिया ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि ये विद्रोही नागा चीन जा रहे थे ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने चीन जाने वाले नागा विद्रोहियों को पकड़ने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ। सदन इस बात को महसूस करेगा कि इस बात का ब्योरा देना राष्ट्रीय हित में नहीं होगा।

(ग) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा पर सुरक्षा प्रबंधों को और सुदृढ़ करने के लिये समुचित कदम उठाए गए हैं।

बल्ती में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि का विया जाना

2009. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को राजघासी में खेती के लिये भूमि तथा मकान देने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये आबंटन किन स्थानों पर तथा किन आघातों पर किये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) पिछले पाँच वर्षों में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को कितने मकान तथा कितने एकड़ भूमि दी गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (अं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) अभी निर्धारित किए जाने वाले स्थान पर कृषि कार्य के लिए भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की एक सहयोग समिति के 100 से 200 एकड़ भूमि अलॉट करने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। तीन वर्ष से चार वर्षों तक सीमित अवधि के लिए कृषि-कार्य के लिए पट्टे पर गाँव पंचायतों द्वारा प्रार्थना पत्रों पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है। जहाँ तक भवनों के लिए भूमि का संबंध है, सरकार ने हाल ही में सेवानों के सेविवर्ग के रिहाइशी भवनों के निर्माण के लिए सैनिक सहयोग भवन निर्माण समिति को पीतमपुर और नरेला में 400 एकड़ तक सीमित भूमि अलॉट करने का फैसला किया है। इसके प्रतिरिक्त भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के नारायना में 24 प्लैटों का निर्माण किया गया है।

निर्माण किए गए सभी 24 प्लैट भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को अलॉट किए गए हैं।

(ग) अभी तक 5 भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को 71.01 बीघा भूमि पट्टे पर दी गई है।

सेना की कैंटीन से खरीदे गये भाल पर बिक्री कर

2010. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सेना की कैंटीन से भूतपूर्व सैनिकों द्वारा खरीदी गई वस्तुओं पर बिक्री कर सेना शुरू कर दिया है ;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बिक्री कर को समाप्त करने का है ?

प्रति रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री अं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) से (ग). सैनिक कैंटीनों से भूतपूर्व सैनिकों द्वारा किए गए संबंध में बिक्री कर की उगाही प्रत्येक राज्य

में लागू कानून के अनुसार नियमित की जाता है। सैनिक कैदीनों से क्रयों के संबंध में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को बिक्री कर की उगाही से मुक्त करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को कहा गया है। कुछ राज्यों में मुद्राफिण्ड प्रदान की गई हैं।

जवानों की पेंशन

2011. श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जवान की पेंशन निर्धारित करते समय उसको देय मंहगाई भत्ते का भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में अब तक कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को यह लाभ दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) मंहगाई भत्ता बढ़ गए निर्वाह व्यय के लिये मुद्रावर्ज के तौर पर दिया जाता है, और वह पेंशन के लिये गण्य उपलब्धियों का ध्यान नहीं माना जाता।

Strength of C.I.S. Officers

2012. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the Central Information Service in different grades, both permanent and temporary as on the 1st July, 1968;

(b) the mode of recruitment in each grade; and

(c) the number of cases in which the seniority has been changed, re-adjusted and not fixed at all?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1537/68].

Industrial Ventures in Kuwait

2013. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 18 on the 13th November, 1967 and state:

(a) whether feasibility survey of industries in Kuwait for mutually beneficial joint collaboration has since been undertaken and finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and further action taken in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Heavy Engineering Corporation of India has undertaken a techno-economic survey regarding the establishment of a steel rolling mill in Kuwait with the annual producing capacity of 120000—150000 tons. The reaction of the Kuwaiti collaborators to the report is awaited. The H.E.C. and the National Industrial Development Corporation have also made on-the-spot studies regarding the industries in which there are possibilities of joint ventures and these are under consideration.

Memorial Hall in Mandalay Jail

2014. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Embassy in Burma has prepared the plaques

for putting up in the Memorial Hall of Mandlay Jail;

(b) whether the Burmese Government have been consulted in the matter; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the progress made so far in the matter?

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

(c) The matter is under discussion with the Government of Burma.

New Posts of Deputy Director General, A.I.R.

2015. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some more posts of Deputy Director General of All India Radio have been created; and

(b) if so, the number of posts created and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) One post of Deputy Director General has been created with effect from June, 1967, to look after the work of commercial broadcasting service which was introduced from November, 1967. This was a new item of work of considerable responsibility for All India Radio for which additional staff was found necessary.

Advisory Committees under Information and Broadcasting Ministry

2016. SHRI D. B. RAJU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various Advisory Committees, Boards or any such

organisations connected with his Ministry with the names of their Members and functions assigned to each of them;

(b) how many members in each Committee or Board are officials and non-officials; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on these organisations during 1967-68?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indian Independence (Rights, Property and Liabilities) Order, 1947

2017. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6810 on the 10th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in accordance with Order No. 18 as mentioned in 'The Indian Independence (Rights, Property and Liabilities) Order, 1947 dated the 14th August, 1947 made under Section 9 of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, the whole property of India—Land, Coinage, Bank Notes, Currency Notes and property of every other sort vest in the British Sovereign;

(b) whether it is a fact that several post-Independence Supreme Court and High Court judgments uphold the validity of the said Order; and

(c) if so, how the anomaly is to be rectified?

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

(c) Article 294 of the Constitution provides for succession of all properties referred to in The Indian Independence (Rights, Property and

Liabilities) Order, 1947 (Order No. GGO. 18 dated 14.8.1947), to the Union of India.

Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

2018. SHRI J. H. PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers of the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. had demanded payment of dearness allowance at Central Government rates and also payment of wages for the seven days of lock out in November, 1966;

(b) whether Government have taken steps to expedite the payment; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The demands relating to the dearness allowance were discussed between the management and the labour Union. An agreement has been concluded providing for the payment of an *ad hoc* allowance at agreed rates.

The demand for payment of wages for the lock-out period during November 1966 has not been agreed to by the Management on the ground that the lock-out had been declared in consequence of an illegal strike.

Assistant Producers, A.I.R.

2019. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Assistant Producer is being abolished from the All India Radio;

(b) if not, the number of stations of A.I.R., where the posts of Assistant Producers are newly appointed; and

(c) whether Assistant Producers will also be appointed for A.I.R. Imphal?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Two new posts have been created recently, one at Pondicherry and the other at Agartala. These posts have not, however, been filled as yet. Of the six existing vacancies of Assistant Producer at various stations, one at Delhi Station has been filled recently by making a fresh appointment. Steps are being taken to fill the other vacancies also.

(c) This will depend on programme requirements.

12.05 hrs.

POINT RE: STARRED QUESTION NO. 214

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, this morning I had written a letter to you begging your indulgence to allow me to ask a question on this (S. Q. No. 214). It was going on for 20 minutes and I patiently waited, but you did not call me. I have a certain authority to speak on the subject. I have written a book and I have sent that book also to you. I am extremely sorry that you have not called me.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may please sit down. After all, this question does not stand in the name of the hon. Member (Interruption). Order order. I have heard the hon. Member. He has exhausted all his excitement and he has sit down himself. Let me now explain the position. At least fifteen hon. Members were there who wanted to put supplementaries. After one or two hon. Members had put questions when I was turning this side some leaders got up and I allowed them. Then Shri Abdul Ghani Dar put a question on which there was some excitement and there was shouting. Was it within my hands to stop it? The hon. Member had already

given me notice and written to me asking indulgence to allow him to say a few lines to prepare the background for asking a question. He also sent me a book. Of course, he is a learned scholar and he has written books. But during the Question Hour on a supplementary he cannot trace the background and all that (*Interruption*). Even then I wanted to give him time at the end. I thought his supplementary must be the last. From the way he had written I thought he would take a long time preparing background and all that. Therefore, I thought of allowing him to put the last supplementary so that there was no trouble. In the meanwhile this trouble started. I did not anticipate this trouble. What can I do? Instead of my sympathising with the hon. Member he should sympathise with me.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): Sir, I rise to a point of order. I would like to crave your indulgence in pointing out that the hon. Member here while putting a supplementary question....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, under what rule is the hon. Member raising this point of order... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I would request the hon. Lady Member not to rake up that issue now. There is no point of order. Her point of order will itself create further trouble.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Please hear me. I would beg of you....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, under what rule is she raising this point of order? She has no right to speak now.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Sir, kindly hear me and then rule it out if you consider it to be out of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I would request the hon. Member to hear me before I hear her. She wants to raise a point of order. She has every right to raise a point of order. But the Question Hour is over. On the Question Hour she has no right to raise a point of order. I have already passed on to the next item and called Shri Yashpal Singh to call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs. On that issue if the hon. Member has any point of order I am prepared to hear her. I do not want to go back and allow a point of order now about what happened during the Question Hour. If she is going to point out something about the questions put or answers given, I am not allowing her to do that. A point of order is to be raised about the business that is before the House. The business before the House now is "Calling Attention to matter of urgent public importance". If the hon. Member has anything to say about that, I can allow her.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Sir, you may rule it out, but I want to raise it because it concerns the record.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing that now. By referring to the record the hon. Member wants to go back to the Question Hour. I am not allowing that. As I said, a point of order must be on the subject that is before the House and the subject now before the House is "Calling Attention Notice". Whatever she has to say about that I am prepared to hear.

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

TALKS HELD WITH US OFFICIALS IN DELHI.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अखिल भारतीय लोक महत्त्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वैदेशिक-कार्य

[श्री भगवान् सिंह]

मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक बहुरूप्य है :—

“अमरीकी अधिकारियों के साथ दिल्ली में हाल ही में हुई बातें”।

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

The Government of India have been holding annual consultations with several friendly Governments, e.g., Japan, France, Australia and Malaysia. Government have also agreed to hold such consultations with the U.S.A., U.S.S.R., U.K., Ceylon and Indonesia. Such consultations with friendly Governments on problems of mutual interest both in the bilateral field and in the wider international field are useful and help a better appreciation of each other's point of view. In accordance with a similar agreement reached with the U.S. Government, a delegation led by Under Secretary, N. Katzenbach, of the U.S. Government visited India and held the first of such consultative meetings with us from the 26th to the 28th of July.

The discussions covered a wide range of topics in the international sphere as well as in the bilateral field. It was not intended to enter into or negotiate any concrete agreements. We reviewed the broad problems of Indo—U.S. economic relations and expressed the hope that these relations would remain close in the future. The U.S. Delegation affirmed their interest in our programmes of economic development.

The discussions were carried out in a frank, informal and friendly spirit. The two Governments necessarily have their own independent judgments on various problems, born out of their different situations and interests. However, we have reason to feel satisfied that the discussions helped a better understanding and appreciation of the different points of view. Hon'ble

Members will appreciate that as such consultations are, in their very nature, confidential, it would not be desirable for me to go into the details of the discussions.

With your permission, Sir, I place on the Table of the House a copy of the joint statement issued at the end of the talks.

STATEMENT

A joint statement issued in New Delhi on July 28, 1968, at the conclusion of the talks between representatives of the Governments of India and the U. S. A.

Representatives of the Governments of India and the United States met July 26—28 in New Delhi to discuss matters of common interest. The Indian delegation was headed by Minister of State B. R. Bhagat; the US delegation was led by Under Secretary of State Nicholas Katzenbach.

During the three days of frank, friendly and informal discussions the members of the two delegations exchanged information about developments in their respective countries, examined in detail a number of foreign policy issues of common interest and concern, and exchanged views and analyses on various specific issues of world tension.

There was no intention to negotiate or reach agreement on specific questions. Each side looked upon the talks as an opportunity to learn more about the attitudes of the other and the factors on which these were based. The delegations also examined opportunities for improving the prospects for world peace and for the further development of the already close relations between India and the United States.

At the conclusion of the talks both sides felt that this new venture in an old friendship was beneficial in every

respect. They agreed that this should be the first in a series of similar bilateral discussions, and that the next meeting would be held in Washington next year.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि आज चारों तरफ़ एक बार का एटमस्फ़ियर है और हमें खुद ब्लैक-माउट करना पड़ता है, तो इस हालत में क्या उन अधिकारियों के साथ कोई ऐसी बातचीत हुई है कि यदि हिन्दुस्तान पर आक्रमण हो, तो अमरीका हमें हथियारों से या और किसी तरह से इमदाद दे सकेगा।

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani): Sir, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Minister of External Affairs has just now been pleased to make a statement and lay on the Table a public statement which was issued on the conclusion of the talks that we had with the US authorities. Time and again it has been reiterated by the Chair in this House that whenever an important declaration has to be made, it should be made first in this House and then to the public outside.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It is not a statement that has been made to the press. No press statement was made; no press interview was given. We deliberated here and we did not discuss about this matter with the press. But it is normal feature that at the end of the talks there is a joint statement. That statement, as a part of the statement which I have made, I am for the first time ever giving to anybody outside.

MR. SPEAKER: His complaint is that it was published in the press. What the Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Party means to say is that on the same day when it was signed it could have been laid on the Table.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): How can the statement be placed on the Table?

MR. SPEAKER: After the joint statement is signed, the next day it could be placed here. That is what he said.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): May I know whether, while discussing mutual interests, the US delegation evinced mutual interest in securing information from the Government of India about the Soviet arms supply to India and whether from our side we wanted to know the reaction of the US delegation to the Soviet arms sale to Pakistan, the position that they are now taking in regard to developing relations with China and whether they would further supply US arms to Pakistan or not?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: They never asked for details of the purchases of military hardware from the Soviet Union.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: It is a common fact known to the people and the press that the U.S. Government delegation wanted, specifically, to know what quantity of arms the Government of India is getting from the Soviet Union. I just wanted to know whether the Government the Government sought clarifications from the U.S. Government delegation what was their reaction to the supply of Soviet arms to Pakistan and also about their close relations with China. I want to know whether we sought clarifications from them on these points.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: As far as the question of details of the arms is concerned, I have already replied. Whatever may have been published in the press the fact is that they never asked for it. As far as our reactions are concerned, we generally made known our reactions to them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): There is no doubt that the visit of the U.S. delegation was meant to retard the growth of

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

normalcy in the Indo-Pakistan relations which their Indian stooges, namely, communal forces who had been successfully engineering communal riots within the knowledge of the Home Minister and big business were also anxious to disrupt. The visit of the American group wanted to disrupt the normalcy that is almost coming about in the Indo-Pakistan relations...

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): A young student of New Delhi is detained in Pakistan for the last two years... (*Interruptions*). How would the hon. Member or somebody else feel if his son was detained in Pakistan? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. You may not agree with what he says.

Let him put the question. Pakistan will not hear your voice. Our Parliament is disturbed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: There is no doubt that they came to induce, to press on India, to send more material support for Vietnam. Last year, they sent goods worth about Rs. 4.9 crores. They came to induce India to invite the U.S. Navy to stay in the Indian Ocean. In that context, may I know whether the following subjects were discussed with them—I want a categorical answer and I have the right to know that—and they are:

- (1) Unconditional withdrawal of American soldiers for Vietnam;
- (2) Our policy in West Asia;
- (3) U.S. interference in our internal affairs; and
- (4) Moratorium on the repayment of our borrowings, the trade deficit and the proposal to neutralise ill-effects of devaluation.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Although I cannot disclose the details of the discussions, I can assure the hon. Member that on all these questions, whether it is Vietnam or Middle-East or even Indo-Pakistan relations, we have made our views known to them.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I am asking whether these subjects were discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: I will repeat, on his behalf, a little louder. The Minister said that our point of view has been made clear in our talks with them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: On all these four items?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, on all these four items.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): The Minister is determined not to give the House much information and, therefore, I do not know whether there is much use asking any question.

He is trying to say that this kind of talks are very normal and routine talks like this go on every year with so many Governments which he has mentioned. But the fact remains that this is the first occasion when such talks have been held with the United States and that too, at the initiative of the United States, as has been stated in an earlier question. Therefore, I would like to know, broadly speaking, whether it is Mr. Bhagat's assessment—because he has been leading the team for these talks for three days—that the reasons for the sudden desire on the part of the United States with whom we have had so many years of relations—never before they wanted to have this kind of talks; only now suddenly this year they wanted to have—are the impending debacle

in Vietnam on the one hand and secondly the fact that in Pakistan too their bases are being wound up and thirdly because of this: Mr. Katzenbach, the leader of the team, has written an article in the *American Reporter*; it seems that a new wind is blowing over the United States and they are looking forward to becoming friendly with China. This may be a great discomfiture for our Swatantra friends, I am sure. (*Interruptions*) He has even said in this article that the danger of Chinese threat is being exaggerated. All this, he has written in his article. It means that Americans are thinking along new lines. I want to know from Mr. Bhagat whether, after these three days of several hours of talks, he was able to get any impression or form any assessment that the United States wants us not to rely on so much of their aid because they are not so much interested in giving us aid as a bulwark against China because their own policy towards China is changing, and whether they had raised this question: either you get less aid from us because you are getting arms from Soviet Union, or you have to depend now on a sort of regional co-operation or regional pact with the countries of South-East Asia and in that case we, the United States, may consider supporting. What is the shift? We do not want any sudden shift to take place again as happened recently—you come here and say, 'We never foresaw' and all that. Something is brewing; otherwise, the Mission would never have come. Please tell us what is the new strategy that they are thinking of. We do not want to know your views. What have you known from them?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It is true that this was the first of the series of talks with the United States, and it is also true that these talks were held at their initiative. What induced them to take this initiative, what was the motivation, I cannot predict precisely, but if he wants my assessment, I can certainly tell him that the

United States do attach importance to this country and in a changing world—it is true that the whole Asia is changing, that the world is changing—they are anxious to know our views on some of these important aspects. This is the assessment that I can give to the hon. Member. (*Interruptions*)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL PLAN, 1968-69

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Plan, 1968-69. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1528/68.*]

R. G. KAR MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1968.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): On behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the R. G. Kar Medical College and Hospital (Amendment) Act, 1968 (President's Act No. 16 of 1968) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1529/68.*]

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : मैंने श्रीमान् से कल पत्र लिख कर भी पूछा था, आप की तरफ से कोई मुझे लेटर नहीं मिला, कोई जवाब नहीं मिला। श्रीमान्, इतनी बड़ी बेकायदगी हो गई . . .

MR. SPEAKER: He will please sit down. Secretary.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कुछ तो हां या ना में जवाब मिलना चाहिए था। पार्लियामेंट में हां का ना लिख दिया गया, मैंने खुद आप से दरखास्त की, कुछ तो जवाब होना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: I would not answer you. Kindly sit down.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मिनिस्टर साहब, पार्लियामेंट्री प्रफेसर्स बैठे हुए थे, इन की जानकारी में हुआ। इस बात को कैसे व्हाइट वाश कर रहे हैं? मैं अपनी तरफ से कोई गलत बात कहूँ या शोर मचाऊँ ऐसा नहीं चाहता। लेकिन आपकी तरफ से . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Nothing will be taken down.

श्री यशपाल सिंह* :

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is being taken down. This is not the way of telling. You are only wasting your energy. It is not being recorded here. The Speaker has no ears now.

श्री यशपाल सिंह* :

श्री मुहम्मद इत्तनाईल (बैरकपुर) :
प्रध्यक्ष महोदय

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. The hon. Member may resume his seat. What Shri Yashpal Singh did he also wants to do now.

Nothing that he says will be recorded.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:*

12.26 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of

Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 29th July, 1968, agreed without any amendment to the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 1968, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd July, 1968."

12.26 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed): I beg to present the Thirty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.27 hrs.

ENEMY PROPERTY BILL—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further clause-by-clause consideration of the Enemy Property Bill.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Barrackpore):*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing that he says will be taken down. Will he kindly sit down now?

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:*

MR. SPEAKER: Will he kindly sit down now? If he does not sit down, then I shall have to adjourn the House. (Interruptions). The House will now stand adjourned to meet again at 2 P.M.

12.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है—कार्य-सूचि के बारे में . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When the proceedings started in the morning, this question might have been raised. Now we are on legislative business.

श्री मधु लिमये : पेपर्स ले होते समय मैं खड़ा हो गया था। मोहम्मद इस्माइल साहब बोल रहे थे इस लिये स्पीकर ने हाउस को एडजर्न कर दिया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is not who disturbed the proceedings. I am not concerned with it.

श्री मधु लिमये : किसने दखल दिया इसकी बात में नहीं कह रहा हूँ। जब वह चीज चल रही थी मैं उसी वक्त खड़ा हो गया था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he has anything to say regarding the business before the House, I will permit him; Otherwise, not.

श्री मधु लिमये : बिजनेस-बिफोर-दी हाउस के बारे में ही कह रहा हूँ। मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न अरेन्जमेंट आफ़ बिजनेस के बारे में है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can take it up tomorrow if there is any procedural lapse, but if you have anything to say regarding the business before the House, you may do so.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कार्य सूची के बारे में ही कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे अध्यक्षीय

निर्देश के अनुसार कार्यसूची के बारे में नियम में बने हुए हैं कि ध्यान आकर्षण के बाद प्रापको स्थगन प्रस्ताव या विशेषाधिकार भंग का प्रस्ताव लेना चाहिये उसके बाद पेपर्स-ले किये जाते हैं। मैंने श्री मोरारजी भाई के खिलाफ़ विशेषाधिकार भंग का प्रस्ताव दिया था। कम्पनियों द्वारा राजनीतिक दलों और व्यक्तियों को जो चन्दा दिया जाता है जिसके सम्बन्ध में यहां पर विधेयक पेश हो गया है तथा इस सदन को वचन दिया गया था उस वचन के बावजूद आज अखबारों में खबर आती है कि मोरारजी भाई ने कहा है कि उस पर हम पुनर्विचार करेंगे क्योंकि कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी और दल में विरोध हो रहा है। कांग्रेस के सदस्य स्वतंत्र हैं, वे विरोध करें, लेकिन जहां तक सरकार का सम्बन्ध है—सरकार वचनबद्ध है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चहार दीवारी के अन्दर यह बात रहनी तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना था, लेकिन जब बात अखबारों में छपती है तो प्राप निर्णय दे चुके हैं कि जो बातें अखबारों में छपती हैं उन के बारे में हाउस में विचार हो सकता है। मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ मैं सिर्फ़ यही जानना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे विशेषाधिकार भंग के प्रस्ताव को आज क्यों नहीं लिया गया। और वह विचाराधीन है, तो उस पर कब बहस होगी—यह प्राप मुझे को बता दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As you have pointed out, and rightly so, after Calling Attention, usually adjournment motion, breach of privilege and things like that are taken up. I am told that you had some discussion with the Speaker.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उन से मिला नहीं हूँ। मिलना चाहता था लेकिन मिल नहीं पाया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, these matters can be raised in the House after the Speaker gives his consent.

श्री मधु लिमये: स्पीकर ने अस्वीकार भी नहीं किया है इसी लिये, जानकारी चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That means the Speaker is seized of the matter, and as you have said, if some assurance is given by the Government and if that is not carried out . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : जब विशेष चीज आई है तब इस को मैंने उठाया है, मेरे पास बहुत से सबत हैं, पत्र हैं, भाषण हैं, मैं अभी उन में नहीं गया हूँ

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At this time how can you take it up?

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : देश का यह बहुत कीमती वक्त है इस से देश का मुकसान हो रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You take up the matter with the Speaker and then bring it up before the House. That is the only procedure I can suggest.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Forget for the moment the privilege motion. Is it not open to the Minister to say that what appeared in the press is wrong?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICA-
TIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH):
The meeting about which the report
has appeared in the paper is supposed
to be a secret meeting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What
appeared in the press cannot be said
to be authoritative.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपके यहां क्या
कोई चीज गुप्त, सीक्रेट बचनी है आपके
ही मंत्री या कर बताते हैं। क्या आप इस
को बिनाई करते हैं, क्या आपके कहने का

यह मतलब है कि पैट्रियट में जो खबर छपी
है वह गलत है हिम्मत है तो कहिये ?

डा० राम सुभाग सिंह : मैं पूरी जवाबदेही
के साथ कहता हूँ कि कार्यकारिणी समिति की
जो बैठक होती है वह बिलकुल गुप्त बैठक
होती है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे इस से क्या मतलब।
मैं तो यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो बात
छपी है वह ठीक है या नहीं।

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kaki-
rada): May I make a submission?
What is supposed to have happened
at the meeting of the Congress par-
liamentary party executive (*Inter-
ruption*).

I would like to draw the attention
of Shri Madhu Limaye to the fact
that the discussion on this subject
was not conclusive, and it has been
postponed. Further, he cannot take
cognizance of what happens at party
meetings or private meetings. It is
only what happens in this House
which matters.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I entire-
ly agree that whatever may appear
in the press regarding party squab-
bles anywhere on any matters that
are discussed, whether in the SSP or
CPI or the Congress, we cannot take
those reports to be authoritative.

14.11 hrs.

ENEMY PROPERTY BILL—Contd.

Clause 7—(Payment to Custodian of
money otherwise payable to an enemy,
enemy subject or enemy firm)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA
(Banka): I beg to move:

Page 3, lines 22 and 23, omit
'unless otherwise ordered by the
Central Government'. (2)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
amendment is now before the House.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं उस क्लॉज को भी आपके सामने पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

"7(1) Any sum payable by way of dividend, interest, share profits or otherwise to or for the benefit of an enemy or an enemy subject or an enemy firm, shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Central Government, be paid by the person..... to the Custodian . . .".

इस वाक्यांश से सरकार कस्टोडियन को एक हाथ से जो देनी है, वह दूसरे हाथ से लेनी है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट क्यों ऐसी कम्पनी का जिसका डिबिटेंड एनिमी सब्जेक्ट के एकाउन्ट में आना होना चाहिये कस्टोडियन को न दिला कर किसी और को दिलाने के लिये कानून में हक चाहती है। हम जानते हैं कि यह प्रवृत्ताचार का युग है और इसमें ऐसे प्राविधान का कितना दुरुपयोग हो सकता है। आखिर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट क्या है? सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट में हमारे मिनिस्टर्स हैं जो अफिसरों की सलाह से काम करते हैं। और वे अफिसर अपने नीचे वालों सलाह से काम करते हैं इसमें प्राविधान से इस बात की सम्भावना हो सकती है कि नीचे वालों को कोई प्रभावित करले और जो रुपया कस्टोडियन के पास जाना चाहिए वह किसी और को जोकि एनिमी का भाई बन्धु या संगंधी हो सकता है, दिला दें। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस वाक्यांश को इस क्लॉज में से निकाल दिया जाए।

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): If these words are omitted as suggested by the hon. Member, there will be a total prohibition on persons by whom money is payable to a person whose property is vested with the Custodian from paying the money altogether. That is why we have reserved this discretion with Government to see that the person who has to pay money does not have to pay in any wrongful manner and this discretion of the Government will

be justly exercised. The hon. Member has mentioned that Government's discretion is exercised in consultation with the officials and others. That is part of the democratic system that we have.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 3, lines 22 and 23,—omit 'unless otherwise ordered by the Central Government'. (2)

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up clause 8. I would request hon. Members to be very brief.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): May I request that when we are discussing Bills at least, more time should be given? What is happening is that on all things we are asked to be brief, on adjournment motions we are asked to be brief, on Bills we are asked to be brief and so on . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member was present in the Business Advisory Committee, and he had fixed the time there. Now, I cannot go back on that decision.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is true that I was there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He can take it up at the next meeting of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But I may submit that when the Business Advisory Committee fixes time, we do not know that so many amendments will be moved. So, when a Member moves an amendment, he should be given

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

full chance to speak. I know that on this particular Bill we are very much short of time. But there are other Bills which are coming up and when amendments are moved, the Members moving those amendments should be given some time. I find that the whole Parliament is becoming brief on every matter; let us not be so brief in everything; at least with respect to Bills, let us express ourselves to some extent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I fully share his views that so far as Bills are concerned, they must be thoroughly discussed and gone into. But the time-factor is important. 3 hours were allotted for this Bill and we have already exceeded 3 hours. We may take another hour more on this. I am trying to accommodate and give opportunity to every Member who has to say something about it.

Clause 8—(Powers of Custodian in respect of enemy property vested in him)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: I beg to move:

Page 5, omit lines 7 and 8. (3)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The amendment is now before the House.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय श्री स० मो० बनर्जी ने जो कहा मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। आपको इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि असल में जब क्लॉज बाई क्लॉज बहस होनी है तभी हम आपके सामने बिल की बुराइयाँ और खामियाँ ला सकते हैं साधारण बहस में सभी बातें नहीं आ पाती हैं। इसलिये आगे से जब इस प्रकार किसी बिल पर बहस हो तो उचित समय मिलना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अपने इस संशोधन के जरिए यह चाहता हूँ कि क्लॉज 8, पेज 5 पर जो यह वाक्यांश है :

“make such other payments out of the funds of the enemy as may

be directed by the Central Government.”.

इन्को निकाल दिया जाए। इसमें भी वही बात है। केन्द्रीय सरकार सभी प्रकार के खर्चे गिनाकर फिर चाहती है कि वह जैसा चाहे वैसा कर सके।

आप इस क्लॉज के सब क्लॉज (8) को देखें :

“8(1) With respect to the property vested in the Custodian under this Act, the Custodian may take or authorise the taking of such measures as he considers necessary or expedient for preserving such property and where such property belongs to an individual enemy subject, may incur such expenditure out of the property as he considers necessary or expedient for the maintenance of that individual or of his family in India.”.

कैस्टोडियन सरकार का आदमी है और सरकार को उस पर पूरा भरोसा भी होगा अन्यथा उसकी नियुक्ति ही क्यों की जायेगी। इस क्लॉज के अन्तर्गत सभी खर्चे हैं :

“to take action for recovering any money due to the enemy;”.

यह सब होंगे। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार आगे फिर अधिकार ले लेती है :

“make such other payments out of the funds of the enemy as may be directed by the Central Government.”.

लेकिन मुझे भय है कि इस क्लॉज के रहते हुए जो एनिमी सब्जेक्ट्स की प्रापर्टी है उससे जो आय होनी है उसे हमारी सरकार दूसरे कामों में भी लगा सकती है। आज वोटों का युग है। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान जो कल तक भाई थे लेकिन आज हम पाकिस्तान को शत्रु कहते हैं। हमारे समाने

ऐसे भी उदाहरण हैं कि एक भाई यहां है और दूसरा भाई पाकिस्तान में है चचा यहां है और भतीजा पाकिस्तान में है बीबी यहां है और मियां पाकिस्तान में है । इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसे मौके आ सकते हैं जब किसी बहाने से, जिसको हम शत्रु कहते हैं उसकी प्रापर्टी की आमदनी किसी दूसरे आदमी को िला दी जाए क्योंकि हमारी सरकार वोटों के लिये बड़ी ल लायित रहती है । मुझे भय है कि कहीं वह यह पैसा भी अपने उसी उद्देश्य को पूरा करने में न खर्च कर डाले । इसलिये यह सरकार अपने हाथ में और अधिक पावर लेना चाहती है । मैं उसका विरोध करता हूं ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर सरकार वोटों के लिये लालायित है तो क्या मैं यह समझूं कि माननीय सदस्य की जो पार्टी है वह वोट नहीं चाहती है । इसमें वोटों का कोई सवाल नहीं है । सवाल

यह है कि इसमें बहुत से जो पहले के क्लोजर हैं उनमें लिखा हुआ है कि किस तरह से खर्चा किया जा सकता है । इसके बावजूद हो सकता है कोई ऐसा खर्चा निकले जो उसमें पूरी तरह से कवर न होता हो । उसके लिये इस क्लोज की जरूर होगी ताकि वह खर्चा किया जा सके । इसके दुरुपयोग होने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है । इसलिये मुझे दुख है कि माननीय सदस्य का जो सुझाव है उसको मैं नहीं मान सकता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment to vote. I have to put only amendment No. 3 to vote, because the other amendment, namely amendment No. 8 standing in the name of Shri Abdul Ghanj Dar has not been moved since the hon. Member is absent.

The question is:

Page 5, omit lines 7 and 8.

Let the Lobby be cleared. (3)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 5]

[14.23 hrs.

Amin, Shri R. K.
Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Dipa, Shri A.
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Maiti, Shri S. N.
Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mohamed Imam, Shri J.

Naik, Shri R. V.
Ram Charan, Shri
Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
Ramamurti, Shri P.
Ranga, Shri
Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
Shah, Shri T. P.
Sharda Nand, Shri
Shivappa, Shri N.
Singh, Shri J. B.

NOES

Babunath Singh, Shri
Barua, Shri R.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Birua, Shri Kolai
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Chatterji Shri Krishna Kumar

Dass, Shri C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar

Ganesh Shri K. R.
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Kamble, Shri
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.

Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Raut, Shri Bholu
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 *Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sursingh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result** of the division is: Ayes 20 Noes 62.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9—(Exemption from attachment, etc.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up clause 9 now. Are you moving my amendment?

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The amendment is the same. Only one will be moved.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: I move:

Page 5, line 12,—

after "shall" insert "not" (4).

*Wrongly voted for 'NOES'.

**The following Members also recorded their votes:—

AYES: Sarvashri Abdul Ghani Dar, Lobo Prabhu, G. C. Naik and Beni Shanker Sharma.

श्री बेरणी शंकर शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं क्ल.अ 9 को भाषकी इजाजत से पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :

"All enemy property vested in the Custodian under this Act shall be exempt from attachment, seizure or sale in execution of decree of a civil court or orders of any other authority."

मैं अपने संशोधन नम्बर 4 द्वारा "शील" के बाद शब्द "नोट" इंसर्ट कराना चाहता हूँ और यदि वह स्वीकार कर लिया जाय तो फिर क्ल.अ इस प्रकार रहेगा :

"All enemy property vested in the Custodian under this Act shall not be exempt from attachment seizure or sale in execution of decree of a civil court or orders of any other authority".

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक और तो हमारी सरकार यह एनिमी प्रापरटी से जो आय होगी उसको अपने विशेषाधिकार से जिस किसी को चाहे देना चाहती है वही वह दूसरी और अपने इस क्ल.अ 9 के द्वारा उन लोगों को वंचित रखना चाहती है जोकि उस के पाने के असली हकदार हैं। अब अगर कोई सिविल मामला किसी एनिमी सब्जेक्ट पर पहले से चल रहा है और उसकी डिफ्री हो चुकी है तो कानून के मुताबिक उसको हक है कि सिविल कोर्ट की डिफ्री की तामीली में अटैचमेंट आदि करा सके लेकिन इस क्ल.अ के द्वारा सरकार अटैचमेंट बगैरह से शत्रु सम्पत्ति को भ्रम रखना चाहती है और वह चाहती है कि किसी भी हालत में उस व्यक्ति को उसका जायज हक न मिले। मैं नहीं समझता कि सरकार को इस तरह का अधिकार क्यों दिया जाये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे अमेंडमेंट द्वारा सुझाये गये "नोट" शब्द को "शील" शब्द के आगे जोड़ दिया जाये ताकि सरकार को इस तरह का कोई हक नहीं प्राप्त हो जिससे वह सिविल कोर्ट

की डिफ्री के द्वारा प्राप्त हकों से किसी पावने बार को वंचित कर सके।

श्री विनेश सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझा नहीं कि माननीय सदस्य को ऐसी इस में क्या दिक्कत अनुभव हो रही है जो कि उनका इस में अमेंडमेंट आया है। आप जानते हैं कि कस्टोडियन के पास यह सम्पत्ति रहेगी और आज जब कि उस सम्पत्ति का मालिक यहां पर नहीं है या उसका इंतजाम नहीं कर सकता और अब अगर कोई व्यक्ति उस के खिलाफ मुकद्दमा दायर करे और चुंकि वह मालिक तो यहां पर है नहीं और कोर्ट का उस पर एक्स पार्टी डिसीशन हो जाये तो जाहिर है कि उस शब्द की प्रापरटी पर असर आयेगा और हम यह क्ल.अ सिर्फ उसकी सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से रख रहे हैं ताकि उसके बारे में कोई अटैचमेंट बगैरह न हो सके लेकिन जहां तक औरों के क्लेम का सवाल है वह तो रहेगा ही, वह तो रजिस्टर्ड है और वह कहीं नहीं चला जायगा। जो हमारे नागरिक हैं उनकी सम्पत्ति या उनका कोई हक इससे चला जायेगा ऐसी कोई स्थिति नहीं है। मैं माननीय सदस्य से फिर दरखवास्त करूंगा कि इस पर वह फिर विचार करें कि वाकई में वह उसको जरूरी समझते हैं या नहीं।

श्री बेरणी शंकर शर्मा : जरूरी इसलिए है कि जिसने सिविल कोर्ट में उखदारी की है और जिसके फेवर में सिविल कोर्ट ने डिफ्री दे दी है वह उसे एक्सीक्यूट नहीं करवा पायेगा। उस नागरिक से जिसे डिफ्री मिली है उसका हक आप छीन रहे हैं।

श्री विनेश सिंह : यही तो मैंने अभी समझाया कि हम किसी का भी अधिकार नहीं छीन रहे हैं। उसका अधिकार भी सुरक्षित रहेगा लेकिन जिसकी कि सम्पत्ति है और जो कि यहां मौजूद नहीं है, इसके जरिए उसके भी अधिकार सुरक्षित रहेंगे।

श्री बरेल शंकर शर्मा : आपके सिविल कोर्ट जब डिक्ली देते ह तो उसे एक्जीक्यूट होना चाहिए लेकिन उस से आप एग्जैम्प्ट कर रहे हैं ।

श्री विनेश सिंह : कोर्ट की डिक्ली एक्स पार्टी भी हो सकती है क्योंकि जैसा मैंने कहा उस जायदाद का मालिक अर्थात् बूसरी पार्टी यहां मौजूद नहीं है और इसलिए हम यह चीज कर रहे हैं ।

श्री बरेल शंकर शर्मा : अपनी अदालतों में आपको विश्वास होना चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will put the amendment to the vote.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 17 were then added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On clause 18, are you moving your amendment Mr. Sharma?

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you moving your amendment, Mr. Dar?

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon): I am also not moving.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then I will put clause 18 to the vote.

The question is:

"That clause 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 19 to 25 were also added to the Bill.

Clause I—(Short title, extent, application and Commencement.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Clause 1—there are two amendments. They are the same: one is by Shri Beni Shanker Sharma and the other is by Shri Srinibas Misra. Are you moving it, Mr. Sharma?

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Yes. I move:

Page 1, lines 4 and 5,—omit "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir". (1)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is the same; Shri Sharma is moving it. If he has any submission to make, I will permit Mr. Misra also to speak.

श्री बरेल शंकर शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने अमेंडमेंट नम्बर 1 के द्वारा बिल के पेज 1 पर लाइंस 4 और 5 में से 'एक्सेप्ट दी स्टेट ऑफ जम्मू ऐंड काश्मीर' ये शब्द हटाना चाहता हूँ । चूँकि समय बहुत थोड़ा है इसलिये मैं इस पर ज्यादा कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता । इस सम्बन्ध में सदन में कल काफी चर्चा हुई, मैं उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहूँगा कि आज तक मुझे इस फिकरे का अर्थ समझ में नहीं आया । आज सरकार घरों की मुडेरों से नहीं हिमालय की चोटी से चिल्ला-चिल्ला कर कहती है कि काश्मीर भारत का अविभाज्य अंग है । वहाँ एक बम के धड़ाके से सारा हिन्दुस्तान कम्पायमान हो गया । काश्मीर की प्रकार सुन कर सारे देश के ल - काश्मीर पहुँच गये और उस की रक्षा के लिये हमारे हज़ारों जवानों

ने अपने प्राग गवाये। इस हालत के होते हुए और जा मंत्री महोदय भी मानता है कि कश्मीर हमारे देश का अविभाज्य अंग है लेकिन हमारा यह कानून जम्मू कश्मीर स्टेट पर लागू नहीं होगा तो यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आती।

मेरे मित्र श्री श्रीनिवास मित्र ने कल कहा था, और मैं उन से सहमत हूँ, कि हमारे संविधान में ऐसा कोई धारा नहीं है जो इस में अड़चन डालती है। लेकिन अगर कोई ऐसा धारा हो तो उस के हटाने में कितनी देर लगती है? आज कांग्रेस का सरकार है और उन के सदस्यों का बहुमत है, हम भी उन के साथ हैं। तब इस तरह का जो व्यवधान हो उस को हटाने में पाँच मिनट से ज्यादा समय नहीं लगेगा। जब इस और के सदस्य भी कहते हैं और उस और के भी सदस्य कहते हैं कि इस सदस्य कहते हैं कि इस कानून में यह बात बेतुकी लगती है कि यह जम्मू और काश्मीर पर लागू नहीं होगा, तो सरकार के लिये इसमें डरने की क्या बात है ?

मैं केवल एक ही बात कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारी इस नीति के कारण ही आज रूस भी हमारा साथ नहीं देता। आप जानते हैं कि इस दुनिया में जो वीर है, दिलीर है, साहसी है, संसार उनका ही साथ देता है। बीस वर्षों में भी हम इस छोटी सी समस्या का समाधान नहीं कर पाये। विश्व भर को हम कहते आये कि काश्मीर हमारा अविभाज्य अंग है। फिर हमारे कानूनों को वहाँ लागू करने में ऐसी कौन सी दिक्कत है यह मैं नहीं समझ पाता हूँ। यह हमारे शत्रुओं को उत्साहित करता है और वे सोचते हैं कि हमारे मन में ही दुविधा है जब कि कश्मीर हमारा है या नहीं तब वह भी चाहें तो उस पर दबा कर सकते हैं। आज यह एक ऐसा विषय है जिस पर मैं चाहूँगा कि हम सोचें और गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें। मेरी धारणा है कि अगर उस तरफ के सदस्यों

को बोटिंग की स्वतन्त्रता दी जाये तो वे हमारे साथ होंगे।

एक दूसरी बात भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू कश्मीर में लड़ाई हुई। वह शत्रु सम्पत्ति काफी है। लेकिन अभी तक उस पर अधिकार किया गया है या नहीं, यह नहीं कहा जा सकता। क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि स्टेट को किसी कानून के अन्तर्गत उसे ऐसा अधिकार नहीं है। स्टेट ने भी कोई कानून नहीं बनाया है जिस से वह शत्रु सम्पत्ति पर अधिकार कर उसको सम्भाल सके। जब स्टेट ने कोई ऐसा कानून वहाँ लागू नहीं किया है, और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट यह कानून बना रही है, तो जहाँ सब से ज्यादा शत्रुओं की सम्पत्ति हो सकती है और जो प्रदेश हमारा अविभाज्य अंग है, उस को इस कानून के दायरे से छोड़ देना कहां तक जायज है। इ लिये मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह इस संशोधन को मान ले।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cutback):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday I had occasion to refer to this amendment of mine. I would not like to repeat that but the hon. Minister whispered towards the last part that this clause was under the powers vested in the Central Government under the residuary entry of List I. He should have seen that the residuary entry is applicable only to such cases where there is no provision in any other entry. Entries I and 15 of List I refer to matters which come about during war. So, with this matter, enemy property, coming under entries I and 15 of List I, the residuary entry will not apply. If once it is conceded that it comes under entry I or entry 15 of List I, then it is applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. There is no bar. In order to find out a bar he says that it will come under the residuary entry, which is not correct. However much he may try, it is not correct. It is the timidity of

[Shri Srinibas Misra]
the Ministry that stands in the way. They think that they have got some majority. They have got a majority only in hands and eyes. They also want majority in confusion and bungling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Constitution is not interpreted by majority or minority.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: That is exactly my submission. That is what I am trying to say. Please look to sub-clause (2) of clause (1). It says:

"It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir . . ."

In the same sub-clause it is also said:

"and it applies also to all citizens of India outside India . . ."

Is it not bungling? If it applies only to India minus the State of Jammu and Kashmir, is it applicable to Jammu and Kashmir which is in the occupation of Pakistan or Pakistan-occupied area of Jammu and Kashmir? There was a case recently which went to the Federal Court where Pakistan challenged the jurisdiction of Pakistani courts in that portion of Jammu and Kashmir. Is it within the jurisdiction of Indian sovereignty? Will it be applicable to persons who live in India and have lands in that portion of Jammu and Kashmir? Will it be applicable to persons living in that portion of Jammu and Kashmir but who have property here? To whom will it apply? By implication the Bill seems to suggest that Jammu and Kashmir is not a part of India. Taking these two, it will apply only to India minus Jammu and Kashmir. But

it is, at the same time, applicable to all citizens of India. Taking these two together the Bill seems to suggest that the citizens of Jammu and Kashmir are not citizens of India.

Now, Sheikh Abdullah did not want to say that he is a citizen of India. That was taken exception to by this House and the ministers also shed some crocodile tears about it. They said, it is bad that he did not want to say that he is a citizen of India. They agreed that he is doing something which is not proper. When Sheikh Abdullah and Kashmir he is not a citizen of India, impliedly this Bill wants to support Sheikh Abdullah's stand. Can it be conceived that it will apply to all citizens of India and not to Jammu and Kashmir? It is creating confusion. Why don't you say that it will not be applicable to the citizens of Jammu and Kashmir. In one breath you say that it will apply to all citizens of India and citizens of India living outside India—say, Honolulu. Citizens living in Honolulu are subject to this Act. But what about Jammu and Kashmir? Are not the people living there citizens of India? Will it not apply to them, They should have made it clear in the Bill itself where it is applicable, to which persons it is applicable and to which territory it is applicable. But by saying this in a confused manner they have confused both the things. I think the Minister should have, when this matter was raised yesterday, examined this point and come forward with certain clarifications to make this matter clear. He cannot leave this matter in this way so that there will be litigations challenging the Constitution and so many other things. Only a reading of that sentence will show that it is applicable to all citizens of India but not to Jammu and Kashmir. You can exclude the citizens of Jammu and Kashmir from the point of view of this legislation but you cannot say it is applicable to all citizens of India but not to Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we had an occasion to discuss this matter yester in every detail and the House also expressed its views on it in the form of a voting. It is the same matter which we are again discussing in this form. I had mentioned to hon. Members yesterday that so far as the sentiments are concerned we are entirely with them in this that there should not be any differentiation as such. But here the situation is somewhat different. We have got a Constitution and we have got to function within the Constitution. In our opinion, it would be unconstitutional to extend this Act to Jammu and Kashmir, according to the provisions as they exist in the Constitution today. If they are removed tomorrow, it will be an entirely different situation. We are not in this Bill at this stage discussing its desirability or not. That is an entirely separate matter.

I tried to explain yesterday that this Bill only sought to continue the situation that already exists in respect of enemy property that had been seized. I can appreciate all the refineries that the hon. member tried to bring in and we can have at a suitable time a discussion on that matter. But it would be not in keeping with the provisions of the Constitution as it exists today to include Jammu and Kashmir, because the subject-matter of this Bill has been brought in under entry 97 of the Union List, which precludes the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, we have got to conform to the Constitution.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : कानून मंत्री से बात कर लें, कन्फ्यूशन दूर हो जाएगा।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : उसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है। सब से मैंने बात कर ली है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि इस वक्त सवाल बड़ा बात का या हमारे ख्यालत का नहीं है। जो कानूनी स्थिति है,

जो संविधान है उसक अनुसार हमें काम करता है। मैंने कल भी अर्ज किया था कि जम्मू काश्मीर में इस कानून के तहत कोई एनीमी प्रपर्टी सीज नहीं की गई है। इसको वहाँ एप्लाइ करने का फिल्हाल सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है। इसलिए मैं माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करूँगा कि.....

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: (Kendrapara): The point raised by the hon. member is, it is applicable to all citizens not only living in India, but outside also. If Jammu and Kashmir is excluded, will this Bill be applicable to the Indian citizens living in Jammu and Kashmir or not. How do you reconcile these two.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I do not see how this difficulty arises at all. It applies to all India citizens. I do not know why the hon. member has any doubt in his mind. It is entirely in his mind, not in our mind. We are only concerned with such property in Jammu and Kashmir and I explained at great length that such property was not seized in Jammu and Kashmir. It applies to all citizens. I would beg of the hon. member not to have any doubts in his mind about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 1 to the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): Sir, the Bill we are now passing into law should be a Bill only for a limited duration. Such a Bill should not be on the statute-book for all times to come. Aleary the powers envisaged in the Bill have been exercised by the Government from 1962. From 1962 till now, the few lakhs worth of Chinese property should have been disposed of. The minister has not stated why it has taken him so long for disposing of this few lakhs worth of Chinese property from 1952 to 1968. I would have been happy if in clause 1(3), there would have been other sentence saying, "it shall remain in force up to 10th July 1971." It should have been indicated in the Bill that it is only for temporary duration and that the Government has no intention of perpetuating it for all times to come.

In any case, I would suggest that this Bill should have been accompanied by a report of the Minister stating what are the properties that will come under this category, how they have been managed so long, in what way they have been managed, what has happened to the properties uptill now and in what condition they are now. The Government has not provided us with a report like that. I hope, after this Bill is enacted into law, the Minister will take as little time as possible to provide Parliament with a report of that kind.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) :

जाकी घन घरती हरी ताहि न लीजो संग ।

जो संग राखत बने तो कस राखअ पंग ॥

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आटिकल 370 जो हमारे संविधान में है, वह एक बौद्ध है, देश की

छाती पर और उसको आप रिमूव करें । रोज़ रोज़ जो आप लिल लाते हैं उस में आप जम्मू काश्मीर को बरियत देते हैं । कितने दिन तक आप ऐसा करते रह सकते हैं । यह देश को कहां ले जाएगा । इस आटिकल को आप हटायें । यह मुसीबत बना हुआ है । यह हमारे मिनिस्टर साह के रास्ते में रुकावट है । मैं शर्मा जी के साथ सहमत हूँ और उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ कि इस आटिकल को हटाये जाने पर हमें जोर देना चाहिये । जा तक इसको नहीं हटाया जाएगा यह जो झंझट है यह हर मिनिस्टर को सहन पड़ेगा । इस वास्ते मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इस आटिकल को हटा दिया जाए और जो घन और घरती हमारी पाकिस्तान में है उसको हम वापिस लें काश्मीर का जो हिस्सा पाकिस्तान में है, वह हिस्सा हमें वापिस मिले । जो घन उनका यहां है उसको आप रखिये और उन से भी आप लें ।

आज सुनह का नकशा मैंने देखा है । राइट और लैफ्ट के जो कम्युनिस्ट भाई हैं उनके नकशे को देखा है । मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह गन्त रहें । कहां ये लोग देश को ले जाना चाहते हैं, इसको वह देखें । इनकी तरहफ से सावधान रहें :

मैं आटिकल 370 के हटाये जाने की पुर्जो आप ल करता हूँ । जो भी बैं आपने जम्मू काश्मीर पर लागू किया है इस बिल में इसको आप हटायें और इस बिल को वहां भ लागू करें । साथ ही मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि एक कमिप्रहेंसिव बिल ला कर आप हमारे सामने पेश करें ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : इस बिल को लाने के लिए तो मैं मंत्री महोदय को मुबारिकवाद पेश करता हूँ लेकिन साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी इस तरह का बिल आए इस बात का खयाल रखा जाय कि वह समय दूर नहीं

जबकि दोनों देशों को एक होना है। अगर श्रद्धियों की वाणी सही है, अरविन्दु घोष की वाणी सही है और हमारी ऐतिहासिक साइकिलोजी सच्ची है तो यह नामुम्किन है कि दोनों देश अलग अलग रह सकें। हमारी कौमियत एक है, हमारा खून एक है। गलतियों की वजह से हम दो देशों में बंट गए हैं। हम में से संकुचितता, जज्वात, बिहरादरीवाद खत्म हो जाएगा, शराब बन्द हो जाएगी, अनटचेबिलिटी बन्द हो जाएगी, छूआ-छूत खत्म हो जाएगी और दोनों देशों को एक होना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम कोई ऐसा कदम न उठावें जिससे कि कल हम को पछताना पड़े। दोनों देशों की एकता लाजिमी है। यह काम हो कर रहेगी। इसी के लिए रातदिन प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं।

कमजोरों के साथ कोई नहीं लग सकता है। जब तक कि भारत की मिलटरी स्ट्रेंथ नहीं बढ़ेगी तब तक पाकिस्तान हम से नहीं थरथकेगा। यहां हाउस में चर्चा आ चुकी है। हमारे सरस्वती नाम के जहाज को पाकिस्तान ने पकड़ा और पकड़ कर डिमफिगर किया और डिमफिगर करने के बाद उसका नाम जेबुनिदा रखा। कमजोरों के साथ कोई लग नहीं सकता है। हमारी भारतीयता एक है। एक बात कहे और मैं नहीं रह सकता हूँ। मैं जिस सक्कुलरिज्म का हार्मा हूँ वह कौन सी सक्कुलरिज्म है? महाराणा प्रताप के गिपहालारे आजम, उनके प्रधान सेनापति का नाम हाकिम खां था। जे जननी जनम भूमि पर मुगलों का आक्रमण हुआ तो जिन्दी के किले को उसने टूटने नहीं दिया और अपने प्राणों तक का उत्सर्ग कर दिया, उसकी उसने रक्षा की। चाहे दो अलग अलग देश बन गए हैं लेकिन अभी हिन्दू हैं और मुसलमान हैं जोकि उस पाक मजार पर जा कर फूल चढ़ाते हैं। इस वक्त जो फिर्का-परस्ती है, वह सरमायादारकी पैदा की हुई

है। हम में से जो नेशनलिस्ट और राष्ट्रवादी हैं, उन का यह फर्क है कि वे इस फिर्का-परस्ती को खत्म करें। मैं बागहा पर देखता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान की सरहद पर भी राजपूत का लड़का खड़ा है और हिन्दुस्तान की सरहद पर भी राजपूत का लड़का है। सरमायादार ने हम को बांटने के लिए एक का नाम मुस्लिम राजपूत और दूसरे का नाम हिन्दू राजपूत रख दिया। लेकिन हमारे खून में कोई फर्क नहीं है। हम एक हैं। धर्मशस्त्र और नीति शस्त्र कहता है, "श्रुतयोपि भिन्ना स्मृत्योऽपि भिन्ना नैकः मुनीनां वचन प्रमाणम्"। इनादत और पूजा के तरीके अलग अलग हो सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर कोई कहे कि पूजा के तरीके अलग अलग होने से कौमियत बंट जाती है, तो वह एक नामुम्किन बात है।

जहां मैं मंत्री महोदय को मारकबाष देता हूँ, वहां मैं उन से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह समय दूर नहीं है कि जो झंडा गंगा पर लहरा रहा है, वहीं रावी पर भी लहरायेगा, जो झंडा दिल्ली पर लहरा रह है, वहीं पिंडी पर भी लहरायेगा। हमें एकता और राष्ट्रियता कायम करनी पड़ेगी।

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat): Some hon. members have said that article 370 must be removed. I am not supporting that because even after 22 years of independence, we have not been able to win over the confidence of the majority of Kashmiri people . . .

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Who says so?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: I am saying that.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: You cannot say that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That reference came incidentally.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: That is against the Constitution itself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Nayanar, if you have any submission to make regarding the Bill, you can.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Even now there are differences of opinion. We should win over the people.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: On a point of order. Nobody has a right to say here that India has not been able to win the confidence of the majority of Jammu & Kashmir people. Nobody has a right to make a statement like that because it is within the country.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba): On a point of order. What the hon. Member said was irrelevant.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): Article 370 is not under discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As I have already said, Mr. Sheo Narain just referred to this part . . .

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Most of the members referred to article 370 and said that it must be removed:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We had a very lengthy debate on this very recently, if I remember correctly. Let us not take up that debate again.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I have a submission to make. If you say that Mr. Sheo Narain has said, am I to take it that he is the sole monarch of irrelevancy here?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not fair.

श्री शिव नारायण : उपध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर इस हाउस में इस तरह से चलेगा, तो मैं इस से ज्यादा बदतमीजी कर सकता हूँ। अगर ये गुंडागिरी करेंगे, तो मैं हाउस में बोलने नहीं दूंगा। जो बदतमीज आदमी है,

मैं उसके साथ बदतमीजी कर सकता हूँ। बेहुदापन का बेहूदा जवाब दिया जा सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Nayanar, you may please sit down. The position has already been made clear. Mr. Sheo Narain just wanted to reply that unless something was done to remove article 370, nothing would happen and all these arguments in connection with the Bill would not carry us anywhere. Beyond that, he had nothing to say. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: I am not raising the Kashmir problem at all. Some members said that article 370 must be removed. I am opposing that. That is all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the Third Reading, such things should not be raised.

Article 370 is not before the House now.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI (Bilhaur): On a point of order. The previous speaker had just mentioned a few things which would have a tendency to create tension between India and Pakistan which are two separate countries. May I request the Members through you, Sir, to confine themselves strictly to the clauses of this particular Bill and not to take up other issues which are bound to create tension between the two countries?

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद (बलियाँव): उपध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या अनुच्छेद 370 को हटाने के लिए श्री शिव नारायण को बदतमीजी करने का अधिकार है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the hon. Member had not followed what Shri Sheo Narain had said. As I have said already, Shri S. M.

Banerjee unnecessarily brought in some sort of cross-criticism. That is not fair.

So far as Shri Sheo Narain is concerned, on this occasion he was quite relevant, when he pointed out that unless that was done it would not be proper to amend the Bill. Beyond that he said nothing else.

श्री द्विवेद सिंह : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री नायनार, ने इस बात की सफाई कर दी है कि काश्मीर भारत का अंग है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी हालत में उन का यह कहना मनासिब नहीं है कि वहाँ का जल हमारे साथ नहीं है और न ही यह बात इस में आती है। अगर काश्मीर भारत का अंग है, तो वह भारत के साथ नहीं है, तो किस के साथ है? जाहिर है कि भारत के सब नागरिक भारत के साथ है? ।

मैं उन तीन और माननीय सदस्यों का भी आभारी हूँ, जिन्होंने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। था भट्टाचार्य ने रिपोर्ट के सिद्ध-सिले में जिक्र किया था। मैंने उसके बारे में कल कहा था कि मैं देखूंगा कि किस प्रकार से हम यहाँ पर वह सूचना ला सकते हैं। लेकिन शत्रु सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में हम बीच-बीच सदन को सूचना देने रहते हैं। उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है कि इस बारे में एक विस्तृत सूचना होनी चाहिये। उस को भी हम देखेंगे।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सदन इस बिल को अपनी पूरी अनुमति देगा और यह बिल पास हो जायेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

14.58 hrs.

INTER-STATE WATER DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

As hon. Members are aware, there are many rivers in our country which pass through more than one State. Even when a river flows through one State there are always conflicts because the different farmers want to use the water for their own lands. When there are disputes within a State, those disputes are resolved by the State generally. In the case of disputes between different States, the Central Government try their best to solve the disputes. We have been doing that on a fairly big scale. But in one or two cases, the thing has got stuck up and I am very sorry that we have not been able to solve those problems.

So, in order to provide for the resolving of those disputes in such cases, an Act was passed by Parliament in 1956 called the Inter-State Water Disputes Act. In that Act, there is provision for only one judge. The tribunal was to consist of only one judge nominated by the Chief Justice of India, and the findings of that tribunal consisting of one judge was binding, and there was no appeal from that either to the Supreme Court or to Government. That finding was final and binding. Lately, we have been thinking that it would be much better if more collective wisdom and experience could be brought on to the question. The rivers are really the nation's treasures, and the nation's prosperity depends upon the economic way in which we develop

*Mover with the recommendation of the President.

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

our water resources. Further, these rivers affect millions of people and involve crores of rupees of expenditure.

15 hrs.

That being the case, we have felt that it is but fair that these intricate problems should be solved by a bench of three judges. All that the Bill provides for is that there will be three judges instead of one. The other provisions in the Bill are only consequential to this. This is the only change that we are making in the Act, namely that the tribunal which has to be constituted in order to resolve the inter-State water disputes shall be composed of three judges instead of one. This being a simple Bill, I hope the House will approve of it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 be taken into consideration."

2 hours have been allotted for this Bill I think we could have half an hour for the clauses and 1½ hours for the general discussion.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Some time may be given for the third reading also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, we could have half an hour for the clauses and the third reading.

SHRI RANGA: I am glad that this Bill has been brought forward before this House. It should have been brought forward a long time ago. It is a good idea to have three judges instead of one. At the same time, one has to take care to see that these three judges do not hail from any of the States which make themselves party to the dispute. It is for that purpose that my hon. friends Shri

Lobo Prabhu, Shri Mohammad Inam and some others have given notice of an amendment.

How do these disputes arise? As my hon. friend Dr. K. L. Rao has said, when two State Governments are not able to agree between themselves as to the distribution of the waters of any river and also their respective responsibilities as well as privileges, than a dispute arises, and that has got to be settled by somebody or the other. There was a time when the Central Government thought that they could settle the matter. But when a dispute arose over the Tungabhadra, the Central Government found themselves in a helpless position. The Central Government was then manned by the Congress as it is now, and the Ministries in those two States were also manned by the Congress people and they could not settle that family dispute or problem because between uncle and nephew it is always impossible to come to a settlement. So, some of us pressed that there should be a way out of such disputes, and this Bill was then sponsored by Shri Hathi and passed. But, unfortunately at that time we thought that one judge would be enough. But now we find that the experience of one judge would not be enough. During all these years, I would like to ask whether the Central Government have taken full advantage of this way out in order to settle the disputes that have arisen and also the execution of the development projects. As long ago as 1953, they took interest in the development of the Narmada Valley project. At that time, we were very keen to help Gujarat because Gujarat was just then emerging from out of the clutches of prolonged drought and famine and unemployment and suffering of the people. But from that time, up till now, nothing has been done to settle the distribution of waters between Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. Evidently, if Government had taken some trouble at that time, it would

have been possible for them to settle that dispute, because in Madhya Pradesh they had their own Government and it would have been easier for them. But they did not take sufficient care in those days about it. Recently, a non-Congress Government has come in there and the dispute has given rise to exacerbated feelings and this has gone on to such an extent that the Chief Minister had begun to call the Minister of Irrigation here all sorts of names, and this poor Minister was completely helpless here because he had no evidence to quote beyond his own statement that he was not telling any untruths or anything like that. When we are faced with this ugly situation of one Chief Minister calling a Minister of State of the Government of India names and saying that he is indulging in untruth and you can easily understand how serious the situation can become and how personalities would be brought into it in order to affect the fortunes of the people for a long time.

Now, at one time we thought irrigation experts would be able to settle these matters. That was how over the dispute that arose between Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra over the distribution of the waters of the Godavari and Krishna, they appointed some engineers as experts and got a report. According to that report, we found there was no need at all for these States to be quarrelling because even according to the allocations that had been made as long ago as 1951 in the agreement that was reached under the leadership of the late Shri Gadgil, none of the three States which were parties to this dispute had been sensible enough to utilise all the waters respectively allocated to them. Neither Maharashtra, nor Mysore nor even Andhra which was considered to have made the best possible use of these waters, none of them was able to utilise all the waters allocated for the benefit of the people of their States and of the country. In spite of that, somehow or other, those three

Congress Governments thought it wise or sensible for them to indulge in an internecine quarrel among themselves and tried to delay their own works and irrigation development. That hit, so far as Andhra was concerned, the scheme they had on the anvil, namely, the Nagarjunasagar project. But thanks to the statesmanship displayed by the then Irrigation Minister here, some kind of an agreement was held to have been reached between the three Governments, so much so that progress of the Nagarjunasagar project was not delayed ultimately.

But all this was an unnecessary dispute. How has it arisen? It was simply because those respective Governments in those Governments, the ruling parties, wanted to go to their own people and say that they were so very keen about the rights of their people, that they were so patriotic, according to their local brand of patriotism, that they were the best possible champions; in that way, they commended or recommended themselves to their electorates, got their votes and came back into power again with greater majorities than they had earlier. That was the only purpose and result of that disastrous dispute which they unnecessarily created before the country.

Now, would they be willing to listen to experts? It is clear they would not—in the light of the experience we have had. Take for instance, the Narmada dispute. Dr. K. L. Rao, who is an expert on irrigation and flood control, after he had become, like so many of us a public worker and politician, wanted to be over-generous to Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, he promised them 18 million acre ft. of water from out of Narmada and to Gujarat only 9. The total was 27 million. But the Madhya Pradesh Government wanted to be much more keen about it to its local people. Therefore, it wanted 22.4 and would allow only 5.1 for poor Gujarat; whereas Gujarat wanted only 11.4 to go to Madhya Pradesh but as much as

[Shri Ranga]

16.6 for itself. Therefore, he appointed an expert committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Khosla. I am particularly glad that Dr. Khosla was appointed because he has done a very good job of it over the Nagarjunasagar project and he acquitted himself as one of our best engineers, just like our Dr. K. L. Rao; and from a political point of view, he was much less of a politician than Dr. Rao. So much so he made a very good report. What did he say? Whereas Dr. K. L. Rao wanted to give 18 million acre feet of water to Madhya Pradesh, Mr. Khosla gave his verdict, in favour of Madhya Pradesh only to the tune of 13.9; he found he could not give anything more than that because of various calculations of the total quantity of water that would be available here and now as against various contingencies. Whereas Dr. Rao wanted to give 9 million acre feet of water to Gujarat, Mr. Khosla was prepared to give 9.9 to Gujarat. He wanted to do justice to Gujarat and he did it. The Madhya Pradesh Government was not prepared to accept the generous offer made by the engineer-cum-politician Dr. K. L. Rao, and therefore it wanted to have a non-political engineering expert committee to go into this matter, but when such a non-political engineering expert committee went into the matter and made an allocation, it was not prepared to accept it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): Dr. Rao intervened after the report of that expert committee was rejected.

SHRI RANGA: Even then, it is bad enough, because he was offering so much more than what ought to have been offered but the purely political-minded Chief Minister was not prepared to accept it. Under the circumstances, what else is possible except making a reference to the tribunal?

Coming to the Nagarjunasagar project, for the past four or five years we have been hearing from various sections of the House that justice was not being done to Maharashtra or Mysore, that so much more was being given to Andhra. Being myself an Andhra, I was wondering what was wrong with it? There was a time when we thought that what was going to be utilised for Nagarjunasagar project was very much less than half of the total amount of water that would be available. Why should the surplus water be allowed to go to the Bay of Bengal, who is going to be benefited? I said to myself: I have never stood in the way, even in my heart of hearts, of the rights of the peasants either of Mysore or Maharashtra, but why should Mysore and Maharashtra go on quarrelling in this manner? So, I was inclined to be angry with the Government of India for not being willing to send that dispute to this tribunal. It was the Government of India which was responsible for all this delay. Has this delay helped anybody? I would like to know in what way it was helped the development of the Nagarjunasagar project. It has not helped. On the other hand, this delay has only cast doubts whether the proposed crest gates are going to be installed at all. We were told that the crest gates would only help to store there that much of water as would not be needed by Maharashtra or Mysore, instead of allowing it to go into the sea. But then, what is the truth?

The engineers, we are told, are again differing among themselves like doctors, though for engineers there is much less scope for this kind of difference than doctors. We were told that some experiments and studies were being made in Poona, but the results of those experiments and studies we do not know. Even if those results are placed before these engineers, it would be impossible for them to agree

among themselves. I cannot place all the blame on the politicians themselves, because behind them there are these engineers, and they play their politics also. The Maharashtra engineers want to please their Maharashtrian masters, and similarly the Andhra and Mysore engineers. Among these wonderful experts who are trying only to please their masters there must be some judgment somewhere together, and therefore it would be a good thing indeed to send such disputes to these tribunals.

But here, in between comes the midwife, and that is the Central Government. The mother says she is in trouble, the baby wants to come out, but this midwife comes and says, "No, it is not time yet for you." Either the mother would die or the baby would die, or both of them may get suffocated. This is exactly what has been happening. For three or four years this had been delayed. See this tamasha. The Mysore Government has threatened to go to the Supreme Court. Then the Maharashtra Government was threatened to do the same. Suddenly, the Andhra Government says: I am going to take the initiative and go to the Supreme Court. It was only when all the three Governments had made up their mind to go to the courts, exasperated and disgusted with the Government of India's midwifery, that the Government of India thought it best to think about it and fortunately they came to the right decision that instead of having one judge, let there be three judges. There will be three judges. Let them not be either Andhras or from any of the other States parties to the dispute. They should not be from Gujarat or Madhya Pradesh in regard to the Narmada project. When it is about Nagariunasagar, let them not be Maharashtrians or Andhras or Mysoreans; let them be outsiders. They should be judges, either of the High Court or the Supreme Court. Even there, I hope my hon. friends who had given notice of these amendments would have kept this point in

mind; they should not be High Court judges in the same State. But that is not enough. An Andhra may be a Judge in the High Court of Maharashtra or vice versa; he should not be appointed. The point is that they should not be persons who belong to these three States. What happens otherwise is that our local, parochial patriotism will come to play mischief.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is all right to suggest caution. But it casts some reflection on the judiciary that it cannot rise above parochial patriotism.

SHRI RANGA: I appreciate your suggestion. With all respect for the judges, they are also human beings and Indians, Andhras, Maharashtrians and Mysoreans and even when they become judges, cannot divest themselves of their fascination for Andhra, Maharashtra of Mysore localism or parochialism. Therefore, I should like to utter this word of caution so that this could be kept in mind by the Government and by the Chief Justice of the High Court and also by our friends who have given notice of these amendments. Let us hope that once this tribunal is expanded, the Government of India would be more expeditious than they had been till now. It is fortunate that once in a while an expert engineer had also become a Minister without becoming half as bad as the politicians generally are. Even then he has become a bit of a politician and that is why we have had to suffer quite a lot of unnecessary bad blood. Let us hope now that in the light of this new Bill the Centre would be very expeditious in coming to a decision and see to it that these questions are settled impartially by a tribunal like this.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani): I welcome this Bill at the hands of Dr. K. L. Rao. The hon. Irrigation Minister exhausted all the remedies and attempted everything he can to go in a particular direction but found it difficult and

[Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh]

ultimately had to resort to this Bill. They are moving this amendment to increase the number of judges on the tribunal. If judges could become more just by an increase in their numbers, the Supreme Court could have been as big as Parliament. But it is not so. The principle of increasing the number of judges could be of some use and can serve the object mentioned in the Bill if they are clear about the objectives. If we know that the water disputes affect millions of people, it affects their lives, it even affects the lives of their progenies for years to come and may well seal their fate completely, when we are very serious in seeing to it that justice is done in such spheres, I think it is too risky to leave it to any judge, be it at the Supreme Court level or at the senior civil judge level.

Justice can only be assured if what is to be judged is clear and if what is to be judged is controversial. If it is a serious dispute, then there should be some guiding line by which the judge could arrive at any conclusion, and in this spirit, I am moving my amendment which stands in my name.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur):
What is that amendment?

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: At the time when I move the amendment, I can assure my hon. friend that he will have ample knowledge of the wording of the amendment. Now, Sir, the water disputes have been carried on for years together possibly because of politicians, and more so, according to our learned professor, because of engineers. Our hon. friend Prof. Ranga forgets that our hon. friend the Minister is both a politician and an engineer. So, I do not know which quarters he had in mind when he said that the disputes drag on for years together. But I think if this spirit of

parochial patriotism is not to be transgressed to the judiciary, it will not be enough if we insist as to which State that judge should come from. If a particular State which is a party to the dispute applies to the judge in writing that the principles on which the dispute applies to the judge in decided upon first; then I think there is a reasonable guarantee that justice would be done. Why a reasonable guarantee should be had is simple enough: every lawyer knows that the question of fact is more a sacred matter of dispute than the question of law. For instance, whether the court has jurisdiction or not can be tried as a preliminary issue; whether it has a limited area or not could be tried as a preliminary issue. And once the legal issues are settled, then the courts can go into the facts. Therefore, it is left to the discretion of the tribunal. Even if the tribunal fails to exercise its discretion, it will ultimately seal the fate of millions of people. We have to safeguard against this.

We have the experience of the Mahajan Commission. Mr. Mahajan was a man who presided over the Supreme Court of this country. And yet he had shown how communal he could be; he had also exhibited how parochial he could be.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya):
I rise to a point of order. With great respect to my hon. friend Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh, let me submit that, firstly, Mr. Mahajan is not here in this House to defend himself. Secondly, he is dead. And about a person who was the Chief Justice of the country, to say that he was communal is not in good taste.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur): Sir,
a point of order. It is not correct on the part of the Members to say like that as regards the judges who are appointed by the President and with the consent of the Government, and

the Chief Justice of India. If we, the Members here, are going to criticise the judges when they are not here, I think it is not correct.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: He must withdraw those words.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: I demand that the words should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. I myself was going to intervene. The hon. Member is perfectly within his right if he were to criticise the decisions, but if he were to attribute motives and say that he was prejudiced by a certain communal consideration or otherwise, it is not fair to him nor fair to this House. (*Inter-ruption*) Therefore, what he has ultimately reported, that is open to discussion and that could be debated here, but if he attributes even by a suggestion, it is not dignified in any manner and that should not be tolerated in this House. Omitting that, he can continue.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): His remarks were personal, not about the decision of the Commission So, both the remarks should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The best thing would be, he should withdraw that portion, that he was motivated by communal considerations.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: My trouble is I am not permitted to complete the sentence, because for anyone who has any understanding of the background to the partition of this country, who wants to read the Mahajan Commission's report, the spirit with which the precedents Mr. Mahajan has quoted would be evident. That explains the man. We are not concerned with the man.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have heard you clearly. You said that he was communal and he was prejudiced

because he was communal. That portion you better withdraw. That would be more graceful.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: I have no hesitation in withdrawing it. But to think that a Judge would be just is a pre-supposition which is nothing sort of danger. When we legislate about the settlement of disputes affecting the lives of millions of people, the elementary precaution this House should take is to see that a Judge, howsoever high and senior he may be, whichever State he may come from, should not be the ultimate decider of the fate of millions of people simply in the air. If you go through the Mahajan Commission's report, you find there innumerable references which are unreasonable and such indiscreet applications of principle that you shudder to think of them. If some guidelines are given to the tribunal that it should first decide upon questions of principle before going into the details of the sharing of waters between different States, it would be in the fitness of things. There have been scores of disputes in world courts. Time and again the issue has been raised before international courts as to what should be the principles on which waters of inter-State rivers should be shared between different riparian States. Even in a federation, the same principles can be imported with such modifications that Indian conditions would imply. Therefore, to insist on decision of principles is just and fair. I honestly urge on the Minister to accept this amendment because it has been moved only but of anxiety to see that justice is not only allowed to be done, but justice is forced to be done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to caution members, particularly Mr. Deshmukh. As I pointed out when Prof. Bonga was making his submission are we to give an impression in this House that whatever high position he may be holding a judge cannot be objective and impartial? Is

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

it proper and dignified? No member should make such a suggestion in a general way or by insinuation. Your other arguments are quite sound. But if you start with this premise, that is not correct.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Bahhoi): Prof. Ranga in his speech said that Judges from certain linguistic States like Gujarat or Maharashtra should not be appointed. That is a reflection on the Judges. Judges are Judges, whichever State they belong to.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cautioned Prof. Ranga and he accepted my caution.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: If I say that the Judges who are to be appointed must have served on the bench for so many years, he must not belong to any particular State, etc., it is no reflection on the Judges. Those principles can be laid down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Deshmukh was saying that certain guidelines must be laid down for coming to a decision. It was in that context that I referred to it. Nothing beyond that.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): This Bill seeks to bring in a very small amendment. You should not have allowed Prof. Ranga to refer to the disputes which are in existence between different States. Having allowed him making a reference to those disputes, which are in fact in existence, which are points of agitation—disputes regarding Nagarjun, Krishna-Godawari and Narmada—I think other hon. Members would be justified in making a reference to them. These things should not have been allowed. But you were good enough to concede a reference to them. Therefore, as I said, other hon. Members would be justified in making a reference to them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not objected to a reference being made to them (*Interruption*).

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: Shri Ranga has already referred to the dispute over Narmada. I have a right to reply. I come from Madhya Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When we are discussing this Bill we cannot possibly preclude a reference to the disputes. But the only point is that these disputes should be referred to only incidentally. If hon. Members harp on them it is not good. Some water disputes are there and therefore this Bill has come to enlarge the scope of the Tribunal.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: It is not correct to say that because of the disputes this particular amendment has come forward.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Sir, are we going to discuss who is going to say what in regard to this Bill? are we on a point of order?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Sir, I am in possession of the House. I am not yielding to anybody.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Sir, I rise to a point of order. Is an hon. Member within his rights to say that other hon. Members cannot speak such and such things in this House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Bhandare has made a suggestion. I do not want to shut out completely any reference to the disputes. But because I permitted Shri Ranga to say something it does not follow that all things are permitted.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore): Sir, I rise to a point of order. Can an hon. Member give suggestions in the name of a point of order? Shri Bhandare gave suggestions in the name of a point of order. You should have ruled it out of order. Nobody

can preclude a speaker from dealing with the subject of a Bill which is before the House. Therefore, it is a fantastic suggestion that a Member cannot refer to water disputes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Unfortunately, in the name of points of order many things are said. I rule it out.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ इतना अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम लोगों को जजेज के ऊपर कोई रिफ्लैक्शन नहीं करना चाहिये तो यह भी रंगा साहब से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब कोई डिस्प्यूट हो तो जिस प्रान्त का वह डिस्प्यूट हो उस का जज न हो तो यह भी गता चाँ है ।

श्री भारतसिंह चौहान (धार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो अन्तर्राज्यीय जल-विवाद का प्रश्न है और उस विवाद को निबटाने के लिए यह जो बिल पेश किया गया है वह स्वागत के योग्य है इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है। परन्तु इतनी देर से जो यह बिल यहां पर पेश किया गया है उस से यह जाहिर होता है और महसूस होता है कि इन 10 सालों के बीच में जिन कांग्रेस के राज्य में यह एक महत्वपूर्ण समस्या का ने के लिए 10 साल बराबर बिताते रहे यह इनके शासन की दूरगति की एक बड़ी भारी कमी है। यह भलीभाँति हम जानते हैं कि जिस राष्ट्र में कई तरह की कई नदियाँ बहती हैं और यह जल-विवाद उत्पन्न हो सकते थे और जिन नदियों के जरिए हमारा अपने देश को शहल बनाने का एक खाब था और हमारा व्यापार, अर्थिक व सामाजिक उन्नति व देश की मजबूती इस जल के ऊपर निर्भर है उस उतनी बड़ी समस्या का हमने 10 साल से कोई इस प्रकार का एक हल निकालने का विचार नहीं किया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेसी सरकार जोकि ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं को हल नहीं कर पाई है उसका यह परिणाम है कि हम आज सूखा मर रहे हैं और देश कंगाल

हो गया है। क्या यह इस बात का सबूत नहीं है? दरअसल यह बिल जो आज लाया गया है यह आज से कहीं पहले लाया जाना चाहिये था। क्या देश का नक्शा बदल गया है? इस देश में नदियाँ चारों तरफ बह रही हैं और यह सब को अच्छे तरीके से मालूम था कि एक प्रान्त से दूसरे प्रान्त में यह नदियाँ बहती हैं और यह जल-विवाद की समस्यायें पैदा हो सकती हैं और वह पैदा भी हुईं। लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आज उन जल-विवादों को एक राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से ले लिया गया है। पिछले वक्त में इन नदियों के विवादों को ऐसा रूप दिया गया जो कि वांछनीय नहीं था। पूर्ण रूप से एक राजनीतिक उद्देश्य से उन जल-विवादों को टाला गया, निबटाया नहीं गया और विलम्ब करते रहे। परिणामस्वरूप देश की एक बड़ी भारी समस्या और जो एक बड़े महत्व का विषय रहा है वह उलझन में पड़ता रहा। यह एक बात है। ऐसी सैकड़ों बातें हैं जो हैं लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा यह जल-विवाद की एक मुख्य बात है और वह भी इस कांग्रेसी शासन के काल में इन वर्षों में उलझी पड़ी रही है।

15.37 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMULA RAO in the Chair]

मैं आपको ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस मंशोधन विधेयक के द्वारा वन-मैन ट्राइब्यूनल के स्थापन पर तीन जनैतजो होने जा रहे हैं वह एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है। लेकिन अदालतों में जैसे लम्बे मुकदमे खिंचते हैं लम्बा-लम्बी मुकदमेवाजी होती है और उनके फेरते होने से विलम्ब होता है और जैसा कि प्रभावित हो रहा है ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये और मुकदमे खिंचते रहे और अदालतों का चक्कर बढ़ता रहा तो जो देश की समस्या है और जिसके कि ऊपर देश का भविष्य निर्भर करता है उसका क्या होगा। अगर

[श्री भारतसिंह चौहान]

राजनैतिक दृष्टिकोण इसमें लिया गया तो भगवान ही इस देश का मालिक है और पता नहीं कि इस देश का क्या बनने वाला है ।

मैं इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो अदालत या ट्रिब्यूनल कायम किया गया है इन का फैसला जल्द से जल्द आये और शोधता से विवाद संबंधी मामले इन के द्वारा निबटारे जायें । मैं मध्य प्रदेश का हूँ और मुझे यह अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि वहां क्या स्थिति है । पिछले वक्त में जिस तरीके की बातें हुई हैं और नर्मदा का जो दृश्य मैंने देखा हुआ है वह आज भी हमारे सामने नजर आता है । जिस नर्मदा बांध के बारे में करोड़ों व्यक्तियों का भाग्य निर्भर है, नर्मदा के तट पर दोनों तरफ वह आदिवासी बसे हुए हैं जिनके लिए कि केंद्रीय सरकार बार-बार कहती है कि इन को हम उन्नत करेंगे । पिछले 20 साल से यह राक्षस वायदा करते आये हैं और नर्मदा की जो योजना है उसको टाकते रहे हैं । यह आज बर्दाश्त करने के योग्य बात नहीं है लेकिन मैं आप को कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह उन पापों के कारण है जोकि आप लोग ने उन 40 लाख आदिवासी जोकि नर्मदा घाटी में बसते हैं उन आदिवासियों के भाग्य को इतने वर्षों से बांध कर रक्खा है और उनकी हालत बेहतर नहीं की है । मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात दोनों कांग्रेसी राज्य थे लेकिन यह दोनों राज्य मिलकर इस नर्मदा योजना को हल नहीं कर पाये । मैं क्या उम्मीद कर सकता हूँ कि इस तरह की एक योजना को हमारे एक भाग्य को जो उज्ज्वल बनाने वाली चीज है उसको वह अभी भी इस तरीके से राजनीति के चक्कर में डालकर उस को झगड़े में डाल सकते हैं ?

मैं इस बात की ओर भी आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो निर्णय किये जायें वह जल्दी किये जायें । मैं तीन जजों की अदालत जो बनी है उस का स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन उन के निर्णय जल्दी हों । साथ ही इस का भी ध्यान रक्खा जाना चाहिये कि निर्णयों पर राजनीतिक दृष्टि से कोई प्रभाव न पड़े ।

अक्सर यह देखने में आया है कि राज्यों को खुश करने के लिये बातें कह दी जाती हैं । जहां तक मुझे मध्य प्रदेश की नर्मदा योजना का इतिहास मालूम है, यहां तक हुआ है कि गुजरात को खुश करने के लिये जब यहां पर अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव आया था उस समय भी प्रधान मंत्री ने उम को रिफर करते हुए कहा था कि गुजरात के सदस्य जो सुझाव देते हैं वह विचार के योग्य हैं । इस से मध्य प्रदेश में एक अजीब सी अण्णान्ति पैदा हो गई थी और वहां के मध्य मंत्री ने हम लोगों को उम के बारे में तार दिया था कि हमारे साथ कहीं अन्याय न हो जाये । इस तरह की बातें सामने आती हैं ।

यही नहीं, यह सोचने की बात है कि अगर सरकार इस समस्या को खत्म करना चाहती तो कर सकती थी । नर्मदा मध्य प्रदेश में 700 मील बहती है और गुजरात में 100 मील बहती है । हम इस समस्या को हल न कर के एक ऊंचा बांध बना कर मध्य प्रदेश की 40 लाख जनता को खत्म कर देना चाहते हैं । वहां पर आज भी हम इस योजना के अन्दर राजनीति को लाना चाहते हैं ।

इसलिये मैं इस बिल के बारे में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ इस बिल के द्वारा लाया जा रहा है वह एक कदम आगे बढ़ कर ही लाया जा रहा है । हालांकि यह विलम्ब से दस साल बाद आया है लेकिन आया है, यह ही मानता हूँ । लेकिन इस बात

का ध्यान रखना है कि जो ट्राइब्यूनल बन रहा है उस के अन्दर निर्णय जल्दी से जल्दी किये जायें ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I see a long list of names here. I would request the hon. Members to cooperate with me so that everybody gets his chance. Shri R. D. Bhandare.

The Deputy Speaker has already laid down the general line of debate and has permitted to refer; generally, to disputes that are pending. But the provisions of the Bill have to be adhered to as far as possible.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I respect your ruling. I had raised the point. When the Deputy-Speaker allowed the hon. Member to refer to the disputes, then the flood gates are open. It is but natural that in the interest of those States we belong to, we should not allow the points to go undisputed.

Sir, so far as the Bill is concerned, the Bill seeks to incorporate a very small amendment.

In the Act No. 33 of 1956 there was a provision for one-man Tribunal. Now this Bill introduces an innovation. Instead of one individual, the Bill seeks to have three. It says:

"The Tribunal shall consist of a Chairman and two other members nominated in this behalf by the Chief justice of India from among persons who at the time of such nomination, are Judges of the Supreme Court or are Judges of a High Court."

When the Act of 1956 was passed, this point was raised by a number of members; at that time, some of them had insisted that the Tribunal should consist of two persons and some of them had insisted that the Tribunal should consist of three persons. But at that time the suggestions were not accepted. At that time one Judge was thought to be enough to solve the

dispute or to give a decision on a dispute referred to him. Now because of the experience after 12 years, the Government has come forward with this Bill with sufficient experience at its command and Government is trying to make this amendment. I, therefore, uphold the Bill in toto.

While supporting the Bill, I would like to oppose some of the amendments, but I would support the Government amendment..

SHRI DEORAO PATIL (Yeotmal): It has not yet been moved.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I quite understand that it has not been moved. I am looking at the papers before me and, therefore, I am reflecting on those. When I read the Bill as it is, I thought that there was some lacuna,—in case a vacancy arises how that vacancy should be filled in. The original provision in the Bill was that the vacancy should be filled in by the Government. Now the Government has come forward with an amendment, which is quite in tune with the principles accepted in the original Act and in the Bill also, that it should be filled in by a person to be nominated by the Chief Justice. It reads:

"Such vacancies shall be filled by a person to be nominated in this behalf by the Chief Justice of India in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 4."

So, this is quite in tune with the principles accepted.

Mr. Shivajirao S. Deshmukh has made a point that, when the dispute is referred to the Tribunal, certain guidelines should be given by the Government, and those guidelines should be accepted by the Tribunal. I do not know whether it will be juridically right to give directions to the members of the Tribunal who are Judges of either Supreme Court or High Court. I do not know whether it can fit in with the concept which

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

we have accepted, the concept under jurisprudence. I, therefore, simply question the propriety of the suggestion which is sought to be incorporated in the Bill through an amendment by Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh.

A point was made by Prof. Ranga that the tribunal should not be presided over by judges from those States which are parties to the dispute. I cannot agree because once we accept that they are judges, they are judges for all theoretical and practical purposes, and their integrity and impartiality should not be questioned or challenged at all. If we were to accept the suggestion of Prof. Ranga, we would in a way be questioning that integrity and impartiality. Whatever may be the arguments, that the judges are after all, persons belonging to the particular State, so they may be swayed by the parochial sentiments—all these could be advanced against any person who might be there. But once we accept a High Court Judge or Supreme Court Judge on the tribunal, the presumption is in his favour. If that presumption is rebutted and proved that they are not impartial or upright or that their integrity is in question, we have some other remedy. Therefore, even that suggestion made by him is not acceptable to me.

Coming to the actual disputes, respecting your guideline that we should not refer to disputes agitating the minds of people in different States, I would like to clarify one point that so far as the Krishna-Godavari dispute is concerned, it is there and we insist that the tribunal should be appointed at the earliest possible opportunity so that this dispute is solved once for all. I am not going into the merits of it, since I accept your ruling that I should confine myself to the measure before the House. I support the measure as has been brought forward.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): Mr. Chairman, the main provision of this Bill is generally acceptable. It is a noticeable fact that

controversies in regard to our river waters had reached such a phase that the National Integration Council had to take notice of it and there is a resolution on river water disputes which the Srinagar Conference adopted. Their recommendation was that in view of the complexity of the existing issues, not one Judge but at least, three Judges should be there. I am glad, therefore, that the Minister has brought forward this legislation so that a tribunal of three Judges could look into the river water disputes that are so very much in the picture.

It is a sorry reflection on the state of affairs in our country that we do have these disputes in the manner they have emerged. Bowing to the decision of the Chair, I also am not going into any detail in regard to the different disputes. But I just fail to understand how it is that when there is one party which is in charge of the administration of the whole country—and till recently was in control of all the States in the country—these disputes could go on as merrily and as mischievously as they have as far as the interests of our country were concerned. I have a feeling that we should have put the disputants, those who were carrying on the controversy, in a room, just as members of the jury are locked up, just as Cardinals who elect a new Pope, are locked up, till they agree.

Before 1967, when different parties came to power in the different States, I was in Ahmedabad, and in regard to the Narmada dispute I was taken to a sort of exhibition where they showed us the Gujarat case, and they were telling us that their concern was about the immediate desirability of the project. If the matter is technically so desirable and economically also desirable, it just beats me that a country which has been run by the same political party all over the place has failed in getting a consensus even in regard to these matters, but I am not

going to make much of a point of it. But, I really feel very disturbed when we get to know, as we did last year, that in regard to the Nagarjunasagar project, the merits of which do not know much about, Dr. Rao had come forward enthusiastically with the idea that if Rs. 20 to 23 crores were spent at that particular time, then we could produce in Andhra surplus rice to an extent which would have enabled us almost to do away with PL-480 imports for which we were paying at that time every month about Rs. 50 crores but, it could not be done because in regard to the high dam or low dam or whatever contortions were brought into the picture, the controversy went on and the country was deprived of this chance.

in our country the rivers have been a unifying factor.

गंगे चैव, यमुने चैव गोदावरि सरस्वति
नर्मदे सिन्धो कावेरि जलेस्मिने सन्निधि कुरु ।

This is the invocation. All these rivers are in different parts of the country. We were reminded of the unity of our country when we thought of our rivers, but the rivers of today have become a point of controversy, a bone of contention. All these disputes are in the picture. Therefore, something has to be done to secure an expeditious solution of these disputes. And three judges, surely, would be a much better body of people, but I have one grouse in regard to this matter.

It seems that the Government can get judges of the High Court, Judges of the Supreme Court as well as ex-judges of the Supreme Court. Ex-judges of the Supreme Court are likely to be a little older than ex-Judges of the High Court. If you want to discriminate between the judges of the High Court and the judges of the Supreme Court, you are welcome, but I do not understand the logic of it. Besides, I am against the idea of ex-judges, whether of the High Court or Supreme Court, being liable to appointment on bodies where the Government has some say, because I have

noticed for many years now, and this has been mentioned repeatedly in this House, that the lure of appointment after superannuation is one of the most demoralizing features of public life in our country. I have had the mortification of even seeing some very distinguished and independent-minded judges trudging along in the corridors of the Secretariat in Delhi in search of some kind of superannuation appointment. I do not like it at all.

The Government has so much patronage. Only the other day, my friend Dr. Ranen Sen asked a question, Unstarred Question No. 1031 on 26th July, and he elicited the information that during the last five years, 419 commissions or committees were set up, and it was added with wonderful irony, that the commissions and the committees complete their work within the specified or extended time limit. Almost every five days Government appoints a commission or committee. In five years there have been 419, and judges look up for appointment. It is a very bad thing for any ex-judge either of the Supreme Court or High Court to look forward to that kind of reward which is now being offered by the Government of our country. Since our friend Dr. Rao is a distinguished engineer, we do have great expectations in regard to what ought to have been done. That is why I wonder why it is that our reverine resources which are so magnificent have not been exploited in the manner they ought to have been.

16 hrs.

I discovered while reading something in the Library that in the last century in Madras Presidency of the olden times, there was an eminent English engineer, Sir Arthur Cotton who did very valuable work. There is a book on him by his daughter which referred to the idea that Sir Arthur Cotton had of linking up the Ganga right from Calcutta to Cape Comorin, connecting Mahanadhi, Godavari, Krishna, Thungabhadra,

[Shri H. N. Mnkerjee]

Kaveri and Tamraparani. That was one idea. Further, he had the idea of a canal on the West coast right up to Karwar, a canal from Madras to the West coast, from Nellore to Wardha and then to link up all these rivers including Tapti and Narmada. This kind of a scheme could be made by a British engineer working in this country in the seventies of the last century. We do not seem to be making much of an advance in regard to this kind of a matter. I do not see why we cannot take some really genuine steps in regard to this matter. The railways are there, no doubt. At the same time our waterways require development in a fashion which I am sure we have not been able to undertake upto this present moment. When we have got engineers, why is it that these disputes become so important? Prof. Ranga very rightly pointed out that even our technicians and engineers get political orientation only because of the lure of office and appointment, publicity and prominence in social life. This is something which goes against the grain of Indian life. Think of our rivers—such beautiful names.

I was a member of a parliamentary delegation which went to the Soviet Union. We discovered how they have connected from the white sea and the Baltic right down to the Black Sea and the Mediterranean and the Caspian Sea. They are all linked because of the canal system. We were shown the Moscow river which at one time was very sluggish but which because of the canal system they had been able to make navigable. Dr. Rao himself has seen it. Maybe, we cannot do it because we have so many other difficulties; I need not go into them in great detail. But why do we not get started? We have such enormous resources. Why do we have to be bottled up with all our ideas lacking fruition because we could not go ahead with imaginative construction of these schemes about which Sir Arthur Cotton could talk about in 1870; still in 1960 we have not been able to do much about it. Therefore,

I do wish that our river waters, wonderful resources of energy and prosperity that we have got in them, should be properly utilised and all hurdles in the way of their utilisation removed. For this purpose, a tribunal is necessary. Unfortunately controversies crop up. But I wish Government does something about it to expedite decisions by these tribunals. In regard to the appointment of ex-judges either of the High Court or of the Supreme Court, I do hope that the Government would give some consideration to the point raised. I had not given notice of an amendment as I very well know the fate of amendments and that is why I thought that it was perhaps a waste of time. However, finding Dr. Rao in perhaps an accommodating spirit, I make the suggestion and if he puts it down, I shall be happy and the public life of this country would secure some kind of a possibility of improvement.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Dr. Rao has come forward with this amendment after twelve years as he has realised the futility of this matter being settled outside the purview of a tribunal or court Members of the Opposition put a very pertinent question: Did not most of the States involved in these disputes, including the Central Government, belong to one political party?

Sir, these water disputes like the border disputes are such that they will transcend all political barriers. I do not think Shri Nath Pai of the PSP will agree with Mr. Krishna with regard to the Mahajan Commission report or with many other disputes that concern not only the borders but the rivers. So also, the malady is the same with the Congress party. Therefore, I wanted to bring to the notice of the Government that they should not have spent that much of time as to come to this painful realisation that these matters cannot be settled among the States concerned, but that they

should be referred to judges or a tribunal in whose impartiality we do not have any doubt.

Another point which was made out by some of our friends is with regard to the appointment of the judges to the tribunal, and there, the *bona fides* of the judges with regard to which State they belong and what type of people they are, were referred to. I think it is most unjustified and it is not proper on our part to question the impartiality of the judges. We must be free from these ideas, and I am sorry that this matter has lent scope to be discussed in this fashion in this House.

For instance, Mr. Mahajan does not belong either to Mysore or to Maharashtra. Even that poor gentleman is subjected to much criticism about his partiality. The aggrieved party naturally would like to have some causes so as to please their electorate somewhere. In all these matters, my charge against the Government is that we have wasted precious time and we were not able to make the maximum utilisation of the water potential in the country; that we were made to depend upon the PL-480 imports for eternity. We were bound inseparably to a foreign country—whichever country it might be—that has taken away that self-asserting spirit of the nation. If some of these disputes had been settled a long time back, like the Nagarjunasagar project or the Malaprabha, Ghataprabha, Upper Krishna or any other project in Mysore, Maharashtra or Andhra Pradesh, and if they could have come into being, I think the country's food position would have been quite different.

In all these matters, I also see the hand of the bureaucracy wielding its influence behind the scene. The unfortunate controversy with regard to the Narmada water dispute is standing example. It is poor Govind Narain Singh who was uttering parrot-like words that were prompted by Mr. Gulati. Mr. Gulati has been doing this sort of mischief and misleading the poor Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, and he is the gentleman who

was responsible for this Indus Waters Treaty and had done incalculable harm to this country and this man, as Mr. H. N. Mukerjee has rightly pointed out, belongs to the category of superannuated persons who loiter in the corridors of the Government Secretariat in Delhi or some other place to have some appointment here and there. So, I would warn the Government to be aware of these unscrupulous bureaucrats who accentuate the differences between the States and which ultimately go against the interests of the people and the country at large.

The problem is not so insurmountable as to baffle any solution. The main criterion should be this: the waters should be utilised, whether it is in Maharashtra or Mysore, Madhya Pradesh or Gujarat or Andhra Pradesh, because, in this country, whichever big river we take it flows through so many States. It is not as though it is a new thing that we have now discovered. As a matter of fact, these rivers which happen to be the sources of integration, as Mr. H. N. Mukerjee has rightly pointed out, have now become a bone of contention and have aroused considerable passion. For instance, the controversy that went on between Madras and Kerala with regard to a particular project has hampered the development of Kerala. In the long run, both States were the sufferers. From the national point of view, it is better that disputes of this nature are settled quickly.

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem): Which dispute?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I do not remember the name of the river, but there was a dispute. But I am not casting any aspersion on the Madras Government.

SHRI RAJARAM: I only wanted a clarification. You must be talking

[Shri Rajaram]

of the Bhaktavatsalam Government, not Annadurai Government.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: So far as Krishna-Godavari dispute is concerned, the first agreement was made in 1961, but then the States involved were not Andhra or Mysore as they exist today. The complexion was quite different. The composite Madras State was a party to this agreement. Then the award of Hafiz Mohamed Ibrahim came. Whenever these matters are sought to be discussed, a lot of heat is created with the result that we are not able to make the maximum utilisation of the waters.

I hold the view that Dr. K. L. Rao should not appoint retired Judges, whether they belong to the High Courts or the Supreme Court. I entirely agree with the view expressed by Prof. Hiren Mukerjee in this regard. These tribunals must also be given a time-limit within which the dispute should be resolved. There should be a specific stipulation about time-limit in the terms of reference. Since these river water disputes involve going into several technical matters, the tribunals should be assisted by a technical and expert committee.

I would also suggest that the tribunal should not be hamstrung by the imposition of any type of terms of reference from the Government. They must be able to frame their own terms of reference based on international and notional practices. When the dispute is referred to them, it is up to them to decide in what manner it should be settled. In spite of the appointment of the tribunal, even now the concerned State Governments may realise the utter futility of prolonging the disputes, which helps none but injures the interests of the country and may resolve their differences and go ahead with the execution of the projects.

Lastly, I would appeal to Dr. K. L. Rao that the time has come when the Central Government should handle the execution of major river-valley projects. By allotting amounts within the State ceilings, the completion of the projects is delayed and the estimated cost also goes up. In one case, it has gone up from 50 to Rs. 150 crores. There are so many instances like that. So they must first see that all the major important river valley projects are handled by the Central Government and enough finances are allocated to those projects for early execution. Also, they must make up their mind to have a full assessment of the water resources that are available in this country. There is no such data with the Government of India available at present. Therefore, an assessment of the water resources must be made available and the important national river valley projects must be taken in hand by the Central Government. If necessary they must be financed by the Central Government as is being done in the case of three or four national projects by allocating some funds outside the State ceiling. They must do it early so that these projects are completed as early as possible.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Mukerjee made a reference to the fact that despite the fact that there has been in existence governments of the same party, namely, the Congress Party, in various States, these river water disputes have not been settled for the last so many years. My hon. friend, Shri Venkatasubbaiah told us that it is a very delicate question and it cuts across all party lines. He said that both with regard to the border disputes as well as with regard to these river water disputes no party would be able to take up a position of opposition. I would like to remind him that when the whole question of Andhra State was there and when Members of the Congress

Party belonging to Tamilnad and Andhra were at loggerheads with regard to the question who should own Madras City or where Madras City should go, our Party members whether they belonged to Tamilnad or Andhra took a unanimous decision that Madras City should be in Madras State.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: But in the case of Chandigarh a Communist in Punjab says one thing and a Communist in Haryana says another thing.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Similarly, I am sorry Shri Venkatasubbaiah made a mistake with regard to the dispute that exist between Tamilnad and Kerala. Other river water disputes are of a different type. For example, Godawari starts in Maharashtra and flows through so many other States and ultimately through Andhra. So, how the water should be shared between the various States through which these rivers flow is the point at dispute between these various States. But with regard to Madras and Kerala there is no river which starts there and flows into Madras. The dispute there is the other way round. People say that all the rivers that are starting on this mountain, the Western Ghats, flow in such a way that too much water flows into the Arabian Sea. The Kerala Government or the Kerala people will not be able to utilise all these waters. Therefore, the suggestion is, why not divert those waters into Madras State? This has been the demand of the Madras Government for a pretty long time. One such dispute was with regard to Parambikulam. With regard to this Parambikulam water dispute I would like to remind you that where there is a will there is a way. For twelve long years during which period there was Congress Government both in Madras and in Kerala no settlement could be reached at all. They were at loggerheads. But when the Communist Ministry under the

leadership of Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripada came in 1957 the problem was solved within the course of six months. How was it done? It was solved because we felt that this is not a matter between two States but it is a matter where the people are involved, where the welfare of people is involved. Therefore, we said, after all Tamilnad does not need water for irrigation in the months of May, June and July. During that period there is heavy rain in Kerala and, therefore, irrigation in Kerala does not depend upon this river.

There is enough water; therefore let us store it in the Parambikulam Dam, allow the water to flow into Madras during the period when there is heavy rain in Kerala and stop it after that, and during the period when there is no rain in Kerala allow the water to flow into Kerala. This was the device that we found out because there was a will, an approach.

This problem was approached by the Communist Government in 1957 not from the point of view that it was a question of Tamil Nad or Kerala but from the point of view that the people of both the States are people of this country, they are human beings, and therefore all of them should benefit. From that point of view we were able to find a solution.

To our sad regret, this solution that we found out was made a point of attack against the Communist Government in Kerala by nobody else than the Congress Party. Because we gave water at that time they said that this Government must be overthrown because it has given the waters belonging to Kerala to Tamil Nad. That is how they behaved.

Therefore all that I want to point out is that if there is a will, if this

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

problem is approached from the point of view of the well-being of the millions of people of the country, to whichever State they may belong, a solution can always be found for every one of these disputes. Unfortunately the Congress Party in this country during the last 20 years of its existence in government after independence has not been able to bring about a solution because they have not approached the problem from this point of view. I am not now going into what is their point of view. Therefore a situation has come when this question can only be resolved by reference to a tribunal.

Of course, it is not Dr. K. L. Rao's experience that has made him bring forward this Bill. This is a question which has been accepted at the Srinagar Conference. Shri Sundarayya, the General Secretary of our party, raised this question there and asked, "why are you allowing these river water disputes to continue for long?". He said that these things should not be allowed to continue for more than a year and if the concerned States are not able to bring about a settlement within a year the Central Government must refer it to a tribunal. He suggested that instead of having one Judge on the tribunal have three Judges. It was accepted at that conference and as a result of that this Bill has come forward. I am glad that this Bill has come, but this is only one aspect of it.

The tribunal was in existence long ago. Today you are just increasing the number of judges. Very good. But are you going to refer these disputes, for example, the Godavari dispute which has been in existence for umpteen years or the Narmada dispute which has been in existence for nearly 10 or 15 years, to the tribunal immediately so that these

questions are not allowed to continue as a festering sore in the relations between the various States? That is the question.

Therefore, while supporting this Bill, I would only urge upon the Government not to procrastinate, not to delay, not to be moved by political considerations with regard to this State or that State, not to yield to the pressures of Congress groups. I am not talking of other groups, because after all both in Maharashtra and Andhra there are Congress governments. The whole thing has now been functioning on who is the Chief Minister who has greater pull with the Central Government, whether Shri Brahmanand Reddy has the greater pull and with whom has he got a pull; has he got a greater pull with Shrimati Indira Gandhi or has somebody got a pull with Shri Chavan or Shri Morarji Desai? The whole thing is being discussed and decided on the basis of personal equations and pulls and counterpulls. Therefore I would only urge upon the Government at least to take lessons from their experience of the last 20 years and not to delay, not to procrastinate. As soon as your pass this Bill, straightaway refer all these disputes to the tribunal and be done with the matter.

श्री प्र० सि० सद्गल (बिलासपुर) :
सभापति जी, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं आज यह कह सकता हूँ कि अब वह जमाना अगया है जब कि सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को अपने हाथों को कड़ा करके जितने भी बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उन सब को अपने हाथों में ले लेना चाहिये। इस का कारण यह है कि अब जो रुपया हम इन कामों के लिये देते हैं, प्रान्तों में वह रुपया उन कामों पर खर्च नहीं हो रहा है। मेरा यह प्रोपन सार्ज है और जिस का उदाहरण आपके परिदे से मंत्री महोदय के समना रखन चाहता

हं—स दो प्राजेक्ट इस का सुबूत है। यहाँ से जितना पैसा देना चाहिये था, वह बराबर दिया गया, लेकिन ठीक तरह से कार्य न हुआ हो या उस का सही इस्तेमाल न हुआ हो, तो इस में गतनी उन की है, सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की गलती नहीं है।

आज नर्बदा प्रोजेक्ट के लिये जो चीज चल रही है, जिस का कि उल्लेख हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने किया, मैं चाहूंगा कि जरा इस चीज पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें। जो आदमी गरम गरम दूध को पी लेता है और जब उस का मुंह बल जाता है, उस के बाद वह दही की छाछ को भी फूंक फूंक कर पीता है। हम जले हुए हैं—अब तक मध्य प्रदेश के साथ जो व्यवहार हुआ है—मैं नहीं चाहता कि गड़े हुए मुर्दे को उखाड़, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहूंगा कि ईमाददारी और सच्चई के साथ जो भी ट्रिब्यूनल मुकर्रर किया जाये, उस में सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट के जजेज रखे जायें। लेकिन इस के साथ ही जैसा मेरे मित्र मुखर्जी भाई ने कहा—मैं भी चाहूंगा कि जिनका पद खत्म हो चुका है, उन को कृपा इस में लेने की कोशिश न करें। इस का कारण यह है कि कभी कभी वे भी कान्फ्लिक्ट में आ जाते हैं।

मेरे पूर्व वक्त ने यह कहा कि इस में सारा खेल गुलाठी का था यानी नर्बदा प्राजेक्ट में सारा खेल गुलाठी का था। मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गुलाठी नौ सरकार के एक इंजीनियर थे, जो सलाह दिया करते थे। जिस तरह हमारे यहाँ हमारी सरकार को सैक्रेटरीज सलाह दिया करते हैं, सैक्रेटरी अपने विचार को रखते हैं, मानना या न मानना मिनिस्टर का काम है। इसलिये यह कहना कि वे जो सलाह देते थे, चीफ मिनिस्टर वही करते थे—मैं इस की मुखालफत करना चाहता हूँ। इस तरह से चीफ मिनिस्टर

के खिलाफ लांछन लगाना अच्छी चीज नहीं है, खास कर मध्य प्रदेश में। मैं आपको यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी बात नहीं है कि मध्य प्रदेश के बोलने वाले नहीं हैं, मध्य प्रदेश के भी बोलने वाले हैं। इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इन सब बातों को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए, जिस वक्त भाषण करें सब बातों को स्पष्ट करें।

सभापति महोदय, जितने भी प्राजेक्ट हैं—उन सब के बारे में मैं अपने भाई का समर्थन करता हूँ कि अब वह आ गया है कि हम ट्रिब्यूनल बनाएँ और ट्रिब्यूनल के जरिये जितने भी मामले हैं, वह सब बेली का मामला है, वही गोदावरी-कृष्णा का मामला है—उन के फैसले करायें। आपने इस में तीन जजों की नियुक्ति वा जो प्रावीजन रखा है, मैं उस का मंथा करती हूँ। इस के द्वारा कम से कम एक जज को ही यह अधिकार नहीं होगा कि उस का फैसला सब के लिये बाइन्डिंग होगा, तीन जजों में से दो जज एक तरफ होते हैं और एक जज दूसरी तरफ होता है, तो दो जजों के फैसले को हमें मान्यता देनी पड़ेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Jayaben Shah.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) :
आपको एक उधर से और एक उधर से बुलाना चाहिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I could, certainly, call the party leaders. But there are a number of Members, irrespective of parties, who are directly affected by the existing disputes.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: That does not necessarily mean that we should be ignored.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to regulate the debate within the time allotted.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: You are changing the order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am looking to the party strength and then calling Members.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: There is a convention that we have been following. You are violating that. Always one speaker from the Congress side and one speaker from the Opposition side is called. We follow that convention.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I bear that in mind.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरेली) :
चैयरेमन साहब, आज जो बिल सदन के सामने आया है, उस से एक तरह से हम को खुशी होती है कि हमारे देश का जो सब से बड़ा मसला है, उस के हल के लिये एक दरवाजा खुला है, लेकिन यदि दूसरी नजर से देखें तो दुख भी होता है। हमारे देश में हम नदियों के पानी के लिये झगड़ते रहें—मेरे ख्याल से इतिहास में ऐसा ही लिखा जायगा। हमारे देश में इतनी नदियाँ हैं, लेकिन झगड़े की वजह से आज सरकार को ऐसा बिल लाना पड़ा—यह कोई शोभा की बात नहीं है।

एक सदस्य ने कहा कि यह सब कांग्रेस वालों के राज्य में हुआ। अगर उन का भी ऐसा ही राज्य चले, मैं तो चाहती हूँ कि लम्बे असें तक चले, और देखें यह एक ड्यूमन नेचर का सवाल है, कांग्रेस वालों का सवाल नहीं है, इधर या उधर का सवाल नहीं है, इस में पार्टी राजी नहीं है। अभी जैसा मुख्यमंत्री साहब ने बतलाया कि हमारे देश की जो नदियाँ हैं, वे हमारी संस्कृति की, इंदीयन की बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चीज थीं और आज भी हैं, जिस पर हम पले हुए

हैं उसी को लेकर हम झगड़ते हैं जिसके कारण आज हमारे देश में जो मजूती होनी चाहिये थी वह न होकर हम टुकड़े टुकड़े में बंट रहे हैं। मैं देशमुख जी के मन की बात जानती हूँ, वे महाजन कमीशन से नाराज हैं इसलिये उनके मन से ऐसी बात निकली। तो मैं चाहती हूँ कि यह हिल जा आया है उस पर जल्दी से जल्दी अमल दिया जाये। आज कितने झगड़े हैं उनको यहाँ पर बतलाने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं गुजरात के बारे में बताना चाहती थी लेकिन मध्य प्रशासकों को भाई आये हैं उनको कुछ डर लगा, वे गरम दूध पिये और जल गये और फिर छाछ भी पीने में डर रहे हैं इसलिये मैं बताना चाहती थी कि गुजरात के लोग ऐसा नहीं हैं जो कि आपको जला देंगे। मैं आपको तसल्ली दे रही हूँ कि आपको हमसे डरना नहीं चाहिये। अगर किसी को लगे कि गुजरात ने जो दावा किया है वह नेशनल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट में नहीं है तो मैं समझती हूँ कि गुजरात को भी वह बात नहीं करनी चाहिये और हम कभी भी उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहेंगे।

सभापति जी, मिनिस्टर पर भी जब इलजाम लगाया जाता है तो मुझे बड़ा दर्द लगता है। मिनिस्टर होने से पहले वे इंजीनियर थे। जब वे एम० पी० ही थे तब हम साथ साथ इस्टीमेट्स कमेटी में बैठते थे और वहाँ पर वे बिल्कुल आब्जेक्टिव दृष्टि से बात करते थे, उनकी तो हम पालिटिक्स सिखाने लगे हैं, पहले उन्हें पता ही क्या था, वे तो एक आब्जेक्टिव दृष्टि और इंजीनियर की दृष्टि से बात करते थे। वे बेचारे तो बड़ी उलझन में पड़ गये हैं।

जजों के बारे में भी कहा गया। ठीक है, अगर एम० पी० के दिल में यह दात आजाये, उनको यह डर पैदा हो जाये कि अब हमारी जूडांशियरी भी तटस्थ नहीं है वह भी पार्टिजन व्यू ले सकती है तो फिर आम जनता के दिल में क्या होगा? जनता तो

कुछ-कुछ ऐसा मानती ही है और उसके ऊपर अगर हम यहां से स्टाम्प लगा देंगे तो फिर उससे हमारे देश का कोई लाभ नहीं होगा और न झगड़े का ही निपटारा ही रहेगा। महाजन वमीशन से अगर महाराष्ट्र बातां को दुःख है तो मैं कहती हूँ कि इसमें अब ता ट्रिब्यूनल तय किया गया है जिसमें तीन जज होंगे, उनका भी जो कुछ फैसला होगा वह भी हर एक को सैटिसफाई नहीं कर सकेगा। इसलिये वहीं न इहीं तो झगड़े का अन्त होना चाहिये, जनता को यह बात समझनी है। जब ट्रिब्यूनल के पास हम जाते हैं तो उसका फैसला फाइनल ही है, यह बात जनता को सीखना ही पड़ेगी। हमें जनता को यह नहीं सिखाना है कि वह फैसला गलत है और फिर उस पर ऐजिटेशन शुरू हो जायें। ऐजिटेशन करने से द्वा देश का कोई फायदा नहीं होता है। इन बड़ी बड़ी नदियों पर अगर दस साल पहले उ बांध बन गये होते तो आज हमारी हालत बहुत ही अच्छी होती। आज जो हम सारी दुनियां में अन्न के लिये घूम रहे हैं वह दशा आज हमारी नहीं होनी यदि हम मिलजुल कर काम करते।

फूड जॉन के बारे में भी मैं एक बात कह देना चाहती हूँ। बड़ी नदियों का पानी जहां जहां जाता है वहां अधिक प्रोडक्शन होता है लेकिन जब वहां पर अधिक प्रोडक्शन होता है तो वे यह कहने लगते हैं कि इस अन्न को हम ही रखेंगे, किसी दूसरे को नहीं देंगे। तो इस चीज पर भी हमें ध्यान देना की जरूरत है कि ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिये वरना फिर लोग यह भी कहने लगेंगे कि यदि उनके यहां पानी जायेगा तो वे ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन करने लेंगे और हमको भूखे रखेंगे। सरकार को ऐसी पालिसी रखनी होगी कि वह पानी इस सारे देश का पानी है और वह प्रोडक्शन सारे देश का प्रोडक्शन है।

पी० एम० के बारे में जो कहा गया कि उन्होंने गुजरात के एम० पी० से कुछ कहा तो कच्छ का संरक्षण करना मुश्किल है, यहां पर पानी आ जाता है तो उन्हें ने सजेस्ट किया था कि नर्मदा का पानी पहुंच सकता है, तो मध्य प्रदेश जितना पानी चाहे उतना पानी ले ले, बाकी जो पानी है वह समुद्र में बह जाता है, उससे मेरे खयाल में कच्छ का संरक्षण भी आसान हो जायेगा। पी० एम० ने इन वन-क्वेट में अपनी यह योजना बारी थी। अगर अपने देश के संरक्षण की बात आवे तो यही कहना पड़ेगा कि और भी नदियों का पानी बहाओ तक हमारे देश का संरक्षण हो सके। इसमें गुजरात का ही सवाल नहीं है बल्कि सारे देश का सवाल है। इस बात को विशाल हृदय से देखने की आवश्यकता है। दुनिया, भी यह समझे कि हम छोटी-छोटी बातों पर लड़ने वाले नहीं हैं। फिर तो पाकिस्तान भी रहेगा कि हम भी नदी का पानी के लिये लड़ेंगे। तो मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करती हूँ लेकिन साथ साथ यह भी चाहती हूँ कि हमें देश में कोई ऐसा मौका नहीं आने देना चाहिये जिसके लिये हमें झगड़ना पड़े।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): This Bill is a very simple measure which wants to replace the existing one-judge Tribunal by a three-judge Tribunal. So far as the Bill is concerned, one could have no objection to such a measure. But when I went through the statement of objects and reasons, it was not clear to me as to what is the urgency for making the Tribunal a three-man body. If it is in pursuance of the resolution passed at the National Integration Council meeting in Srinagar, and they have stated it, I have nothing to say. But Government have not made out a case to show that this one-man Tribunal has ceased to function, has not satisfied the disputant States and, therefore, it has become necessary to have a three-man tribunal.

[Shri Surendranath Devivedy]

So far as the Tribunal is concerned, it has existed since 1956 when the Bill was passed. As has been stated earlier, even then this question raised, why make it a one-man Tribunal, make it a three-man Tribunal. But Government in their wisdom opposed that idea; even amendments to that effect were rejected.

Now, I would have understood it if any dispute in these years had been referred to this Tribunal. But not one has been. When any reference is made to the Congress Party having been in power all over and still the disputes have arisen and there is no negotiation and settlement and so they are responsible for it, my hon. friends opposite are very much surprised and ask the question: why make such an accusation; this is not a question based on party lines. It is all very well to say so. But I want to ask: in spite of this provision in this Bill, how is it that these disputes, which, everybody agrees; are major disputes, between these States continue? Everybody agrees that if these disputes were resolved, the country would by this time have probably become self-sufficient in food. So I would like to ask why these disputes were not referred to the existing Tribunal. Do they themselves accept the principle that, after all, rivers are a national wealth and they will be used for national purposes, no matter whether the States through which they pass are Congress-governed or non-Congress-governed? Do they say that whoever stands in the way, motivated by parochial interests will not be tolerated, and that is why this provision was made? Negotiations galore go on. Take these two disputes. For how many years have these negotiations gone on? Experts report, that is not accepted; Ministers intervene, that is not accepted; the Prime Minister intervenes, that is not accepted. We wait for whom? Hence by merely amending the situation does not improve.

Why have they not referred the matter to the tribunal even in regard to the Krishna-Godavari dispute? All the three States must agree, then only it will go to the tribunal. If they do not agree, why do you wait, causing so much loss to the nation? I would have been satisfied if the Bill had stated that whenever there is a scheme or project for utilization of river waters where a dispute is likely to arise, it is the Central Government which will go into it and decide it immediately if possible, otherwise the matter will go to the tribunal without waiting for the concurrence of the concerned States. If there is such a provision, I think it will serve the purpose for which the National Integration Council passed this resolution.

16.42 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Our own people are fighting for water. The other day I saw an advertisement in Bombay called the Indian Oxygen Ltd., as if there is also European or American oxygen. Here also, there is Maharashtra water, Gujarat water, Andhra water etc. The Central Government is, therefore, responsible for what is happening today.

Secondly, a question has arisen regarding the judges, to which my hon. friend Shri Ranga also referred. Nowadays, we have become so helpless that we seek the assistance of the Supreme Court not only in judicial but also administrative matters. This will be referred to Supreme Court for appointment of the members of the tribunal. A point was raised that the concerned person must not belong to the State which is a party to the dispute. Some members have raised objection to this, saying that the judges once appointed are judges for the whole country, and that their impartiality and integrity should not be questioned. I quite agree. Nobody is questioning

the integrity and impartiality of the Supreme Court or High Court Judges or even the retired judges. Of course, as has been stated a retired judge may be looking forward for some favours. This particular provision is necessary in order to protect the judge himself. Suppose I am a judge in a High Court and I belong to a particular State, and I am appointed on the tribunal to settle a dispute concerning that State. I may do the right thing and apply the most correct, judicial mind. Still, there may be people who may not be satisfied with my judgment and instead of looking at it from the judicial point of view they will create suspicion by saying: because this man belongs to that state, his judgment is vitiated. It is not only a question of giving the right judgment; it must appear to the people that it is the right decision. This provision is necessary in order to save the members of the tribunal. Whether from Andhra or Maharashtra or some other State, after all he is an Indian and we all expect that when judges sit in such tribunals, they will bring the national point of view to bear, more than anything else. We all accept that. By and large, we must say that it goes to the credit of the judiciary that they have acted in a laudable manner, in a creditable manner. There is, therefore, no question of casting any aspersions on them. That is a salutary amendment and I hope the Minister will accept it.

I should also like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many cases of disputes are there at the present moment and how many had been resolved. As I have stated already, if these cases have not been resolved, it is because of the unwillingness of the concerned people. Is it not a fact? Let us not ignore realities. Is it not a fact that these matters were not referred to the tribunal because your own people would not agree to it and you did not want to dissatisfy your own men in the States? We should stick to

some principle. I do not agree that interim reports should be submitted. There is no question of any interim reports. Principles about not only water disputes but about border disputes also should be settled. If you go into the whole question of the border disputes, you will find that we have made a mess of it. For little things, some villages here and there, for small linguistic populations this side or that side, if we had decided on the principles in the beginning as we decided on the question of reorganisation of States, this matter would have been solved long ago. We did not do that. I would have preferred a permanent National tribunal for any arbitration of this nature on disputes about water or border and then there is an end to it once the matter is referred to them. Since the Government has not made up its mind, even in regard to that, I suggest that in these cases they must take upon themselves the responsibility, without waiting for the States concerned, to refer such matters to the tribunal so that for all times, there is an end to these unnecessary and undesirable disputes.

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव (बारामती) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल को गवर्नट करते हुए, मुझे सरकार से यह कहना है कि अभी तक इन के लिए एक जज वाला ट्रिब्यूनल होता था लेकिन अब एक की जगह पर इग अमेडिग बिल द्वारा आप 3 जज का ट्रिब्यूनल प्रोवाइड करने जा रहे हैं लेकिन अभी तक इस देश में जल-विवाद के बारे में जो झगड़े रहे हैं उन में से एक भी झगड़ा अभी तक इन ट्रिब्यूनल को नहीं सौंपा गया है। दूसरी बात यह है कि देश में जो ऐसे डिस्प्यूट्स हुए वह भी कुछ ज्यादा नहीं हुए। एक तो कृष्णा-गोदावरी का और एक नर्मदा का, ऐसे दो ही झगड़े इग बीस वर्ष के असे में देश के सामने आये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब एक जज अर्वाइंट करने के बजाय तीन जज अर्वाइंट करने से इस झगड़े में क्या तब्दीली होगी। आज यह बात भेरी समझ में नहीं आ रही है। जब एक जज था

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

तब यह झगड़ा उन को क्यों नहीं सौंप दिया गया क्या तीन जज अप्वाइंट करने का ही इन्तजार था कि तीन जज अप्वाइंट करने के बाद झगड़ा उन को दे दोगे।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन बिल का वाटर डिस्प्यूट से कोई भी ताल्लुक नहीं है। जब तीन जज इन का फैसला करेंगे तो अभी ही क्यों न फैसला हो जाये? इस बिल के अनुसार जो जितने झगड़े देश में हैं उन्हें तुरन्त जजों को सौंप दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि उन का निर्णय जल्दी हो जाये। ऐसा किया गया तो जो उत्पादन खाद्य आदि का करना है उस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियत पैदा होगी।

मैं झण्डे के कारण इस सरकार को मुबालिफत करता हूँ ऐसी बात नहीं है, लेकिन इस कृष्णा-गोदावरी के झण्डे के बारे में हम रोजाना देखते हैं अखबारों में कि यहाँ कैमिनिस्टर, स्टेट मिनिस्टर और एग० पंज० में चर्चा होती है। अभी तक एक जज था, अगर उस को सौंप देते तो इस का कुछ न कुछ निर्णय हो जाता, लेकिन ऐसा हुआ नहीं। मेरे जैसे आदमी की दिक्कत यह होती है कि महाराष्ट्र में जो वहाँ के मिनिस्टर हैं वह कहते हैं कि हम बहुत सी योजनाएँ यहाँ भेजते हैं लेकिन उन को मंजूरी नहीं मिलती, और जब यहाँ मंत्री महोदय से बात करते हैं, डा० के एल० राव के पास जब हम जाते हैं—वह स्वभाव से बड़े अच्छे हैं, काम में हौशियार हैं और उन पर अविश्वास करने का कोई कारण नहीं है—तो वह कहते हैं कि हमारे पास जितनी योजनाएँ आई हैं हम उन सब को मंजूर कर चुके हैं, हम ने अपने पास किसी को रखा नहीं है। हम लोगों की समझ में नहीं आता है कि इसमें किस की गलती है। हम को गलती नजर आई नहीं। लेकिन अखबार में रोज पढ़ते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट ने आज जाहिर किया कि कृष्णा-गोदावरी का झगड़ा महाराष्ट्र, आन्ध्र और मंमूर इन तीनों का है और चूँकि अभी तय नहीं हुआ है इसलिये उसे ट्राइ-

यूनल को सौंपा जाय। महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने नॉटिस दी, आन्ध्र गवर्नमेंट भी झगड़ा करती है और मुझ से पहले श्री वेंकट सुब्बया और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने नागार्जुन सागर के बारे में कहा कि नागार्जुन सागर तैयार हो गया है लेकिन उस के लिये भरपूर पानी नहीं है।

मेरा कहना यह है कि मेट्रन गवर्नमेंट इस दिल में तय करे कि कोई जज किनी चाँज का ज्यादा दिन तक बैसी ही पड़ा न रहने दें क्योंकि इस में बड़ा ताकत खर्च होती है और आपन में वैंर और हेट्टेड पैदा होता है तथा साथ ही देश के डेवलपमेंट में बाधा पैदा होता है। आज पानी इतर जाय या उधर जाये इस से फायदा नहीं होता है। आज अध्याक्ष महोदय के प्रदेश को पानी जाय तो चावल ज्यादा पैदा होगा और हम भी खायेंगे। इस में कोई झगड़ा नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अगर मिलेगा तब तो ?

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : लेकिन इससे लिये जो निर्णय देना है वह आप जल्द से जल्दी दें। मैं यह समझ सकता हूँ कि डिपार्टमेंट में लोगों की साथ लेना पड़ना है और पार्टी को साथ लेना पड़ना है, मध्य को समझना पड़ता है, लेकिन समझाने का तरीका भी इस रीति से न हों कि उस में बार-बार लोगों को समझाना पड़े और काफी समय लग जाये। जैसे कांट में न्याय देना हो तो उस के तुरन्त मिलने में फायदा होता है। बहुत देर से न्याय मिले तो जिन का न्याय मिलता है उन के प्रति भी अन्याय हो जाता है। इसलिये शीघ्रता से निर्णय हो, ऐसी मेरी प्रार्थना है।

मुझ से पहले माननीय सदस्य ने जो कुछ कहा वह सही बात है। आज जो सरकार है, वह है जुडीशियरी ही या एग्जिक्यूटिव ही, उस के ऊपर हम भले ही न हों। लेकिन हमारी भी कुछ ताकत है। इसलिये सब कुछ जुडीशियरी की तरफ ही भेजे उस के बजाय हम भी एक

जगह पर बैठें और आपस में लेन देन करें यह व्यवस्था अच्छा होगा। मैं संसदाय गवर्नमेंट ले कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब कोई मामला कोर्ट में जाता है तो जज के सामने साक्ष्य बनाना होता है और उस को देखने में देर होना है। इस भार को भी सरकार को अपने ऊपर से हटाना चाहिये। इसलिये उस की अपनी शक्ति खर्च कर के, अपने गुड आफॉज का इस्तेमाल कर के, दोनों सरकारों से कह कर तुरन्त इस मामले का निर्णय कराना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि इन मामलों में जो जज होते हैं वह टेक्निकल ज्ञान रखते हैं या नहीं, लेकिन वाटर डिस्प्यूट के बारे में इंजीनियरिंग का ज्ञान तो उन को होना ही चाहिये। इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो जज कोर्ट में हों वह वजाय रिटायर हुए जज के रिटायर हुए इंजीनियर होने चाहियें और जो चीफ जस्टिस हों वह उन को अप्वाइंट करे। जो पब्लिक सेक्टर में आफिसर रखे जाते हैं उन के बारे में मैं क्या कहूँ। वह आई०सी०एस० होते हैं और ला एण्ड आर्डर रखने का उन को ज्ञान होता है। उन को अस्ट्री का ज्ञान नहीं होता है और इसलिये, जैसा मैंने कल कहा, उस में नुकसान होता है। अगर प्राइवेट सेक्टर में 8 या 10 परसेंट मुनाफा होता है तो पब्लिक सेक्टर में 1.2 या 1.3 परसेंट होता है। इस तरह से देश की सम्पत्ति का नुकसान होता है और देश में एफिशिएंसी नहीं रहती है। साथ ही देश में ग्राइडल कंफिडेंसिटी होती है जिस के सामने कोई उद्देश्य नहीं होता है। इस तरह से देश की जो एकानामि होती है उस की स्पीड देश के अनुकूल नहीं होती है और देश पीछे जाता है दूसरे देशों की तुलना में। मलयेशिया में मैं गया था तो वहाँ एकानामिक स्पीड इतनी तेज है कि हम बीस वरस में अगर तीस मील की स्पीड से चलते हैं तो वह 11 वरस में 100 मील की स्पीड से चलते हैं।

वाटर डिस्प्यूट के बारे में भी मेरी मंत्री महोदय से विनती है कि इस अगड़े के लिये जो

इस विषय के ज्ञानी हैं, जैसे इस विभाग के मंत्री डा० के एल० राव हैं, जो कि सब जानते हैं श्री शायद कोई ऐसा मिनिस्टर प्राज नहीं जो उतना जानता हो, ऐसे लोगों को उस में रखा जाय। जब मंत्री महोदय यहां पर आकड़े देते हैं तब हम को उन्हें समझने में दिक्कत होती है लेकिन वह मेल ट्रेन की तरह आगे बढ़ जाते हैं। जिस तरह से वह होशियार हैं उसी तरह से इस अगड़े के लिये वह होशियार आदमी रखें।

इस के बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कृष्णा, गोदावरी और नर्मदा का जहां तक सवाल है, हम लोग आपस में न अगड़ें और सरकार से भी मैं विनती करता हूँ कि वह हम को ऐसा मौका न दे कि आन्ध्र के एम०पी० कुछ बोलें, महाराष्ट्र के एम०पी० कुछ बोलें और हम लोग कुछ न बोलें। जब हम अपनी कांस्टिट्यून्सी में जाते हैं तब लोग यह कहते हैं कि आन्ध्र जाने बोलने हैं लेकिन आप कुछ नहीं बोलने। उन के डर से हम को बोलना पड़ता है। यहां बैलेंस रख कर हम को बोलना पड़ता है डिमांडेसी में, इस का ज्ञान थोड़े ही आदमियों को होता है। लेकिन सरकार ऐसा मौका न दे कि हम आपस में अलग अलग तरह से बोलें। हम लोग देखते हैं कि नागार्जुनसार प्राज चलता है और अच्छा चलता है लेकिन हमारा पानी ले कर ही उस का फायदा हम को पूरा नहीं मिल पा रहा है।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : हमें भी मिलना चाहिये।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : मैं कहता हूँ कि गुजरात को भी नर्मदा का पानी मिलना चाहिये। इसमें हमारा अगड़ा नहीं है। लेकिन इतनी विनती है कि उस का वेग उतना न रहे।

17 hrs.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो नदियों के पानी का अगड़ा होता है वह आखिर होता क्यों है, इस की तह में जाना जरूरी है। मेरे ब्याल से इस के दो बड़े कारण हैं। एक कारण तो यह है कि नहरों के पलावा सिंचाई के जो

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

दूसरे साधन हो सकते थे उन का विकास इस सरकार से नहीं किया है। जैसे मद्रास में 4 लाख पम्पिंग सेट हैं और पूरे देश के अन्दर 8 लाख पम्पिंग सेट हैं। अब जो जमीन ऊंची नीची है वहाँ बांध बना कर बरसात का पानी रोक कर उस पानी को सींच के जरिये जमीन को दिया जाये और फिर पम्पिंग सेट के जरिये उस को आप निकालें तो वह सिस्ट्र-लाइज भी होगा और अच्छा भी होगा। जब मद्रास में 4 लाख पम्पिंग सेट हैं तो पूरे देश में कम से कम 25 या 30 लाख होने चाहिये, लेकिन उस के बजाय कुल 8 लाख हैं। अब जो डिमांड है वह बहुत बड़ी है। जहाँ ऊंची जमीन नहीं है फ्लैट जमीन है मैदान पड़े हुए हैं वहाँ तो बड़े-बड़े नलकूप लगाये ही जा सकते हैं। देश के अन्दर सिंचाई का विकास हम कर नहीं पाए हैं और सिंचाई को उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से देखा गया है मैं चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान सरकार में मीनूदा जो मंत्री जहाँ हैं उनमें हिम्मत हो तो वह मेरी इस बात को कंस्ट्रिक्ट करें। पूरे देश में क्या यह सही नहीं है कि पांच परसेंट ही आप सिंचाई के लिए दे रहे हैं? मैं जानता हूँ कि बीस प्रतिशत का आप लक्ष्य बना रहे हैं। अगर आप इसी रफ़्तार से चलते रहे तो आप दो हजार साल में भी जितना सिंचाई के लिए बिजली की आवश्यकता है, उसको पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे। सरकार ने जो अन्याय अल्प सिंचाई की उपेक्षा करके किया है, किसानों का बिजली न दे कर किया है, उसको वह दूर करे। उस अन्याय को तरफ अगर देश का निगाह चला गई तो मैं आपको चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि यह काग्रेस की सरकार दो मिनट में फूट से उड़ जाएगा। इससे बचने के लिए सरकार लोगों को एक दूसरे से लड़ाने का काम कर रही है ताकि इस बाब पर उनका ध्यान ही न जाए। मुझे तो इसमें एक लम्बा गेम नजर आता है। सरकार जानबूझ कर लोगों को लड़ा रही है और सेट्रल गवर्नमेंट को जो रोल भ्रष्ट करना

चाहिये उसको वह भ्रष्ट नहीं कर रही है। अगर यह बात नहीं है तो मैं जो सवाल करना चाहता हूँ उसका मुझे सीधा उत्तर दिया जाए। क्या वजह है कि यमुना की टोंस नदी के ऊपर किशाउ बांध जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ-साथ दिल्ली, राजस्थान और हरियाणा को पानी जाना था, जिसके बारे में एग्जिमेंट हो गया था, कोई शगड़ा नहीं था, सारी बातें तय हो गई थीं उसको चौथी योजना का अंश नहीं बनाया गया है? क्या वजह है कि आपने गंगा के ऊपर जिसमें कोई शगड़ा किसी का नहीं है बांध बनाने की कोई स्कीम नहीं बनाई है? इतना ही नहीं क्या वजह है कि आपने चौथी योजना में यह तय कर दिया है कि कोई नया बांध आप नहीं बनायेंगे? अगर सारे प्रदेश आपस में समझौता कर लें और कोई शगड़ा कहीं न हो तो क्या आप में यह हिम्मत है कि आप सिंगल नया बांध बना दें? है ही नहीं। फंड्स नहीं हैं। उपेक्षित इनको आपने कर रखा है आपने तय कर रखा है कि नया बांध बनाना ही नहीं है। जब तक प्रदेश लड़ेंगे नहीं तब तक सब आपको काबिल कहेंगे नहीं। आप किसी लायक नहीं हैं। इसलिए प्रदेशों को लड़ा दो और कहें कि हम क्या करें ये प्रदेश लड़ रहे हैं कम्बख्त हम तो बहुत कुछ करना चाहते थे।

सिंचाई के सिलसिले में जिस तरह से गलतफ़हमी है उसी तरह से बिजली के सिलसिले में भी बड़ी गलतफ़हमी है। लोगों का समझाया जाता है कि तुम्हारे यहाँ बांध बनेगा, तुम्हारे यहाँ बिजली आएगी और बिजली तुम्हारे काम में आएगी। आज नहीं लेकिन आज से पहले अगर यह बात कही जाती तो सब की समझ में आ सकता थी लेकिन आज नहीं आ सकती है। जब पूरे देश में सिर्फ 23 लाख किलोवाट बिजली पैदा होती थी उस वक्त यह बात लोगों की समझ

में आ सकती थी। आज एक करोड़ किलो-वाट बिजली पैदा आप कर रहे हैं। इस योजना के बाद दो करोड़ हो जाएगी। फिर चार करोड़ होगी। जिस रफ्तार से तकनीकी विकास चल रहा है और बिजली की आवश्यकताएं बढ़ रही हैं और हम बिजली बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, उस में अगर कोई यह कहना चाहे कि इस सूबे में अगर एक पनबिजली घर बन गया तो बड़ा इसका काम हो जाएगा, कुछ माने नहीं रखता है। आप देखें कि आज जितनी जितनी नदी घाटी योजनाएँ देश में बन सकती हैं उन सब की शक्ति चार करोड़ किलोवाट से ज्यादा बिजली पैदा करने की नहीं है। बीस साल के बाद इस मुल्क में पंद्रह सोलह करोड़ किलोवाट बिजली पैदा होगी, उस वक्त जब आप एटोमिक बिजली घर को बन्द करेंगे सफाई के लिए, तब बिजली कहां से आएगी, थर्मल पावर को बन्द करेंगे सफाई के लिए तब बिजली कहां से आएगी। जब लोड बढ़ना है और तीन घंटे के लिए आपको ज्यादा बिजली चाहिये तब बिजली कहां से आएगी। सिर्फ हाइडल ही ऐसी चीज है जिस में आप पानी को रोक सकते हैं और तीन घंटे अगर फाल्ट लोड चाहिये तो तीन घंटे के लिए आप उसको चला सकते हैं और बिजली प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। उस वक्त थोड़े समय के लिए बिजली बढ़ाने का आपका काम थर्मल और एटमिक बिजली से नहीं चल सकेगा। जब आपको सफाई करनी होगी तब आप बरसात के फाल्टू पानी से और जैनेटर सैट चला सकते हैं और बिजली प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। लेकिन आज तो हर सूबा तेरा और मेरा स्वार्थ समझ बैठा है, इसको छोड़ कर अगर पूरे देश के लिए हाइडल पनबिजली की बात हमारे विभाग से निकल गई और यह बात भी निकल गई कि इससे पूरे देश का विकास हम करेंगे, बिजली घरों का सफाई का काम करेंगे और फाल्ट लोड देने को ज़रूरत हो तो वह भी करेंगे और अगर हर ए. सी. सूबा दिमाग में

यह ले कर बंठ गया है। हाइडल पनबिजली को उसको चाहिये तथा देश के विकास से उस प्रदेश का कोई संबंध नहीं है तो न विकास का काम हो सकेगा और न ही देश में बड़ा भारी बिजली का प्रोग्राम ही हो सकेगा। उस में जो कैटेलेटिक का काम करता है, सफाई का, घटाने बढ़ाने का, समय पर देने का, वह फिर नहीं हो पाएगा और बड़ा भारी देश के साथ अन्याय होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम को खुले दिल से देश को इसके बारे में बताना चाहिये।

यह कहा गया है कि यह बिल कुछ झगड़े निपटारने के काम में लया जाएगा मन्मथ अगर झगड़े निपट जाएं तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। लेकिन कैसे निपटेंगे झगड़े? मंत्री जी ने अपने प्रश्न में ए. सी. जमाना कहा जो मुझे बड़ा प्यारा नजर आया उन्होंने कहा कि जो पानी है वह किसी एक का नहीं है, राष्ट्र का है। मन्मथ राष्ट्र का वह पानी है। बाकई में अगर राष्ट्र का होता तो क्यों न राजस्थान बेचारे का भी ध्यान रखा जाता।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : (रहतक) भाइयों का पानी दे तो रहें हैं।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अगर इस बेचारे में झगड़ा होता और समझौता नहीं हो जाता तो कहां उसको पानी मिलता। हिमाचल और पंजाब का मामला था, राजस्थान बेचारे का क्या मतलब। वह न लेने में और न देने में था। पानी निकलता है हिमाचल से, गुजरात है पंजाब में से और चला जाता है पाकिस्तान को, राजस्थान वालों को कौन पूछता? नर्मदा को ही आप देख लें। राजस्थान वाले पानी मांग रहे थे उसका उसको भी उस में से पानी देने की बात थी। अब तो उसकी कोई चर्चा ही नहीं होती है और वह उभरित हो गया है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ। वह गंगा नदी है। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार और पूरा यह

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारत.]

हाऊस मिल कर यह कहे कि गंगा नदी को बांध कर हम उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए छोड़ देगे तो हम कहेंगे कि हे महानुभावो, इसका कम से कम दो हिस्से पानी आप राजस्थान ले जाओ, हम इसका क्या करेंगे। आप हमें इसमें डुबोयो ? हमें पता नहीं गंगा में पानी पाना है। जा ज्यदा फ़ंड आने हैं तो पानी क्यूसेक पानो उस में डिमाई होता है। आठ दस हजार क्यूसेक तो मिनिमम सिंचार्ज उसका। अगर यह कहा जाता है कि जो पानी है उसका इस्तेमाल पूरे देश के हित में होना चाहिये तो इससे कोई इन्कर नहीं कर सकता है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि पानी का सही इस्तेमाल कैसे हो।

आप देखें कि दुनिया में जो टैक्नीक है वह बहुत बदल गया है। जो पानी आपने फसल के लिए दिया उस पानी का जब सीपेज हो गया, वह पानी जब नीचे गया तो उस पानी का हीरोजेंटल बोरिंग करके, उसको निकाल कर दुबारा सिंचाई के काम में उसको लाना होगा और यह दुनिया कर भी रही है। एक तरफ तो दुनिया इस कदम बदल गई है और दूसरी तरफ आप अपने मुल्क की हालत को देखें। हमारे मुल्क में बहुत पानी है। अगर आप चाहें तो पहाड़ों पर बांध बना कर, सुरंग लगा कर, पानी की धारा को मोड़ सकते हैं। आपके कच्छ का रन है। उस रन में किसी जमाने में सिन्धु नदी पड़ती थी और एक नदी जाती थी जो सरस्वती के नाम से पुकारी जाती थी। राज स्थान में से हो कर घग्घर नदी गुजरती थी। वह खत्म हो गई है रेगिस्तान में। सरस्वती का भी लोप हो गया है। अगर आप चाहें तो गंगा का पानी घग्घर में पहुंचा सकते हैं और उसको कच्छ के रन में ले जा सकते हैं। लेकिन इन सब के लिए पैसा चाहिये। पैसा तो है नहीं। आप मंत्रिमंडल का हिसाब लगा लो कि इस में कितने किसान हैं और कितने नान-किसान हैं। आपको पता चल जायगा कि नान-किसानों की हकूमत बनी हुई है।

आप यह भी देखें कि जब बजट पर बहस होती है तो और चीजों पर तो जदस दस घंटे खर्च कर दिये जाते हैं लेकिन जब सिंचाई और बिजली का मामला आता है तो तीन घंटे ही दिये जाते हैं, डेढ़ घंटा बिजली के लिए और डेढ़ सिंचाई के लिए। उस में से भी अधिकतर समय मंत्री ले जाते हैं। मुझे तो डर लग रहा था कि मुझे बोलने का इस पर अवसर मिलेगा भी या नहीं मिलेगा। सभापति महोदय, रूलिंग दे रहे थे कि विरोधी दल के जो नेता हैं उन सब को तो बूलावा दिया है और अब दूसरों को बूलवाने की कई जरूरत नहीं है। मैं तो जोशी जी से कहने वाला था कि जब मुझे बोलना हो तो कृपा करके मुझे दो घंटे के लिए संसदा का नेता चुन लिया, करो तभी मुझे सभापति महोदय बोलने देंगे।

सिंचाई के मामले में बहुत बड़ी उपेक्षा बहुत बड़ी खिलवाड़ बरती गई है। यह एक बुनियादी चीज है। आपने अच्छा किया जो इस बिल को आप यहां लाए। लेकिन साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की नीयत सिंचाई का इंतजाम करने की नहीं है, बांध बनाने की नहीं है, प्रांज संचलाने की नहीं है। अपना पीछा छुड़ाने के लिए आप लोगों को लड़ाना चाहते हैं, भिट्टे भिड़ाना चाहते हैं। इस बिल को लाकर अगर आप संतोष देना चाहते हैं जनता को तो इससे जनता का सन्तोष होने वाला नहीं है।

अन्त में मैं जजों के सिलसिले में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। मुझे बड़ी तकलीफ हुई जब बड़े बड़े समझदार लोगों ने यह कहने की कोशिश की कि उा सूबे का जज नहीं होना चाहिये। अगर हम सचमुच समझते हैं कि जजों की भी भावनायें भड़क सकती हैं अपने सूबे के पक्ष में, तो मैं दूसरी बात कहना कि आपका यही गवर्नमेंट की

धीर ध्यान क्यों नहीं गया है। यह जो दिल्ली में सरकार बैठी है, इसके भी तो अपने जज हो सकते हैं। इनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान नहीं गया है। मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री या कोई और चुके से अपने मिलने वाले को जज बना कर तुम्हारी गर्दन कटवा दे तो क्या करोगे। इस तरह से तो इस चीज का कोई अन्त नहीं है। ज्यूडिशरी और एग्जिक्यूटिव का हिसाब पार्लियामेंट से अलग होता है। दोनों अलग-अलग चीजें हैं। फिर हमें इतमीनान तो करना ही पड़ेगा। एग्जिक्यूटिव की आप चाहे जितनी नुवता मानी कर। उसको ठीक करने के लिए लेकिन ज्यूडिशरी पर आपको यकीन करना ही पड़ेगा, कोई चारा ही नहीं है। अगर उस पर इस तरह से बहस चलने लगेगी तो जिन्होंने इस बात को उठाया है, वे मुझ से बड़े हैं और मैं उनका बड़ा सम्मान करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं कहूँगा कि फिर डेमोक्रेसी के लिए कोई टिकाना नहीं रह जाएगा। आज हम देखते हैं कि जब भी कोई ज्यादानी होता है तब यही कहना पड़ना है कि ज्यूडिशियल इनफ़ायरी होनी चाहिये। हम तो तत्काली रखनी चाहिये और यह समझ कर चलना चाहिये कि जज कोई भी हो, कहीं का भी हो, वह ठीक फैसला दे।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जिन बातों की तरफ मैंने मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचा है और जो जो जानना चाहा है कि सब क्लेमैंट कैसे बनेंगे और कैसे उस पानी का ठीक से बंटवारा आप करेंगे और अगर सचमुच में इन बातों का फैसला हो गया तो क्या आप में इतनी शक्ति है कि आप बड़ी-बड़ी रिवर वैली प्रोजेक्ट्स चला सकें? मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जब उत्तर देने के लिए खड़े होंगे तब मेरी इन बातों का जवाब जरूर देंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: We allotted 2 hours for this and that is over. We should try to finish as quickly as possible. I think, it will have to be carried over to tomorrow.

DR. K. L. RAO: We may finish it today.

MR. SPEAKER: We have got half-an-hour discussion at 5.30 P.M. How is it possible? Shri Sequeira.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagoa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill seeks to amend an existing Act. While, I find, it is a step forward, an improvement in a very small respect, I would like to submit you that it does not touch the main problem in connection with inter-State water disputes.

The main problem in connection with these disputes is delay that arises between the time a dispute is referred to the Central Government and sent by the Central Government to a tribunal. It is this delay that causes the heat, the bad blood and all the other troubles that are contributing to national disintegration in their own way. This is what requires an amendment, if I may so submit, in clause 4 to the effect that once a dispute is sent to the Central Government, the Central Government should be bound by law, within a specified and a short period, to refer it to a tribunal; One year or 1½ years, whatever is considered just.

Sir, we have a tendency to create a tribunal, a separate judicial or quasi-judicial body for almost every law that we pass here these days. We have the Supreme Court, an independent judiciary and highly respected. The inter-State disputes are disputes of considerable interest with long-lasting effect affecting millions of people. Why should we not have these disputes decided by the Supreme Court? Why is it necessary that we should have a separate tribunal? If we confer upon them jurisdiction to decide the disputes, in addition to having the traditional weight, the traditional respect which the people have behind their decisions, we shall have the advantage of a permanent tribunal which in successive judgments can enunciate

[Shri Erasmo de Sequeira]

principles which may not only avoid succeeding cases but will be applied to them if they do arise and are referred to them.

Having suggested such an amendment, I should have stopped at that. But I thought that it would not be accepted by this Government which seldom displays the sense that one would like to see from them. So, I suggested two alternatives. My first amendment refers to retired persons being nominated to this tribunal. This is a tendency again that we have—and I do not know why—of disturbing retired persons from the rest that they have earned by long service. We have, even in this discussion seen what can happen. Our motives can be attributed to it. How can it be said they are running around the corridor of the secretariat? Why should we have retired persons to be appointed on these tribunals? Why should we ourselves say that the current generation does not have the ability to handle current problems? So, I oppose the appointment of retired Judges, both of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts to these tribunals.

My other amendment deals with High Court Judges. I have suggested that the Tribunal should consist only of the Supreme Court Judges and not of High Court Judges. I do not believe that a Judge from one State cannot be judicious while judging a dispute that affects his own State. To accept such thinking would be to allow the whole concept of an independent and judicious judiciary to fall flat on its face.

17.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

When I make this suggestion that High Court judges should not be on this Tribunal, I do so based on this thinking. These disputes arise at

State level and I feel that it is right that when they arise at one level, adjudication should be done at one level higher. The High Court is at State level and, therefore, I have suggested the higher level, namely, the Supreme Court level.

This is all that I have to say on this Bill. I hope, the hon. Minister will think seriously over what I have said about the delay and will come forward with an amendment soon placing upon himself a time-limit because the Government has shown that it is not able to do unless it is compelled to send it to the Tribunal by law because other considerations come in and stop them from doing it. I also do hope that we shall have either the Supreme Court of India or only sitting judges of the Supreme Court judging these disputes which, I hope, will be referred to them promptly once this Bill and the necessary amendments are passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

DR. K. L. RAO: I shall be very brief. I want that this Bill should be passed today. I shall, therefore, be very brief in my reply . . .

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem): Are you allowing the Minister to reply? We have not been given any chance. The discussion on this Bill could continue tomorrow.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur): The Speaker said this a little while ago.

DR. K. L. RAO: I shall be very brief in my reply . . . (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall try to accommodate the members in the Third Reading.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: This is a very important Bill, with which we are very vitally concerned. North India has been ignored. What is it?

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchengode): May I submit to the Deputy-Speaker . . . (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I wanted to call Mr. Rajaram. I saw his name, but it came rather too late. I thought that we could conclude the general debate . . .

SHRI RAJARAM: No, no.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): When the hon. Speaker was in the Chair, he said that the discussion on this started at 3 O'Clock. and two hours were over. But some of the members pointed out that it was very important and some more time should be given, and the Speaker said that this discussion would continue tomorrow. Here is a Party which has not participated. The D.M.K. is third in the Lok Sabha in its composition. How is it that they will speak only in the Third Reading? Why not now?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I may point out that as soon as I came to the Chair, I saw that his name was there but he had not been called. The discussion will naturally be concluded only tomorrow. All right. Let Mr. Rajaram speak.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Why not this side, Sir? They have all spoken.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Whatever has been said by the Minister should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are laying down a new procedure. This is not a thing to be suggested.

Mr. Rajaram.

SHRI RAJARAM: Dr. K. L. Rao, an eminent Minister, has brought forward this Bill, "The Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1968". Most of the parties have welcomed this Bill. I am also welcoming this Bill with some amendments which have been given by my hon. friend, Shri Lobo Prabhu. I think, I must support these amendments. But before that, I want to say a few words about my State.

As far as Madras State is concerned, it is not a land of plenty of water or a land of disputes; it is a land of lakes and wells. My hon. friend belonging to S. S. P., Shri Bharati, informed the House that the Madras State has four lakhs of pump-sets. There is no other go for us because we have no perennial source of supply of water, there are no perennial rivers in our State, except the Kaveri which is shared by Madras and Mysore (Interruption). There is no dispute between us. There is an agreement between Madras and Mysore and there is the Mettur Dam which supplies water to the Tanjore Delta which produces a lot of paddy for our people. We are also supplying good paddy to the Kerala people.

Recently I saw a news item in the papers that the Mysore Government has a plan to construct a small project called Hemavati project.

AN HON. MEMBER: Big project.

SHRI RAJARAM: Big project. This is on a tributary which is connected to Kaveri. If they construct it, I fear that the water that comes via Mettur may be stopped and the Tanjore Delta may go dry. This is my worry. I request the Minister to look into this matter in a general way and so settle it that the Madras State does not have to go without water. For the information of the House, I may say that we are utilising every single drop of water available in our part of the country to cultivate every bit of land available.

Coming to the Bill proper, for this Tribunal which we are going to constitute—there is a big expenditure also involved in it, nearly Rs. 1,50,000 — if we appoint local Judges, it may lead to doubt among the people. Of course our judiciary is supreme and is separated from the executive at the higher level. But if Judges belonging to the disputant States are appointed to the Tribunal, people may not believe in the impartiality of their judgment. So I am in agreement with the point made by Shri Ranga in this respect.

[Shri Rajaram]

Then it was said that only Supreme Court Judges who are retired should be appointed to the Tribunal. It is not necessary to insist on such a condition. It is a fact that there are retired High Court Judges who are as good as Supreme Court Judges. Our retired High Court Judge Shri P. V. Rajamannar is more than a Supreme Court Judge. Nobody can dispute it. So any High Court—or Supreme Court—Judge can decide these questions.

There is one lacuna in the Bill in that no time-limit is specified for determination when a dispute is referred to the Tribunal. If no time-limit is specified within which the Tribunal has to give its verdict, there is no meaning in having this procedure. Without it, the Tribunal will go on and on, continue their sittings and shift from place to place, collecting evidence and spending the hard-earned money of the common man of this country and the disputes will never come to an end. So I request the Minister to indicate a time-limit for this purpose in the Bill.

On the question whether the Judges on the Tribunal should be retired Judges or serving Judges of the High Courts or the Supreme Court, my submission is that if retired Judges are appointed, they will take their own time. I am not blaming them. I have great respect for them; they have done great service to the country, no doubt. They have occupied a high place in the judiciary of our country. But as far as this Tribunal is concerned if we want to get things done quickly, we must appoint to the Tribunal serving Judges of the High Courts or the Supreme Court. I understand that under the existing enactment, no dispute has been referred to the existing Tribunal. This should be avoided in the case of the new Tribunal contemplated. The Central Government must refer the disputes immediately to the Tribunal. Then only there will be an end to

these disputes and people will get water for irrigation for their agriculture; then only we can stop PL 480 imports. We are spending our hard-earned foreign exchange on this PL-480. I am requesting the hon. Minister to stop this PL-480 and other imports of food by avoiding all these disputes in the country.

As far as my State is concerned, there are no disputes. There is only one small thing between Mysore and Madras, the Hemavati project, and I think Dr. Rao can do justice to that.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): It is never too late to mind. We have wasted twelve years of our precious time for settling the disputes. Had this matter been taken up earlier in 1956 when the original Act was passed, we could have done much more than what we are doing now. Food shortage to a large extent might have been wiped out if the agriculturists had got water, if the disputes had been resolved.

There are not only inter-State disputes, but also hinderances in the flow of water can be created in various ways. Take the case of the Gandak project. U. P. was not doing its job for a very long time, and so water could not be taken to a certain part of Bihar. Water has to be taken from U. P. to Saran District. U. P. was not doing its job, and therefore we had to suffer. Thousands of acres of very valuable land, high-yielding land, were acquired by the Government, and they are lying fallow for the last five years. In my own district it is more than 10,000 acres. If we take the yield for the last five years, it would be more than ten lakhs maunds. We have lost that. We are not getting water. Perhaps we shall get water till 1972 when U. P. condescends to do its part of the job and construct the channel there. We have been requesting Dr. Rao and his predecessors to take up the work Centrally and do the job themselves,

but they have not done this so far. I doubt whether this project can be completed within the revised time schedule which he has been pleased to lay down. I am also afraid that there is an impression in U. P. that they are not profiting greatly by this Gandak project, but it is the life line for the people of North Bihar. There is no industry in North Bihar, and we only depend on agriculture. If we do not get water, our agriculture does not prosper. So, I would request Dr. Rao not only to look into inter-State disputes but also into the question of preventing water from passing from one State to the other by delaying the construction of channels. What he has done so far I do not know, but my impression is that this work has been neglected for a long time. The agriculturists have suffered not only by not getting water, but also by the acquisition of their land. So, if he looks only into the inter-State disputes, this sort of matter would not be solved.

The other question is about the appointment of judges. I do not think that it matters very much whether the tribunal consists of a single judge or three judges. If you can find one impartial judge, he can do the job. I do not know why it was necessary to bring in three judges into the tribunal. When I read the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is said that because it affected a large number of persons and millions of people would suffer, it would be necessary to appoint three judges. We know that such matters even between one country and another are generally entrusted to one single man. In order to hide the inefficiency, indecision and inaction of the department, the new Bill has been brought forward and the plea is: because one judge cannot decide these matters, there should be three judges. I do not think this sort of argument is going to convince anybody. No matter was ever referred to Tribunal and so you cannot say: one

judge has failed. The appointment of three judges is just an eyewash. What is needed is that he should take immediate steps to expedite these matters and settle these disputes at an early date so that the agriculturists may get early benefit.

17.32 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

RESIDENCE OF TAGORE AT SAHAJADPUR SEIZED BY EAST PAKISTAN GOVT.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): An example of what a sordid conspiracy of a crude type of politics can be even in the case of a temple of our culture is provided by the repelling instance of what has been done to the historic residence of Rabindranath at Sahajadpur in Pabna district of East Pakistan. Before I deal with the whole issue, I shall read from one of the daily papers published from Dacca—*Sangbad*—so that it can go on record; it is in Bengali.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): It is easy Bengali and may I suggest that for each sentence you give the English translation!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: . . . Also keep in mind the time-limit; you will get ten minutes:

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There will be a little relaxation. I shall read it in Bengali for record and give the English summary afterwards.

(The hon. Member read the Bengali quotation)

*“The Kachari Bari of Shahajadpur is bearing the memory of Kabiguru Rabindra Nath Tagore. But the condition of this historical house is like an orphan. The house, for want of the repair, is going to break down Sands and plasters are falling from the walls. Water percolating through roof and that it seemed the house may collapse any day.

*Translation of the quotation in Bengali.

[Shri Samar Guha]

The room on the bank of the river Karutuva which was used by the Poet for writing many poems, short stories, articles, etc. is being used as lavatory for the Dak Bangalow for which a part of the poet's residence is being used today. The room in which the poet used to sit and write is now being turned into a latrine and lavatory. The staircase which still bears the memory of poet's short story named *Post Master* is, on the verge of near break-down. The household utensils of Tagore-Kachari, chair, table, a harmonium and many other things are left hither and thither in an un-cared-for condition and are going to be lost very soon. Out of the 274 beautiful porcelain utensils, only 10.15 can be found today. The Dak Bangalow is using the chair, table, and utensils, once used by the poet. The 'Palki' that was used by the poet, did not find the place anywhere and is hanging somewhere in the verandah. Poet's Library had 3,000 chosen books and although formerly written permission was there for their use, but now all books and material of the Library have been left outside and the Library is closed for the public and a Circle Officer is using it as his residence. A conspiracy is going on to throw out the Library from the residence of the Poet.

We feel proud of Bengali literature and we are immensely indebted to Rabindra Nath Tagore. It is through him that Bengali literature has got a place of pride in the literary *darbar* of the world. Rabindra literature and even his photos are going to be abolished and his birth day ceremony is going to be banned. By denying our debt to the Poet we are rather dis-honouring ourselves."

This is the room which was used by the poet for writing his stories and poems and it is being used as a lavatory.

(The hon. Member continued the Bengali quotation)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You might give a summary of it or a translation in English.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Yes, Sir. I want it to go on record. It is from a Pakistani paper. I will give the English version.

Now, the whole memory of Rabindranath Tagore is going to be obliterated. Not only that. His photo has been prohibited and even his birthday is not allowed to be unobtrusively observed in East Pakistan. Thus, they are doing injustice and dishonour to the debt the people of Bengal of both sides of dividing line owe to Poet Rabindranath Tagore.

In 1889, Maharshi Devendranath assigned the task to young Rabindranath to look after the zamindari which fell in Pabna, in Murshidabad and Kushtia districts of present day East Pakistan. There were a few kachari-baris set up there; one at Sahajadpur, another at Shilaidaha and the third at Kaligram or Patisar, in Rajshahi district. The best part of Rabindranath Tagore's life, up to his 40th year, has been spent in these areas, in these places known as Sahajadpur, Shilaidaha and Kaligram or Patisar by the side of which flows the Padma and other small rivers called Darkeshwar, Areyi and Karathwa. These were the formative periods of the poet when he achieved realisation with Nature and Man and these rivers had a great influence on his life during that period.

Not only this, during that period, he wrote many poems. I will just name a few of them: 'Visarjan' which has been translated into English; Chinnapatra (Glimpses of Bengal), Chaitali, Katha, Konika, Naibaidya and Chit-rangada which have been either partly or fully written in these places. The eminent scientist J. C. Bose visited Shilaidaha and stayed with Tagore for ten days. Everyday, the poet composed one short story for J. C. Bose, and the eminent story which is known as 'Khudita Pashan' was also written at Shilaidaha. Rabindranath Tagore,

in one of his writings in Chinnapatra, had said "whenever he came to Shilaidaha he felt extremely happy."

I shall also quote a few words about the influence of Padma on the life of Tagore. He himself has written about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already exhausted eight minutes. This is a limited discussion and a limited question. Everybody knows that Tagore's formative period was spent in this particular house and what is the present state of affairs. So, please be brief and refer to that point only, because I cannot extend the time; it is not possible. Why has the Pakistan Government taken such a hostile view about this historical residence of poet Rabindranath? It is the reason that Rabindranath was an Indian poet or he belonged to West Bengal? Rabindranath is not only a poet in the ordinary sense. He is a *Maha Kavi* and *Vishwa Kavi*. I do not know whether there are English equivalents for *Maha Kavi*. He is a *Maha Kavi* who feels union with himself with the cosmic vibration and provides a delicate instrument for the cosmic vibration in the form of either music or literature or poetry. (*Interruptions*). I know the dialectic materialists will never understand the implication of cosmic vibration.

Even an Indian hater like Bhutto, when he visited East Bengal, said this is a Bengali paper from East Pakistan-Janata Weekly—Rabindranath Tagore's literature is treasure of the people all over the world. Does the Government of Pakistan feel the Rabindra sahitya or literature is an any way against the interests of the people of East Bengal? This is another East Bengal paper and it describes how the birthday of Rabindranath Tagore is being observed all over East Bengal. It is in Bengali.

Fourth column news-piece headlined as 'Dacca Radio ignores Viswa Kavi yet Rabindra Jayanti observed all over the province of East Pakistan.' Various institutes and organisations of East Pakistan like Bengali

Academy, Chhayanot, Bulbul Academy and many other literary organisations observed Rabindra Jayanti in which eminent men like Dr. Sohidullah, Dr. Muzharurasalam, Ajit Kumar Guha, Janab Ali Hyder Chaudhuri, Poet Benazir Ahmed, Professors Azizul Rehman, Asabuddin, Mohiuddin and others participated.

As Dacca Radio wholly blacked out Rabindra Nath, students, teachers, intelligentsia and men of art and culture in East Pakistan felt very much pained and aggrieved. They felt that an anti-Rabindra clique is becoming active for some time and trying to create confusion and Anti-Rabindra sentiments in East Pakistan. But these people felt, that to ignore Rabindra Nath is as good as a foolish man looking to moonlight with his eyes closed. Whatever may be the case Radio Pakistan's indifference and negligence about Viswa Kavi Rabindra Nath has created a wide-spread discontentment in the minds of the people of East Pakistan".

It says, Dacca Radio, which neglected Rabindranath Tagore, did not broadcast his songs and music and it protests against that. This is the Children's Corner of the paper. This whole page deals with Rabindranath Tagore. They have given the whole life of Rabindranath Tagore, acclaiming him as one of their poets.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already taken 10 minutes. Please come to the point at issue. This is all the background.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It may be asked whether the spirit of the literature of Rabindranath Tagore is anti-Islamic. All of us know that Rabindranath was born in a Brahmin family and his concept of the ultimate self was the Upanishadic concept of "Avangmanasagochara" or "Ekamevadviteeyam".

A function was held in Dacca which was presided over by Abul Hashem,

*Translation of the quotation in Bengali.

[Shri Samar Guha]
who was General Secretary of the Muslim League United Bengal at the time of partition. He said—it is in Bengali—even in Rabindranath sahitya, there is the spirit of Islam.

*“Presiding over a meeting organised by Islami Academy on 1st Vaisakh, the Director of the Academy Janab Abdul Hussan said there is no contradiction between Rabindra literature and the ideals of Islam. Rather in many places of Rabindra literature the tenets of Islam has been voiced. The Editor of *Pakistan Observer*, Janab Abdusalam, Dr. Anisudh Naman, Head of the Department of Bengali, Dacca University and well known Poet Jasam-ud-din also expressed similar views”.

Therefore, the attitude taken by Government of Pakistan cannot be justified in any way.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to the point. What do you expect of the Government? That is the question here.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is not a drab political subject. This touches the life of the poet in all its aspects. You should allow me to put it in my way. Almost every time you are disturbing us.

Sir, my submission now to our Prime Minister, who is not only the Prime Minister but who had the affluence of love and affection and blessing of Rabindranath, who was her guru in Shantiniketan, is that not only as a student, not only as the Prime Minister but also as one who had the blessings, love and affection of her guru, it enjoins upon her that she will do everything possible to preserve the relics of the Mahakavi in East Pakistan. For that reason she should write personally, I should say, to the President of Pakistan. If she fails there she should write, I should say, personally to all eminent men of art and literature all over the world. If there also she fails, I should say, the

matter should be taken to UNESCO so that the relics of Mahakavi could be preserved and should not be allowed to be desecrated by these, as I have said, crude politicians of Pakistan.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अच्छा हुआ कि समर बाबू ने इस सवाल को उठाया। मैं कुछ ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ लेकिन सवाल पूछने से पहले एक जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ। आपको मालूम होगा कि अभी मसदीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल में हम लोग हंगरी में गये हुये थे। वहाँ हंगरी में सन् 1926 में हमारे रवीन्द्रनाथ जी एक बेलोटोला नामक ग्राम में गए थे और वहाँ पर उन्होंने एक कविता भी लिखी थी “तरु” जिसका अंग्रेजी में भी अनुवाद हुआ है। वह भी मैं आपकी खिदमत में पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

“When I am no longer on the earth my tree,

Let the ever-renewed leaves of the spring. Murmur to the wayfarer,

The poet did love while he lived.
—8th November, 1926”

तो हंगरी सरकार की तरफ से विश्वकवि श्री रवीन्द्र नाथ जी के सम्मान के लिये एक प्रतिभूति भी स्थापित की गई। लेकिन पूर्वी पाकिस्तान जहाँ कि हिन्दू और मुसलमान दोनों की मातृभाषा बंगाली है और आप यह भी जानते हैं कि पूर्वी बंगाल में हिन्दू मुसलमान मिल कर के खास कर विद्यार्थी लोगों ने, पश्चिम पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ, उर्दू लादने के मिलमिले में कुछ साल पहले बहुत बड़ा आन्दोलन किया था। जब हंगरी में एक बार केवल सन् 1926 में श्री रवीन्द्रनाथ गए थे तो वे उनका इस तरह से सम्मान कर रहे हैं और स्पीकर साहब भी चाहते हैं कि बंगाल से अच्छी मूर्ति वहाँ भेजी जाय तो फिर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान जहाँ कि उन

*Translation of the quotation in Bengali.

का घर था और जहां वह रहते थे नदी पर उस स्थान पर क्या सरकार पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति या पूर्वी बंगाल के गवर्नर से बात कर के नेशनल म्यूजियम बनाने के सिलसिले में पग उठायेगी और इसके लिये क्या वह कोई अवधि निश्चित कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, only yesterday we had enough discussion about enemies and enemy properties. In that discussion it was clear that our Government have all desires and consideration even to preserve the properties of an enemy country. But here we find that even the property and the residence of a great poet like Rabindranath Tagore has not been looked after properly by the Pakistan Government.

Shri Guha, an hon. Member of this House, who initiated the discussion, has said almost in detail in what wretched condition this house is now. Some rooms of this house are being used as the latrine or lavatory by some of the Pakistani officials.

3,000 books in that house, the great treasure of books of the great poet, Rabindranath Tagore, are made open to the public for reading purposes and they are mutilated. Some of the valuable books have gone somewhere else; nobody knows where. Some of the beautiful utensils, which were being used by the great poet Tagore, were really works of art and they are not cared for.

I would like to ask that when we, on our part, are spending a lot of money, lakhs of rupees and sometimes crores of rupees, for memorials and other things, whether this Government can set apart a paltry sum of Rs. 20 lakhs and create in consultation with the Pakistan Government, a trust so that this house, the properties and treasured items of the greatest poet, Rabindranath Tagore, be

maintained properly and be looked after.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज (बम्बई—दक्षिण): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब एक तरफ रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर का मकान बर्बाद करने के काम में पाकिस्तान की सरकार लगी हुई है तो दूसरी तरफ पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में कई राजनीतिक नेता और पलटनी नेताओं के ऊपर बगावत के मुकद्दमें भी आज ढाके में चल रहे हैं और वही पूर्वी पाकिस्तान जहां से हिन्दुस्तान की पूर्वोत्तर सीमाओं के कई लोगों को चाहे वह नागाज हों, चाहे मोजो हों या और लोग हों, जो हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ बगावत कर रहे हैं उनको मदद भी की जाती है। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे सरकार से इतना ही पूछना है कि क्या सरकार ऐसी इन मारी चीजों को मद्देनजर रख कर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के बारे में कोई ऐसी नीति अपनायेगी ताकि वहां के लोग जोकि आज अपने प्रजातांत्रिक अधिकारों के वास्ते लड़ रहे हैं उन को मदद मिल जाय ?

इसी मिलामिल में मैं प्रधान मंत्री महोदय को एक ही बात की याद करा हूँ कि दो-तीन वर्षों के पहले कुछ पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के नेता लोग, राजनीतिक और मजदूर क्षेत्र के, मुझे मिले थे और उन लोगों ने मुझ से यह शिकायत की थी कि हम लोगों ने हिन्दुस्तान से यह अपेक्षा की थी और हमल में हमारे कुछ लोग जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी से मिलने भी गए थे कि आप हमारी मदद कीजिये। भले ही और किसी चीज के लिये आप हमारी मदद न कीजिये लेकिन प्रजातंत्री अधिकारों के लिये जब हम लड़ते हैं तो उस में आप हमारी मदद करिये लेकिन वह मदद भी हमें नहीं मिली। इस तरह की खेदजनक बातें वह लोग मुझ से बोले थे। आज मैं प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो बदली हुई हालात

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

है। उस में क्या भारत सरकार कम से कम इस प्रकार से सोचने के लिये तैयार है या नहीं ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I am asking this question not only the Prime Minister of India but a lady who is the product of Shanti Niketan. I would like to know when it was brought to the notice of this Government that they do not only want to spoil the particular room and keep it in a wretched condition but they also want to efface any progressive literature which reflects the mind of progressive people, including Tagore's literature. In West Pakistan they put Faiz Ahmed Faiz, one of the greatest poets, into prison for many years. In East Pakistan when a progressive movement is going on, when all the intellectuals and the intelligentsia have combined against the present regime and they want to unify Bengal, the authorities there want to efface Tagore and the sweet memories of Tagore literature from the minds of the people. I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether she is prepared to take up this issue, not along with other Indo-Pakistan issues but this particular issue, with the President of Pakistan and get a definite reply from him, and send a team of Members of Parliament or any goodwill or cultural mission to this place to see that that remains as a national monument and is preserved for ever.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I forgot to remind you that the residence of Gurudev Tagore at Sahajadpur, in later days, was also used by the Father of Indian Oriental Art, Abanindranath Tagore and Ganen Babu also.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very glad that the hon. Member Shri Samar Guha has raised this question.

It is a matter of deep distress to us that this historic house should be in bad condition and should be so uncared for and neglected. We are trying to get further information. So far, we have only the information that it is neglected and uncared for. But we are trying to get further information about what is happening to the relics there, that is the books, the art objects and so on.

I am glad that Shri Samar Guha just now reminded us—I was myself going to mention this—that the house was not only used by Gurudev Tagore but by Abanindra Babu and other illustrious members of that very talented family. Shri Samar Guha talked of Gurudev being a Mahakavi. He was, certainly, a Mahakavi. But, he was something much bigger than that. Poetry was only one part of him. He was a very great human being and it was our great privilege to have had him as a fellow Indian. But I do not think it would be right for us to claim that he belonged only to India. He has had very great influence all over the world. As Shri Rabi Ray pointed out, even his short visit to Hungary left a lasting impression. And the same is true of the many small and big places which he visited during his life. He was a symbol of what we regard as Indian culture and of the values which have come down to us through the ages. In fact, I think, although many other great Indians have also supported these values and have put them into modern language to make them more comprehensible to the ordinary man, it was Gurudev who was able to give clearer articulation and greater cohesion to them.

Today, what Government of East Pakistan is doing is not just an act against Gurudev. I do not think we should look at the matter in that light. As Shri Samar Guha has said, there is tremendous respect for Tagore there. He is regarded as the foremost poet and as a great man. But what they are doing is not

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

merely something against a man. It is against certain ideas and values. I have seen extract from some of the Minister's speeches and what they have said regarding certain Tagore's writings being alien "to their culture", that is to the culture of East Pakistan. If you read Gurudev's works—I do not have the time, otherwise, I would certainly have liked to quote some of his poetry . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We are here; please do that.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: . . . What are the ideas which he mostly talked and wrote? All his prayers were concerned not with any narrow culture but were concerned with, for instance, freedom—freedom not merely in the political sense but freedom from ignorance, freedom from superstition, freedom from bigotry and freedom from narrowness. All his ideas and attempts were to lift the human being to a higher level. It is really tragic that in Pakistan they should declare these high ideals to be against their culture. It speaks of—I do not want to say anything against another country . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Government.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Not even Government but those specific Ministers who have made these remarks.

18 hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I think, they too have illiterate Ministers like us.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: A fact to remember is that nobody has ever been able to suppress for long the ideals of freedom and justice for which Gurudev stood, and, I have no doubt that, no matter what the Government of East Pakistan does, these

ideas will flower amongst the people and will sustain them, and they will create amongst the people of East Pakistan, and give them, inspiration to progress in the direction which Gurudev had in mind. Therefore, the policy which the Ministers of East Pakistan are following in this regard is extremely short-sighted and I would say it is against their own interests.

Several questions were asked and naturally the most important question and the one with which this motion is concerned is the preservation of the house. I would like to assure the hon. members . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Not only Sahajadpur but also Shilayi Daho and Pathisar—all the three places.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I would like to assure the hon. Members that Government will do whatever is possible. I do not think that they will expect me now to declare exactly what steps can be taken, but we can sit together and perhaps discuss the matter, and I will certainly see that whatever we can do in order to preserve these monuments, we shall try to do. I do not think it would be proper for me to express any views regarding the movements which are taking place in East Pakistan. I do not think it will be helpful for the people who are engaged in them . . . (*Interruptions*) I am sure, that with Gurudev's inspiration and the inspiration of other great men, the young people will themselves know how to manage these things . . .

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): They are demonstrating in London also against Ayub Khan, very heroic demonstrations; they are risking their careers—young students.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will add this:

"Modir garab modir asha, a-mari
Bangla bhasha"

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) :
पाकिस्तान भारत विरोधी नागाओं को मदद देता है तब आप ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में प्रजातन्त्र के लिये लड़ने वालों की सहायता क्यों नहीं करती ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गान्धी : माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होना चाहिये कि इस का कौन ठीक तरीका है और वह भी जरा समझ बुझ कर करनी चाहिये ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
इसकी तफसील हम आप से नहीं चाहते ।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : वह पूछने है घड़ी घड़ी ।

I welcome this occasion. I do not think that Gurudev needs tribute or homage from us, because that homage exists in the hearts of the people and it is something which is not just for a few generations but will remain with us for all time to come. Tagore is now a part of our culture, a part of our rich heritage, and not only of our own heritage but if I may say so of the heritage of the world. He is one of those Indians who established links with the rest of the world. He stood for the widening of vision and, if I may use rather an unpoetic word, the cross-fertilisation of human cultures and ideas, and along with that, he was deeply conscious of the condition of the Indian people. He always identified himself as he has done in his beautiful poem, 'with what he calls the 'lowliest and the lost'. He talked of high ideals and beauty but he was ever conscious of the need to work for the poorest and those who had been oppressed in our country and in others. So, certainly it will be the Government's earnest endeavour to do whatever it can to preserve the relics of this great man.

18.05 hrs.

POINT RE. STARRED QUESTION
No. 214—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Abdul Ghani Dar had approached the Speaker in connection with a certain remark he made this morning in the House and the Speaker has permitted him to make a statement clarifying what he had said then.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार (गुड़गांव) :
आज मैं सप्लिमेंटरी सवाल के लिये खड़ा हुआ जो कि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में हिन्दू बहिन भाइयों पर सख्तियां या जुल्म या ज्यादातियां होने के बारे में था। उस पर बहुत सवाल उठाये गये थे। एक भाई ने तो यहां तक कहा कि जब तकसीम हुई थी तो मकसद यह था कि सब मुसलमान उधर जायें और सब हिन्दू इधर आयें। तब मैं ने एक सवाल करना चाहा। मेरे सवाल का पहला हिस्सा यह था कि "क्या सरकार जो पाकिस्तान ने ज्यादातियां की हैं या कर रहा है उस का पूरा डाकुमेंट शायी करेगी और पूरा तफसीली बयान देगी"? दूसरा हिस्सा यह था कि "पाकिस्तान ने तो इल्जाम लगाया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में माइनोरिटीज के खिलाफ हजारां फिरकावाराना फसादात हुए और उस में हजारां मुसलमान मारे गये," इसके आगे जब मैं कहना चाहता था कि उसी वक्त एक तूफान उठा। उस तूफान में जो भाइयों के दिल में था, उन्होंने कहा, और मैं सुनता रहा। पाकिस्तानी एजेंट तक कहा गया। वह लोग तो मौजूद थे भी नहीं जब हमने आजादी के लिये अपनी बीबी, बहन और भतीजी और भाइयों की कुर्बानी की थी, वह कहां थे, मैं नहीं जानता। उन्हें शायद इल्म नहीं था कि मैं ने इस से पहले एक सवाल किया था अर्शद हुसैन साहब के ताजा बयान को रिबट करने के लिये उन्होंने यह इल्जाम लगाया है। क्योंकि मैं यह जानता हूँ कि कई हैं जो फसादात सोचे समझे किये जाते हैं

[श्री अब्दुल गनी वार]

श्रीर कई हैं भी ऐक्सिडेंटल होते हैं। तो मैं ने यह सवाल किया था। मैं ने चाहा था कि आगे अपना हिस्सा पूरा करूँ कि क्या इसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट पूरे फैक्ट्स एंड फिगर्स से रिवट करेगी, तो इस के मुताल्लिक कुछ कहा गया। जैसा कहते हैं कि चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका, जिन्होंने फसादात कराये हैं मुल्क में उन को घबराहट हुई है कि यह क्या है। मैं माफ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मेरा सवाल . . .

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
(Delhi Sadar): Sir, on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the hon. Member be allowed to finish. I am watching him very carefully.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अभी ठीक रहेगा। मैं इसे बढ़ाना नहीं चाहता। मैं जानना चाह रहा था कि जो वह क्लैरिफिकेशन देना चाहते हैं उस में उनका मतलब क्या है। जो कुछ भी पूछा गया हो, जो कुछ भी हो, वह उस का क्लैरिफिकेशन दे, उस के बजाय जो सुबह हुआ, कुछ उधर से कहा गया, कुछ इधर से कहा गया, उस के बारे में अगर वह कुछ कहेंगे या उस को दुबारा चार्ज करेंगे तो वह ठीक न होगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हमें भी जवाब देना होगा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह चीज भ्रवायड हो। उस का कोई अच्छा नतीजा नहीं होगा। जो कुछ उन को कहना हो उस में उन का मंशा सुबह क्या था केवल इतना ही कहना चाहिये। अब चोर कौन है, किर की दाढ़ी में तिनका है, किस के नहीं है, इस का जिक्र न किया जाये तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। इस लिये मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो वह सुबह

कहना चाहते थे वहीं कहें, न कि सुबह जो कांड हुआ उस का डिफेंस करें या किसी को ऐक्यूज करें। यह ठीक नहीं होगा या यह कि आजादों की लड़ाई उन्होंने लड़ी, हम ने लड़ी या किस ने लड़ी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उन से यह बात वहाँ तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। उन के स्पष्टीकरण से श्रीर गड़बड़ हो यह ठीक नहीं होगा। (व्यवधान)

श्री अब्दुल गनी वार : मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि इस से बहुत पहले मैं ने सवाल किया हुआ था अर्शद हुसैन साहब के स्टेटमेंट के बारे में। बिल्कुल क्लियर था मेरे दिमाग में, इस मामले में मैं कोई दो रायें नहीं रखता था कि गवर्नमेंट को इस का जवाब देना चाहिये। मगर चूँकि मुझे मौका नहीं दिया गया और बीच में ही एक तूफान को मुझे बर्दाश्त करना था। मेरी सारी जिनदगी तूफानों में गुजरी है। मैंने आखिरी अल्फाज जो कहे हैं, अगर आप कार्रवाई पढ़ेंगे, तो मैं ने मेम्बर साहबान से रिक्वेस्ट किया कि मेरा सवाल कम्पलीट नहीं हुआ, उसे कम्पलीट होने दिया जाये। उस के जवाब में स्पीकर साहब ने, मुझे वह माफ करेंगे, मुझे गालियाँ दी कि मैं ने मुल्क के काज को डेमेज किया, हालांकि मैं ने मुल्क के काज को नुकवियत देना चाहा था यह कह कर कि जो उन्होंने इल्जाम लगाया है उस के बारे में तफसीली बयान दिया जाये ताकि जनता जो है वह आये दिन रोज मुसलमानों को यहाँ हैरास न करे।

हम आह भी करते हैं तो हो जाते हैं
दनाम,

वह कल भी करते हैं तो चर्चा नहीं होता।

यह इनकी आज पोजीशन है --
(इंटरप्शन)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please resume your seat.

श्री ब्रम्बुल गनी वार : मैं आपके द्वारा इनको कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं देश के हित में— (इंटरकांक्ट) सिर्फ एक मिनट । आप देखिये कि देश का अगर इंटररेस्ट....

अश्री عبدالغली دار (कोकाण) :
 आज मैं सिलेक्शन के लिये कह रहा हूँ। जो कि इंडिया में हलदु में बहानों पर सख्तियाँ या प्लम या बहानों होने के बारे में है -
 इस पर बहुत सवाल अठाएँ कئے हैं - एक बहानी ने तो यहाँ तक कहा कि जब तक्षुम हुयी तै तो मखद ये तै कि सब मसलमान अहर जानें और सब हलदु अहर आँ - तै, मैं ने एक सवाल कर्ना चाहा - महर सवाल का पहल हखे ये तै कि कहा सरकार जो पाकस्तान ने बहानों की हल या कर रमा ह
 इस का पूरा डाकुमेण्ट शाने करिये और पूरा तखिली बहाने डिये - दुसरा हखे ये तै कि पाकस्तान ने जो इलम लकाया ह कि हलदुस्तान में मान्दारीगु के खलफ हारों फरेवाराने फखदत हुँ और इस में हारों मसलमान मारे कئے - इस के आँ जब मैं केलना चाहता तै असी क्त एक हुरान अठा - इस हुरान में जो बहानों के डल में तै - अहों ने कहा - अर मैं सलता रमा - पाकस्तानी अखिले तक कहा कि - वे लुक तो मखुद तै भी नहें जब हम ने आदी के लै अिली हुयी - मैं अर

बहानों की कुरानी की तै - वे केलन में नहें जानता अहें शाने मने तै कि मैं ने इस से पहल एक सवाल केल तै अरुद हसन मखब के तारे बहाने करे कर्ने के लै कि अहों ने ये इलम लकाया ह - कुराने में जानता हों कि कयी हों जो फखदत सुजे सखे कئے जाँ हों और कयी हों जो अखिले बल हुँ हों - तो मैं ने ये सवाल कहा तै - मैं ने चाहा तै कि आँ अल हखे पूरा करों कि कहा इस के बारे में भी कुराने पूरे केलने अलडु कुरस से बहाने करिये - तो इस के मखल कखे कहा तै - जहसा केलते हों कि चुर की डारुय में तल - जलहों ने फखदत कर्ने हों मलक में अ कुबरात हुयी कि ये कहा ह - मैं मख मख कर्ना चाहता हों कि अर महर सवाल . . .

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the hon. Member be allowed to finish, I am watching him very carefully.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अभी ठीक रहेगा। मैं इसे बढ़ाना नहीं चाहता। मैं जानना चाह रहा था कि जो वह क्लैरिफिकेशन देना चाहते हैं उस में उनका मतलब क्या है। जो कुछ भी पूछा गया हो, जो कुछ भी हो, वह उस का क्लैरिफिकेशन दें, इस के बजाय जो सुबह हुआ, कुछ इधर से कुछ उधर से कहा गया, उस के बारे में अगर वह कुछ

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

कहगे या उग को दुबारा चार्ज करेगे तो वह ठीक न होगा ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हमें भी जवाब देना होगा ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह चीज भ्रवायड हो । उस का कोई भ्रच्छा नतीजा नहीं होगा । जो कुछ उन को कहना हो उस में उन का मंशा सुबह क्या था केवल इतना ही कहना चाहिये । अब चोर कौन है, किस की दाढ़ी में तिनका है, किस के नहीं है, इस का जिक्र न किया जाये तो ज्यादा भ्रच्छा होगा । इस लिये मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो वह सुबह कहना चाहते थे, वह कहें, न कि सुबह जो काण्ड हुआ उस का डिफेन्स करें या किसी को एक्यूज करे । यह ठीक नहीं होगा या यह कि भ्राजादी की लड़ाई उन्होंने लड़ी, हम ने लड़ी या किसने लड़ी । मैं चाहता हूँ कि भ्राप उन से यह बात कहें तो ज्यादा भ्रच्छा होगा । उनके स्पष्टीकरण से भ्रौर गड़बड़ हो यह ठीक न होगा । (व्यवधान) :

श्री عبدالغनी قار : میں یہ عرض

کر رہا تھا کہ اس سے بہت پہلے میں نے سوال کیا ہوا تھا ارشد جسین صاحب کے استیٹمنٹ کے بارے میں بالکل کلینر تھا میرے سامنے میں - اس معاملہ میں میں کوئی دو رائے نہیں رکھتا تھا کہ کوئمنٹ تو اس کے جواب دینا چاہئے - مگر چونکہ مجھے موقع نہیں دیا گیا اور بیچ میں ہی ایک طوفان اٹھا تو اس طوفان کو مجھے برداشت کرنا تھا - میری ساری زندگی طوفانوں میں گزری - میں نے آخری الفاظ جو کہے ہیں - اگر اس

گورنرائٹی پڑھیں گے - تو میں نے مسمر صاحبان سے ریکویسٹ کہا کہ میرا سوال کمپلٹ نہیں ہوا - اسے کمپلٹ ہونے دیا جائے - اس کے جواب میں اسپیکر صاحب نے - مجھے وہ معاف کریں گے - مجھے گالیاں دیں کہ میں نے ملک کے کاڈ کو توہمچ کہا - حالانکہ میں نے ملک کے کاڈ کو توہمچ دینا چاہا تھا یہ کہہ کر کہ جو انہوں نے الزام لگایا ہے اس کے بارے میں تفصیلی بیان دیا جائے تاکہ جلتا جو ہے وہ اٹے دن روز مسلمانوں کو یہاں ہمداس نہ کرے -

ہم آہ بھی کرتے ہیں تو

ہو جاتے ہیں بدنام

وہ قتل بھی کرتے ہیں تو

چرچا نہیں ہوتا۔

وہ ان کی آج ہوزیشن ہے - (انٹریپلس)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please resume your seat.

ش्री عبدالغنی قار - میں آپ کے دولرا ان کو کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں دیس کے ہمے میں (انٹریپلس) صرف ایک مہلت - آپ دیکھئے کہ دیس کا اکثر انٹریسٹ . . .]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he wants to make any explanatory statement to remove misunderstandings, he must give it in writing. If you want it, you submit it, and we will study it

12.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 1, 1968 (Sraavana 10, 1890 (Saka).