

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



पार्लियामेंट बिल्डिंग

4(7) 3
6 12 8

(Vol. III contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 1. 00

CONTENTS

No. 13.—*Wednesday, November 27, 1968/Agrahayana 6, 1890 (Saka)*

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 361, 362, 364, 365 and 367	1—33
Short Notice Question No. 6	33—45
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 363, 366 and 368 to 390	45—64
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2267 to 2335, 2337 to 2361, 2363 to 2365, 2367 to 2369 and 2371 to 2379	64—145
<i>Re.</i> Calling Attention Notices (Procedure)	145—47
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance— Auction of properties of East Pakistan Displaced persons	148—58
Papers Laid on the Table	159
Transfer from Jail and Release of Member (Shri Madhu Limaye)	159—61
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions— Fortieth Report	161
<i>Re.</i> Strike by LIC employees	165—71
Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill	161—64, 171—237
Consideration of Clause 2	161—64, 171—237
Motion <i>re.</i> statement on drought conditions in the country	237—86
Shri Jagjiwan Ram	237—38
Shri Ranga	246—55
Shri P. L. Barupal	255—64
Dr. Karni Singh	265—71
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa	271—79
Shrinati Sudha V. Reddy	279—82
Shri K. Lakkappa	282—86
Shri Amrit Nahata	286

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.
2483 (ai) LSD—1.

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 27, 1968/Agrahayana 6, 1890 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Loans given by Film Finance Corps.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri K. A. Abas applied for a loan of Rs. 1½ lakhs to the Film Finance Corporation for a film to be produced on the basis of Hindi script 'Shikva' in 1960, the film produced being Shehr Aur Sapna;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Script Panel Committee rejected the loan application on the ground that the film produced would not be good enough;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the film 'Shehr Aur Sapna' received President's Gold Medal;

(d) whether the films 'Go-Dhan' and 'Nai Umar Ki Nai Fasal' which were given loans of Rs. 5,03,425 and Rs. 5,13,182 failed miserably so that the loans have become bad debts; and

(e) if the replies to the above parts be in the affirmative, whether the reply given to S. arred Question No. 365 on the 7th August, 1968 was based on facts?

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

(d) It is true that both the films failed to repay the loans granted in 1961 (Go-Dan) and 1962 (Nai Umar Ki Nai Fasal).

(e) The inference drawn is however entirely unjustified. Statements contained in answer to Question No. 365 are entirely correct. Failure of parties to repay cannot be equated with the charge of favouritism. As mentioned in answer to Question No. 365 answered on 7th August, 1968 no specific question of favouritism has been mentioned in any representations. Even the Honble Member does not make an allegation of favouritism. What he does is to draw an inference which is not justified.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप के द्वारा एक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने पहले भी कहा था और अभी भी पिछले क्वेश्चन को रफर करते हुए कहा कि मैं ने जो कुछ कहा था वह ठीक नहीं है। उन्होंने ने कहा था कि गोदान के बारे में मेरी इन्फार्मेशन गलत है। मैं उन का जबाब पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ :

Also, my hon. friend is not properly informed. Godan was given help. So that is not correct.

अब वह कह रहे हैं कि ठीक है। मैं ने बार बार "शहर और सपना" और "गोदान" के बारे में पूछा था। पिछली बार प्र० सं० 365 के बारे में मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह था कि क्या "शहर और सपना" फिल्म को राष्ट्रपति जी का गोल्ड मेडल मिला है? तब उन्होंने ने कहा कि :

I do not know to which film he refers, but the President's Gold Medal was earned by Charulata, a Bengal film, and that also was helped. Then, Nayak, which is a Bengali film, received a special award.

उस के लिये कहा कि नहीं मिला है। मेरे लिये उन्होंने ने कहा कि इन्हें मालूम नहीं है। मेरे पास फिल्म कारपोरेशन की चिट्ठी है। उस में लिखा है :

"This film won the President's Gold Medal for the best picture in 1963."

इस चिट्ठी को मैं टेबल पर रखना चाहता हूँ ताकि सब को इस का पता लग जाय कि इस पिक्चर को गोल्ड मेडल मिला है जब कि मिनिस्टर महोदय ने उस से इन्कार किया है। दूसरे वह "गोदान" पिक्चर के लिये कहते हैं कि पैसा नहीं मिला है। यह मेरे प्रिविलेज का मामला है क्योंकि वह मेरे लिये कहते हैं कि इन्हें कुछ मालूम नहीं है। मिनिस्टर महोदय कहते हैं :

Loans of Rs. 5,03,425 and Rs. 5,13,182 were granted by the Corporation for the production of film 'Go-Dan' and 'Nai Umar Ki Nai Fasal' respectively. Loans for 'Go-Dan and 'Nai Umar Ki Nai Fasal' were paid in suitable instalments.

मैं ने नीनों चीजें प्रज की हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने ने जो जवाब दिये हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि वह नीनों गलत हैं। वह कहते हैं कि मूझे मालूम नहीं है लेकिन जो डाकुमेंट मेरे पास है उस के मूताबिक यह माना गया है।

अब मैं सवाल पूछता हूँ। क्या यह दुस्त है कि फि म फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन के कुछ डाइरेक्टरों का त्रिलोक जेटली (गोदान) और विश्वभारती फिल्म प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के साथ सम्बन्ध है और हम की वजह से उन फोर्थ क्लास स्ट्रिक्ट्स को 5-5 लाख रुपया कर्जा दिया गया ?

क्या यह भी ठीक है कि श्री जेटली के ऐथीमेट के बलाज 10 में और विश्वभारती के ऐथीमेट के बलाज 8 में यह कहा गया है कि फिल्म प्रोड्यूसर मूवेबल और इन्मूवेबल प्रापर्टी

के डिक्लेरेशन फाइल करें जिस की सिन्क्योरिटी के प्रोगेन्सट यह कर्जा दिया जाना था ? अगर हां तो इन दोनों में कितनी कितनी प्रापर्टी डिक्लेयर की गई थी जिस के बदले में 5-5 लाख रुपया दिया गया है ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: I am sorry my hon. friend has been upset by any answer. But it will be good enough to read the answer which was given there:

"No specific case of favouritism has been mentioned in any representation. Some of the film producers whose loan applications were rejected by the Film Finance Corporation had represented to the Government against the decisions of the corporation. These representations were looked into and, wherever necessary, the Chairman was requested to look into the matter."

What I want to draw my hon friends attention to is that Mr. K. A. Abbas applied in 1960. At that time the Film Finance Corporation was under the Finance Ministry. We will try to get papers if he wants any information because at that time the papers were with the Finance Ministry. So far as these two films are concerned, may I also draw my hon friend's attention that so far as Go-Dan is concerned, it was selected as the best film of 1963 by the Film Journalists' Association and the female play back Shrimati Asha Bhonsle got the award and Ragini and Manohar Deepak were adjudged as the best dancers. Here also my hon friend will be good enough to see that these films were also recognised, but unluckily they did not become what is known as box office hits.

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं ने सवाल कुछ किया और जवाब कुछ मिला। जो सवाल किया जाये उस का जवाब दिया जाना चाहिये।

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है (क) क्या यह दुस्त है कि इन दोनों फिल्मों की घसल रकम 10 लाख और इंटेरेस्ट 2 लाख रुपये

वा जो कि बैंड डेट में डाल दिया गया है ? क्या वह भी ठीक है कि इन दोनों लोन्स पर कई-कई साल का इंटरेस्ट चार्ज नहीं किया गया है ? अगर हां तो उस की तफसील क्या है और अगर नहीं तो यह बतलाया जाये कि इंटरेस्ट किस हिसाब से चार्ज किया गया और 31-3-68 तक कुल कितनी रकम उन के जिम्मे थी ?

(ब) : सरी कौन सी कम्पनियां या फिल्मों को लोन दिया गया जिन की शेड्यूल के मुताबिक भ्रदायगी नहीं हो रही है ? कुल प्रिसिपल रकम और इंटरेस्ट कितना है और इस वक्त तक कम्पनीज को कुल कितने रुपये का घाटा है ?

(स) गया सरकार फिल्म फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन के उन डाइरेक्टरों के बारे में जो 1960 के बाद तक रहे हैं एन्क्वायरी करायेगी और कौनों का सी बी आई को देगी ताकि इन सारे मामलों में जो घोटाला हुआ है वह साफ हो सके ।

SHRI K. K. SHAH: So far as Godan is concerned we have recovered Rs. 2,70,694 including interest of Rs. 1, 18, 707 and for the balance of Rs. 3, 29, 522 a decree has been obtained. The award has been obtained. So far as the second film is concerned, a sum of Rs. 4,86, 633 including an interest of Rs. 1,92, 260 has been recovered, and for the balance, arbitration proceedings are pending.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: For the last one year or so I so I have been repeatedly telling the hon. Minister that he should be very careful in regard to the loans that are being advanced by the Film Finance Corporation; he has not been taking action and we have been seeing that he has been progressing along the same path. The Corporation will come to grief. I would again request him in the public interest that he should kindly be very careful in giving loans to the firms which are being produced. (Interruption). Will the Minister kindly have a departmental enquiry? I would not

go as far as the other Member on the opposite side, who is asking for a CBI enquiry, but let the Hon. Minister have a proper departmental enquiry into the affairs of this Corporation. Otherwise, public money is being wasted and the Public Undertakings Committee will be compelled to ask for an enquiry into it. In spite of our requests, the Minister has been proceeding on the same lines with regard to this matter. (Interruption).

SHRI K. K. SHAH: Let the hon. Member bear with me. This is an autonomous body, and I have no appellate powers, but whenever my attention has been drawn to this, I make enquiries and give the information to him.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

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

(a) whether pursuant to the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission that the number of Centrally sponsored schemes should be kept to the minimum the Planning Commission have taken further steps to transfer such schemes to the State:

(b) if so, the progress so far made in this regard; and

(c) the guidelines which have since been formulated with regard to the new development schemes which are to be sponsored by the Centre in future?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the N.D.C. Committee's decision, 45 Schemes have been excluded from the existing list of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(c) Central Ministries are working out the details of the approved schemes. Guidelines will be decided upon after the details are examined.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: This transfer of the schemes from the Centre to the States has taken place in pursuance of the recommendations made by the ARC. May I, therefore, know what are the criteria and guidelines by which only 45 schemes have been transferred out of 89, which is the total number of Centrally sponsored schemes, and why the balance of the schemes has not been transferred? Then, may I know whether, in transferring these 45 schemes, the consent of the States concerned was also obtained and to what extent the financial burdens are being shared by the Centre and the States?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The Administrative Reforms Commission laid down four criteria: that the projects should be of a regional or inter-State character; they should require lump sum provision; they should have an all-India significance, and they should be mainly projects of research and surveys. These were the four criteria. In addition, a Committee of the NDC, including the Chief Ministers, presided over by the Deputy Chairman accepted these criteria and also gave certain other guidelines and they considered it from various angles.

SHRI RANGA: Criteria plus guidelines, all given by the laymen except the Vice-Chairman; it is only because they are Chief Ministers.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I said that these four criteria were given by the Administrative Reforms Commission. They are all eminent members. Then, this matter was considered by the Officials Committee; it went into all these questions then they submitted a report to the NDC which is composed of Chief Ministers and the Deputy Chairman. Therefore, it is wrong for the hon. Member to say . . .

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

OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): May I intervene for a minute? The Committee of the NDC consists of the Chief Ministers, because they are able to give an indication of what they can do in their States. This Committee which had held its meeting in July, 1968, set up an Officials Committee to review the existing centrally-sponsored schemes in the light of the criteria laid down by them which the Minister of State has just now mentioned, and also to examine the fresh proposals submitted by the Ministries in this regard. The criteria which they laid down are as follows.

1. Centrally sponsored schemes should satisfy the criteria laid down by the ARC.

2. The schemes already agreed to be transferred to the State Sector should not be re-transferred to the Centrally sponsored sector except for some compelling reason.

3. The number of Centrally sponsored schemes should be kept at a minimum and the outlay on this should not exceed a certain percentage—one-sixth or one-seventh of the State plan assistance.

4. All Centrally sponsored schemes in the fourth Plan should be fully financed by the Central Government.

The individual schemes were examined by the Officials Committee and a full report was submitted, as the Minister has mentioned, to the NDC at its meeting held in September. The Committee finally approved 52 schemes listed in the statement and this was placed on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 68 on 13th November.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: With regard to those schemes transferred to the States, to what extent will the financing be shared by the Centre and the State? May I know whether the Centre is going to increase the allocation to States to finance such schemes?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The 52 Centrally sponsored schemes will be hundred per cent financed by the Centre. Those which have been transferred to the States will form part of the State plan. There is no commitment from the Centre about financing those schemes.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: This is very strange. Schemes which were originally taken over by the Centre to be financed by the Centre are now being transferred in view of certain procedural difficulties and recommendations to the States for implementation. From where are the States going to mobilise the resources to finance these schemes which were originally to be financed by the Centre? Secondly, may I know whether this recommendation of the ARC for transfer of the schemes has been accepted in toto by the Government, because there are cases where the schemes which are in the States are not being implemented fully and properly, like the Rajasthan Canal. There are certain justifiable cases like that where the State schemes should be transferred to the Centre rather than *vice-versa*.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The pattern of central assistance has also been determined. The other day I laid on the Table the new criteria which have been accepted by all the Chief Ministers. For special projects like Rajasthan Canal and for meeting special problems like a large number of tribal population in a State or backward region, 10 per cent will be given for special projects and 10 per cent for all the States which are below the national average. Projects like the Rajasthan Canal can be met from the 10 per cent assistance specially provided for the States which have special problems or special schemes.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Are you satisfied with the reply, Sir? My question was with regard to the

schemes which were already formalised and which it was the Centre's decision to implement. What will happen to the financing of those schemes? I am not asking about the future schemes.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: For that the finance will come from the State resources. That includes the liberal central assistance provided under the new scheme.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: May I know from the Prime Minister what are the terms of reference of the ARC and how long they will take to complete their work? Before submitting the report to the Government, the Chairman is announcing it in the press. May I know whether there is any limit to this and whether the Prime Minister is going to take steps to see that they complete their work early?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We are anxious that the reports should come in soon. Some reports have come in. Some items have been implemented and some are under consideration. But I do not think this is the time to go into a discussion on the ARC.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: In respect of these schemes financial criterion is very important to this House. You are now only transferring the money required in a general sort of way under the Finance Commission's proposal. Will not this lead to some shortage and some excess in some cases? Secondly, when you are transferring these schemes are you reducing your staff here corresponding to the transfer?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: If a scheme is transferred, along with it the staff is also transferred. To that extent, there will be reduction here.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Is that an answer to the question?

MR. SPEAKER: It is an answer.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Certain centrally sponsored schemes have been handed over to the States because of which the States are finding it difficult to mobilise resources. May I know whether the respective Chief Ministers of States have been advised by the Planning Commission to mobilise resources for such schemes? May I know whether any *ad hoc* arrangement has been made by the Planning Commission in this behalf?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: So far as the State resources to meet their requirements are concerned, it consists of two parts. One is Central assistance that will be fixed on the basis of the new criterion evolved unanimously by all the Chief Ministers. The balance, which is more important, has to be raised by the States themselves. So, whether the State plan will be big or small, whether it will include all the projects that they want to take up or not will largely depend upon the resources that the States will themselves raise.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: That is not my point. I want to know whether any *ad hoc* scheme has been proposed by the Planning Commission, as advised by the Government and the Chief Ministers of the respective States.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: There is no *ad hoc* arrangement. The whole question is being considered in the context of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

M. I. Gs

*364. **SHRI RANJIT SINGH:**
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made by Government in the manufacture of MIGs;

(b) whether the work is progressing according to the schedule and if not the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which it will be possible to have Indian made MIGs ready for use in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. N. MISHRA): (a) We have already completed the programme for manufacturing MIG aircrafts from imported assemblies. Their manufacture from Sub-assemblies is in progress.

Manufacture of MIG aircrafts from raw materials which is the last phase of their production programme, will commence in 1971.

(b) The progress is according to schedule.

(c) Deliveries of MIG aircraft manufactured in India from raw materials are expected to commence in 1971.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: The Minister has stated that the progress is according to schedule. It has been promised earlier that the first aircraft would roll out of this factory, or out of this complex, in 1970. Now he says that it will be in 1971. But we know that it will not be an aircraft manufactured there, but an aircraft assembled there. Now I would like to know from him one thing. Apart from the manufacture of a complete aircraft, we are facing a situation where more than 60 per cent of our MIG fleet already existing is grounded due to lack of spare parts. Will the government first consider the manufacture of spare parts, because of the shortage of which our MIG fleet is largely grounded?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Our aircraft is not grounded for want of spares. We have got arrangements for import of spare parts from the Soviet Union. We are getting those spare parts. So far as the manufacture of spare parts is concerned.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, can you understand what he says?

श्री मिनिसटर साहब के बोलने की स्पीड जरा कम करायें। यह भी समझ में नहीं आता है कि वह कौन सी लैंग्वेज में बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री पीलू मोदी : जरा आहिस्ता आहिस्ता बोलिये। आखिर बात दूसरों के समझने के लिए की जाती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कुछ समझ में नहीं आ रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER: He may kindly repeat the answer.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: So far as the grounding of MIG aircraft is concerned, no MIG is grounded for want of spare parts. We have got spare parts and we have got regular arrangements for getting spare parts from the Soviet Union. So far as the manufacture of spare parts is concerned, we are also having one ancillary unit most-probably at Hyderabad. So long as we do not have our own manufacture, we will get the spare parts from the Soviet Union to keep the MIGS flying.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरा प्रश्न मैं हिन्दी में पूछना चाहता हूँ। क्योंकि अंग्रेजी में पूछे गये प्रश्न का उचित उत्तर नहीं आया है। इस मिग एयरक्राफ्ट को बनाने के लिये शुरू में जब रूस से हमारा ऐसीमैट हुआ तो उन्होंने ने हमें कम्पलीट एसेम्बलीज भेजने का वादा किया। उस के मुताबिक अब तक हमारे पास हमारी वर्तमान संख्या से पांच मिग स्क्वैड्रन अधिक हो जाने चाहियें थे। पूरी संख्या को बताना तो मंत्री महोदय उचित नहीं समझेंगे। क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि कम से जो कम्पलीट एसेम्बली भेजने का वादा किया था क्या वह काम भी सिडपूल के मुताबिक हो रहा है? मंत्री महोदय ने यह कह दिया कि हमारे सब मिग एयरक्राफ्ट मॉडर्न कन्डीशन में हैं कोई आउटडेट नहीं है। क्या वह राजी होंगे कि एक पार्लियामेंटरी एन्क्वायरी कमेटी इस बात की जांच करे ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जहाँ तक एसेम्बली का सवाल है जितने आने चाहियें वे भी आये और हम लोगों ने उस काम को पूरा कर लिया है। माननीय सदस्य ने एन्क्वायरी कराने की बात कही है। एक भी एयरक्राफ्ट आउटडेट नहीं है। जो दो चार परसेंट आउटडेट रहते हैं वे रिपेयर के लिए होते हैं और वह एक रेगुलर बात है : वह कोई एबनार्मल बात नहीं है और न ही कोई चिन्ता की बात है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, नाम बड़े और दर्शन छोटे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : किस के ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हम बहुत नाम सुनते हैं मिग एयरक्राफ्ट का और बंगलौर फैक्टरी का। मैं उन बदकिस्मत आदमियों में से हूँ जिन्होंने बंगलौर फैक्टरी का देखा है। हम वहाँ बहुत घूँस कर गये थे, लेकिन बहुत मायूस हो कर वापस लौटे। मैं मिलिटरी सीक्रेट को डाइवल्ज नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस मिग फैक्टरी से कोई अच्छे नतायज निकलेंगे, जो हालात बंगलौर फैक्टरी में हैं, क्या वहाँ पर भी वही हालात तो नहीं दोहराये जायेंगे और जैसे मिग का नाम बढ़ा है, क्या वैसे ही रिजल्ट्स भी एबीव होंगे।

श्री ल० न० मिश्र : मिग बंगलौर में नहीं बनता है। वह नासिक, कं.रापुट और हैदराबाद में बनता है। और बंगलौर में भी ऐसी हालत नहीं है, जिस से चिन्ता हो।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The hon. Minister just now said that the assembled MIG-21s would come out in 1971. Very rapid developments are taking place in the field of aircraft manufacture all over the world. May I know whether by the time this MIG-21 will roll out of our Hyderabad factory or assembly, it will not become obsolete? With the changes that are taking place in the international situation and the shift that

is taking place in the Russian policy, that kind of assistance that we expect from Russia may not be forthcoming by that time. In view of these facts may I know whether the Government of India will think of setting up a factory in which indigenous talent will be collected. We have a lot of indigenous aircraft engineers who are working in the USA and other places. I found in the aircraft factory at Seattle that a large number of engineers working there were Indians. May I know whether we can get back all those engineers from there and try to set up a plant in which we can manufacture aircraft suited to Indian conditions and which might also keep pace with the latest developments in this field?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It is not that we will have assembly in 1971. The assembly is complete. Some assemblies are in progress. What I said about 1971 was that manufacture from raw materials will commence by 1971.

As to this plane becoming obsolete I may inform the hon. Member that the MIG-21 is not going to be obsolete in 1971 or 1973. However, the question of successor to the MIG-21 is exercising our mind and we are in touch with the Soviet people to have the successor to MIG-21 also.

So far as talent is concerned, I might say that we are trying to utilise Indian talent as far as possible. Even in MIG factories, Indian boys have been trained in Moscow and other places and more than 90 per cent of the people working in the MIG factory are Indians, and even this small number of Soviet people will go away after a year or two.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री प्रसन्न कठिनाई है हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स के साथ वह यह है कि उन का प्राइसिंग सिस्टम बहुत डिफिक्टिव है और जो भी मैन्यूफैक्चर होता है उस का दाम बहुत बढ़ जाता है ।

चूँकि उनके यहां कोई प्राइस फिक्स नहीं जितना खर्च होता है प्लस 5 परसेंट या 10 परसेंट वह लोग ज डलें हैं, इसलिये कम्पटीशन की भावना नहीं रहती है और जो उन के यहां विमान बनाते हैं, चूँकि मोनोपोली कंमन है, किसी को भी उतने दाम देने ही पड़ते हैं । तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने जो मिग असेम्बल किया है वहां से समूचा मंगा कर उस की प्राइम रजा में जो मैन्यूफैक्चर हो कर बिकता है उस से अधिक पड़ती है या कम पड़ती है ? दूसरे, जो आप स्पेयर पार्ट्स मैन्यूफैक्चर कर रहे हैं वह आप को वहां से भंगाने में मन्ता पड़ता है या मंहगा पड़ता है और आप की प्राइम उम के कम्पेजिजन में कैसा है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह बात सही है कि कीमतें हवाई जहाज की बढ़ती रही हैं और यह भी माननीय सदस्य का कहना सही है कि जितना का खर्च पड़ता रहता है उतना देना पड़ता है । लेकिन अब एक नई नीति हम लोगों ने अपनाने का निश्चय किया है जिस से हम लोग दाम तय कर देंगे और हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स को उसी दाम पर हवाई जहाज देने होंगे ?

जहां तक कीमत का मवाल है वहां से लाने और यहां बनाने में, मैं उचित नहीं समझता हूँ कि उस के बारे में कुछ कहूँ लेकिन कुछ दिन बाद जब हम ज्यादा संख्या में जहाज बनाने लग जायेंगे तो उस की कीमत घट जायेगी ।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो यह मिग 21 हम लोग बना रहे हैं और उस में जो आप ने उत्तर दिए हैं कि इस का जो सबसेसर होगा उस के लिए आप सोवियट रूस से बात कर रहे हैं, मैं आप से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो घाज तेजी के साथ डेवलपमेंट पूरी दुनिया में चल रहा है, जब आप ने मिग की फैक्ट्री बनाने के लिए उन से समझौता किया था क्या उस वकत आप ने कोई ऐसा समझौता उन से नहीं किया था कि

उनके यहां मिग के डिटेल् डेवलपमेंट होंगे उस डेवलपमेंट को हमें अपनाने की इजाजत होगी और वह हमें टेक्निकल नो हाउ देंगे ? अगर ऐसा समझौता आपने नहीं किया था तो फिर अब जो आप उन से बात कर रहे हैं क्या किसी ऐसे समझौते के लिए कर रहे हैं ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : समझौते का जहाँ तक सवाल है मिग-21 का जो 1962 में हुआ उस में मिग में जो ये सुधार होंगे बीच में वह सुधार करने की बात तो है और जो नया मिग हम बना रहे हैं उस में बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें हैं जो कि आरिजिनल मिग में ही थीं। उस में नये हथियार और इंजन को कंपैमिटी है।

जहाँ तक सर्वेयर का सवाल है पुराने समझौते में कोई बात नहीं थी लेकिन अभी हमें इस में कोई दिक्कत हमें नहीं हो रही है।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मैंने यह जानना चाहा था, यह मिग जो है यह 21 है, इसमें पहले 20 था तो क्या होगा तभी तो आपने ... (बतघान)। आप हाथ क्यों हिला रहे हैं ? चाटना वालों के पास मिग 18 ही था ? मेरा सवाल यह है कि यह जो आप ने समझौता किया है, जब रोज डेवलपमेंट होंगे तो मिग के अन्दर जिनकी डेवलपमेंट वह लोग कर रहे हैं क्या उन डेवलपमेंट का फायदा हमें मिलेगा ? या फिर तो हाउ हम को मिलेगा ? यह रिकॉर्ड आरने किया है या नहीं किया है तो क्या अब करने जा रहे हैं, यह कैटेगोरिकल जवाब मैं चाहता हूँ।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जो हाँ, जो भी सुधार वह कर रहे हैं, वह हमें प्राप्त होता है और उस के मुनाबिक हम भी सुधार कर रहे हैं।

SHRI RANGA: He has not answered it properly at all. He has asked whether you are taking advantage of any developments that are taking place there, whether there is any

such thing in your agreement in order to enable you to get those improvements also made from time to time. The Minister was only saying there are some difficulties and they have not been able to get over them. Why not add your wisdom to it?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: We are taking advantage of all the modifications and improvements that are being made there.

श्री ल० श्री० बनर्जी : जो सवाल प्राप्त हैं उनमें मालूम होता है कि कुछ खतरे हैं जैसा मधोक साहब ने कहा कि मिग-21 जब तक 1971 तक हम तैयार करेंगे तब तक कहीं घाबमोलीट तो नहीं हो जाएंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ राजनैतिक लोग भी गलती करने के बाद भी इस देश में घाबमोलीट नहीं होते तो यह खतरा तो नहीं है, लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 1971 में जो मिग हवाई जहाज बनेगा उस के बाद में हमें कोई बाहर की सहायता की जरूरत नहीं होगी और मिग हवाई जहाज बनाने में हम लोग सेल्फ-फिण्ड हो जाएंगे ? क्या यह प्रायवा-सन वह मदत को दे सकते हैं ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह हमने पहले भी कहा कि हमारा मैटीरियल के आधार पर 1971 में बनएंगे। वैसे जहाज तो हम अभी भी बना रहे हैं और काफी संख्या में बना चुके हैं। जहाँ तक सेल्फ सफिश्येंट होने की बात है 1971 में जाकर हम मैटीरियल में भी सेल्फ सफिश्येंट हो जाएंगे।

श्री शशि भूषण : मन्त्री महोदय से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मिग में जो इम्प्रूवमेंट होने हैं, तरक्की के लिहाज से और जो आप इस वक्त इम्प्रूवमेंट कर रहे हैं हो सकता है कि आप बताना न चाहें लेकिन जब आप इंडि-पेंडेंट हो जाएंगे 1971 में उसके बाद भी अपने इम्प्रूवमेंट जारी रखने के लिए आप अपने आप को निरभर करेंगे या फिर भी बाहर से सहायता लेने की जरूरत पड़ेगी ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जहां तक इम्प्रूवमेंट का सवाल है माननीय सदस्य को सूचना होगी कि हमने उसके लिए एक कमेटी बनाई है एयरोनाटिक्स कमेटी जिसके मुख्याध्यक्ष साहब चैयरमैन हैं वह दस वर्ष में हमारी हवाई शक्ति में क्या क्या आवश्यकता होगी उसको सोच रहे हैं। जहां तक मिग-21 का सवाल है 1971 के बाद इसमें जो भी तरक्की होगी उसके लिए हमारा रूस के साथ समझौता है कि सुधार की सूचना हमें मिलती रहेगी और अगर जरूरत होगी तो हम सुधार करेंगे।

Shri GIRRAJ SARAN SINGH: I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister that the aircraft which have already been assembled and gone into squadron service are capable of meeting any threat from Pakistan and China who are equipping themselves with the same type of aircraft or better aircraft.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): These aircraft which are being manufactured and which will progressively be manufactured even from indigenous material, as has been mentioned by my colleague, are quite an effective type of aircraft and they are likely to meet the type of threat that we have from Pakistan.

SHRI GIRRAJ SARAN SINGH: My question was this. Are they superior or equivalent to the aircraft held by China and Pakistan?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I have already said that they are quite effective to meet the threat that we face.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1965 के भारत पाकिस्तान संघर्ष में जो काम बंगलौर में बने हुए नेट विमानों ने किया वह काम मिग विमानों ने नहीं किया बल्कि पहले दिन जिस प्रकार से मिग का प्रयोग किया गया उसके कुछ कटु अनुभव भी हुए जिसकी रक्षा

मन्त्रालय को भली प्रकार जानकारी होगी। तो इस प्रकार के छोटे विमान जैसे अरब इजरायल संघर्ष में मिरोज विमानों ने काम किया या 1965 में नेट ने काम किया, इन तमाम विमानों की योजनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए और आधुनिकतम विकास की योजनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या भारत सरकार इतने बड़े व्यय-साध्य विमानों पर अधिक बल देना चाहती है या उस प्रकार के छोटे लड़ाकू विमानों का अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन देश में हो, इस पर अधिक ध्यान दे रही है ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: We intend to pay attention to both.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: One of the reasons for the delay in progress, they say, was that something like 80 tonnes of Russian literature, designs and others, were not being translated in the factory and they had to be sent back to Russia for translation. May I know whether there are some such literature still lying untranslated?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: There has been no delay in the manufacture of this. So far as translation is concerned, we have our own arrangement for translation.

SHRI D. AMAT: In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to an article published in the *Engineering Times* of 15th October, 1968, under the caption, "Mig Factory at Koraput in Peril"—the factory at Koraput where supersonic bombers are being manufactured. It is said that saboteurs are lurking in this primitive tract; taking advantage of the backwardness of the people no doubt they will produce strikers instead of producing workers and when we are going to manufacture supersonic planes, they will plan to sabotage the vital defence project. So, I would like to know

whether serious thought has been given to take effective steps to ward off sabotage in this area in the interest of the security of this defence project in these days of threats from enemies.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Sir, we have no such complaints of sabotage.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Is the hon. Minister in a position to say whether the Soviet Union has offered similar type of aircraft to Pakistan also?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: No, Sir, We are not in a position to confirm or contradict.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 365—Mr. Kothari.

SHRI HEM BARUA: We may also take Question No. 384, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER: Let him answer now.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The two Questions are not similar. Question No. 384 deals with China whereas this Question is about Nagas....

MR. SPEAKER: Go ahead now..

SHRI HEM BARUA: Sir, he is mistaken. It is about the Nagas in China coming back with arms and ammunition. Mr. Kothari's question deals with Nagas organising a rebel movement in Upper Burma. The other question deals with Nagas coming from China, entering into the State of Nagaland. It is the same thing, Sir . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Let him answer. Please sit down. Q. No. 365 now. Mr. Kothari.

UNDERGROUND NAGAS, ALLIANCES WITH BURMESE TRIBES

*365. **SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the underground Nagas have forged a

strong alliance with Kachins, Karens, Tangsas, Noctes and other Burmese tribes inhabiting the lightly administered Upper Burma and that they are coordinating their rebel activities with the outlawed Kachin independent Army of Burma;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the security measures being taken in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). Government are aware of the collusion between the hostile Nagas and some subversive elements on the other side of the Indo-Burma border. As already indicated in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 740 answered on the 24th July, 1968, Governments of India and Burma consult with each other on all matters of mutual interest.

(c) The Security forces are maintaining full vigilance on the border in order to deal with lawless elements. On Security considerations, Government have dispensed with the provision which permitted unrestricted movement of tribal people from India and Burma within a belt of 40 Kms on either side of the Indo-Burmese border.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Sir, during the last 15 years, this Government has been seized of the Naga hostiles problem. Would the Minister kindly let us know as to whether any substantial progress has been made with regard to controlling the Naga hostile activities and whether any agreement is in sight?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Does the hon. Member refer to Naga activities on the other side of the border or activities within Nagaland?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: This is about Naga hostiles. They are all connected questions. If he is unable to give the answer, let the Prime Minister give the answer or let somebody else give the answer. It is a general question.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Do you want information about movements across Indo-Burma border and about people going to China or coming from there?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The question refers both to Nagaland and Burma. The hostile Nagas are operating in Nagaland. They are operating from Burma also. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is simple. He did not ask about this side or that side. Naga problem has been there for long. Is there any solution in sight?—either yes or no. That will solve the problem.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, I do not think that we can say yes or no. What the Minister was trying to say was that this should not become an occasion for a discussion on the whole Naga problem—which is what usually happens. As I said earlier, the answer is neither yes nor no. In some respects the situation has improved; in other respects it is not so good.

MR. SPEAKER: Both yes and no. Second question now.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: A split has occurred amongst the Naga hostiles themselves, between the Phizo group and the other group, Sukhai group. Does this split assist the Government, or strengthen its hands in this regard?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I do not think that we should give too much attention to such things.

SHRI HEM BARUA: In view of the fact that these Naga hostiles who are back from China with arms and ammunitions are organising the Kachins and other tribals in Upper Burma in order to mount up an armed attack on the Burmese Government, as also to mount up an attack on the Indian Government, may I know: (a) whether this very fact has been brought to the notice of the Burmese Government or not; and (b) what steps are being taken by this Government to see that these people do not cooperate to mount an attack on the Indian Government with arms and ammunition from China, as suggested by Mr. Phizo?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We are fully in touch with the situation. As I have said, in some respects, it is not a good situation, whereas in other respects it has improved. We discuss all matters of mutual interest with the Burmese Government, as the hon. Minister has read out in the main answer. I do not think that the hon. Member will expect me to go into the details of what is done in this respect.

SHRI HEM BARUA: May I know whether she is withholding the details in public interest or because she does not know about the details?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The hon. Member is free to draw his own conclusions.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Since this Naga problem is a common problem facing both India and Burma, because some of the tribes like the Kachin tribes are also there on the Burma border, and the operation is done in collusion so that the threat is to both sides, I would like to say that I am not quite happy with what the hon. Minister has stated, namely that all matters of mutual interest have been discussed from time to time. But so far as this problem is concerned, it is a persisting problem and a very challenging one too. In view of this, and also in view of the common interest of both the countries, may I know

whether any concrete steps have been taken to meet this limited objective of evolving a joint machinery to face this continuous threat?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I do not think that it would be proper to discuss this matter.

SHRI SWELL: These days we are hearing of reports of many mysterious goings-on in Nagaland. We hear of the existence of a letter from the American President-elect Mr. Nixon to Mr. Mahisieu assuring the Naga rebels of assistance. Then we hear of the split among the Naga hostiles and of the existence of the Zungti group under Mr. Scato Swu and of the professions of Mr. Scato Swu about honouring his commitments and his desire to disarm the Naga hostiles who have been trained in China and who are now reported to be returning to Nagaland. We hear also of 'General' Mowu hovering on the other side of the Indo-Burmese border. I would like to know from Government what actually is the position in Nagaland today, whether this letter from Mr. Nixon to Mr. Mahisieu really exists, whether Government place much store by the professions of Mr. Scato Swu and whether 'General' Mowu Angami has succeeded in entering Nagaland or is still hovering on the Burmese border.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We have said on many occasions that we can give further details if hon. Members who are interested come to us. We have already had meetings with the Leaders of the Opposition groups on these matters. It is not in our interest to discuss details here. But I would like to say that I do not think that the Government of the United States are going to interfere in this manner in our internal affairs in Nagaland.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: श्री प्राधम मिनिस्टर महोदया ने कहा है कि उनके मामले में किसी हद तक उन्नति हुई है और किसी मामले में

प्रवृत्ति हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्नति हुई है और क्या प्रवृत्ति हुई है ?

दूसरी बात—एक उन्नति तो यह हुई है कि वे हमारे खिलाफ चाइना में जाकर प्रार्थना एण्ड एम्पूनिशन्स की ट्रेनिंग कर घाते हैं, जितने प्राधमी ट्रेनिंग लेकर आयेंगे वे झगडा करेंगे इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि लायल प्राधमी चुप-चाप रह जायेंगे और उनसे कुछ नहीं होगा। उनसे बातचीत करते करते हम उनको इतना मोका दे रहे हैं कि वे अपने यहां प्रार्थना एण्ड एम्पूनिशन्स की तैयारी कर रहे हैं—इससे हिन्दुस्तान को बहुत बड़ा खतरा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार बैठी बैठी क्या कर रही है ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : माननीय सदस्य को यह मालूम होगा कि बातचीत कुछ प्रसं स बन्द है।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Apart from the Government's obligation to deal with rebel activities, there is the factor of China and other relevant elements taking advantage of so many tribes inhabiting that area and indoctrinating them with certain ideas about how they tackle the question of tribes inside a larger entity. In view of this, may I know what steps Government are taking to convey to the people inhabiting these areas and particularly the Nagas on our side as to our attitude in regard to the tribes and their position in the Indian entity because if we do not do that, these military and quasi-military activities would not lead us anywhere?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Nagaland has an elected government which gives publicity to our views and to what is happening in the rest of the country.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: In view of the fact that the Naga problem is a chronic head-ache and a solution of this problem demands that there

must be some planning and a time-schedule, without which it would be something like shooting without aim, I would like to know from Government the extraordinary steps that the government propose to take, and what the planning is and what the time-schedule is?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We are not dealing with machines but with human beings, and with human beings who are our brothers and sisters, who belong to India. Therefore, we have to conduct ourselves so that we can win over those people who are not for us; but many are for us.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, समाचार-पत्रों में यह खबर छपी है कि रेवेल नागाओं की जो सोकाल्ड गवर्नमेंट है उसमें आपस में डिफरेंस हो गए हैं और जो आज की सोकाल्ड गवर्नमेंट में है उन्होंने यह घोषणा की है कि वे शान्ति से सारा काम करेंगे, दूसरे भाग्य सरकार से बातचीत करेंगे और पाकिस्तान और चीन से कोई हथियार नहीं मंगायेंगे। ये तीन बातें उन्होंने कही हैं। और आज के समाचार-पत्र में भी है कि इस तरह का कम्युनिकेशन, एक्टिंग प्रेसीडेंट आफ नागालैंड ने भेजा है :

"The acting President of the Nagaland Federal Government has addressed a communication to Mrs. Indira Gandhi assuring her that his Government would honour the terms of the cease-fire agreement and would do nothing to disturb the peace in Nagaland".

तो क्या प्रधान मंत्री महोदया बतायेंगी कि इस तरह का कोई कम्युनिकेशन उनके पास आया है और अगर आया है तो उस पर आपकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है। आपकी नजर में उसमें कोई बजान है या नहीं और उनकी जो घोषणायें हैं उनसे परिस्थिति में कोई फर्क पड़ेगा है ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : जितनी ज्यादा ऐसी घोषणायें हों उतना ही अच्छा है लेकिन हम लोगों को हर एक स्थिति के लिए तैयार रहना है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैंने यह पूछा था कि आपके पास ऐसा कोई कम्युनिकेशन आया है या नहीं ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मुझ तक नहीं पहुंचा है।

SHRI RANGA: Is it a fact that during these years by and large more and more Nagas in the villages, apart from that big city, are expressing greater good-will towards their own Naga Government and the Naga Government are gaining more and more strength among the people there?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am glad that the hon. Member has drawn the attention of the House to this fact. We are doing our very best to strengthen the Government of Nagaland, and I think they are now more effective in dealing with the situation.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक यह लड़ाई का मामला है, हमारी जो मैकडोमिटी फोर्सेज है उन पर हमें भरोसा करना चाहिए लेकिन जो दूसरा पहलू है कि वहां नागालैंड में तेजी से आर्थिक विकास होना चाहिए, क्या उसके सम्बन्ध में भी हुकूमत की तरफ से तेजी के साथ कदम बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं ? यदि हां, तो उनका विवरण क्या है ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : जी हां, तेजी से कदम बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं। प्लान के अन्तर्गत सब बातें हैं।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अगर आपने मेरा प्रश्न फालो न किया हो तो मैं उम्क दोहरा दूँ। मैंने यह पूछा था कि जहां तक लड़ाई का मामला है, हमारी मैकडोमिटी

फोर्सेज जो कदम उठा रही हैं या जो प्रबन्ध कर रही हैं उस पर हमें भरोसा होना चाहिए मगर जो दूसरा पहलू है कि वहाँ के लोगों के लिए तेज़ा से आर्थिक विकास किया जाये, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन-चार सालों में वहाँ पर क्या क्या कदम उठाए गए, कौन-कौन से प्रोजेक्ट्स लगे ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : जब वहाँ पर शान्ति न हो तो बहुत से कामों के करने में कठिनाइयाँ आती हैं लेकिन फिर भी इस बात पर पूरा ध्यान दिया जा रहा है, ट्रेल्थ मन्टर्म और इसी तरह की दूसरी चीजों की जा रही है। . . . (इश्वरधर) . . .

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप प्रधान मन्त्री के उत्तर में मन्तुष्ट है ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : वहाँ कोई इण्डस्ट्रीज नहीं हैं लेकिन . . . (इश्वरधर)

श्री एस एम० जोशी : वहाँ तीन चार प्रोजेक्ट्स चल रहे हैं जिनकी कि बात है, जैसे शूगर इण्डस्ट्री और पेपर इण्डस्ट्री वगैरह, तो उनके बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मैंने पहले कहा कि जब वहाँ शान्ति नहीं थी तो काफी कठिनाइयाँ थीं कोई भी ऐसी चीज करने में, लेकिन अब प्राहिम्ता, प्राहिम्ता वहाँ पहले तो छोटी चीज शुरू हो रही है जैसे हैंडोक्राफ्ट है या दूसरी चीजें हैं। और यह जो शूगर फैक्टरी का जिक्र किया तो वहाँ की एक टोम यहाँ पर आई हुई है और उससे बातचीत हो रही है।

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: A study of the history of the entire tribal peoples of the world shows that they can never be overawed or conquered by military might. The need is to understand the cultural and social as-
2453 (A1) LSD—2.

pirations of these people. Have Government considered utilising the services of some of the eminent anthropologists of our country who can assist them in understanding the cultural and social aspirations of our Naga people, so that they can be won over to our side?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Yes, we are in touch with them.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : यहाँ पर नागाओं के सम्बन्ध में कई प्रश्न किए गए लेकिन प्रधान मन्त्री ने जो उत्तर दिए उनसे सदस्यों को इत्मीनान नहीं हुआ। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नागाओं की समस्या के समाधान के लिए, उनके आर्थिक विकास की कौन-कौन सी बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएँ सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं जिनसे कि नागाओं को मन्तुष हो सकेगा, क्योंकि यह कोई छोटे मोटे सुधार की बात नहीं है बल्कि वहाँ के लिए बड़ी-बड़ी स्कीमों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मैंने कहा कि प्राजकल वहाँ से टोम आई हुई है और उससे इस बारे में बातचीत हो रही है।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो यह समाचार है कि बर्मा बांडर पर हमारी सेक्योरिटी फोर्सेज का प्रबन्ध देखकर विद्रोही नागाओं ने चाइना से जहाजों द्वारा चटगांव पर घाना शुरू किया है तो यह जो चटगांव और मीजोर्लैण्ड के बीच बहुत बड़ी संख्या में बंधे रहे हैं उनको रोकने के लिए भी सरकार ने सेक्योरिटी की कड़ी व्यवस्था की है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात सही है कि हमारी सेक्योरिटी फोर्सेज ने नागाओं को रोकने के लिए जो कदम उठाए हैं उनका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि चारों तरफ से जो नागाओं आ रहे हैं उनको वापस होने में दिक्कत हो रही है और वे नहीं आ सकते हैं। अब उन्होंने क्या और रास्ते प्रश्नियार किए हैं, उसका हमें पता नहीं है।

श्री झारखंडे राय : अब यह बात सर्वसिद्ध हो चुकी है कि नागा विद्रोहियों का सम्बन्ध चीन से नियमित रूप से स्थापित हो चुका है और बावजूद भारत सरकार की परवाह और चिन्ता के, उनके जल्ये नियमित रूप से चीन जा रहे हैं और वहां से ट्रेनिंग पाकर वापिस आ रहे हैं। तो मैं प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार ने इस विषय में कभी पहलें या अभी, चीन सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, उनसे अपना विरोध प्रकाश किया है? और यदि किया है तो चीन सरकार से कोई जवाब मिला या नहीं? यदि मिला तो क्या?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : यह सच है कि उनका सम्बन्ध चीन से है। मगर यह सच नहीं है कि जो गए थे वह सब वापिस आ पाए हैं, उनको आने से रोकने की पूरी कोशिश हो रही है और हमें आशा है कि इसमें हम कामियाब भी होंगे। न ही तो उसका पूरा सामना करेंगे। माननीय सदस्यों को यह मालूम है कि चीन हमारी बातों की तरफ, जो कि हम कहते हैं, ध्यान नहीं देता है।

Manufacture of Frigate

+

*367. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOW-
DHURY:

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether first frigate has been manufactured in India and if so, the total cost thereof;

(b) the date when it was launched;

(c) whether it has given a satisfactory trial;

(d) the details of drawing comparison with the warships manufactured by other countries;

(e) whether the new frigate has totally indigenous components and if not, the percentage of foreign parts in it and the steps taken for increased use of indigenous material; and

(f) the total foreign exchange saved by manufacturing it in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Sir; the Frigate is expected to be completed during 1971. The cost is estimated to be Rs. 18 to Rs. 19 crores.

(b) 23rd October, 1968.

(c) At present it is being fitted out with equipment. The trials are scheduled to commence by early 1971.

(d) Leander Class Frigate is of British design and the first of this class was commissioned by the British Navy in 1963. The vessel being constructed by Mazagon Dock Ltd. is an improved version and the first of this type has not yet been commissioned in U. K. The Leander design is one of the most up-to-date of its type and such vessels are being built in U. K., Holland and Australia.

(e) The indigenous content in the first frigate is expected to be about 50 per cent. The progress of indigenisation of equipment is closely watched by a Technical Committee set up for the purpose.

(f) Approximately Rs. 8 crores are expected to be saved by the manufacture of this frigate in India.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में निर्मित हो रहे युद्धपोत में 50 प्रतिशत: पुर्जे स्वदेशी इस्तेमाल में लाये जा रहे हैं और 50 प्रतिशत पुर्जे विदेशी आयातित प्रयोग में लाये जा रहे हैं तो उस में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय होगी और संघाचल कितने साल में ऐसी हालत पैदा की जा सकेगी

जबकि युद्धपोत के निर्माण में काम आने वाले शतप्रतिशत पुर्जे भारत में ही निर्मित हों ? और उस के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यक्रम अपनाया है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जहां तक माननीय सदस्य के पहले प्रश्न का सवाल है 15 प्रतिशत इंडियन इक्विपमेंट्स का इस्तेमाल इस फ़्लिगेट के निर्माण में किया गया है बाकी फ़ौरन पार्ट्स इस्तेमाल किये गये हैं लेकिन मजदूरों के सेक्टर चाजज मिला कर प्राधा खर्चा देश के भीतर हुमा है और जैसा मैंने बतलाया कि फ़्लिगेट की कीमत जोकि 18-19 करोड़ रुपये होगी उसमें विदेशी मद्रु करीब उसकी प्राधी होगी

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दूसरा सवाल पूछने दिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्या कर बारह बज चुके हैं ।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Shortage of Raw Rubber

+

SNQ. 6. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRI SHRI CHAND
GOYAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to acute shortage of raw rubber, the manufacturers of rubber goods are facing a crisis and some units have already closed down their operations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to remedy the situation;

(c) whether it is a fact that the ruling prices of raw rubber are considerably higher as compared to the prices fixed for the same; and

(d) the long term measures proposed to be adopted by Government for continuous and regular supply of

raw rubber to ensure that the industries manufacturing rubber products are not affected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Supply of indigenous rubber is not sufficient to meet the demand. However, Government is not aware of any unit having been closed down on this account.

(b) Even normally production of rubber in the country is less than the requirement, and this year production suffered due to heavy rains and then a strike by plantation workers. Government have allowed imports to ease the deficiency.

(c) Ruling prices are considerably higher than the minimum prices fixed for raw rubber.

(d) It is proposed to build up and operate a buffer stock, issues from which are to be regulated by Government to ensure reasonable prices and supply, both in the interest of rubber growers and the manufacturers of rubber goods.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: This phenomenon of shortage of raw rubber in our country is not new. Right from 1952 onwards there is a continuous shortage every year and India has to import to feed its industries. In the last two years some avoidable restrictions were imposed on imports as a result of which the industry is facing this crisis today. The hon. Minister stated they are not aware of certain industries having been closed. I beg to submit that this is not very correct. The Minister was informed by the respective Ministries that certain units had closed, and since he has denied it, I would like to say that four industries including Shri Krishna Rubber Manufacturing Company, Calcutta, were closed as early as 20 days back.

May I know whether it is a fact that during the current year there would be a total shortage of 20,000 tonnes

to meet the full demand of production of the industries in the country, and in that context the programme of the Government of India to import 7,500 tonnes is most inadequate, and unless immediate measures are adopted to import the required quantity; many factories will have to close down rendering thousands of labourers unemployed? In what manner do they propose to import the balance of 12,500 tonnes within the current year?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The gap between the supply and demand of rubber would be fully met by imports.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Does he agree that there is a shortage of 20,000 tonnes, and what are the arrangements being made? That was my question.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The requirements of rubber normally imported are 12,000 tonnes natural rubber and 3,000 tonnes synthetic rubber, but because of heavy rains in Kerala and the strike, additional requirements to the tune of 6,500 tonnes will have to be imported. So, taking all these factors into consideration, we are importing 11,000 tonnes and whatever deficiency remains after that will be met by additional imports.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Has Government made any assessment of the projected demand of rubber in the course of the next five years taking into account the expansion programme of the industry, and in that context do they have any plan of regular import of raw rubber so that this difficulty faced this year may not be repeated again and planning of imports may be properly regularised month after month?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: We shall have to import rubber for a considerable time, upto the time we have increased our indigenous production of rubber. Government is assessing the situation every year and

whatever additional demands are there, we are meeting them by importing more rubber.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: I would like to know from the hon. Minister if the Planning Commission has admitted that the gap between the supply and demand has to be met by internal production. Have the Government taken adequate steps to increase production of rubber if the Government feel that the supply of rubber is not adequate enough to meet the demand, because my information is that on account of the price, the foreign dominated monopolists are not prepared to lift the indigenous stocks of rubber and the Government has just allowed the import from outside and departed from the principles of acquiring self-sufficiency. My second question is: the only synthetic plant in the country was burnt sometime back. Have the Government taken some steps to replace that plant? My next question is this. The matter was referred to the Tariff Commission to find out the reasons for increasing the price of rubber. May I know whether that report has been received by the Government and if so, what are the findings of the Commission. My last question is: this question of rubber is very important from the point of view of the economy of Kerala.

MR. SPEAKER: No explanation please.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Did the Government before importing this rubber, consult the Kerala Government, whose economy is terribly affected by these imports?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Replying to the last question first, whenever rubber imports are to be made the Government take into consideration the views of the State Government also. The views of rubber growers, manufacturers and small planters are also taken into consideration at the time of imports.

With regard to the indigenous production of rubber, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Government has already spent Rs. 3,94,54,123 on the scheme of replantation subsidy upto the end of 1968. This scheme is under the constant review of the Government and more loans are given to these growers for plantation.

Another point is: the hon. Member wanted to know how long we shall have to import this rubber. As I said earlier, we are taking steps to increase the indigenous production of rubber. So till such time we are self-sufficient, naturally we shall have to import.

MR. SPEAKER: One more question he put about the synthetic plant.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: With regard to the synthetic plant, the production in 1968 was 2732 tonnes as compared to 678 tonnes in September 1967. Naturally there has been an increase of more than a thousand tonnes in the synthetic rubber production also and the Government are endeavouring to see that the synthetic production of rubber in the country also increases.

SHRI S. KUNDU: There is another thing before the production of rubber from indigenous sources and also import of rubber. There is about distribution of rubber internally. For a long time we know there is a great shortage of scooter tyres and cycle tyres and also cycle tubes and scooter tubes. The small industries who manufacture these tyres and tubes are facing great difficulty in getting raw rubber and a lot of corruption is going on in the market. Has the Minister got any scheme to see that the raw rubber is uniformly distributed to the small scale industries who manufacture these scooter and cycle tyres and tubes and also that they are not dominated by the monopolists?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: As I have already stated, the Government is keeping a regular watch over

the price trends of raw rubber which ultimately determine the price of the finished products also. In case the Government feels that the price fluctuations in rubber are affecting the industry, then the Government may take to state trading in rubber not only for the imported rubber but also for the indigenous rubber to regulate the market in a way that the growers and the manufacturers are benefited, and see that the consumer ultimately is not burdened heavily with high costs.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I asked about the distribution of raw rubber internally, and said that a lesser quantity of raw rubber is supplied to the cycle and scooter tyre manufacturing industries, and so, I asked whether he is going to give more rubber to them and whether he will distribute it in such a way that these people get it, and whether he will see that corruption is eliminated and greater production in this sector takes place.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I have already explained that at this stage there is no government agency to distribute rubber, but Government is thinking of having a Government agency which would distribute and regulate the distribution in the country.

SHRI NITRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Since both synthetic and natural rubber are being used in the manufacture of rubber goods, may I know from the Minister the per tonne price of synthetic rubber and the per tonne price of the rubber produced in this country from natural sources?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The price has been fluctuating between Rs. 470 and Rs. 450 per 100 Kgs. The price of natural rubber today is ranging around Rs. 4700 per tonne, and it is fluctuating between Rs. 575 per 100 kilos and Rs. 470. This is the price range within which the price of rubber has been fluctuating of late.

SHRI RANGA: Have the Government received any complaint or any

representations from the rubber growers of Kerala and whether the Kerala Government also has made any report in regard to those representations that the minimum price that has been fixed is much too low and the production of rubber there has become uneconomical and something has got to be done by way of pooling the imports as well as the local production, and having a uniform price so that the local price which would be made available to the growers would be economical?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:

It was to protect the interests of the grower that the Government removed the ceiling price of raw rubber recently, so that the price this time is now ranging from Rs. 400 to Rs. 470 as I stated earlier. As compared to the international price, this price is much higher, but the higher price for the grower is not to his benefit, because if the price of rubber is too high, it will give no inducement to him for replantation nor will a depressed price of rubber leave any enthusiasm in him to have replantation of old plantations. So, a reasonable price has to be given for the manufacturers and growers which would also be for the benefit of the consumer.

SHRI RANGA: What about the grower?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:

The growers are getting much higher price at this time than the ceiling fixed earlier. Our ceiling was Rs. 416, but the price at this time is ranging from Rs. 470 and Rs. 510. per 100 Kgs.

श्री रणबीर सिंह : श्री कुंडू ने कार और स्कूटर के बारे में कहा और अभी भी प्रादमियों की वकालत भी। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहूंगा कि रबर की किल्लत की वजह से जब देश में 50 फीसदी ट्रेक्टर बेकार हैं क्योंकि उन में लिये टायर नहीं मिलते, और मिलते भी हैं तो इतनी सस्ता ब्लैक मार्केट है जिसका ठिकाना नहीं है, तब ट्रेक्टरों के

मालिकों को यानी किसानों को जो तकलीफ है उस को दूर करने के लिये और देश में प्रोडक्शन बढ़े, ज्यादा से ज्यादा अनाज पैदा हो इस नजरिये से, देश के हित के नजरिये से, चालीस करोड़ लोगों के हित के नजरिये से, जिनकी वजह से हम और आप यहां पर हैं, क्या सरकार इस खाम रबर की कमी को दूर करेगी ताकि देश में प्रजानंत्र बढ़ सके ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : खाम रबर की कमी की वजह से ही तो हम इतना ज्यादा आयात करते हैं ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Although I fully support the demands of the planters that the price should be much more remunerative and it should be increased, at the same time, I wanted to know from the hon. Minister if it is not a fact that the moment the price of rubber is raised, immediately the manufacturers will also raise the price of the various tyres, etc., which ultimately affects the consumer. I wanted to know, therefore, whether any policy has been evolved to the effect that the price for the growers is also increased, keeping in view that the price of tyres is not increased, which will affect the consumer? Has any plan been evolved for that?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:

Government is thinking of State-trading in rubber in order to facilitate giving a good price to the grower and also to see that regular supplies are made to the manufacturers of tyres, etc. and to see that the consumer is also benefited and he does not have to pay a higher price for rubber products.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : इंडस्ट्रीज की डिफिकल्टीज के बारे में हम ने अभी बहुत कुछ सुना। कन्ज्यूमर की दिक्कत के बारे में श्री बनर्जी ने जो सवाल पूछा उस के सन्दर्भ में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो इंडस्ट्रीज इन टायर ट्यूब की कीमत बढ़ा रही हैं क्या मिनिस्टर

महोदय का ध्यान उस की तरफ है ? यदि उस की तरफ उनका ध्यान है तो भाज टायर और ट्यूब पर जो ब्लैक माफ़्ट चल रही है उस को रोकने की दशा में क्या सरकार द्वारा कोई कदम जल्दी उठाये जाने को है ? अगर है तो वह कदम कारगर होंगे या नहीं ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जैसा मैंने पहले भ्रज किया है हमारी जो जरूरत है वह पैदावार से काफी ज्यादा है । उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये हम बाहर से रबर का आयात करते हैं । रबर के आयात का मतलब यह है कि जो रबर की प्राइसेज हैं वह कम हों, और रबर की प्राइसेज जब कम होंगी तो उस का फायदा कन्ज्यमर को भी मिलेगा ।

श्री नबल किशोर शर्मा : मेरा सवाल यह है कि कोई कदम उठाये गये हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Kerala is the main producer of rubber in this country. Because of the liberal import of rubber during the last few years, rubber cultivation has been badly hit. There has been a change in Government's policy recently and Government of India are giving various types of incentives and aids to rubber cultivators to intensify and also to extend rubber cultivation. May I know what percentage of the incentives and aid given to the rubber cultivators has gone to those whose holdings are less than 20 acres or to put it broadly, to the small cultivator?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: My hon. friend is not correctly informed about production of rubber. In fact, rubber production in the country has been going up. From 1963-64 when the production of natural rubber and synthetic rubber was 37,487 tons and 8075 respectively, the production today is 72,000 tons and 30,000 tons. There is no decrease, but a tremendous increase in rubber production. But the demand has also gone up. With regard to aid given to the small growers, I have said that Government have given more than

Rs. 3.94 crores by way of replanting subsidy.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: What percentage of the aid has gone to the small cultivators?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I will have to work out the figure.

श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : यहां पर बहुत से सदस्यों में से किसी ने मोटर की बात कही और किसी ने स्कूटर की बात कही, लेकिन मैं करोड़ों साइकिल वालों की बात कहता हूँ । जब भी इन लोगों को टायर खरीदने की आवश्यकता पड़नी है तब यह होता है कि पहले वह राशन कार्ड से जायें, साइकिल टोकन से जायें, उस के बाद जा कर वहाँ पर लाइन लगायें । इस के बावजूद साइकिल टायर और ट्यूब निकाल कर रखना होता है । उस के बाद भी उन को मिल नहीं पाता है । अगर श्री कुरेशी के पास साइकिल होनी और वह टायर लेने जाते तो उन को मालम होता ।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Rubber is a very strategic raw material and we have been told that the demand has been increasing but the supply is not keeping pace with that. In the first place, I want to know whether the government has made any survey whether there are lands outside Kerala also which are suitable for plantation of rubber. Secondly, may I know whether it is a fact that increase in rubber plantation is not taking place adequately because of the so-called restrictions which make the Kerala Government and also the cultivators give more stress to food production? In view of the fact that this is a very strategic raw material and only certain particular areas can grow rubber, will the government see to it that enough food is supplied to those areas so that the cultivators and the government there may pay more attention to the plantation of rubber and other cash crops in preference to production of foodgrains? Then, since there is shortage of natural rubber, will the government pay more attention to the production of synthetic

rubber—Now we have only one factory which is producing 2,000 tonnes—so that the shortage can be met at the earliest possible time? Then, may I know whether the available supply including imports will be given on a priority basis first to the manufacturers of tyres because they are facing a lot of inconvenience on account of the shortage of rubber? Then, the import should not be channelled through the agency of the STC because their distribution system is wrong. So, there has to be free import in this case.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: There is no import of rubber through STC at this stage. What I said was that if there are violent price fluctuations in the rubber industry, it will affect the consumers as well and then the government might think of regulating the price through some State agency. Then, my hon. friend has been talking about the production of synthetic rubber. I have already given the figures of production of synthetic rubber. It has gone up. In September 1967 the figure was 678 tonnes. For September 1968 the figure is 2,732 tonnes. So, the production of synthetic rubber is going up.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Is he giving the monthly or annual production?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: For one month.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He should give the figures for one whole year so that we can judge whether that production is being maintained.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I can give the annual figures also. From April to September 1967 the production was 7,614 tonnes. In the current year the production for the corresponding period is 19,942 tonnes, showing a tremendous increase of 12,000 tonnes in the case of synthetic rubber. With regard to natural rubber, I have already said that government have a scheme for replanting subsidies. Under this scheme more than Rs. 4 crores have been spent by the government on new plantations.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Sir, he has not followed my question.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I am coming to what we are going to do in regard to plantation of rubber in new States. The Rubber Board, which is charged with the responsibility of looking after the development of the rubber industry, is looking into the question of having rubber plantations in the various States like Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I had been to Kerala recently and I found that some of the rubber plantations are being cut down and people are planting paddy. Can you assure that State enough of rice so that more and more land can be brought under rubber cultivation?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The subsidy scheme is there. We are having certain schemes for having more and more rubber plantations. I have no information with regard to cutting of rubber trees for paddy cultivation.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: सिंथेटिक रबर कितना हमारे देश में पैदा होता है और नैचुरल रबर कितना होता है और देश की डिमांड कितने की है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो डिफिसिट है उसको पूरा करने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

श्री मुद्दमद शाफी कुरेशी : मैं चार बार इस सवाल का जवाब दे चुका हूँ। अब भी चूँकि सवाल पूछा गया है, इस वास्ते मैं इसका जवाब देता हूँ। जहाँ तक नैचुरल रबर की प्रोडक्शन का ताल्लुक है, 1967-68 को वह 64468 टन है और सिंथेटिक रबर हम 19942 टन बनाते हैं। उसके मुकाबले में जो हमारा डिफिसिट है वह कोई बारह हजार टन नैचुरल रबर का है और तीन हजार टन सिंथेटिक रबर का है, यानी कुल पंद्रह हजार टन का है। इससे से ग्यारह हजार टन भाररेडी था चुका है। चार हजार टन की जो कमी है और जो एडीशनल चार हजार की बारिश की

बजह से कमी हुई है, उसको हम ध्यात करके पूरा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री जाबं करनेन्डीज : पिछले सप्ताह टायरों के दाम साढ़े छः प्रतिशत कारखानेदारों की तरफ से बढ़ाये गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ये दाम सरकार से सलाह मशवरा करके बढ़ाये गये हैं? आप रा रबर प्रोड्यूसर्स को सबसिडी देते हैं तो क्या आप ने कारखानेदारों पर भी दामों पर रोक लगाने के बारे में किसी तरह का नियंत्रण लगाया है? यहाँ पर कहा जाता है कि टायर मॅनूफॅक्चरर्स परेशान हैं। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में कोई तथ्य नहीं है। आप देखें कि फायरस्टोन टायर कम्पनी जैसा कारखाना रोज एक लाख रुपया मुनफा कमाता है उस पर जो टायर वह बनाता और बेचता है। जो दाम बढ़े हैं इनके बारे में क्या आप को सूचना है और दाम न बढ़ें इस पर आप कोई रोक लगायेंगे और कोई कदम उठायेंगे?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : इस सवाल का ताल्लुक इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री से है और मेरी इत्तिला के मुताबिक इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री और कारखानेदारों के बीच इस वक्त इसके मुताल्लिक बातचीत चल रही है और वे किसी नतीजे पर जल्दी पहुंचने वाले हैं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reshuffling of Units of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

*363. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to reshuffle the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited Units in Bangalore and Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Some organisational changes are contemplated in HAL Organisation as a whole.

(b) The main features are the appointment of a whole-time Chairman, division of the existing Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Organisation into three units, namely, Bangalore Division, MIG Complex and the Kanpur Division, and to give to heads of these Divisions increased authority and initiative.

हिन्दुस्तान एयरक्राफ्ट फैक्टरी में विमान इंजनों का निर्माण

*366. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बंगलौर स्थित हिन्दुस्तान एयरक्राफ्ट फैक्टरी में किस प्रकार के विमानों के इंजनों का निर्माण होता है ;

(ख) किस फैक्टरी ने अब तक "प्रार-फियस" प्रकार के कितने विमान इंजनों का निर्माण किया है; और

(ग) यह इंजिन किस प्रकार के भारतीय विमानों में लगाये गये हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना मिश्र) : (क) हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड (बंगलौर विवीजन) में निर्मातल्लिखित प्रकार के विमान इंजनों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है :—

1. प्राफियस 701
2. प्राफियस 703
3. डाटं प्रार.डांग-7
4. प्राटुंटे 3-बी

(ख) इस सूचना को बताना जमहिद में न होगा ।

(ग) नाट विमान एक हल्का लड़ाकू विमान है जिस पर ग्रॉफियस 701 इंजन लगाया जाता है ।

एच एफ मार्क 1 लड़ाकू बमबर्क जेट विमान है जिस पर ग्रॉफियस 703 इंजन लगाया जाता है ।

एच एम 749 परिवहन विमान है जिस पर प्रार डी ए 47 इंजन लगाया जाता है ।

ब्रल्वीट इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पर आर्टुटे iii-बी इंजन लगाया जाता है ।

The State's Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised. However, it is hoped that in the allocation of funds, the State Government will give due consideration to the requirements of this area in order to secure its accelerated development. In this connection, attention is also invited to the reply given to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 485 on November 13, 1968.

प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन के लिये बिजली की दरों को कम करने के लिये राज-सहायता

* 369. श्री न० स्व० शर्मा :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन के लिये सप्लाई की जाने वाली बिजली की दरों को कम करने के लिये केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा राजसहायता दी जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Tribals of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Paraganas

*368. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the deplorable economic position of the tribals of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Paraganas of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the steps which are being taken under 1968-69 Plan and proposed to be taken under the Fourth Five Year Plan for bringing the per capita income of these tribals upto the All India level by providing incentive and rapid development of industry, particularly small and medium scale industry and agriculture?

Indo-U.K. Bilateral Talks

*370. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are various delaying tactics adopted in Indo-U.K. move for bilateral talks;

(b) if so, whether they are because of the pressure from Pakistan on U.K.;

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay in holding the talks?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Government are aware that although many schemes have been undertaken for the welfare of tribal areas, much more has yet to be done.

Under the 1968-69 plan, an expenditure of Rs. 30 lakhs is likely to be incurred on programmes of economic development and extension of educational health and other facilities, including construction of houses for the tribal population.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) There is no delay. The talks are being held in early December, 1968, according to the mutually agreed programme.

India's Trade Relations with North and South Vietnam

*371. **SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:**
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRI CHINTAMANI
PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has no trade relations with North Vietnam while it is maintaining its trade relations with South Vietnam;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the discrimination shown against North Vietnam in relation to trade; and

(c) whether Government propose to open trade relations with that country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). No Sir. India has Trade relations with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) under a trade Agreement initially signed on 22nd September, 1956 and renewed from time to time.

Ex-Servicemen in Rajasthan

*372. **SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 502 on the 14th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding resettlement of ex-servicemen in Rajasthan since has been collected by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2336[68.]

समाचार एजेंसियों को भुगतान

*373. **श्री राजस्वरूप पिछार्ची:**
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान:
श्री हरबयाल देवगुज:

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

(क) 1968 के पहले छः महीनों में त्रिभिन्न समाचार एजेंसियों को कितनी धनराशि दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को ऐसे कई मामलों का पता लगा है जिनमें भुगतान करने में अत्यधिक विलम्ब किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे भुगतानों को निपटाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह): (क) 21 मंत्रालयों/विभागों, जिनके उत्तर प्राप्त हुए हैं, में से केवल 9 मंत्रालयों/विभागों के द्वारा भुगतान किया गया है जिसकी सूचना एक विवरण में दी गई है जो सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2337/68] अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों से सम्बन्धित जानकारी की अन्तिम प्रतीक्षा है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

N.C.C. in Madras

*374. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent statements of the Government of Tamilnad about removing Hindi commands from N.C.C.; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). The Chief Minister of Tamilnadu requested in January 1968, that the words of command used in the NCC units in the State should be changed from Hindi to English. The correspondence which followed rests with a request to the Chief Minister to agree to the continuance of the *status quo* in this matter.

भारतीयों को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार

*375. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री बलराज मधोक :

क्या बहिष्कार-कार्य मंत्री 28 अगस्त, 1968 के तारोक्ति प्रश्न संख्या 724 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) ऐसे भारतीयों के नाम तथा संख्या क्या है जिनको अब तक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार मिले हैं अथवा जिन्हें पाकिस्तान, रूस और अन्य साम्यवादी देशों की सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं से नकद पुरस्कार प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(ख) इन में से प्रत्येक को किस किस आधार पर यह पुरस्कार मिले हैं ?

बहिष्कार-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) और (ख). यह सूचना सदन की मेज पर रख दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L.T.—2339/68]

Assessment of China's Nuclear Power

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

(a) whether it is a fact that China have manufactured a number of Atom and Hydrogen bombs;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any assessment in this matter; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Government's assessment of the nuclear strength of China was conveyed to the House in reply to the Starred Question No. 611 answered on the 13th March 1968 where it was mentioned that China could produce about 40 nuclear bombs every year of 20 kiloton capacity. The development of nuclear weapons by China in so far as it has a bearing on our security is a subject of continuous assessment by the Government.

Inspection of Indian Missions Abroad

*377. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8421 on the 24th April, 1968 and state:

(a) the approximate time by which Indian Missions in Moscow, Washington and Bonn will be inspected; and

(b) the reasons for undue delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). The Foreign Service Inspectorate of the Ministry of External Affairs was set up in May 1954 and functioned actively until 1960 when it was discontinued for administrative reasons. Although it

was revived in 1964, the serious foreign exchange crisis and the Indo-Pakistan conflict, prevented the Inspectorate from functioning effectively until September 1968.

Apart from advising and guiding the Heads of Missions in maintaining the Missions abroad on a uniform level, of efficiency the Inspectorate also makes recommendations on a variety of matters, e.g., fixing foreign allowances and representational grants, property, rental ceilings for accommodation, administrative matters and maintenance of accounts of the Missions according to financial rules etc. Apart from the periodic inspection, The Missions are required to regularly submit consular and administrative reports as well as statements of accounts which are scrutinised by the Inspectorate on a continuing basis.

Since 1964, the Foreign Service Inspectors have inspected 41 Missions. The Missions in Moscow and Bonn were last inspected in 1954 and will be covered in the coming year along with the Mission in Washington which was last inspected in 1959. The Inspectors will visit Sikkim and Bhutan shortly and a number of other Missions in the course of the next year.

Supply of Newsprint to Newspapers during Strike period

*378. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the newspapers continued to get their supplies of newsprint during the currency of the strike by the newspapers employees and lock-outs by certain presses during the period from July to September, 1968;

(b) if so, the accumulation of newsprint with the presses during the above period; and

(c) the steps which have been taken by Government to ensure that the newsprint quota is not misused and to prevent it from going into black market?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Newsprint is allocated and licensed on annual basis and publishers had stocks of newsprint against annual allocations on the day the strike started in July, 1968.

(b) The extent of saving if any, on account of strike would be known only when some Policy decision is taken.

(c) Ample provision exists for bringing to book the users for misutilization of newsprint under the Import Trade Control Regulations and no special steps are considered necessary.

बिरल मूद (रेयर धर्ष)

*379. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रचाल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निकाली गई बिरल मूद (रेयर धर्ष) की कुल मात्रा का इस समय विदेशों को निर्यात किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कच्चे माल के रूप में इस उत्पाद से कम लाभ प्राप्त हो रहा है जब कि यदि देश में ही इसके तत्वों को घलन किया जाये तो लाभ में कई गुना वृद्धि होने की संभावना है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिरल मूद के इस समय कम उत्पादन को रूखते हुए देश में इसके तत्वों को घलन करना लाभप्रद नहीं होगा ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त कारखाने का प्रसार न करने के क्या कारण हैं ताकि बिरल मूद का उत्पादन पर्याप्त मात्रा में हो सके ?

प्रचाल मंत्री, धनु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) इंडियन रेयर प्रिन्ट लिमिटेड द्वारा उत्पादिन बिरल मूदाओं का अधिकतम इस समय निर्यात किया जाता है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). इंडियन रेजर ग्रुप्स लिमिटेड अलग अलग पदार्थों को उन उन स्थानों पर बेचने का प्रयत्न करती है जहाँ बेचना आर्थिक दृष्टि से अच्छा हो।

(घ) बिरन मृद ब्लोराइड की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए समय समय पर संयंत्र की उत्पादन क्षमता का प्रसार किया गया है।

Crimes committed by Government of South Rhodesia

380. SHRI P. K. DEO:
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have raised or propose to raise the question of victims of the White racist clique in South Rhodesia especially the heinous crime of executing Africans in March 1968 in the United Nations; and

(b) if so, the attempts made to obtain cooperation from other countries in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) and (b) As already stated in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 1027 dated the 3rd April, 1968, this matter was discussed at length by the U.N. Security Council during its session between March to May this year. India's representative demanded stern action against the illegal and racist regime in Rhodesia. The Security Council passed a resolution on the 29th May, 1968 condemning the inhuman executions carried out by the illegal regime and calling upon the Government of the United Kingdom to take all possible measures to put an end to such actions.

Expulsion from Tanzania of Dawoodi Bohra Community Leader

*381. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from our High Commissioner in Tanzania regarding the expulsion of the leader of the Dawoodi Bohra Community, Dr. Syedna Mohd. Burhanuddin, in August, 1968;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether any protest was lodged with the Government of Tanzania over this matter; and

(d) if so, the reply received from the Tanzania Government to the protest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The High Commissioner forwarded a copy of the Press Release of the Tanzanian Government on the subject, issued on the 14th August, 1968, which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2339|68].

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The matter was taken up with the Tanzanian Government. However, they regretted their inability to rescind the expulsion orders.

Study Team on Border Publicity

*382. SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received the report of the Study Team on Border publicity;

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

(c) the steps which have been taken to implement them?

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

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

Acquisition of land by Permanent Magnets Ltd, Bombay

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

(a) the salient features of the memo/letter received from an M.P. concerning land acquisition by the Permanent Magnets Ltd. of which Shri Kanti Desai was the Managing Director;

(b) whether it is a fact that with the intervention of the Housing Commissioner, Bombay, Shri Chhotubhai Desai, brother of the present Finance Minister, the company had obtained land, acquired in the first instance by the Housing Board for constructing houses at a low price and thus made a lot of profit;

(c) if so, whether Government consider it to be a normal practice of making money; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to set up an inquiry to look into the whole affair?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIDRA GANDHI): (a) to (d). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to his own letter to the Prime Minister on the subject. The allegations made in that letter briefly were that some land was purchased by Permanent Magnets Ltd. from the Housing Board, Bombay; that the Board had acquired the land for the purpose of housing, but the then Housing Commissioner, caused it to be sold to Permanent Magnets Ltd. It was also alleged that some Adivasi tenants were got ejected from a part of the land and later on pressurised to sign off their interests in favour of the Permanent Magnets.

The matter, which is many years old, concerns the Maharashtra State Government. According to the State

Government, the facts are as follows:

Some time in 1956-57, the Bombay Housing Board purchased some land aggregating about 50 and odd acres for a housing scheme. Subsequently, some of the plots purchased were put in an industrial zone under a development plan of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The Housing Board, therefore, decided that land falling in the industrial zone be offered for sale to such industries as might be nominated by the Industrial Department of the State Government on payment of the prevailing market price. Messrs Permanent Magnets Ltd., who already had about 5000 square yards of land of their own in the area, requested the Industrial Department of the State Government to help them in getting an area of this land which adjoined a survey number belonging to the firm. The State Government Department passed on the request to the Housing Board which decided to sell an area of 5 acres and 14 gunthas to the firm at Rs. 5.50 per square yard which was the market price prevailing in that area. The proposal of the Housing Board was approved by the State Government on 27th December, 1960. The State Government has no information readily available about eviction of Adivasis.

Nagas in China

*384. SHRI HEM BARUA:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI J. H. PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have estimated the number of hostile Nagas who are at present in Peking receiving military training there under the auspices of the Chinese Army;

(b) whether some of these Chinese trained Naga hostiles have already returned to Nagaland with foreign arms and ammunitions; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government have taken to disrupt this nefarious connection of Indians with our enemies?

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

(ar) and (b). Government have made an assessment of the numbers of Underground Nagas who went to China for military training. Some of them have since returned. The House will appreciate that it will not be in the public interest to disclose the details of information in Government's possession.

(c) Government are taking all possible steps to prevent the re-entry of China-trained Underground Nagas into India and have tightened security measures along the international border towards this end. In this connection attention of the Hon'ble Members is invited to the reply given on 13th November, 1968 in the Lok Sabha in response to Starred Question No. 75.

Rhodesia

*385. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the further moves which have been made by Government through the U.N., the Commonwealth or other diplomatic and international channels to bring about the replacement of the White Minority Government headed by Mr. John Smith by a popular Government in Rhodesia; and

(b) the results thereof?

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

(a) Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to Mr. Ian Smith, the Head of the illegal racist regime and not to John Smith with whose name the House become familiar in another connection.

As in the past, the Government of India, both at the U.N. as well as at

the meetings of Commonwealth Sanctions Committee, has been urging that the only effective and speedy way of ending the illegal regime in Rhodesia is through the use of force by Britain and that Britain should not grant independence to the colony except on the basis of majority rule, enshrining the principle of 'one-man-one-vote'.

(b) The General Assembly has accordingly passed two resolutions as follows:—

- (i) The first on October 28, 1968, calling upon Britain not to grant independence to Rhodesia until free elections are held and majority government established in that colony; and
- (ii) The second on the November 7, 1968, calling upon Britain to use force in order to bring to an end the illegal regime. In the same resolution the attention of the Security Council has also been drawn to the urgent need of widening the scope of sanctions and for imposing sanctions on South Africa and Portugal.

Chinese charge against Indian Collaboration with South Korea

*386. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has charged India with stepping up its collaboration with South Korea to strengthen U.S. bases for aggression in South Korea; and

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

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

(a) and (b). Referring to the visit of the South-Korean Economic Delegation

tion to New Delhi in August, 1968, Chinese official publicity media alleged that it was indicative of India's collaboration with South Korea to strengthen US basis for aggression in South Korea. Such distortion of facts by Chinese propaganda media carries no conviction with anyone.

विरान दुर्घटनायें

* 387. श्री कंडर लाल गुप्ता : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितने सैनिक विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुए तथा ये दुर्घटनाएँ कहाँ-कहाँ हुईं ;

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं के परिणाम-स्वरूप जान और माल की कितनी क्षति हुई; और

(ग) कितनी दुर्घटनाएँ तोड़-फोड़ की गतिविधियों के कारण हुईं और उनका ब्यापक क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) तथा (ख) इस सूचना को देना अनहित में न होगा। सामान्यतया अन्य देश भी इस प्रकार की सूचना नहीं दिया करते हैं। फिर भी अन्य देशों में सैनिक विमानों के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने की जो खोजी बहुत सूचना हमारे पास उपलब्ध है उसे देखते हुए कहा जा सकता है कि हमारे यहां जो दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं वे अन्य बहुत से देशों में होने वाली ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं की अपेक्षा कहीं कम होती हैं। पिछले 3-4 वर्षों के दौरान दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या कम होती चली जा रही है।

(ग) कुछ नहीं।

Permanent Negotiating Machinery for
Civilian Defence Employees

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

(a) whether any discussion has taken place between his Ministry and representatives of All India Defence Employees Federation to revive the Permanent Negotiating Machinery for the civilians in Defence;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in holding discussions and taking a decision in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) to (c). Discussions had been held in the past with representatives of the All India Defence Employees Federation on their demand about revival of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery for the Ministry of Defence and as already indicated in reply to Starr'd Question No. 738 answered on the Floor of the House on 28th August 1968, Government were of the view that the revival of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery in its previous form did not fit into the Joint Consultative Machinery Scheme. However, in view of the feelings of the Federation in this matter, Government were prepared to hold informal discussions on the agenda of the meetings of the Departmental Council (JCM) with representatives of the Federation a few days ahead of the dates fixed for the Departmental Council meetings. Such discussions were to be held only at the level of the Ministry and the offer was conditional on the All India Defence Employees Federation agreeing to join the Joint Consultative Machinery Scheme at all levels. The Government view had also been conveyed formally to the Federation but no reply was received from it.

Combat Aircraft

* 389. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA:
SHRI J. M. BISWAS:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's aircraft industry is having an aim of 10 years target to produce best combat aircraft;

(b) if so, how the difficulties faced in the field of designing and availability of indigenous technical know-how is proposed to be met;

(c) whether there is any proposal to bring all the Research Sections of aircraft industry under one unit to expedite this project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) There is a proposal to develop a new military aircraft, but no target date has been fixed.

(b) The problems are being examined by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

(c) and (d). The only unit in the country at present engaged in the design and development of aircraft is the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore Division. No question of merger arises though all available facilities in the country would be made use of.

Statement by Zambian President on Indian Businessmen

*390. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Zambian President's nation-wide broadcast on radio on the eve of his visit to Algeria and Paris stating that businessmen in certain industries notably cloth industry supplied from India were deliberately inflating prices and keeping excess funds in the country of supply to build up accounts overseas and announcing tough measures to stop 'shameless currency smuggling and to prevent dismissal of industrial workers'; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government condemn the malpractices associated with the invoicing of goods. While it is for the Government of Zambia to proceed against the malpractitioners inside their own country, Government of India, on their part, are looking into the allegations against the Indian suppliers in the context of our own laws.

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

2287. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of scientific, technical, administrative and other personnel employed in the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, category-wise, as on the 31st March, 1968;

(b) how many of these are permanent and how many are temporary in each category; and

(c) how many have completed three years and more of service out of the total number of temporary employees?

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

(a) Scientific personnel as on	31-3-1968	1844	
Technical	Do.	3777	
Administrative	Do.	1843	
General Maintenance & Auxiliary	Do.	1752	
TOTAL		9216	
		Permanent	Temporary
(b) Scientific personnel	680	1164	1844
Technical Personnel	1059	2718	3777
Administrative personnel	428	1415	1843
General Maintenance Auxiliary	62	1690	1752
	2239	6987	9216

(c) 4390 temporary employees have completed three years or longer service.

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

2268. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CCS (TS) Rules are applicable to employees of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre;

(b) if so, whether the provisions of these rules, in so far as their application to the temporary employees with more than three years service is concerned, have been implemented; 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) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Indian High Commission in U.K.

2259. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of the staff now working in the Indian High Commission's Office in U.K.;

(b) the annual expenditure incurred by Government at present in maintaining the High Commission's Office there;

(c) whether any attempt has been made by Government to effect economy in the working of the Commission during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the reduction in staff and the amount saved as a result thereof?

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

Commission of India, London consists of several departments which are out-posts of various Ministries of the Government of India and are financed and staffed from the resources of the parent Ministries. On 31-10-1968, the Mission's total strength was 761 (India-based—173) and local staff—588, of whom 137 represented Class IV staff).

(b) The total expenditure incurred in 1967-68 was 1,517,248 Pounds Sterling, i.e. Rs. 27,310,464. Actual expenditure incurred by the Ministry of External Affairs during the same year was Rs. 12,635,085.

(c). Yes, Sir. The question of assessing the work patterns of the High Commission of India, London and effecting economy has been engaging the attention of the Government. The Foreign Service Inspectors looked into this question when they visited London in March-April, 1967 and have recommended a reduction of posts and rationalisation of various aspects of the work within the High Commission.

(d) The following posts (India-based and local) were retrenched over the years 1965/66, 1966/67 and 1967/68 (upto October, 31). The consequential effect of saving is shown against each group:

Year	No. of posts reduced (India-based plus local)	Estimated saving in Pounds Sterling
(1)	(2)	(3)
1965-66	44	62,289
1966-67	26	29,741
1967-68	76	93,621
(Upto October 31, 1968)		
TOTAL		185,651

Amateur Radio Operators

Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.

2370. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme approved by Government for integrating amateur radio operators (hams) into the civil defence set-up and when it will come into force;

(b) the names and number of hams already operating, the conditions under which licenses are issued and the precautions taken by Government to prevent misuse of transmitters;

(c) whether any hams were found indulging in activity prejudicial to the safety of the country and if so, how many; and

(d) whether action was taken against them and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No scheme for integrating Amateur Radio Operators (Hams) into the civil defence set-up is under consideration of Government.

(b) Two statements are laid on the Table of the House in which a total of 463 Amateurs (names in Statement I) are currently licensed, under the conditions set out in (Statement II) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2340/68]. Amateurs can pass traffic which is connected with the amateur's hobby. No traffic of any other category or third party messages are permitted to be passed by amateur stations. The establishment, maintenance or working of an amateur station without a valid licence or failure to comply with any condition of the licence, constitute an offence under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

(c) and (d). A further statement will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

2271. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the type of equipment produced by the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Kolar, (Mysore) and the total value of goods produced annually by them;

(b) the names and number of foreign experts with the names of countries engaged by the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., and the annual cost of maintaining them;

(c) when the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., is expected to reach its target of production and the reasons for delay in starting production;

(d) the names and designation of ten top officials of the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., with their salaries and other emoluments; and

(e) the number of total employees and the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. and their annual wage bills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (e). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Bharat Earth Movers Limited, which has its registered Head Office at Bangalore, has two Divisions, namely, the Railcoach Division located at Bangalore and the Earth Mover Division located at Kolar Gold Fields. In the Railcoach Division, the Company is manufacturing integral railcoaches for the Railways while the Earth Mover Division is producing Crawler Tractors and Heavy earthmoving equipment such as Scrapers, Rear Dumps, off-the-highway Rear dump trucks and Motor Graders.

The production in the Railcoach Division was of the order of Rs. 563.22 lakhs and that in the Earth Mover Division was of the value of Rs. 592.16 lakhs i.e. a total of Rs. 1,155.38 lakhs, during 1967-68.

(b) No foreign expert has been engaged in the Railcoach Division. Only one foreign Technician is

U.S.A., namely, Mr. Charles Apacki, is at present engaged in the Earth Mover Division for rendering technical assistance in the production of Heavy earth moving equipment. The annual cost of maintaining this Technician is Rs. 60,000 approximately.

(c) In the Railcoach Division, the targetted capacity has been established and production is going on accordingly. The factory for the manufacture of Crawler Tractors, and Heavy earth moving equipment at K.G.F. has not yet been regularly commissioned as the plant and machinery is yet to arrive. There has been some delay in the implementation of the Project mainly due to foreign exchange difficulties. However, pending the regular commissioning of the factory, assembly of Crawler Tractors and Heavy earth moving equipment with imported CKD packs and gradually increasing indigenous content has already commenced. It is expected that the factory would be able to establish targetted production capacity for such equipment by 1972-73.

(d) The information regarding the names, designations, and salary and other emoluments of the ten top officials of the Company is as under:—

		Rs.
1. Maj. Gen. O. M. Mani, Managing Director.	Pay	2,800.00
2. Shri R. L. Kapoor, Dy. General Manager, Railcoach Division.	Pay	2,500.00
3. Shri N. R. Bhargava, Dy. Gen. Manager, Earth-mover Division.	Pay	1,700.00
	Deputation allowance	300.00
	Dearness allowance	100.00
4. Shri Krishna Narayan Ray, Dy. General Manager, Commercial Division.	Pay	2,000.00
	Dearness allowance	100.00

		Rs.
5. Shri C. V. Nagendra, Financial Controller.	Pay	1,480.00
	Deputation allowance	390.00
	Dearness allowance	100.00
	City Compensatory allowance	50.00
6. Shri B. R. Govind, Chief Engineer, (Construction)	Pay	1,600.00
	Deputation allowance	300.00
	Dearness allowance	100.00
	City Compensatory allowance	50.00
7. Shri K. T. Sampathgopal, Factory Superintendent, Railcoach Division.	Pay	1,540.00
	Dearness allowance	100.00
8. Shri A. S. Kurpad, Sales Manager.	Pay	1,480.00
	Dearness allowance	100.00
	City Compensatory allowance	50.00
9. Shri B. R. Srinivasamurthy, Chief Production Engineer, Earth-mover Division.	Pay	1,420.00
	Dearness allowance	100.00
10. Shri K. Kurup, Secretary and Administrative Officer.	Pay	850.00
	Dearness allowance	100.00

(e) The information regarding the total number of employees and the annual wage bill of the Company is as under:—

(i) Total number of employees as on 1st November, 1968:

Railcoach Division	3,859
Earth Mover Division	1,380
TOTAL	5,239 Nos.

(ii) Total estimated wage bill for 1968-69 :

Railcoach Division	Rs. 138 lakhs approx.
Earth Mover Division	Rs. 45 lakhs approx.
TOTAL	Rs. 183 lakhs approx.

Atomic Power Station in Gujarat

2272. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Central Government for setting up an Atomic Power Station in Gujarat; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to consider such a proposal favourably for implementation during the Fourth Plan period?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). A request had been received from the Government of Gujarat for the establishment of a Nuclear Power Station in that State. The Atomic Energy Commission is currently studying the implications of large atomic power stations as sources of low cost energy in India. The request of the Gujarat Government will receive due consideration in the light of the result of this study and in the light of the Power Programme for the Fourth Plan.

Film Finance Corporation

2273. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to provide more finance to the Film Producers through the Film Finance Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor when the Film Finance Corporation could not show any net profit during the last two years; and

(c) the reasons for not showing net profit?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (c). The need for providing additional funds to the Corporation with a view to assist the Film Industry in the production of Films of high artistic quality with commercial possibilities is recognised, but no decision to provide further funds has yet been taken. The

role which the Corporation is expected to play is more promotional than merely earning a profit on the investment.

Research work in units of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

2274. SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the results of the research work done at the two units of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. at Bangalore and Kanpur; and

(b) whether Government propose to lay reports regarding the particular research works which the Units are doing on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Neither the Bangalore Division nor the Kanpur Division of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited is engaged in any fundamental research work. Bangalore Division has, however, an organisation for designing and developing aircraft, piston and gas turbine engines, aircraft accessories and ground equipment in associated technological fields.

(b) A statement showing the main development projects of HAL is attached.

Statement

Main Development Projects Undertaken by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. Bangalore Division

- (i) **HT-2:** An all-metal trainer aircraft, fitted with a Cirrus Major Mk. III engine, with two tandem seats, suitable for basic training for pilots on piston engined aircraft.
- (ii) **HF-24:** A supersonic fighter aircraft, powered by Bristol Orpheus 703 engines, designed for multi-purpose operations.
- (iii) **Pushpak:** An ultra light two seater aircraft suitable for Flying Clubs.

(iv) **Krishak:** A light four seater aircraft suitable for short distance passenger travel, air observation duties etc.

(v) **HJT-16:** A basic jet trainer aircraft, powered by Viper II turbo-jet engine, with two side by side seats for basic pilot training on jet aircraft.

(vi) **Agricultural Aircraft:** The Division has undertaken the design of an agricultural aircraft, and a piston engine suitable for the aircraft. The first prototype is under fabrication and the initial flight of the prototype is expected to take place shortly. The aircraft is designed for undertaking pest control and crop-spraying operations.

Publicity Officers in Indian Missions abroad

2275. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9133, on the 1st May, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the Publicity Officers have since been appointed in the Missions which are of considered importance only;

(b) if so, the names of Missions in which Publicity Officers have been appointed; and

(c) the number of Missions in which Publicity Officers know the language of the country in which they are posted?

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

(b) Publicity Officers have been appointed in 47 Missions. The question of appointing Publicity Officers in 2

Missions viz. Damascus and Jeddah is under consideration. A list of Missions is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2343] 68].

(c) In 27 Mission the Publicity Officers know the language of the country.

आकाशवाणी के सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों पर व्यव

2276. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती:**
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1967-68 में सरकार ने आकाशवाणी के सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों पर कितना खर्च किया था?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह): सूचना एकत्र को जा रही है और यथासमय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

विज्ञापनों का प्रसारण

2277. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती:**
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में विज्ञापनों का प्रसारण शुरू करके आकाशवाणी ने अब तक कितना लाभ कमाया है;

(ख) यदि विज्ञापनों का प्रसारण सफल हो गया है, तब सरकार का इसके लिये और कितना समय देने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या इस विज्ञापन सेवा के शुरू किये जाने से अन्य देशों में, जहाँ से पहले प्रसारण हुआ करते थे, विज्ञापन भेजे जाने पर रोक लगी है?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह): (क) नवम्बर 1, 1967 से 30 सितम्बर, 1968 तक 11 महीने में बम्बई के वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण सेवा से

प्राकाशवाणी को 33,13,301 रुपये का शुद्ध लाभ हुआ। कलकत्ता से वाणिज्यिक सेवा 15 फरवरी, 1968 से शुरू हुई और उस केन्द्र से शुद्ध लाभ क्या हुआ, इसकी सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) यद्यपि प्राकाशवाणी से वाणिज्यिक विज्ञापन सफल हुआ है, परन्तु अभी विज्ञापनों के लिये नियत समय में वृद्धि के प्रश्न पर विचार नहीं किया गया है। वाणिज्यिक सेवा के देश के अन्य केन्द्रों में विस्तार होने के उपरान्त इस पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

(ग) यह रोक लगनी चाहिये परन्तु इस अवस्था में ठीक ठीक यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि प्राकाशवाणी की वाणिज्यिक सेवा में पड़ोसी देशों को वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण सेवाओं की भाँति पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है। प्राकाशवाणी का वाणिज्यिक सेवा के इस पहलू का निश्चित अध्ययन यथासमय किया जायेगा।

सस्ते रेडियो सेटों का निर्माण

2278. श्री महाराज सिंह भारद्वाज : क्या राजा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि छोटे, हल्के और सस्ते रेडियो सेटों के बनाने के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जे. व. बिष्णु) : सन् 1966 से सुयोजित क्षेत्र में उत्पादित सस्ते रेडियो रिसेवर्सों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार रही है :—

वर्ष	सस्ते रेडियो सेटों की संख्या (125 रु० से कम)
1966	52,499
1967	206,587
दिसम्बर 1968 तक	328,276

लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के लिए निर्धारित रेडियो रिसेवर्सों की उत्पादन-क्षमता वही है जो सुयोजित क्षेत्र के लिए थी। लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में मुख्यतया सस्ते रेडियो सेटों का उत्पादन होने पर भी उनके प्रलग प्रलग प्रांकड़े इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Tour abroad by late Prime Ministers

2279. SHRI P. K. DEO:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 482 on the 13th November, 1968 and state the details in regard to number of persons and officials accompanying the late Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri on their travels abroad?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The information regarding tours from May 1953 onwards as available with Government is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2342] 68].

Formation of a National Committee on Pakhtoonistan

2280. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the formation of a National Committee to support the demand of Pakhtoonistan and to invite the Frontier Gandhi to visit India;

(b) whether Government propose to extend support to the National Committee in its activities;

(c) whether Government have received any request from Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan for help in achieving Pakhtoonistan; and

(d) if so, what is the nature of the request and the steps which have been taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) to (d). Government policy and information in this respect are contained in the statements made by the Deputy Minister, in the Lok Sabha on 13th November, 1968 during the half-an-hour discussion.

Emergency Commissioned Officers

2281. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE:
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Emergency Commissioned Officers of the Indian Army who have been released from the Army so far;

(b) the number of Emergency Commissioned Officers who have so far been rehabilitated;

(c) the total number of Emergency Commissioned Officers who have to be rehabilitated; and

(d) the additional opportunities being created to gainfully employ them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Upto the end of October, 1968, 3048 Emer-

gency Commissioned Officers have been released.

(b) Out of the 3,048 released officers, 1,615 have been rehabilitated upto the end of October, 1968 by absorption in Central/State Government Departments, Public Sector Undertakings or in private sector or reversion to civil posts or self-employment in agriculture or business. 287 ex-ECOs are not being catered for since they either resigned or refused the jobs offered to them or were sent out on disciplinary grounds.

(c) Rehabilitation assistance is still required for the remaining 1146.

(d) A statement containing the various measures taken by Government for the rehabilitation of released Emergency Commissioned Officers is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2343/68].

Conference of Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation

2282. SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India also participated in the Conference of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation held at Cairo some time back;

(b) if so, how many countries participated in the Conference; and

(c) the subject discussed and the decisions arrived at?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). So far as the Government is concerned, the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation is a non-official body. The question of Government of India participating in the Cairo Conference does not arise. No report concerning the activities of the Organisation would, therefore, be received by the Government of India officially, from the Secretariat of the Organisation.

सिक्किम में घमरीकी संगठन

2293. श्री मधु सिन्हा : क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्राथमिक, सामाजिक और अन्य प्रकार के कितने घमरीकी संगठन इस समय सिक्किम में सक्रिय हैं ;

(ख) ये संगठन सिक्किम में कब से सक्रिय हैं तथा प्रत्येक संगठन का व्योरा क्या है और उन के कार्यकलाप क्या हैं; और

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों में कितने घमरीकी नागरिकों ने सिक्किम का दौरा किया, वे किन किन स्थानों पर गये और वहाँ कितने कितने समय तक ठहरे ?

प्रधान मंत्री, क्षणशक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा ग.धी) : (क) कोई नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में विवरण उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि नागरिकता के आधार पर झांकाड़े नहीं तैयार किये जाते ।

सामान्यतः यात्रा केवल गंगतोक के लिए ही स्वीकृत थी और वह भी सिर्फ़ मोन दिनों के लिए ।

Nagaland

2284. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Nagaland have asked the Central Government to transfer the responsibility of maintaining law and order in the State to the State Government which is at present the responsibility of the Governor of Nagaland and Assam; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The special responsibility of the Governor with respect to law and order in the State of Nagaland for the period during which internal disturbances continue, is derived from Sub-clause (1) (b) of Article 371-A of the Constitution. No proposal to make any change in this respect has been received from the Government of Nagaland.

(b) Does not arise.

Radio Stations in Andhra Pradesh

2285. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes have been formulated for the improvement and expansion of radio stations in Andhra Pradesh during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir. These schemes are yet in the process of being formulated.

(b) Does not arise.

Distortion of fac's in A.I.R. Broadcasts

2286. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the criticism in the press as reported to in the 'Patriot' of the 22nd September, 1968 that All India Radio broadcasts often distorted facts; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government have been taken to give impartial and objective reports in All India Radio broadcasts?

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

(b) The criticism referred to was not justified. AIR takes every care to be impartial and objective.

हज यात्री

2287. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में सरकार ने हज यात्रा के लिये कितने हज यात्रियों को अनुमति दी थी ; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में हज यात्रा के लिये यात्रियों को सरकार ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की मंजूरी दी ?

प्रधान मंत्री, धनु-शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क)

1967	15,2300
1968	15,000
(ख)	रुपये विदेशी मुद्रा में
1967	2,38,84 205
1968	2,34,13,315

Association of private sector with Industrial and Export programme during Fourth Plan

2288. SHRI R. BARUA;
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY;
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission have constituted small working groups to facilitate frequent consultations with the private sector in the formulation of industrial

and export programme of the Fourth Plan; .

(b) if so, their constitution and personnel; and

(c) the manner in which the Planning Commission will be benefited by the association of these working groups?

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.

आकाशवाणी के साम्यवादी विचारधारा वाले कर्मचारी

2289. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :
श्री श्रीकार सिंह :
श्री शारदा नन्व :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इन आकाशवाणी की कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है कि आकाशवाणी के प्रसारण विभाग के कुछ वरिष्ठ अधिकारों साम्यवादी विचारधारा के हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त अधिकारी रूपकों, मनोःक्षाओं, वार्ताओं, चर्चाओं इत्यादि में साम्यवादी विचारधारा को अग्रिम महत्त्व देते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाही की है तथा क्या नतीजा प्राप्त है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के. के. शाह) : (क) जा, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

पाकिस्तान और चीन के कब्जे में क्षेत्र

2290. श्री कंधर लाल गुप्त :
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री बी० न० हुजारिका :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रो यह बता ने कि क्वस करेंगे कि

(क) पाकिस्तान और चीन के कब्जे में कितना भारतीय क्षेत्र है और उसका खौरा क्या है;

(ख) चीन और पाकिस्तान द्वारा कब्जा करने के बाद वापस लिये गये भारतीय क्षेत्र का खौरा क्या है;

(घ) उक्त क्षेत्रों को वापस लेने के बारे में यदि कोई शान्तिपूर्ण बातचीत की गई है तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(ङ) विरोध पत्रों और शान्तिपूर्ण बातचीत के प्रतिरिक्त, जिसके अभी तक कोई परिणाम नहीं निकले हैं, उक्त क्षेत्र को वापस लेने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कोई और कार्रवाई की गई है या करने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, धनु-वाकित मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (बीजती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (घ). (1) लहाब में 14,500 वर्गमील का जो भारतीय प्रदेश चीन के गैर-कानूनी कब्जे में है, उसके अलावा, पाकिस्तान-अधिकृत काश्मीर में 2,000 वर्ग मील से कुछ अधिक भारतीय प्रदेश भी चीन के अधिकार में हैं जो कि मार्च 1963 के पाकिस्तान और चीन के बीच तत्कालित सीमा करार के परिणाम-स्वरूप उसके अधिकार में आ गया है;

(2) जम्मू और काश्मीर में 30,500 वर्गमील भारतीय प्रदेश पर पाकिस्तान का गैर-कानूनी कब्जा है;

(3) प्रसम-पूर्व पाकिस्तान सीमा पर गाठीटीला-डूमावाड़ी गांधों के क्षेत्र में, काम-चलाऊ सीमा करारों के अंतर्गत 249 एकड़ भूमि पर पाकिस्तान का कब्जा है । इस क्षेत्र में सीमा के रेखांकन पर पाकिस्तान के साथ विवाद है । हाल ही में, पाकिस्तान सरकार महासर्वेक्षकों के स्तर पर सीमा के प्रश्न पर विचार-विमर्श करने को राजी हो गई है ।

(4) त्रिपुरा-पूर्व पाकिस्तान सीमा पर, फनी नदी के ऊपरी इलाकों में भारतीय प्रदेश के 5 वर्गमील के टुकड़े पर पाकिस्तान का कब्जा है । यह भी सीमा के रेखांकन के बारे में दोनों देशों के बीच विवाद है;

(5) ऊपर जो कुछ बताया गया है उसके अलावा पश्चिम बंगाल, प्रसम और त्रिपुरा की पूर्व पाकिस्तान से लगने वाली सीमाओं पर ऐसे भी मामले हैं जिनमें एक देश के अधिकार में दूसरे देश के प्रदेश के छोटे-छोटे टुकड़े हैं । जहां तक उपर्युक्त मद संख्या (3), (4) और (5) का प्रश्न है, सीमाओं पर निशान लग जाने के बाद स्थिति में संशोधन कर दिया जाएगा।

जो भारतीय प्रदेश दूसरे देशों के अधिकार में हैं उन्हें वापस हासिल करने के लिए भारत सरकार निरंतर शान्तिपूर्ण तरीकों से काम लेती रहेगी ।

Wage structure of Civilian Defence Employees

2291. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 227 on the 31st July, 1968 and state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to appoint Classification Committee to go into the wage structure of the civilian employees in Defence Establishments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The case for setting up of a Rationalisation Committee is now in the final stages of consideration and a decision is expected to be reached shortly.

Flying Branch of Air Force

2292. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officers in the Flying branch of the Air Force have equal prospects and ranks with officers on administrative and special duties for equal period of service; and

(b) whether this rule is followed uniformly?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Prospects for promotion of officers are on the whole better in the General Duties Branch (Flying Branch) than in the Administrative and Special Duties Branch.

Film Finance Corporation Ltd.

2293. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the Film Finance Corporation of India Ltd. was floated and who were the members on its Board of Directors at that time and how long the same Board continued; and

(b) who are the members of the Board of Directors at present and who is the Chairman or Managing Director of the Corporation, when they were appointed and what is their tenure and their terms of employment?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) The Film Finance Corporation Limited was floated in March, 1960. A statement showing the names of members of the Board of Directors during the years 1960-61 to

1967-68 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2344/68].

(b) The following are the members of the Board of Directors at present:

1. Shri Himmat Singh (Chairman)
2. Shri P. K. Samal (Director)
3. Shri A. P. V. Krishnan (Director)
4. Shri H. R. Mahajani (Director) (Non-official).

Others will be appointed in due course. Shri Himmat Singh is the honorary Chairman of the Corporation. He was appointed on 4th October, 1967 for a term of 2 years. The other three Directors were appointed on 14th September, 1968. They will hold office till the date of the next Annual General Meeting of the Corporation. The Directors are not paid any salary, but are paid T.A. and D.A. at Central Government rates. The non-official members are paid a fee of Rs. 25/- per meeting of the Board attended by them in addition to the T.A. and D.A.

Film Finance Corporation Ltd.

2294. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how much loss the Film Finance Corporation Ltd. has suffered on account of (i) irregularities, (ii) theft, (iii) stock shortages, (iv) fire or any other such causes; and

(b) whether these matters were looked into and if so, the result thereof and if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). The Film Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay has not suffered any loss on account of irregularities, theft, stock shortage, fire or any other such causes.

Film Finance Corporation Ltd.

2295. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Film Finance Corporation Ltd. has proper rules for staff recruitment for jobs carrying more than Rs. 500 p.m. and for purchase, contracts and sales;

(b) if so, what are those rules; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to draft these rules and when?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) The Film Finance Corporation, Bombay has framed Staff Recruitment Rules for jobs carrying a salary of more than Rs. 500 p.m., but has not framed any rules for purchases, contracts and sales.

(b) Relevant extract from the Staff Recruitment Rules is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2345/68].

(c) As regards the rules for purchases, contracts and sales, it may be stated that the Corporation being a financial institution, no sales or large-scale purchases are involved during the course of its business. Purchases are made after inviting quotations from standard suppliers or through the D.G.S.&D. or at the rates approved by the latter. As this practice is being followed, no rules are proposed to be framed.

Film Finance Corporation Ltd.

2296. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a general assessment of the working of the Film Finance Corporation Ltd. has been done at any time; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and if not, whether Government have any idea of securing the services of any

expert in order to find out the drawbacks and to bring about improvement in its working?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). The Film Finance Corporation is an autonomous body; nevertheless Government maintains an over-all watch over its activities through the Administrative Ministry. No special assessment through an expert is contemplated.

Union Labour Minister's visit to Fiji

2297. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Labour Minister visited Fiji recently;

(b) if so, whether he had talks with Mr. Mera on the issue of freedom of Fiji; and

(c) if so, the out-come thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes. Sir. The Union Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation paid a goodwill visit to Fiji at the invitation of the Chief Minister of Fiji from the 29th October, to the 2nd November, 1968. During his stay in Fiji he had occasion to discuss with the Chief Minister and other leaders in Fiji, various matters including the future of Fiji.

(c) The visit itself and the talks in particular contributed towards promoting understanding and goodwill between Fiji and India. The Union Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation was greatly impressed with the wisdom and sincerity of the leadership in Fiji and has returned to India with a feeling of optimism about Fiji's future.

M.Ps. included in Indian Delegation to U.N.O.

2398. **SHRI R. K. AMIN:** Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 5 Members of Parliament have been included in the Indian Delegation to the U.N. General Assembly meeting this year;

(b) if so, the parties from which they have been taken; and

(c) the expenditure which was incurred and what reports they have submitted and the extent to which they were found useful by Government?

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

(b) The Congress Party.

(c) An estimated total expenditure of Rs. 2,06,332.00 is likely to be incurred. The General Assembly is still in session and will end on 20th December, 1968. The report of the Delegation will become available thereafter. There is no doubt that the participation of the M.Ps. is useful.

Agreement for Nuclear Research with Brazil

2299. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:**
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI:

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached between India and Brazil on technical co-operation in nuclear research; and

(b) if so, the nature of cooperation agreed to?

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

INDIRA GANDHI): (a) An agreement for cooperation between India and Brazil in the field of the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy is under negotiation.

(b) Does not arise.

Flight trials of UAR-E300 engines

2300. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of **DEFENCE** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1908 on the 31st July, 1968 and state:

(a) whether flight development trials of the U.A.R.-E300 engines have since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

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

Centrally sponsored schemes in Kerala

2301. **SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state the schemes in Kerala which will be affected as a result of the recommendations made by the State Planning Secretaries at their meeting held in New Delhi in September last to drastically slash the existing list of 92 Centrally Sponsored Schemes?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Besides a few schemes common to all States, two schemes specifically relating to Kerala State-Kerala Plantation Corporation and Travancore Titanium Products have had to be left out from the category of Centrally Sponsored schemes in the Fourth Five Year Plan, after considering relative priorities and available resources.

चीन से छिपे नागाओं की वापसी

2302. श्री नारायण स्वल्प शर्मा : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चीन और पाकिस्तान से प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर लौटने वाले छिपे नागाओं की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे उन्हें सैनिक सहायता तथा अन्य सहायता प्राप्त होती है; और

(ग) इन गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिये क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, धनु-शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). चीन और पाकिस्तान से प्रशिक्षण लेने के बाद जो छिपे नागा लौटे हैं, उनकी संख्या से संबद्ध सूचना वर्गीकृत है । ये दोनों देश छिपे नागाओं को सैनिक और अन्य सहायता देते रहे हैं ।

(ग) बर्मा और पाकिस्तान के साथ मिलने वाली अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा पर सुरक्षा के प्रबन्ध और मजबूत कर दिए गए हैं । गश्त बढ़ा दी गयी है और आसूचना के प्रबन्ध बेहतर कर दिए गए हैं । कानून और व्यवस्था संबंधी कार्य के लिए नागा लैंड सरकार को और पुलिस बल दे दिया गया है ।

बी० बी० सी० के 'डैमली फेवरिट' नामक कार्यक्रम के ढंग का प्रसारण

2303. श्री शोभ प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्रिटिश सूचना केन्द्र बी० बी० सी० विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में रहने वाले नागरिकों को ब्रिटिश

परम्पराओं तथा संस्कृति से परिचित कराने के लिए प्रत्येक रविवार को 'डैमली फेवरिट' नामक कार्यक्रम का प्रसारण करता है और इन प्रयत्नों में बी० बी० सी० अन्य देशों के सूचना केन्द्रों से भी सहायता लेता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों को भारतीय संस्कृति से परिचित कराने के लिए ऐंभ प्रसारण कार्यक्रम आरम्भ करने का है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) इस प्रकार का कार्यक्रम बी० बी० सी० द्वारा प्रत्येक रविवार को कुछ समय पूर्व प्रसारित किया जाता था । परन्तु पता लगा है कि बी० बी० सी० ने अब इसको बन्द कर दिया है ।

(ख) विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों को भारतीय संस्कृति से परिचित कराने के लिए आकाशवाणी द्वारा अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी, तमिल और गुजराती में कार्यक्रम पहले ही किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). मवान नहीं उठते ।

महत्सया गांधी की शिक्षाओं का प्रसारण

2304. श्री शोभ प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 2 अक्टूबर, 1968 को आकाशवाणी से महत्सया गांधी की वाणी का प्रसारण करते समय उनका शिक्षाएँ अंग्रेजी में प्रसारित की गई थीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी शिक्षाओं से अंग्रेजी में दी गई शिक्षाएँ सुनने का क्या कारण है; और

(ग) क्या उनकी शिक्षाओं के अंग्रेजी में प्रसारण से 'स्वदेशी' के बारे में उनकी मूल शिक्षा का उल्लंघन नहीं होता ?

मूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी, नहीं। 2 अक्टूबर, 1968 को आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र में अंग्रेजी में ऐसा कोई कार्यक्रम प्रसारित नहीं किया गया। 2 अक्टूबर, 1968 को अन्य केन्द्रों में प्रसारित कार्यक्रमों के बारे में मूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

दुबाई स्थित भारतीय मिशन द्वारा पारपत्र जारी करना

2305. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय व्यापारी अर्थरूप से दुबाई बन्दरगाह (ईरान) में चले जाते हैं और भारत वापिस आने के लिये वहाँ के भारतीय मिशन में पारपत्र प्राप्त कर लेते हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके पास भारतीय पारपत्र नहीं था परन्तु दुबाई स्थित भारतीय मिशन ने 1967 के दौरान भारत वापिस आने के लिये पारपत्र जारी किये; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस विषय में जांच करवाने का विचार कर रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अन्तःक्षेत्र मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) बहुत से भारतीय अर्थरूप से बिना यात्रा-प्रपत्र लिए ही दुबाई चले गये हैं। उनके भारत लौट आने की बात पूरी तरह प्रभावित हो जाने पर, ऐसी स्थिति होती है, उसके अनुसार उन्हें

पासपोर्ट या आपात प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किए जाते हैं।

(ख) कुल कितने आदमी दुबाई गए। इसकी संख्या निर्धारित करने के लिए कोई साधन नहीं है। वर्ष 1967 के दौरान मस्को स्थित हमारे मिशन ने 653 व्यक्तियों के नाम पासपोर्ट जारी किए थे।

(ग) सरकार इस प्रकार अर्थरूप से जाने वाले व्यक्तियों पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठा रही है। इस लिए, इस संबंध में जांच-पड़ताल अनावश्यक है।

Inclusion of Dr. Rudolph De Mello in Indian Delegation to U.N.O.

2306. SHRI HEM BARUA:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian delegation was sent to the UNO General Assembly recently;

(b) if so, whether Dr. Rudolph De Mello was included in the delegation; and

(c) if so, the University from which he obtained his Ph.D. and what are his other qualifications justifying this choice?

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

(c) The Government are not aware whether he has the Ph.D. degree, but he is a graduate from Oxford University.

हिन्द महासागर में चीन द्वारा परमाणु शस्त्रों का प्रस्तावित परीक्षण

2307. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रा० कृ० सिंह :
श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे :
श्री सीताराम केसरी :
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि चीन ने हिन्द महासागर में परमाणु शस्त्रों का परीक्षण करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) परीक्षण से उत्पन्न होने वाली स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सही जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठने ।

पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारत विरोधी प्रचार

2308. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या बौद्धिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान के भारत में रहने वाले मुसलमानों को भड़काने के लिये भारत-विरोधी प्रचार तेज कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, सचिव सशस्त्र मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बौद्धिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सरकार अधिकारिक प्रवक्ताओं के तथा मुलभ सूचना माध्यमों के जरिए इस निन्दात्मक प्रचार का खण्डन करती रही है । हाल ही में संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा की बहस में बोलते हुए पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मन्त्री ने भारत में मुसलमानों के क्रल्ले-ग्राम का जब आरोप लगाया था तो विदेश मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री ने तत्पश्चात्पूर्वक इन आरोपों का खण्डन किया था ।

सरकार विरोधी-पत्रों के माध्यम से भी पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ इन मामलों को उठानी रहती है। हमने पाकिस्तान सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर आकर्षित किया है कि इस तरह का भारत-विरोधी नेहरू-लियाकत मन्धि और ताशकन्द घोषणा के विपरीत ही है बल्कि दोनों देशों के सम्बन्धों को सामान्य करने की प्रक्रिया में भी बाड़े घाता है । अभी तक पाकिस्तान सरकार से कोई सकारात्मक प्रतिक्रिया नहीं हुई है ।

Shifting of Director General Ordnance Factories Headquarters

2309. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAU-
DHURI:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Headquarters of the Director-General, Ordnance Factories is going to be shifted to Kanpur from Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons for shifting this office to Kanpur;

(c) the amount which will be spent for the construction of new buildings and what other expenditure will be incurred for fresh establishment at a new site including costs for shifting from Calcutta;

(d) whether the Government of West Bengal and the Employees' Union objected to such shifting of this defence concern; and

(e) how such transfer of Directorate-General, Ordnance Factories from Calcutta to Kanpur will affect security and other conditions of service of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No, Sir. A small part of the office which is under the control of Addl. Director General Ordnance Factories (Ordnance Equipment Factories Group) is to be shifted to Kanpur.

(b) The location of the office at Kanpur will result in better administration coordination and supervision of the five factories constituting the Group two of which are located in Kanpur & a third at Shahjahanpur.

(c) The estimated expenditure on shifting of the office furniture, records and payment of travelling allowance to officers and staff is expected to be about Rs. 1 lakh. No decision has yet been taken regarding the construction of new buildings. Efforts are being made to locate suitable accommodation in the existing Government buildings.

(d) Yes, Sir. The circumstances under which the shifting of the office has been decided upon and the advantages which are expected to flow from have been explained to them.

(e) Since officers and staff in the Ordnance Equipment Factories Group will continue to be borne on the combined seniority roster with the other employees of the Directorate-General of Ordnance Factories, their conditions of service will not be adversely affected.

Defence Public Relations Department

2310. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Ministry's proposal mooted over a year ago for the amalgamation of the Journalistic staff of Defence Public Relations Department including Sainik Samachar with the Central Information Service has been implemented; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The proposal has various implications requiring detailed consideration and approval of the various Ministries concerned as well as the Union Public Service Commission. The case is accordingly being processed.

Cooper Allen and Company, Kanpur

2311. SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6213 on the 28th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the proposal to take over the Cooper Allen Company Ltd., Kanpur;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if not, when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). The proposal is still under consideration in the Defence Ministry, in consultation with other Ministries who are concerned with several aspects relevant to a decision in the matter. It would take some time for a final decision to be taken.

Pakistan Law Minister's Flight over Kachchativu Island

2312. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:
 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE;
 SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
 SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE;
 SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA;
 SHRI RABI RAY;
 SHRI R. K. SINHA;
 SHRI SITARAM KESRI;
 SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH;
 DR. SUSHILA NAYAR;
 SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI;
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI;
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA;
 SHRI E. K. NAYANAR;
 SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD;
 SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA;
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO;
 SHRI N. K. SANGHI;
 SHRI D. C. SHARMA;
 SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistani Law Minister, Mr. S. M. Zafar was flown over the tiny Island of Kachchativu in a Ceylon Air Force plane in October, 1968 without taking permission from the Indian Government who later on declared that this Island was unmistakably a part of Ceylon;

(b) if so, whether this matter has been taken up with the Governments of Pakistan and Ceylon; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) According to the information available to us a flight over Kachchativu had not been planned for Mr. S. M. Zafar, Law Minister of Pakistan, by the Ceylon Government. The pilot of the Ceylon plane, by which the Minister was travelling,

had, in response to query from the Pakistan Minister, only pointed out the Island of Kachchativu from the air to the Minister during a flight over the northern area of Ceylon.

(b) and (c). The Government have been in touch with the Government of Ceylon concerning this matter. Pakistan has no standing in this matter.

विज्ञापनों के प्रसारण से आकाशवाणी को भ्राय

2313. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आकाशवाणी में विज्ञापनों के प्रमाण पर कितना व्यय हुआ है और अब तक उममें कितनी आय हुई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : 1 नवम्बर, 1967 में 30 मिनटम्बर, 1968 तक 11 महीने की अवधि में विविध भारती के बम्बई केन्द्र की वाणिज्यिक सेवा पर हुआ व्यय (पूँजीगत व्यय को छोड़ कर) और उममें हुई आय इस प्रकार है :—

- (1) कमीशन काटने के बाद आय 37,03,101 रुपये ।
- (2) सेवा पर व्यय 3,89,800 रुपये ।
- (3) शुद्ध लाभ 33,13,301 रुपये ।

विविध भारती के कलकत्ता केन्द्र में वाणिज्यिक सेवा 15 अक्तूबर, 1968 में चालू हुई थी । उस सेवा पर हुआ व्यय और उमसे हुई आय के बारे में जानकारी अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Naval Academy

2314. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI:
 SHRI SITARAM KESRI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to establish a Naval Academy is

under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the site for the proposed Naval Academy;

(d) the initial total estimated expenditure which will be incurred in setting up the Academy;

(e) when the proposal is likely to be finalised and when the work is likely to start on the project; and

(f) whether with the establishment of the proposed Naval Academy, there will be no need to send Naval Officers abroad for specialised technical courses as at present?

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

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

Manufacture of Aviation Accessories

2315. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. has submitted a scheme for the establishment of a factory in public sector for the manufacture for aviation accessories;

(b) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics has also submitted another proposal to Government to set up a factory for overhauling the MIG aircraft;

(c) the extent to which the accessories produced in the factory will be able to meet the nations demand and what would be the earnings/gain through both the projects; and

(d) when Government would be able to take decisions on these projects?

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

(b) H.A.L. have submitted a proposal for the establishment of overhaul

facilities at the existing MIG Divisions of HAL in Nasik, Hyderabad and Koraput.

(c) The plan is to build up progressively capacity to meet the requirement of accessories for the aircraft to be produced in the country. Both the projects will result in substantial saving in foreign exchange.

(d) Government have already taken a decision to establish overhaul facilities at the three MIG Divisions of HAL. The proposal regarding Accessories factory is under consideration and it is difficult to indicate a date by which a final decision would be taken.

Fishermen in Navy

2316. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of members of the fisherman community working in the Navy;

(b) the steps taken by Government to secure a higher representation of this community in the Navy in view of the proficiency of this community on the water and its general incapacity for other employment;

(c) the reason for not subsidising the cost of maritime education for fishermen in the existing fishery schools; and

(d) the constitutional objection to reservation of a percentage of the posts to this community?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Statistics based on hereditary occupations are not maintained.

(b) As recruitment to the Navy is not made on community basis and as aptitude for sea-life is not the only requisite for entry into the Navy, this question does not arise.

(c) The correct position is that almost the entire expenditure in this regard is borne by the Government concerned.

(d) The objection is not on the basis of constitution alone though the Constitution gives equality of opportunity to all classes in matters relating to employment under the State and prohibits discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste, descent and the like for purpose of employment or office under the State. While this does not prevent the State from making provision for the reservation of posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which in its opinion is not adequately represented in the services under the State, it does not authorise the State to make a reservation in favour of only one class of citizens even if they are backward, as distinct from backward classes generally.

Defence Expenditure

2317. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Chief Ministers in the last National Development Council meeting had suggested reduction in defence expenditure so that money could be used for development programme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during the Fourth Plan, allocation for defence programmes will not be less than Rs. 6,000 crores;

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the Defence expenditure; and

(d) if so, when and how?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) One of the Chief Ministers made a suggestion in the meeting of the National Development Council held on 17th and 18th May, 1968 about reduction in Defence expenditure without curtailing our striking power.

(b) The outlay on Defence during the Fourth Five Year Plan period has not yet been finalised.

(c) and (d). The question of effecting economies in Defence expenditure has been undertaken as a continuous exercise and a number of measures

have been adopted and some others are being considered.

Anti-Indian propaganda by Pakistan Radio

2318. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a glaring increase in anti-Indian propaganda by Radio Pakistan recently;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the number of Protest Notes sent and the result thereof;

(c) the nature of anti-Indian propaganda and the steps taken by Government to check it; and

(d) the reasons why Pakistan indulges in ceaseless anti-Indian propaganda despite the Tashkent Declaration of 1967?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Anti-Indian propaganda by Radio Pakistan continues at a high pitch.

(b) to (d). Pakistan's anti-Indian propaganda has been concentrating on trying to make out that Kashmir wishes to opt out of India, that the Nagas and the Mizos are waging a freedom struggle, that the minorities in India are ill-treated, that India is making war preparations and that the Farakka Barrage would cause grave harm to East Pakistan.

The Government have contradicted the false allegations made by Radio Pakistan, through the Ministry's official spokesmen, and our Missions abroad. The All India Radio has also been contradicting the false allegations made by the Pakistani Radio.

Several protest notes have also been sent to the Government of Pakistan pointing out that such anti-Indian propaganda is in contravention of the Tashkent Declaration, the Nehru-Liaquat Pact and hinders normalisation of relations between the two countries. Our protests have had no

moderating influence on Pakistan's propaganda.

Such a hate-India campaign falls in line with Pakistan's known policy of seizing every opportunity to malign India.

Surrender of Nagas

2319. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of hostile nagas have recently surrendered both in India and in Burma;

(b) if so, the number of Naga hostiles who have so surrendered; and

(c) the extent and nature of the arms surrendered by them?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) to (c). Government have no precise information about the number of Underground Nagas who have surrendered in Burma. Available information in respect of surrenders in Nagaland and Manipur for the period from the 1st July to the 30th September, 1968 is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Month	Numbers surrendered	Details of arms surrendered
July, 1968	12 Nagaland 17 Manipur	Nil
August, 1968	9 Nagaland 5 Manipur	Nil
September, 1968	46 Nagaland 8 Manipur	Nil

Manufacture of Computers

2320. SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to expand the computer industry to manufacture more computers;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange needed for the expansion; and

(d) the total number of computers to be manufactured in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (d). On account of the great impact of computers on the techniques and practices of scientific and industrial research, governmental and defence strategies, production methods of industry and the art of business management, use of computers is increasing all over the world. Bhabha Committee has estimated that about 5,500 computers will be required by 1975. It is intended to establish adequate capacity in the country for the production of computers.

The total amount of foreign exchange that will be needed in the next three years by this industry would be about Rs. 4 crores which would be found by the manufacturers by exports of some allied items.

Defence Research

2321. SHRI GANDILINGAN:
GOWD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three Functional Groups, viz. Directorate of Psychological Research, Scientific and Evaluation Group and Scientific Analysis Group, are proposed to be separated from the Headquarter Organisation with a view to facilitate them to devote fuller attention to the research aspect;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. These groups should have almost daily liaison/contact with Scientific Adviser, Services Headquarters and R&D Headquarters. Efficiency will suffer if they are separated. Separation would also involve avoidable expenditure on land, building, transport and administrative facilities.

Fourth Five Year Plan

2322. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various suggestions put forth through letters Parliament Questions in respect of Fourth Five Year Plan by Members of Parliament are considered by the National Development Council in their general approach, objectives and priorities for the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the number of letters Parliament Question received, State-wise and Ministry-wise, as on 31st August, 1968;

(c) whether members are informed where the replies/assurances have been given for consideration of the suggestion at the time National Development Council meets for the purpose; 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) All such suggestions are examined in the Planning Commission, Central Ministries or State Governments, as the case may be. It will be appreciated that the N.D.C. itself is concerned mainly with larger questions of policy, and does not have occasion to go into such individual suggestions.

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

Pending requests for new Air Stations

2323. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request from any of the States for opening an all India Radio Station is pending consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the names of those States, the places where these stations have been proposed, State-wise;

(c) the likely expenditure involved; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Srikakulam, Tirupati and Karimnagar in *Andhra Pradesh*; Mangalore in *Mysore*; Jhansi in *Uttar Pradesh*; Port Blair in *Andaman and Nicobar Islands* and in Haryana. There are other requests from non-Government agencies and individuals.

(c) and (d). Final decisions on these requests will be taken when the draft of the Fourth Five Year Plan is finalised. It will take some more time yet. An idea of the expenditure involved can also be given at that stage.

Threat to India's Security 1970s

2324. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have obtained the findings of Brig. Rathy Sawhny on a study of the threat to India's security in the 1970;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A summary of the paper prepared by Brig Rathy Sawhney (Retd) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2346/68].

(c) The assessment of the threats to India's security is a subject of continuous study by the Chiefs of Staff and the Government have been allocating the available resources for defence and development purposes to the best advantage of the country.

Kerala for scrutiny of Union Law Minister's Speeches

2325. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR;
SHRI R. K. AMIN;
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI;
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN;
SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON;
SHRI P. GOPALAN;
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR;
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA;
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO;

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Centre to scrutinise the recent speeches of Law Minister, Shri P. Govinda Menon, in Kerala to find out whether they amounted to open incitement for revolt against the elected Government in the State; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Chief Minister has complained that the Law Minister had made certain speeches which were, in his view objectionable, provocative and constitutionally improper.

(b) In a recent letter to the Chief Minister, the Law Minister has summarised the burden of his speeches. The main point he made was that the Marxists and those under their influence were indulging in lawlessness in Kerala, and that the responsible authorities of the State Government did not come forward to check their activities under the law. In the circumstances, according to the Minister, the people had no way but to organize themselves to protect their property, lives and honour. The Law Minister stated that there was no incitement for revolt against the elected Government in the State.

Statement by Minister of State for External Affairs in Washington

2326. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a statement made by the Minister of State for External Affairs in Washington that China is building permanent fortifications and air strips along India's north east frontier and that he did not know "to what extent they will create new conflicts for us";

(b) whether it is proper for the Minister to let out this latest information in a foreign country before informing Parliament; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the Chinese danger?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Minister of State for External Affairs at a Press Reception in Washington referred in general terms to Chinese military posture along the Sino-Indian border in the context of China's attitude towards India. He did not give any details or new information that is not known to the Parliament.

(c) Government have informed the House that an appropriate provision has been made in our defence plans to meet any threat to the security of India and to safeguard India's territorial integrity.

Acquisition of Land in Cantonment Areas

2327. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3145 on the 7th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that one Shri A. Fonseca, acting as M.E.O.,

Bihar and Orissa Circle after giving a threat to 'resume' a site of a bungalow at Dinapur Cantonment under his letter No. D-424/B, and 0/5 dated the 25th November, 1965 compelled the owner of that bungalow to execute an acknowledgement deed;

(b) if so, the action which Government propose to take against such an officer who is *prima facie* liable for committing extortion punishable under section 384 of the Indian Penal Code;

(c) whether it is the policy of Government to guard these officers from being exposed to prosecution; and

(d) if not, why action has not been taken against him so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Since the property was purported to be transferred in contravention of the terms on which it was held, notice was issued by the Military Estates Officer to the holder to show cause why the site should not be resumed. The transferee communicated his regret, requested for regularisation and agreed to execute the "admission deed" in accordance with the terms of grant. There was no coercion.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Military Lands and Cantonment Service Rules, 1951

2328. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4105 on the 14th August, 1968 and state whether the text of the Governor General's order No. 179 of 1836 which is incorporated in the Military Lands Manual is available to the general public?

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

A copy of the Governor General's Order No. 179 of 1836 was also placed on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3059 answered in the Lok Sabha on 7-8-1968.

Construction of Houses in Cantonment Areas

2329. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that instructions have been issued by his Ministry to the Cantonment Boards to demand acknowledgement deeds from the applicants who intend to erect or re-erect buildings; and

(b) if so, from which dates and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, 'admission deed' is required to be subscribed by a transferee of a grant made under General Order of the Governor General in Council, No. 179, dated 12th September 1836, in accordance with the terms thereof.

(d) Does not arise.

Electronic Computer in Indian Statistical Institute Calcutta

2330. **SHRI GANESH GHOSH; 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 has been installed at the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether the computer will be used for research work;

(c) if not, the reasons for installing the computer; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Government propose to create a Compu-

ter Centre at the Indian Statistical Institute?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). An IBM 1401 Computer System is functioning in the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta and is being mainly utilised for research work. A Honeywell H-400 computer has also been acquired but is yet to be installed.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

I.N.A. Personnel

2331. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA:**
SHRI SHARDANAND:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in October, 1968, Government had announced that the forfeited pay and allowances of the I.N.A. personnel dismissed or discharged from the Indian Army services, would be restored to them:

(b) whether it is also a fact that in practice only lump sum of grant which is less than one tenth of the forfeited pay and allowances of I.N.A. soldiers is being paid to them merely on the plea that only the running ledger accounts of the I.N.A. personnel were maintained and are available; and

(c) if so, whether steps have been taken to reconstruct the ledger accounts and to ensure that the payments being made to the Ex-I.N.A. personnel are nearer to the loss suffered by them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Government had announced in August, 1967 the decision to restore the balance of the forfeited pay and allowances of ex-Indian Army personnel who had joined the I.N.A.

(b) and (c). In the case of personnel whose Individual Running Ledger Accounts (IRLAS) are available, the pay and allowances actually forfeited are being paid after deducting (i) the amounts paid to their families by way of family allotment during the period of captivity, and (ii) the *ad hoc* grants given to them or their heirs in pursuance of Government orders in this behalf issued in 1948, 1963 and 1965. In a large number of cases, the IRLAS are not available at this distance of time. In such cases, payments are being made on the basis of averages applicable to personnel of corresponding ranks whose IRLAS are available. There is no way of reconstructing the IRLAs.

Atomic Power Plant in North India

2332. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have asked the Centre to locate the Atomic Power Plant proposed to be set up in the North India in that State; and

(b) if so, whether the request has been considered?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) A request has been received from the Government of U.P. for setting up an atomic power station in that State.

(b) The question of establishing new atomic power stations in the Northern Electricity Region so as to make the optimum economic use of the various sources of energy available in that Region is presently under study by the Department of Atomic Energy. The request of the U.P. Government will receive due consideration in the light of the result of this study and the Power Programme for the Fourth Plan.

Soviet War Ships in South East Asian Waters

2333. SHRI D. N. PATODIA;
SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRA-
SAD;

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a statement made by the Thai Prime Minister as reported to in the *Hindustan Times* of the 22nd October, 1968 a convoy of Soviet war ships have entered the South East Asian waters:

(b) if so, Government's information in this regard; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have no information about the entry of a convoy of Soviet war ships in South East Asian waters.

(c) Does not arise.

Fort William, Calcutta

2334. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some attempts were made to construct a Masjid near Fort William of Calcutta behind Royal Cal. Turf Club ground which falls in a zone where no private individual or association is allowed to purchase any land or make any structure.

(b) whether Government are also aware that for the safety of the Fort William and to keep people away from the place of Defence establishment, such a step was taken in the past:

(c) whether Government are further aware that though the construction has been prevented, the land is

still in occupation of some people where *Namaz* is also offered at times to establish in the long run that it is a religious place; and

(d) if so, whether it is not against the security of the vital Military establishment and whether Government propose to ban the entry of persons and associations in that area?

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

India's original complaint to Security Council about Kashmir

2335. SHRI DEVEN SEN;
SHRI BHOLA NATH
MASTER;

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item in the *Statesman* of the 28th October, 1968 about the reported assertion by the Pakistan Foreign Minister in the U.N. General Assembly that India's original letter of the 1st January, 1948 to the Security Council made no reference to Kashmir being part of India; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of the said letter on the Table and the position clarified?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have seen the text of the statement as well as press reports to this effect.

(b) India's letter dated January 1, 1948 addressed to the President of the Security Council, specifically stated that Jammu and Kashmir "has acceded to the dominion of India and is part of India". A copy of the rele-

vant paragraph of India's letter is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2347/68]. It will be seen therefrom that the Pakistan Foreign Minister's statement is factually incorrect.

आकाशवाणी से बाजार भाव सम्बन्धी बुलेटिन प्रसारित करना

2337. श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र तथा अन्य केन्द्रों में बाजार भाव बताने वाले बुलेटिनों का प्रमाण वन्द कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं.

(ग) क्या दैनिक उपयोग का वस्तुओं के भावों को बढ़ने में रोकने के लिये ऐसे बुलेटिनों का प्रमाण पुनः ग्रहण किया जा रहा है; और

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

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह): (क) जी, हाँ। अप्रैल, 1968 में।

(ख) सरकार को इन प्रसारणों की उपयोगिता के बारे में मन्देश था।

(ग) और (घ). इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Seizure of Gold Ornaments by Pakistan Authorities

2338. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Shrimati Lila Wati W/o Late Gurdial of

Qadian Punjab regarding the release of her gold ornaments, which were seized by Pakistan Customs authorities in 1962 when she was returning from Pakistan via Khokrapar Immigration Check Post:

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up the matter with the Pakistan authorities for the release of her ornaments; 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.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No final reply has been received from the Pakistan Government despite repeated reminders.

Asian News Agency for T.V. and Radio

2339. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Radio has suggested the setting up of an Asian News Agency for Television and Radio;

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

(c) the other issues discussed at the recent Asian Broadcasting Union Conference?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). All India Radio had sponsored an item at the Asian Broadcasting Union Conference held at New Delhi this month proposing establishment of a small committee to examine the feasibility of an Asian News Agency for Television. But this suggestion was not accepted by the Conference.

(c) In the Programme Committee of the Asian Broadcasting Union Con-

ference, a variety of matters of common interest to broadcasting organisations in the Asian region were discussed, like the possible impact of space communication on Asian Broadcasting, joint production of educational films for children, exchange of programmes and information, Farm Broadcasting Listener Research, Radio and T.V. support for Family Planning, and broadcasting for international understanding and mutual appreciation of cultures.

The Engineering Committee of the Asian Broadcasting Union Conference reviewed the technological developments in the Radio/T.V. field in the participating countries and exchanged information of mutual interest subjects like setting up of a regional training institute at Kuala Lumpur with the assistance of UNESCO, recommendations on exchange of Video tapes/films were also discussed. The Committee stressed the need for collection of data and intensive studies on the technological/economic aspects of satellite broadcasts.

Demand for Pak. Territory for Settlement of Minority Communities, from East Pakistan

2340. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government or their spokesmen have ever suggested since partition to the Government of Pakistan that some territory of East Pakistan might be surrendered to India in order to rehabilitate minority communities systematically driven out of that part of Pakistan:

(b) if so, when this was made and the nature of follow up action taken on the suggestion; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not making such a demand in view of the burden of resettling millions of refugees coming to India from East Pakistan?

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.

(c) The Government are opposed to laying any claims to foreign territory.

Defrauding by Film Producers

2341. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 33 on the 14th February, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have since completed the investigation regarding defrauding of several lakhs of rupees by some Indian Film producers and advertisers in league with Commercial Services of the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation; and

(b) if so, the names of film producers and advertisers who are involved in this fraud and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir. Investigations are still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री ऊर्जा विभाग में हिंदी अनुभाग

2342. श्री नरदेव स्नाक : क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्री ऊर्जा विभाग ने गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के इस आदेश को कि संयुक्त सचिव के स्तर के प्रत्येक प्राधिकारी के साथ एक हिन्दी अनुभाग होना चाहिये कार्यरूप दिया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) प्रौर (ख) विभाग का वर्तमान हिन्दी सैल, जिसमें यथोचित वृद्धि की जा रही है, वर्तमान कार्यभार को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त है।

आर्थिक ऊर्जा विभाग में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

2343. श्री नरदेव स्नातक : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न विषयों में जैसे कि हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा-पुस्तकों को हिन्दी में लिखने, सब प्रकार के प्रपत्रों को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित कराने, तथा अधिकारियों की मुहूर्तों को हिन्दी में बनाने आदि के काम में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने के बारे में भारत सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किये गये आदेशों की आर्थिक ऊर्जा विभाग में कहां तक क्रियान्वित किया गया है ;

(ख) किन-किन विषयों में सम्बन्धित विभागों को उक्त विभाग द्वारा क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं; प्रौर

(ग) उक्त सब आदेशों को कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) में (ग) विभाग में एक हिन्दी सैल है। विभाग की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट, इसके राज्यपत्र, बजट तथा दूसरे दलों के साथ किए गए करारों के हिन्दी रूपान्तर बनाए जाते हैं। संसद के प्रश्नोत्तरों पर कार्यवाही करने में भी हिन्दी का आवश्यकानुसार प्रयोग किया जाता है।

हिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों में विभाग के दो यूनिट हैं। विभाग के सचिवालय की दिल्ली स्थित शाखा में नाम पदों तथा पत्रों के शीर्ष नामों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग किया जाता है। कोटा स्थित यूनिट में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

विभाग में काम में आने वाले फार्मों में से कोई भी जनसाधारण के काम में नहीं आता।

विभाग के छोटे-छोटे यूनिट जिनके कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण एक क्षेत्र से दूसरे क्षेत्र में किया जा सकता है, भारत में अनेक स्थानों पर कार्य करते हैं। यह विभाग अधिकांशतः वैज्ञानिक तथा उच्च तकनीकी विषयों में सम्बद्ध कार्य करता है जिनमें तुरन्त हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने के मार्ग में प्रत्यक्ष कठिनाइयां हैं। तथापि, हिन्दी के प्रयोग का अधिकाधिक विस्तार किया जा रहा है।

Pakistan's Assistance to Mizor

2344. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHAN-DA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistani soldiers trespassed into the Mizo District on more than two occasions recently to help the armed rebels;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one rebel Mizo leader actually drew a large sum of money from a foreign bank operating in East Pakistan sometime back and that the payment was made to him in Indian currency; and

(c) if so, 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) No, sir.

(b) Government have received no reports to confirm this.

(c) Does not arise.

Release of Indians Imprisoned in Shanghai

2345. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Indians imprisoned at Shanghai by the Chinese authorities, Sarvashri Makhan Das and Gurdial Singh, have recently been released after long detention; and

(b) if so, the reasons for their detention as also the terms of imprisonment served on them?

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

(b) The alleged reason for the detention of Shri Makhan Lal Das was the charge of rape and the term of imprisonment served on him was 5 years from 29th October, 1963 to 28th October, 1968. The alleged reason for the detention of Shri Gurdial Singh was collecting intelligence about China. He was in detention from 16th September, 1968.

Rejected Ammunition

2346. SHRI MOHAMMAD YUSUF: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that millions of rejected rounds of 7.62 ammunition are lying at the Ordnance factories at Kirkee and Varangan:

(b) if so, whether this rejection is due to manufacturing defects which

could be taken care of by the management; and

(c) if so, the action which Government propose to take against the management in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). In the production of Defence stores, rejection during inspection is not an abnormal feature and this cannot be entirely avoided, particularly in respect of ammunition items. 7.62 is a new item of production which is being established in stages. In new items of production, heavy rejections often occur until production is fully established. In the present case, some ammunition is under investigation and the quantities of suspect ammunition are not abnormally high having regard to the fact that it is a new item. Appropriate corrective measures have already been undertaken.

Shortage of Batteries for Radio sets in Bihar

2347. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have enquired about the authority of the news published in the *Indian Nation* (Patna) of the 23rd October, 1968, that 1700 radio sets distributed by the Public Relations Department of the Government of Bihar in Tirhut Division are lying idle for want of batteries; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to remedy the same?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

New Party formed by Underground Nagas

2348. SHRI R. K. SINHA;
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA;
SHRI SHARDANAND;
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU;

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an influential section of the underground Nagas has formed a new party and new Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the new party favours negotiations with the Government of India;

(c) whether the Prime Minister has received any communication from the new party requesting reopening of the talks; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). In a meeting of the Underground factions led by Shri Kughate Sukhai at Sata-kha on the 1st November, 1968 a statement was issued dissolving the set-up of the Pro-Phizo Underground group led by Mhesieu and the set-up established by the late Kaito and establishing a new party under the name of the "Council of Naga People" with Kughato Sukhai as its President and also, an Underground set-up under the so called name of the "Revolutionary Government". The leaders of the new party announced that they favour the resumption of talks with the Government of India to find a peaceful solution of the Naga political problem.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Government of Nagaland is the lawfully constituted Government of the State and represents the people of Nagaland. Government of India

2453 (a) LSD—5.

are always willing to exchange ideas with leaders of different opinions in Nagaland provided the basic position about Nagaland being a part of Indian Union is accepted and the unlawful activities, especially the import of arms and ammunition from abroad, is stopped.

Panchayat as Unit for Planning

2349. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has considered the Panchayat as the unit for Planning; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). It is left to the State Governments to decide the unit for area planning, keeping in view the relevant conditions.

Indian Consulate Offices in Nepal

2350. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to open Consulate offices at Biratnagar (Nepal) and at Raxaul;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) if not, how many such offices, if any, are there at present in Nepal?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The proposal to open Consulates at Biratnagar and at Birganj (not Raxaul) as mentioned in the question which

happens to be in India) is being examined in consultation with the receiving country.

"Yellow" Press

2351. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has "Yellow" press as in U.K. and U.S.A., and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop it and with what success?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir. There are a few journals which do not conform to accepted standard of journalistic ethics.

(b) Where such journals violate provisions of law regarding obscenity etc., legal action is taken. There are certain journals, however, which might fall short of mischief under the law but which do not conform to accepted journalistic ethics. One of the functions of the Press Council of India is to entertain and adjudicate on complaints against such journals. Upto October, 1968, the Press Council examined 9 complaints relating to "Yellow journalism". The Council upheld the complaints in three cases and passed censure on the editors concerned.

पाकिस्तान स्थित गुरुद्वारों की दशा

2352. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री बेंबेसिक-कार्य मन्त्री :

क्या बेंबेसिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पाकिस्तान स्थित गुरुद्वारों की दयनीय दशा की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया है; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो इस सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, अणु शक्ति मन्त्री, योजना मन्त्री तथा बेंबेसिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). जी हां ।

(ग) पाकिस्तान की प्रतिक्रिया उत्साहवर्धक नहीं रही है । उनका यही कहना है कि पाकिस्तान में गुरुद्वारों की देखभाल ठीक तरह से हो रही है । बहरहाल, पाकिस्तान में गुरुद्वारों की ठीक देखभाल का उचित प्रबन्ध करवाने के लिये सरकार बराबर प्रयत्न कर रही है ।

गाजियाबाद में फिल्म स्टूडियो

2353 श्री रामावतार शर्मा

श्री बसुमती :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गाजियाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) के निकट फिल्म स्टूडियो स्थापित करने के लिये फिल्म निर्माताओं और उद्योगपतियों को सरकार ने लगभग 32 लाख रुपये तक के ऋण उदारतापूर्वक दिये हैं और बड़े सस्ते दरों पर भूमि दी है;

(ख) ऐसे निर्माताओं तथा उद्योगपतियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) ये ऋण किन शर्तों पर दिये गये थे ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश से प्राप्त सूचना दी गई है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT-2348/68]

प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन विभाग द्वारा कलकत्ता में एक मकान का किराये पर लिया जाना

2354. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन विभाग ने कलकत्ता म्युनिसिपल मकान संख्या 44 पार्क स्ट्रीट को प्रतिवर्ष 6 लाख 50 हजार रुपये पर किराये पर लिया है;

(ख) क्या वित्त मन्त्रालय के उपविस्तीय महाहकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में आपत्ति उठाई है; और

(ग) यदि हा. तो क्या किराये की राशि को कम कराने के लिये सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी हा। पार्क स्ट्रीट कलकत्ता में बिल्डिंग नं० 44 को 54,590 रुपये प्रतिमाह किराए पर लिया गया है।

(ख) वित्त मन्त्रालय (रक्षा विभाग) की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के बाद ही सरकार की मंजूरी दी गई है।

(ग) भूमि अधिग्रहण कलक्टर ने किराए की दर को और सैनिक सम्पदा अधिकारी ने निर्धारित मासिक किराए को समुचित समझा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिले

2355. श्री जं० ब० सिंह : बिष्ट : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के आठों पहाड़ी जिलों के लोगों में असन्तोष फैला हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उस असन्तोष को दूर करने के लिये कोई योजना बना रही है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार हाल ही में बनायी गयी पर्वत विकास परिषद् को अधिक शक्तियां देने का है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का स्वरूप क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, धनु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बौद्धिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का मतनय पर्वती जिलों के तेजी से विकास और अधिक आबंटन की भावना से है। सरकार इस भावना के प्रति सहानुभूति रखती है और उपलब्ध साधन तथा प्राथमिकतायें जितनी अनुमति दें उनके द्वारा विकास की गति जितनी भी तेज करनी सम्भव है, उसके लिए उत्सुक है।

(ग) से (ङ). पर्वतीय विकास बोर्ड एक सलाहकार संगठन है और पर्वतीय जिलों के लिये विकास योजनाएँ तैयार करते समय तथा उन्हें कार्यान्वित करते समय राज्य सरकार बोर्ड की सिफारिशों पर समुचित ध्यान देती है। बोर्ड के कार्य में अभी तक कोई कठिनाई नहीं आई है, फिर भी, यदि कोई कठिनाईयां सरकार के ध्यान में लायी जायेंगी तो उनपर समुचित विचार किया जायेगा।

राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना बल के कैडेटों का इंडियन मिलिटरी अकादमी में प्रवेश

2356. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीनियर डिबीवन राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना बल के 'सी' प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त कैडेटों को इंडियन मिलिटरी अकादमी में दाखिले के लिये प्राथमिकता एवं रिजायर्स दी जाती हैं;

(ब) यदि हां, तो उन का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) प्रायु, शिक्षा तथा ग्रहणताओं प्रादि के सम्बन्ध में उन्हें दी जाने वाली रियायतों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Separate Cell in Planning Commission and a separate Ministry to tackle Natural Calamities

2357. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to create a separate cell in the Planning Commission and a separate Ministry for the efficient handling of the situation arising as a result of perennial nature of the widespread natural calamities such as drought, floods and cyclones; and

(b) if not, the measures which Government propose to take in this regard on a permanent footing?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). There is already a small organisation in the Ministry of Home Affairs to deal with the Emergency Relief Organisation Scheme, which coordinates the activities of the various Ministries in this regard.

Introduction of 'Vir Ras' programme on A.I.R.

2358. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of INFOR-

MATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to introduce the 'Vir Ras' programme on the pattern of 'Jai Mala';

(b) if so, when such a programme is proposed to be started; and

(c) the time which will be allotted to this programme?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir.

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

Ministerial level talks between India and Nepal

2359. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ministerial level talks between India and Nepal are proposed to be held in the near future; and

(b) if so, the subjects which are likely to be discussed there?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Ministerial level talks were held between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government of Nepal from 15th to 19th November, 1968 at Kathmandu. The Indian Delegation was led by Shri B. R. Bhagat, Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs and the Nepalese delegation was led by Shri Surendra Bahadur Basnet, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Finance of HMG of Nepal.

(b) A statement detailing the subjects discussed and the decisions reached during the talks, was placed on the Table of the House on 19th November, 1968.

Delegation from Taiwan

2360. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Taiwanese delegation visited India during September, 1968;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Government of Communist China have sent a protest note to the Government of India objecting to the visit of the delegation; and

(c) if so, the details of the protest note from China and the reply sent by Government of India to the Government of China in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Three Taiwanese individuals visited India during September, 1968 on private visit.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Chinese Protest citing the evidence of the above visit accused India of collaborating in the alleged "Two China plot" of the United States of America. The Government of India's stand in regard to recognition of People's Republic of China and our Policy of allowing private and non-official visits by Taiwanese in accordance with Indian laws has been made abundantly clear to Chinese Government on several previous occasions. An appropriate reply to the Chinese Note will be sent in due course.

मोक्षा के युवकों की पुर्तगाली सेना में
कर्मियों के बारे में अफ्रीकी विचारार्थी
संघ द्वारा पारित प्रस्ताव

2361. श्री दत्त० एन० बीबी :

श्री जार्ज करनेजीब :

श्री बीनिवास भिख :

क्या बर्देशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताते

होगा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान अफ्रीकी विचारार्थी संघ के वार्षिक अधिवेशन में अफ्रीका उद्घाटन पूना में महाराष्ट्र किसान सभा के उपाध्यक्ष (श्री गिरमें) द्वारा किया गया था, पारित प्रस्ताव की ओर दिलाया गया है कि अफ्रीका में स्वतन्त्रता प्रेमियों का दमन करने के लिये दिल्ली स्थित ब्राजील के दूतावास की सहायता से मोक्षा के नवयुवकों को पुर्तगाल की सेना में भर्ती किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्यों का पता लगाया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्योरा क्या है और विदेशी दूतावासों की ऐसी कार्यवाही को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, बीजना मंत्री तथा बर्देशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी हां। अफ्रीकन स्टुडेन्ट्स एसोसिएशन (भारत) ने पूना में अपने वार्षिक अधिवेशन में जो संकल्प पास किया था, उसकी जानकारी सरकार को है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) नई दिल्ली स्थित ब्राजील राज-दूतावास ने हमें सूचित किया है कि भारत में रहने वाले पुर्तगालियों के हित के लिये राजा सेना के रूप में गोबा मूल के व्यक्तियों के अनुरोध पर उन्हें पुर्तगाली पासपोर्ट जारी किया जाता रहा है। किन्तु, इस बात की सूचना हमें नहीं मिली है कि इन व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति पुर्तगाली सेना में अफ्रीका में स्वतन्त्रता की लड़ाई लड़ने वालों के साथ लड़ने के लिये की जा रही है।

लेकिन, हम ने ब्राजील राजदूतावास को यह बता दिया है कि मोक्षा में रहने वाले भारतीय नागरिकों को बिना हवाई सलाह के पुर्तगाली पासपोर्ट न जारी करें।

**Demarcation of International Border
between West Bengal and East
Pakistan**

2363. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH
MAHIDA:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a two-day conference of Survey officials of India and Pakistan was held at Dacca regarding the question of demarcation of the international border between West Bengal and East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived thereat?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir; the conference was held at Dacca on the 9th and 10th November, 1968.

(b) At this conference, agreement was reached on the programme of demarcation work on certain portions of the West Bengal-East Pakistan border during the next field season. This programme includes—

- (i) the embedding of additional pillars in the Jhar Singheswar area;
- (ii) the demarcation of the Western boundary of Mouza Chilahati;
- (iii) Subject to the vacation of the Calcutta High Court's injunction by the Supreme Court, commencement of the demarcation work in the Berubari Union.
- (iv) commencement of Seasonal demarcation of the river boundary along the Ganges, covered by Bagge dispute I and II, on the 4th of December, 1968.

Growth Rate

2364. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has come to any conclusion regarding the determination of growth rate; and

(b) whether Government propose to lay the deliberations of the Planning Commission on this subject on the Table so as to elicit the views of Parliament before taking the decision in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) This question is still under consideration.

(b) The Draft Fourth Plan will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is finalised.

New President of Underground Nagas

2365. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:
SHRI SHARDANAND:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new hostile Naga Chief, Shri Cumbemo Murry, Speaker of Tatar Ho-Ho (Naga underground Parliament) till a year ago has assumed powers of the underground "President" till Shri Mhesieu continues to be held by the Kaito faction and has declared emergency;

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

(c) the steps being taken to check his activities?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Chumbemo Murry, has after the disappearance of his leader, Mhesieu, declared himself the acting "President" of the Underground set-up and has announced, what he calls "a state of emergency" in Nagaland. He has urged his followers to use necessary measures for "normalizing the situation". This development is reported to be the result of internal dissensions amongst the Underground. The situation is being watched.

Emergency Commissioned Officers

2367. **SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU;**
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a deputation of Ex-Emergency Commissioned Officers met the Prime Minister on the 1st November, 1968 and presented a memorandum about their difficulties;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Prime Minister gave a sympathetic hearing to their demands; and

(c) if so, what are their main demands and how far the Prime Minister has agreed and accepted their demands?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Their main demands were: Stoppage of further release of ECOs; reservation of certain categories of posts for them; running of special short-term courses by Universities to enable ECOs to complete and improve their academic and technical qualifications; liberal financial assistance to those ECOs who desire to re-settle themselves in business, agriculture or industry; and relaxation of age, and educational qualification and removal

of linguistic restrictions for Central and State Competitive examinations. These demands are under examination in the Ministry of Defence.

Carrying away of a lady by floods to East Pakistan

2368. **SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA:**
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA;
SHRI SAMAR GUHA;
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY;
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA;
SHRI HEM BARUA;
SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKHERJEE;
SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report that Shrimati Geeta Bagchi, wife of an Indian doctor, was carried away by the last North Bengal floods from Siddeswari Gopaljhar village in Jaldhaka Police Station to Rungpur in East Pakistan;

(b) whether steps have been taken for her return from Pakistan to India; and

(c) if so, Pakistan Government's response thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The report received by Government on the 6th November, 1968 indicated that Shrimati Geeta Bagchi was washed away by the last North Bengal floods into East Pakistan and that she was being sheltered by a Pakistani national in village Shiddheswari—Gopaljhar, P.S. Jaldhaka, District Rangpur (East Pakistan). When the Government of East Pakistan were approached, they after enquiry, replied that the

lady could not be traced at this address.

According to subsequent newspaper reports, Shrimati Bagchi is being sheltered by one Mr. Soleman, chairman, Union Board, at Golumda, in Jaldhaka P.S. District Rangpur, East Pakistan. On the basis of this report, the Deputy High Commissioner of India, Dacca was immediately requested to approach the Government of East Pakistan again and arrange for her return to India without delay. We are now awaiting a reply from Dacca on this subject.

The West Bengal Government have also been apprised of the latest press report in case they could also through border officials give assistance.

War compensation for Manipur

2369. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of war compensation sanctioned for Manipur by Government for the damage wrought by the last Great War;

(b) the total amount of such compensation paid to claimants in Manipur; and

(c) whether any claim is pending in the Courts?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The amount sanctioned and disbursed since 1946-47 is approximately Rs. 2,98,00,000.

(c) One claim is pending in the court of Munsiff at Imphal, Manipur.

Student Cadets from Madhya Pradesh in Rashtriya Indian Military College at Dehradun

2371. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether scholarships have been awarded to the student cadets from Madhya Pradesh now reading in the Rashtriya Indian Military College at Dehradun;

(b) if so, the list of student cadets awarded with the said merit-cum-means scholarship for 1968-69; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay in granting the said scholarship?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Cadet V. K. Jesani

(ii) Cadet A. K. Raxena.

(c) Does not arise.

Radio sets in India

2372. SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of radio sets in working order in the country last year with the approximate value thereof; and

(b) the capital invested in the radio set manufacturing industry and the annual capacity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) The only official record of the radio sets in use in the country is the number of broadcasting receivers licences. This number was 75,79,468 on 31st December, 1967. The approximate value of these sets is Rs. 190 crores.

(b) The licensed annual capacity in the organised sector is for production of 18 lakh sets. An equal capacity has been reserved for the Small Scale Sector. As a majority of the manufacturers engaged in the manufacture of radio receivers are in the small scale sector, information regarding investment is not readily available. However, on the basis of the present installed capacity it is

estimated that the investment would be of the order of Rs. 6-7 crores approximately.

मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर तथा सरगुजा जिलों में प्रति व्यक्ति आय

2373. श्री गं० च० होशिलत : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर तथा सरगुजा जिलों में वर्ष 1966-67 और 1967-68 में प्रति व्यक्ति आय क्या थी;

(ख) यह आय राष्ट्रीय प्रति व्यक्ति आय से अधिक थी अथवा कम; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त जिलों में उक्त दो वर्षों के दौरान प्रति व्यक्ति आय राष्ट्रीय प्रति व्यक्ति आय से बहुत कम थी ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग). राज्यों के मासिक-कीय कार्यालयों द्वारा पूरे राज्य के लिये प्रति व्यक्ति आय के अनुमान तैयार किये जाते हैं, जिलावार नहीं। इसलिये प्रति व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय आय की तुलना उक्त दो जिलों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय से करना सम्भव नहीं है।

'शुक गया घासमान' फिल्म

2374. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मायूम है कि फिल्म 'शुक गया घासमान' में गालियों का बहुत प्रयोग किया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस फिल्म के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस फिल्म के प्रदर्शन की मंजूरी देने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और फिल्म में मशियों के

प्रयोग की उपेक्षा करते हुए इसके प्रदर्शन की मंजूरी देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के०के० शाह) : (क) 'शुक गया घासमान' फिल्म में ऐसी कोई गाली का प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है जो कि सेंसर की दृष्टि में आपत्तिजनक समझी जा सकती हो।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) सबाल नहीं उठता।

फिल्मों को प्रदर्शन के लिए मंजूरी देना

2375. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहले छः महीनों में भारतीय फिल्म निर्वाचन बोर्ड ने प्रदर्शन के लिये कितनी फिल्मों की मंजूरी दी और इन फिल्मों के तथा इनके निर्माताओं के नाम तथा पते क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या उक्त बोर्ड ने कुछ फिल्मों के मामलों में स्वीकृति नहीं दी, यदि हां, तो इन फिल्मों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) ऐसी फिल्मों के नाम क्या हैं, विवाचन बोर्ड ने जिनका कोई हिस्सा नहीं हटाया; और

(घ) जिन फिल्मों के कुछ अंश हटा दिये गये, उनके अलग अलग कारण क्या थे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के०के० शाह) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सीधे ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

Silver Jubilee Celebration of I.M.A.

2376. SHRI K. D. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of

the I.N.A. and the establishment of the provisional Government by Netaji, on the 21st October, 1968, Delhi station failed to broadcast any talk or discussion thereon; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Error in Akashvani Publication

2377. **SHRI K. D. TRIPATHI:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in its November, 10—16, 1968 issue of "Akashvani" it was stated that there would be a broadcast on November 14, 1968 at 9.30 P.M. on the occasion of Dr. Rajendra Prasad's birthday while Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru's birthday falls on this date and not of Dr. Rajendra Prasad; and

(b) if so, how this mistake occurred and the action taken against the person concerned for this mistake?

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

(b) The matter is being looked into and suitable action will be taken against the officer concerned after investigation is completed.

Demarcation of Berubari

2378. **SHRI D. C. SHARMA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demarcation of Berubari has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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.

(c) On the 3rd January 1968, the Calcutta High Court had, on a petition filed by Shri Sudhansu Mazumdar and others passed a judgement the concluding portion of which reads as follows:

"Let an order in the nature of mandamus do issue restraining the Respondents from announcing the 'appointed day' within the meaning of cl. (2) (a) of the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Act, 1960 and from constructing any pillars to demarcate Berubari Union No. 12 for the purpose of effecting the transfer of the portion of that Union to Pakistan until a law is passed by the appropriate Legislature providing for payment of compensation to the Petitioners in respect of their disputed properties."

An appeal against this judgement has been filed in the Supreme Court of India which has not yet been taken up for hearing.

Kashmir in Soviet Maps

2379. **SHRI J. H. PATEL:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the latest map published in the Soviet Union has described the entire Pakistan-occupied territory of Jammu and Kashmir as part of India.

(b) whether Headquarters of the Pakistan held area, Muzzaforabad and Mirpur, have been shown on the Indian side; and

(c) whether Gilgit, Hunzo and Skardu are included in the Indian territory and 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) to (c). Pakistan-occupied Kashmir has been shown as part of India except for a portion of Hunza which is shown as part of China. The correct alignment of India's boundary with China has been brought to the notice of the U.S.S.R. Government.

12.25 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

(Procedure)

MR. SPEAKER: Before taking up the calling-attention notice, I would like to explain the procedure which I have been following.

At times there arises some problem when calling-attention notices are given on a particular day. Sometimes I get 30 to 40 calling-attention notices. Out of those 30 notices I have to reject 29 and can only accept one, not because the other 29 are bad and that one alone is good.

श्री मधु लिमये: (मुंनेर) : नियमों में दो का इंतजाम है । आप दो एक्सेप्ट कर सकते हैं । लेकिन आप करते ही नहीं हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: Even then, out of 30 you cannot have 29, and, if not 29, 28 will have to be rejected. It is not a question of one or two.

At times important calling-attention notices are held over for a day or two. But you cannot hold them over for a long time. So, what happens is that 8 or 10 days later, after some calling-attention notices have been rejected, similar type of calling-attention notices may come up again and if they are important they may be included. It has been brought to my notice that some calling-attention notice was rejected earlier but the same thing came up eight days later. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha brought it to my notice and I entirely agreed with her.... (Interruption). Now I have

made it clear that if a calling-attention was not admitted on a particular day and was admitted a few days after, even names of those hon. Members, whose calling-attention notice was rejected earlier, will be clubbed with others and then the names will be balloted. Therefore there will be no discrimination now. It is only a ballot and it does not matter for me whether it is of three names or of ten names. But if the calling-attention notices are different in concept—if it is only different in language, it does not matter—if the subject itself is a little different you, will have to leave it to the office to decide. For instance, Shri Madhok brought to my notice a case. I called for it. There is some possibility of the office taking a different view. You will have to tolerate a little discrepancy that way.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: rose—

MR. SPEAKER: No discussion please Shri Samar Guha.....absent Shri Daschowdhury.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, your decision is welcome, but there is one snag in it

MR. SPEAKER: Now a discussion will start.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Suppose, Shri Bal Raj Madhok, S. M. Banerjee or anybody else has given a calling-attention notice on the same subject and it is admitted after three or four days, then my submission is that preference should be given to the earlier names.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of preference. All names are balloted. It makes no difference.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): It is a question of procedure only but I am sorry to draw your attention to this. You need not bring in the office in this manner in the House. Whatever you may ask the office to do, it is the Speaker.... (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: You must not complain. After all it is not intentional.

[Mr. Speaker].

Nobody's name is eliminated. Therefore you do not bring in any complaint or anything like that. Ultimately, I am responsible, whoever does it. Nobody's name is eliminated on any ground. We would like to be as impartial as possible.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South DELHI): Today there are only three names. Are you giving us a chance?

श्री प० सा० बाबूपाल : (गंगानगर) :
 आपने अध्यक्ष महोदय कहा है कि महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों को प्राथमिकता दी जानी है । मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न का अर्थ क्या है ? मैंने एक कार्लिंग एटेंशन नोटिस दिया था । वह राजस्थान के घनदर बीकानेर जिले में हुई मृत्युओं के बारे में था । एक सप्ताह पहले वहाँ बाईस घादमियों की मृत्यु हो गई थी उन शिविरों में जहाँ उनको रखा गया । क्या यह महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न नहीं है मैंने इसके बारे में कटिंग भी दिया था और तार भी भेरे पास आया है । मुझे अफसोस है कि हमारे विरोधी भाई जब छोटी छोटी चीजों के बारे में चिल्लाते हैं तो आप उन से डर जाते हैं और भयभीत हो कर उनकी बात को स्वीकार कर लेते हैं । हम जो कुछ कहते हैं उसकी आप परवाह ही नहीं करते हैं

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Sir, it is an aspersion on the Chair. We resent it; we object to it.

MR. SPEAKER: Some hon. Members do not mean what they say. There is no point in our getting irritated. He does not mean it at all. Rajasthan famine is very important. It is not a question of Call Attention notice. I have allowed a discussion for two hours. Today evening, we are discussing it. It is not that it is not important. The hon. Member does not mean it. He is a good man. We now take up Call Attention Notice.

Shri B. K. Daschowdhury.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

AUCTION OF PROPERTIES OF EAST PAKISTAN DISPLACED PERSONS

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

Reported auction sale of the properties of the Indian citizens who migrated to India from East Pakistan after partition by the East Pakistan Government as Enemy Properties and taking over by Pakistan of the assets of the Premier Insurance Company of India.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): During and soon after the 1965 conflict, the Government of Pakistan took over Indian properties in East Pakistan including the properties of persons who had migrated from East Pakistan to India earlier, and declared these to be enemy property.

Under Article VIII of the Tashkent Declaration signed in January 1966, the two sides had agreed:

"to discuss the return of the property and assets taken over by either side in connection with the conflict."

India immediately thereafter expressed its readiness to discuss the subject of the return of properties and assets taken over by either side. But Pakistan did not respond. Subsequently in 1967, Pakistan forcibly seized several properties belonging to resident minorities in East Pakistan and declared these also to be enemy properties.

In October 1968, it was confirmed that the Government of Pakistan were

disposing of by auction some of the properties seized during and after the 1965 conflict.

The Government of India has been in touch with the Government of Pakistan on this question ever since 1966. The Government has been drawing the attention of the Government of Pakistan to the relevant provision of the Tashkent Declaration and pressing for a discussion on the reciprocal return of seized assets and properties. We have also been protesting against the fresh seizure of properties as well as against their sale. We have pointed out that such action on their part is arbitrary and contrary to International Law and practice and a flagrant violation of the Tashkent Declaration.

None of the properties to be auctioned are perishable goods. Nor has the Government of Pakistan notified us that any of these are deteriorating. Even in these cases the disposal should be effected by agreement between the two Governments and it has to be ensured that the property is not sold at a throw-away price, and the sale proceeds thereof continue to be deposited with Government, to be taken into account at the time of the return of the properties and assets.

We have also made it clear to Pakistan that we would not recognize the title that Pakistan or any third party might claim to have acquired by such illegal sale by auction or other means.

So far, there has been no positive response from the Government of Pakistan on this question.

As regards the taking over by Pakistan of the assets of the Premier Insurance Company of India, the Government have seen press reports to this effect in yesterday's papers and will decide upon action after ascertaining the full facts.

SRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
Sir the statement made by the hon. Minister simply shows how helpless

our Government is at the high-handedness of Pakistani Government. From time to time, they are acquiring properties and disposing of properties according to their own fashion in flagrant violation of international law. It is not only a question of international law but, as stated by the hon. Minister, it is also in flagrant violation of the terms and conditions of the Tashkent Declaration. What do we find here? We find the weakness that has been shown by the Government for the last 22 years or 21 years, i.e., from the date of Partition. This weakness of our Government has strengthened the Pakistanis to take away the properties of the minorities in Pakistan. I have seen the proceedings of 1964; on the 3rd April, 1964, in this August House a Resolution was adopted on the question of the affairs of the minorities in East Pakistan to refer the matter to the U.N.O. I do not know whether any of the hon. members knows whether this Resolution has been carried out by this Government. Nowhere the affairs of the minorities, the properties of the Indian citizens lying in East Pakistan, have been considered by the Government, and as a result, Pakistani Government are taking this course of high-handedness. What we are seeing today is this. The lives of eight million minorities who are still living in East Pakistan are in danger; their properties worth a few thousand crores of rupees are to be destroyed, are to be taken over at throw-away prices. Still, the Government is saying that we are trying with the Government of Pakistan, and Government of Pakistan is not responding. In this context, may I know from the Government, whether this Government is willing to take a strong measure and not merely send protest letters in various means; by "strong measure" I mean this: I want to know whether the Government is willing to take the process of intervention as it has been done in other countries in the world, in Turkey and others; the great powers took interest even in the domestic affairs of Turkey. It will not take away any of

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury].

the rights of the Government of India under article 2, Clause 7, which is known as the 'domestic jurisdiction' clause of the United Nations Charter. I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to take this action.

Secondly, in regard to compensation to the displaced persons in the case of West Pakistan for the properties lost and taken over by Pakistan illegally and in flagrant violation of international law, I want to know whether the Indian citizens will be paid the compensation for the loss of their properties.

Thirdly, I would like to know what action the Government will take to protect the lives and properties of the eight million minorities who are still living in Pakistan.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I fully appreciate the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member. But I would like to humbly implore on him that he should not mistake it for any weakness on our part if we are not able to solve some of these problems with Pakistan, there is no weakness. He said that we should not merely send protest notes but take a stronger measure....(Interruptions) I do not know what stronger measure the hon. Member suggests

Then, he says that we should take retaliatory action. So far as the question of properties seized is concerned, Pakistan is taking advantage of the fact that they have seized four times more Indian properties in Pakistan than we have. So, even if we take a retaliatory action, it will be to Pakistan's advantage apart from the fact that it will be contrary to the agreement between the two countries and the international law. Pakistan would like us to take such a retaliatory action because, by that, they will get four times more than what they would lose. So, this is not the answer to it..... (Interruption).

श्री कंबरलास गुप्त : (दिल्ली सदर) :
सरकार ने पाकिस्तान की प्रापर्टी युनिलेटरली
क्यों रिलीज कर दी थी ?

MR. SPEAKER: I would request him to answer only Mr. Daschowdhury.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I will reply only to his question. So far as the minorities in Pakistan are concerned, their lives are in constant danger and threat; they are living in insecurity. Both Pakistan and India have, as a result for the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement, assumed the responsibility for creating this security and safety and the responsibility lies with either Government. The Pakistan Government is not realising its responsibilities. We are trying to persuade them to do so. And, according to us, the whole question of climate depends upon the good relations between these two countries.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Liaquat Ali agreement is dead as dodo Sir. What is the use of it now?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It is no use throwing the hand in despair. We don't do that. Our intention is that all disputes including this should be settled according to certain principles of agreement entered into by these two Government, the Declaration that the two Governments have undertaken and as per the principles of international law and practice; and it will be our duty and we are persuading Pakistan to do so. Secondly any other problem whether it is of the climate and all that, can be settled only if the relations between the two Governments are good and a climate of confidence is created. We are trying to do that. I don't know what other measures in the existing situation we can think of.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Is he thinking of raising the issue before The U.N.O.? (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: UNO is different. Please resume your seat.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In 1964 the Resolution was passed. What happened to that? (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Please resume your seat. SHri George Fernandes.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डो (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सरकार इतनी बेधम सरकार है कि इस से प्रश्न पूछने में हमें शर्म लगती है । जो बयान इन्होंने अभी पेश किया इस को अगर ध्या देखें :

"As regards the taking over by Pakistan of the assets of the Premier Insurance Company of India, the Government have seen press reports to this effect in yesterday's papers and will decide upon action after ascertaining the full facts"

समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार, इतनी बड़ी ताकत रखने वाली सरकार को अखबारों के जरिए मालूमता हासिल करने पड़ते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की एक बीमा कम्पनी का मान मत्ता पाकिस्तान की सरकार ने जब्त कर लिया । इसी बयान से यह भी मान्य है कि 1965 की लड़ाई में पाकिस्तान ने जो भी माल मत्ता हम लोगों का लिया उस के बाद तार्किक का करार होने के बाद भी यानी 1967 में पाकिस्तान ने पूर्व पाकिस्तान के अल्प संख्यकों को कई जायदादों को जब्त कर लिया और मंत्री महोदय हमें यह बताते हैं कि हमें बातचीत करनी चाहिए और बातचीत कर के हमारे और उनके बीच में जो फैसले हैं चाहे वह नेहरू-नून पैक्ट हों, नेहरू लियाकत पैक्ट हो या अभी का प्रापका तार्किक डीकम्पेंशन हो, इनके ही माध्यम से इस मसले को पूरा करना चाहिए । मैं प्राप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, 14 अगस्त को इस सदन में जो बहस हुई थी तो मुहम्मद अकरीकुरैबी ने इसी बारे में एक बात

बनाई थी, मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में उन्होंने कहा कि मामनीय सदस्य हमारी मुश्किल को जानते हैं कि हम तो पाकिस्तान से बात करना चाहते हैं लेकिन पाकिस्तान बातचीत करके किसी फैसले पर पहुंचने के लिए तैयार नहीं है । तो जब अध्यक्ष महोदय, मामला बिलकुल साफ है कि पाकिस्तान किसी भी मसले पर हम लोगों से बातचीत कर के फैसला करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है और सरकार इस बयान में खुद कहती है कि :

"We have also been protesting against the fresh seizure of properties as well as against their sale. We have pointed out that such action on their part is arbitrary and contrary to International Law and practice and a flagrant violation of the Tashkent Declaration."

तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर प्राप इस बात को मानते हो कि इंटरनेशनल ला का यहां पर क्वैस्टेड बायलेशन हुआ है तो फिर इंटरनेशनल कोर्ट में जाने के लिए, हेग में या दूसरे किसी भी इंटरनेशनल मंच पर जाने के लिए प्राप क्यों हिचक रहे हैं ?

और दूसरे, अभी अभी पूर्व पाकिस्तान से पूर्व पाकिस्तान प्रसेम्बली के सदस्य श्री पुलिन डे हिन्दुस्तान आए हैं, वह अपनी तमाम जायदाद वहां छोड़ कर आए हैं जैसे लाखों अल्पसंख्यक कई वर्षों से यहां पर आ रहे हैं । वह प्रधान मंत्री से मिले थे और इसलिए मैं प्रधान मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ जब पुलिन डे प्राप से मिले तो उन्होंने प्राप को कोई जानकारी दी ? उस में उन्होंने वहां अल्पसंख्यकों की प्राप जो हालत है उस के बारे में कोई जानकारी दी और उस पर प्राप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत: माननीय सर्वस्वों ने एक सुझाव दिया है कि इस मामले को के कर हमें इंटरनेशनल कोर्ट में जाना चाहिये तो उस सुझाव पर हम विचार करेंगे।

श्री जाजं फरनेन्डो: श्री पुलिन डे वाली बात ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : वह प्रधान मंत्री से मिले थे और उन्होंने इन बातों का जिक्र किया था।

श्री जाजं फरनेन्डो: तो उस पर प्रधान मंत्री क्या करने जा रही हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : बिना विचार किए क्या कहा जा सकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : विचार कर रहे हैं।

श्री जाजं फरनेन्डो: कब तक विचार करेंगे ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री से कहिए, वह उत्तर दें। उन से बात पूछी जा रही है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जो उन्होंने कहा है उस को हम ने अपने हार्डकमिशनर को लिखा है। उस पर उन के विचार मांगे हैं और सारी बातों पर विचार कर के उस पर कार्यवाही की जायगी।

श्री बलराज मधोक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है और मैं चाहूंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री इस के बारे में जिम्मेवारी से उत्तर दें। अभी जो वक्तव्य सदन की भेज पर रखा गया है उस में कहा गया है कि पुरानी संधियां हैं, नेहरू-लियाकत सन्धि, नेहरू-नून संधि और ताशकंद डिक्लेरेशन इन से हम बंधे हुए हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं संधियां दो के बीच में होती हैं या एक के बीच में होती हैं ? इन में से किसी एक संधि पर भी पाकिस्तान ने हमल किया और यदि गवर्नमेंट यह मानती है कि पाकिस्तान ने न नेहरू-लियाकत एग्रीमेंट पर हमल

किया, न नेहरू-नून एग्रीमेंट पर हमल किया और न ताशकंद डिक्लेरेशन पर हमल कर रहा है और जैसा पुलिन डे ने बताया, और गवर्नमेंट भी जानती है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार के आईस हैं कि किसी भी माइनारिटी के आदमी को किसी प्रकार का इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस या एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंस न दिया जाय, न किसी को कोई बिजनेस करने दिया जाय, न किसी को कोई सरकारी नौकरी दी जाय, इस समय वहां पर माइनारिटीज की परसेंटेज वही है जो हिन्दुस्तान में मुस्लिम माइनारिटी की है, लेकिन आज वहां पर एक भी माइनारिटी का आदमी किसी भी पोस्ट पर नहीं है, राष्ट्रपति या गवर्नर या जज होने की बात तो अलग है कोई तहसीलदार भी वहां आज नहीं है और उन के साथ जिम्मी जैसा मलूक किया जा रहा है,

जजिया वाली बात वहां उन के साथ की जा रही है तो इन हालात के अन्दर यह कहना कि हमारे एग्रीमेंट्स हैं, इस का क्या मतलब है ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब कि पाकिस्तान की ओर मे आप को कोई भी पाजिटिव रेस्पॉन्स नहीं मिलता, आप प्रोटेस्ट नोट भेजते हैं और वह रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक देते हैं, इन हालात में क्या आप पाकिस्तान के साथ रेसीप्रोकल ऐगेशन लेने को तैयार हैं ? आप ने कहा कि उन के पास 4 गुनी अधिक प्रापर्टी सीज की हुई है, हमारे पास कम है। अगर जो 4 गुनी अधिक है उसको वह बेच देंगे और आप कुछ कर नहीं पाएंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो प्रापर्टी आप ने बताई, उस के अलावा भी बहुत सारी प्रापर्टी है उन की जो पाकिस्तान माइग्रेट कर गए हैं, जो ईस्ट पाकिस्तान माइग्रेट कर गए हैं या और इसी प्रकार के दूसरे लोग भी हैं जो चले गये हैं उन की प्रापर्टी भी सीज कर के और नीलाम कर के जिन की प्रापर्टी को पाकिस्तान बेच रहा है उन को कम्पेन्सेट करने ?

दूसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि चूं कि पाकिस्तान बातचीत करने को तैयार नहीं है इसलिए क्या आप पाकिस्तान के साथ किसी भी मामले पर तब तक बातचीत नहीं करेंगे जब तक पाकिस्तान आप को यह न कहे, केवल जबानी नहीं, प्रमल कर के कि वह पुराने ऐग्रीमेंट्स पर प्रमल कर रहा है या उन पर प्रमल करने को तैयार है ? अगर वह उन पर प्रमल करने को तैयार नहीं है तो फिर नई नई बान करना, कभी फरक्का के बारे में कभी धीर किमी के बारे में, इसका क्या मतलब है ?

तीसरा यह कि जैसे आप ने कहा कि इंटरनेशनल कोर्ट में वे जाने के साथ साथ दुनिया भर के ग्रन्थर

श्री डॉ० रा० भगत : यह वह कह रहे हैं, मैंने नहीं कहा ।

श्री बलराज मधोक : आप न कहा कि वे जाय, हम पर विचार करेंगे ।

श्री डॉ० रा० भगत : कोई कमिटिमेंट नहीं है । जब माननीय सदस्य कोई सुझाव देने हैं तो उम पर हम विचार करेंगे ।

श्री बलराज मधोक : मैं क्या आप अपनी डिप्लोमेटिक एजेंसी में दुनिया के ग्रन्थर जितने भी मुल्क हैं उन सब को इस बात में प्रवगत करेंगे कि पाकिस्तान इस प्रकार का बारबेरियन रबीया प्रपना रहा है, इंटरनेशनल ला को तोड़ रहा है, नकि उम के द्वारा पाकिस्तान के प्रोपोजेंडे का जवाब मिल सके ?

चौथा मेरा प्रश्न है कि जब यह हासत है कि पाकिस्तान किसी भी ऐग्रीमेंट पर

बात करने को तैयार नहीं है तो फिर क्या आप सोचते हैं कि पाकिस्तान से क्साइमेंट इम्पूब हो सकती है ? क्या आप प्रपने विभाग से यह फिजूर निकालेंगे कि पाकिस्तान से क्साइमेंट इम्पूब होने वाली है धीर पाकिस्तान में शलु देश के रूप में हम डीप करें ।

श्री डॉ० रा० भगत : यह बात सही है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ इस समय जैसा वातावरण है, वह बहुत प्रच्छा नहीं है । यह बात भी सही है धीर हिन्दुस्तान धीर पाकिस्तान दोनों के फायदे में है कि वातावरण ठीक हो तथा प्रभी माननीय सदस्य ने जो दुश्मनी की बात कही है, वह दोस्ती के रूप में थोड़ा बहुत बयले । इस लिये हम ने उन से कहा है कि हमारे जो मसले हैं, उन को हम बातचीत में मुलझायें । चूंकि पाकिस्तान ने पिछले दिनों किमी करारनामों पर सही काम नहीं किया है, तो उस की बिना पर हम उन से कोई बात ही न करें, यह नीति ठीक नहीं लगती । इस लिये जहां भी कोई रास्ता हों, यदि उन मसलों को मुलझाया जा सकता है तो हम मुलझाने की नीति में विश्वास करते हैं ।

माननीय सदस्य ने एक मवाल पूछा जिसे मुन कर मुझे हैरानी हुई—क्या जो प्रापर्टीब यंत्रों पर हैं, उन को बेच कर हम उन लोगों को मुधाबका दे देंगे, उन को मालुम है कि ऐसी सारी प्रापर्टीब—फाइनैन्सियल-टाक्स में जो फहरिस्त पिछल सवनों में दी गई है—उम के मुकाबलू में जो प्रापर्टीब भारतीय बहां के छोड़ धाये हैं, वह बहुत ज्यादा है । पाकिस्तान न चाहता है कि वे उनको ले लें, लेकिन यह हमारे फायदे में नहीं है धीर सिद्धान्त के हिमाब से भी ठीक नहीं है ।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

APPROACH TO FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
COLLECTION OF STATISTICS (CENTRAL)
AMENDMENT RULES

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of 'Approach to the Fourth Five Year Plan [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2333/68].
- (2) A copy of the Collection of Statistics (Central) Amendment Rules, 1968 published in Notification No. SO. 2967 in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1968, under subsection (3) of section 14 of the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2334/68].

12.52 hrs.

TRANSFER FROM JAIL AND RELEASE OF MEMBER

(Shri Madhu Limaye)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following two communications dated the 25th and 26th November, 1968, respectively, from the Superintendent, Central Jail, New Delhi:—

1. "I have the honour to inform you that Shri Madhu Limaye, Member, Lok Sabha, has been admitted in this jail, the 23rd November, 1968, on transfer from Patna Central Jail (Bihar) and will be produced in the Supreme Court of India, New Delhi, on the 25th November, 1968.

I may further add that he will also be produced in the Court of Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Saddar Monghyr, on the 28th November, 1968, in case U/s. 151/107—117 (3) Cr. P. C. in

response to endorsement dated the 20th November, 1968, recorded by the said Court at the back of the warrant for Intermediate Custody (Section 344 of the Criminal Procedure Code)."

2. "I have the honour to inform you that Shri Madhu Limaye, Lok Sabha, was produced in the Supreme Court of India, New Delhi, on the 25th November, 1968 and was released by the order of the Supreme Court of India, New Delhi, the same day."

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) We would like to raise one important point. If I have understood you clearly, you have read out from the letter and stated that the communications are from the Superintendent, Central Jail, New Delhi, and are to the effect that Shri Madhu Limaye had been brought to that Jail on the 23rd November, 1968. Today is the 27th November, 1968. I know how the post office is functioning. May I know it takes so long for this basic communication (which is under our laws to be immediately communicated to you) to reach you? Why is there this kind of apathy and indifference? This is something very serious. We would like you to get an explanation. This is not the first time that we have raised this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: We received the communication yesterday evening. I think that in the case of the first communication there was delay, but the second communication about his release....

SHRI NATH PAI: I am raising the question of delay in regard to the first one.

MR. SPEAKER: According to what they say, the transfer was made on the 23rd November. We shall have to verify when he reached here and

all that. He was transferred from Mongyr. So, the time taken for the journey is also there.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Every time, it is the same story.

MR. SPEAKER: The time taken by the journey is also there. Therefore, the details are to be looked into.

श्री कंठरमास गुप्ता : (दिल्ली सदर) :
प्रध्यक्ष महोदय यह मधु तिमये जी की
बात नहीं है सिर्फ एक ही केस नहीं है, इस
नरह के बहुत मारे केमेज हमारे सामने घाते
हैं इस चीज के बारे में प्रापको देखना चाहिये।

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FOURTIETH REPORT

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed.): I beg to present the Fortieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.54 hrs.

INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

Clause 2—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will resume further clause-by-clause consideration of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill.

The Business Advisory Committee had allotted 3 hours for this, but we have already taken 6 hours. At least now, we have to finish it quickly. We are having clause-by-clause consideration now. The general discussion had taken 6 full hours. No doubt, it is an important Bill and it is good that so much time, in fact, double the time allotted, was taken. But I think we shall have to finish the clauses a little more quickly.

We were discussing clause 2 and the amendments thereto. Shri Lobo Prabhu may now continue his speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): We should have at least 2 hours more as there are 63 amendments.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: (Udipi): In my speech yesterday, I was developing two ideas. The first was that it was not good for labour, unions and for the parties supporting them to go against public opinion. The second was that it was not good for parties which are so interested in these unions to create an image that they are against public opinion, which image is also confused with the image of the whole Opposition. I would like to state here that we of the Opposition would like to stand shoulder to shoulder with every party in this House; we stand shoulder to shoulder with them when they are in a position to have public opinion on their side. So on this occasion, I would like to appeal to the parties supporting labour to realise that we are also for labour, in the context of the whole country, in the context of all workers, in the context of the economy.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Bombay South): In the context of exploiting them.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: In this context, if they would like us to support labour, we are ready.

I have moved my first amendment.

Now I come to the second which is to the effect that in respect of squatting and other forms of satyagraha the provision should not be restricted only to those who obstruct the movement of trains but should apply also to those who obstruct the use by the public of any form of facility available to them whatsoever.

12.57 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

It is quite possible for obstructing the public, to go on with a strike in

[Shri Lobo Prabhu].

regard to the issue of tickets. It is quite possible to prevent people from travelling if the ticket collector says: 'I am on strike. You will not be able to have your ticket'. It is quite possible for the station staff not to open the gates or otherwise prevent the movement of passengers to trains. So this particular provision, to be effective, must be extended to all employees of the railway concerned with the travel of the public, not to be confined only to those who are preventing the movement of trains.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Really a pro-labour suggestion.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: This is certainly a pro-labour suggestion because among the passengers, the largest majority are workers. They may not be railway workers, but they are workers and they want to get to their work; they do not want to be prevented from reaching their place of work.

I stand for labour, not for a section of it. I stand for the whole labour of this country. I would, therefore, press that Government accept my amendment that this provision should be applicable also to those who are concerned with travel facilities, to those who deny or delay these facilities.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो संशोधन पेश किया है, वह इस लिये किया है कि जो विधेयक आपके सामने प्रस्तुत है, उस का अर्थ यह है कि—

"If a railway servant, when on duty, is entrusted with any responsibility, connected with the running of a train, railcar or any other rolling-stock from one station or place to another station or place..."

जिसके द्वारा कि रेलवे के जो कर्मचारी हैं, जिनके हाथ में रेल को चलाने का साधन दिया गया है, वे इस स्थान पर रेल को पहुंचा दें, जिससे कि रेल में यात्रा करने वाले अपने स्थान पर पहुंच जायें, बीच में न रह जायें। दूसरे—लोग ऐसी कार्यवाही न करें कि वे पिकेटींग करें या हड़ताल करें या ट्रेक के सामने बैठ जायें, जिससे कि ट्रेन के चलने में गतिरोध या अवरोध पैदा हो। भारतीय रेलवे कानून के अध्याय 9 क्लॉज 100 (ए) तथा (बी) में जो दण्ड की व्यवस्था है, वह व्यवस्था कुछ कम है और वह भी इन मामलों के बारे में नहीं है। भारतीय रेलवे कानून सन् 1890 का है, देश की परिस्थिति के अनुसार, समय के अनुसार तथा कार्य के अनुसार यह आवश्यक है कि उनमें आमूल परिवर्तन किया जायें। यह 1890 का कानून है और ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इसमें तीस चाली बार संशोधन हो चुके हैं लेकिन इतने संशोधन होने पर भी अभी पर्याप्त संशोधन नहीं हुए हैं जिनमें कि रेल कर्मचारियों की कठिनाइयों का समाधान हो सके या रेलवेज के चलने में जो कठिनाइयां हैं उनका निराकरण हो सके। इसीलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि इनमें आमूल परिवर्तन किया जाये।

इसी संबंध में, जो इसमें दंड निहित है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं ने कहा है कि दो वर्ष की सजा को बढ़ाकर उसकी अवधि पांच वर्ष कर दी जाए तथा पांच सौ रुपये जुर्माने के स्थान पर एक हजार कर दिया जाए क्योंकि जब तक कठोर दंड की व्यवस्था नहीं की जायेगी तब तक ये चीजें बन्द नहीं हो सकती हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे संशोधन को स्वीकार करेंगे।

13. hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Seven Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE: STRIKE BY LIC EMPLOYEES

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, before you start, I have a small submission to make. I request you to kindly ask the Labour Minister to make a statement, because I am told that he is doing something. We have heard of an impending strike by the LIC employees. (Interruption).

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the point of order?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly hear me. It is not a point of order. It is a very small submission, and a most humble submission. I request you to kindly ask the Labour Minister to make a statement at least tomorrow as to what the Government is going to do, what steps are they taking to avoid the impending strike by the insurance employees. I would beg of you to ask him to make a statement.

Besides, we should also know what the Government is doing. But unfortunately, nobody is here. Later on, it should not be said that nothing could be done. We want the Labour Minister to intervene effectively now and avoid the impending strike of the insurance employee on the 5th December. I request you to convey our feelings to the Labour Minister and to ask him to make a statement.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh): Why permit one Member alone? We have an equal right to be here. I want to add that this matter of the LIC employees is a very important one, and since the Government is in the habit of taking up the plea that politics is working and it is the politicians who work up these employees to resort to strike and all that, I think the general feeling is that you

should ask the Labour Minister to come out with a statement and to let us know what the Government has done or is doing in the matter to avert the strike. (Interruption)

श्री रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : किसान पीछे नहीं रहेंगे । हमें गन्ने की कीमत ठीक नहीं मिल रही है । हरियाणा में पूरा इनक्लाब किसान कर रहे हैं लड़ाई हो रही है ।

श्री जाचं करनेश्वर (बम्बई-दक्षिण) . आज के प्रश्नकारों में मैंने अभी देखा एल० आई० सी० के प्राप्ते पेज के एडिटिंगमेंट में प्राया है कि कमप्यूटर लगाने से किसी को बेकार नहीं किया जायेगा । कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल बेमतलब है । इस प्रश्न को मद्दे-नजर रख कर (शरदधान) कम रेल मंत्री माहब विधेयक से कर प्राये । ऐसी परि-स्थिति दुबारा न प्रा जाए । इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि प्राप उपाध्यक्ष महोदय की हेसियत से मेहरबानी कर के मजदूर मंत्री से कहें धीर हो सके तो वित्त मंत्री से भी कहें कि प्रश्नकारों में प्रचार करने की जगह पर यहां प्रा कर हम प्रश्न को हल करें ।

श्री एस० एम० जीषी (पूना) : ए० आई० सी० की यह हड़ताल टोकन स्ट्राइक नहीं है बल्कि यह एल० आई० सी० वर्कर्स की अनिश्चित काल के लिए हड़ताल है । निश्चित रूप से मामला अत्यन्त गम्भीर है धीर सम्बन्धित मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में सचन को जानकारी देनी चाहिए धीर उन्हें एक बयान देना चाहिए ।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): I have also got to say something because I am the holder of an insurance policy. As a result of this strike, the interests of the policyholders are at stake. Besides, the demand of the workers has been pending for a long time. So, the hon. Minister should come forward and make a statement.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उधर के माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा सदन को गलत इतिहास दी जा रही है क्योंकि हकीकत यह है कि एल० आई० सी० के प्राचे कर्मचारियों ने लिख कर दे दिया है कि वह हड़ताल पर नहीं जायेंगे । गलत इनफॉर्मेशन देकर वह माननीय सदस्य हाउस को धोखे में डाल रहे हैं ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: 64 Members have made an appeal to the Minister and that is being handed over to the Prime Minister. The 64 Members belong to all parties.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has taken note of it.

श्री जाजं करने-डीख (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृपया मंत्री महोदय को कहें कि वह इस बारे में बयान दें । प्राप इस सदन द्वारा व्यक्ति की गई चिन्ता मंत्री महोदय को पहुँचा दें ताकि वह यहाँ पर आकर बयान दें ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Notice will be taken of whatever has been said on the floor of the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: You should ask the Prime Minister to make a statement about it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Allipore): Since it is a very serious matter, can we not make a submission that some statement should be made in the House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everybody from the Opposition side has made a plea that this is a serious matter and it should be taken note of, and the Labour Minister should come forward to make a statement. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has taken note of it. Beyond that, I cannot do anything now.

SHRI S. KUNDU: You may direct him to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has taken note of it.

श्री रणबीर सिंह : किसानों को उन के गन्ने का ठीक दाम मिलना चाहिए । प्राज किसान को उस के गन्ने के ठीक दाम नहीं मिल रहे हैं जोकि उसे मिलना बहुत जरूरी है..... (अवधान) ।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): I have a submission to make. You have permitted some Members to bring up an important matter, and this being a sort of mini-zero hour you have permitted it, and I am very glad that you have permitted a mention of this subject. Since you have permitted mention of this subject, it has acquired a special importance, and the response of the Minister is not to be taken for granted in an implied manner, as you were trying to say when you said that the Minister had taken note of it. The hon. Minister is sitting here, and it is his job to take note of it, but that is not sufficient. The point is that once a matter is brought up with the permission of the Chair, and it was done with the permission of the Chair in this case, the response of the Government thereto has got to be made positively and not by implication or by silence or by the bounden obligation on the part of the Minister to take note of it. Therefore, we want some positive statement by the hon. Minister on this. Something should be said in this matter which you know, Sir, is very urgent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member would realise that as soon as we reassemble here after lunch recess, somebody or other gets up and raises something. If he says that permission has been given for that, that is not correct. There is no question of permission. No intimation was given to the Chair. But since many Members have pleaded, as I have said, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who I could say is also very much interested in averting the

strike if possible, would certainly take note of it.

AN HON. MEMBER: But he is not dealing with the subject.

SHRI S. KUNDU: If he is very much interested, then let him say that.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Dr. Ram Subhag Singh knows a hundred times more about these things than my hon. friends opposite.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): What is the reply from Dr. Ram Subhag Singh? हाउस को जानना चाहिये कि प्राखिर सरकार इन बारे में क्या करने चा रही है ? मंत्री महोदय को बतलाना चाहिए कि उन वर्कर्स की क्या मांगें हैं और वह कहां तक उन्हें पूरा कर सकते हैं? अगर कुछ दिक्कत हो तो सारी पार्नीयों के लीडरों के साथ मिल कर बातचीत करटा चाहिए वरना बाद में उन्हें जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाएगा .. (श्वश्रवाण)

श्री रणधीर सिंह : इन मित्रों ने दिल्ली के गरीब लोगों को हरिजनों और झुग्गी वालों को मार दिया उन्हें उजाड़ दिया है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय प्राखिर कुछ तो अपने मुंह से कहें । वह क्या नुंगे या बहरे हैं जोकि इस तरह से कामोत्त मुंह बंद किये बैठे हैं ?

श्री जिव नारायण : इन्होंने दिल्ली में झुग्गी, झोंपड़ी वालों को उजाड़ दिया है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: His reply itself is very significant.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let him stand up and say something.

श्री जिव नारायण : श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त सारे हाउस के नेता नहीं हैं । इन्होंने

दिल्ली में हरिजनों को उजाड़ दिया, मजदूरों को तनक्बाह नहीं दी, यह क्या इस तरह से बात करते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I had already asked the hon. Member not to intervene. But still he got up. I have already said that the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has taken note of what has been said, and whatever has been stated on the floor of the House will be communicated or conveyed to the proper quarters. On the spur of the moment it is difficult to say anything further. As I have said, whatever has been said on the floor of the House will be conveyed to the proper quarters. That is the only thing I can say.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने तो कह दिया है कि जो कुछ यहां पर कहा गया है वह प्रीपर क्वार्टर्स में कन्वे कर दिया जायेगा लेकिन यहां पर डा० राम सुभग सिंह बैठे हुये हंस रहे हैं वह तो कुछ सदन में अपने मुंह से इस बारे में कहें । वह तो कहें कि वह सम्बन्धित मंत्री को सब इस बारे में बतला देंगे ।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): Shri H. N. Mukerjee had pointed out that this is not the zero hour. So, no questions should have been raised here. But he pointed out that if the Chair had permitted it then it could be raised. You said that you had not permitted it, and, therefore, I kept mum.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : किसान की गरीबी की क्रिमल ठीक मिलनी चाहिए ।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Shri Randhir Singh, Shri Sheo Narain, Shri S. Kundu, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Ramavtar Shastri, Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and Shri H. N. Mukerjee have raised various things. As you have yourself summed up, despite the fact that these were not permitted by you, it is my

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

duty to take note of anything that happens here in the House and to convey it to the proper quarters.

14.18 hrs.

INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

Clause 2— contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further clause-by-clause consideration of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill. We were on clause 2.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंनेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इस भारतीय रेलवे (संशोधन) विधेयक के क्लॉज 2 पर दो संशोधन दिये हैं। पहला संशोधन है कि रेलवे ऐक्ट में जो नया खंड जोड़ा जा रहा है 100ए और 100बी, इन दोनों को खत्म किया जाये। यह संशोधन मैं इसलिए रख रहा हूँ कि 100ए और 100 बी को लेकर नागरिकों के जो बुनियादी अधिकार हैं और रेल कर्मचारियों के जो बुनियादी अधिकार हैं उन के ऊपर कुठारपात होगा।

संविधान की दफा 19 में सब लोगों को ए० बी० सी० प्रादि में जो बुनियादी अधिकार प्रदान किये गये हैं उन में बी० और सी० की धोर प्राप देखिये। बी० में है टू एसेम्बल पीसबली विद्घाऊट धार्म्स और सी में है टू फीर्म प्रसोसियेन्स और यूनिवर्स। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस धारा के कारण दोनों बुनियादी अधिकारों पर धाक़मण होता है और इसलिए मैं इस का विरोध करना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय बतलायें कि प्राक्किर फिन लोगों के हित में यह सुझाव उन्होंने अपने इस संशोधन विधेयक में रक्खा है? सार्वजनिक हित में और जनता के हित में हो वह एक बात होती है लेकिन अगर वह सिर्फ सरकार के हित में इस बात को

रखते हैं तो इस का विरोध करना हमारा कर्तव्य हो जाता है। यह जो वर्तमान रेलवे ऐक्ट है उस में इस सरकार को इतने व्यापक अधिकार हैं कि नये अधिकारों की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। प्राप रेलवे ऐक्ट की धारा 100 को देखिये। उस में कहा गया है कि :

"If a railway servant is in a state of intoxication while on duty, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 50 or where the improper performance of the duty would be likely to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon the railway, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both."

जब इस धारा में इस के लिये प्रबन्ध किया गया है तब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि 100 (ए) और 100 (बी) की जरूरत क्या थी। प्रागे देखिये कि जो रेलों के हुक्मों का उल्लंघन करेगा और किसी भी पैसेन्जर की जान को खतरा पहुंचायेगा उस के बारे में धारा 101 में इन्तजाम किया गया है। जब सार्वजनिक हित की रक्षा वर्तमान रेलवे कानून के धन्दर है तब यह नये अधिकार सरकार अपने पास क्यों लेना चाहती है?

जहां एक 100 (बी) का सवाल है, रेलवे कर्मचारियों के साथ दूसरे नागरिकों को भी चसीटा है। इस में क्या कहा है?

Tampering with signal, etc.

लेकिन इस के बारे में रेलवे ऐक्ट की जो धारायें 126, 127 और 128 हैं उन को देखिये। तब फिर नया अधिकार क्यों? (व्यवधान) श्री जोषी प्रभु को याद होगा कि जब इलकम टैक्स का मामला था या तब उन्होंने एक बलीज का इस्तेमाल किया था कि जब सारे अधिकार हैं तब नविव

अधिकार क्यों ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्राखिर सरकार नये अधिकार क्यों प्राप्त करना चाहती है ? मैं अनावश्यक अधिकारों का विरोध इसलिये कर रहा हूँ कि उन का दुष्प्रयोग किया जाता है । 100 (ए) और 100 (बी) में उन को जो अधिकार मिलेंगे उन में नये जुर्मों को उत्पन्न किया गया है और उन जुर्मों के बारे में धारा 3 में लिखा गया है । इस में रेलवे ऐक्ट की जो धारा 181 है उस में परिवर्तन किया गया है और उस में कोमिश्न यह की गई है कि 100 (ए) और 100 (बी) के जो जुर्म हैं उन को कामिनेजेबल बनाया जाय और पुलिस को बिना वारण्ट गिरफ्तार करने का अधिकार दिया जा रहा है ।

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० ए० पुनाचा) :
वह 100 में है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप इममें भी दे रहे हैं । क्या मंत्री महोदय कभी 151 में गिरफ्तार हुए हैं ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं नहीं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं हुए हैं तो मेरे दर्द को मंत्री महोदय समझ लें । मैं पचासों बार 151 में गिरफ्तार किया गया हूँ । अब की बार भी 151 में गिरफ्तार किया गया था ।

श्री रमबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : कोई धादमी 151 में गिरफ्तार नहीं होगा (श्रवण-धाम)

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह कह रहा था कि वफा 3 का नतीजा यह होगा कि यह जो नये जुर्म उत्पन्न किये गये हैं उन को कामिनेजेबल बनाया जायेगा, और जब जुर्म कामिनेजेबल बन जाता है तब पुलिस को बिना वारण्ट गिरफ्तार करने तथा पकड़ने का अधिकार मिल जाता है, जिस का नकार मैं हो चका हूँ पिछली बीस दिनों में ।

मुझे पता नहीं है कि श्री मुल्ता बर्हां दे या नहीं, जोकि जज रह चुके हैं, लेकिन श्री एन० सी० बटर्जी साहब हैं । वह भी भूतपूर्व जज हैं । इन जजों ने सी० धार० पी० सी० की धारा 151 में पुलिस को ज. बिना वारण्ट गिरफ्तार करने का अधिकार दिया गया है उस के बारे में कहा है कि यह स्पेशल पावर है, एक्सेप्टानस पावर है । यह भी कहा है कि यह इमर्जेन्सी पावर है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राज कौन सी इमर्जेन्सी है ? कौन से एक्सेप्टानस सर्कम्स्टान्सेज प्राज है और किस चीज को नि कर इस तरह के नये जुर्मों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है ? पुलिस को बिना वारण्ट गिरफ्तार करने या पकड़ने का जो अधिकार दिया जाता है इस में हमारे मौलिक अधिकारों पर आक्रमण हो रहा है ।

मैं प्राप से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इन तरह का कानून पास करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । इस में एक ही प्रण्ठी बान है, जिस के ऊपर मैं बाद में प्राने वाला हूँ और वह है खण्ड 5 में ।

The Indian Railways Amendment Ordinance, 1968 is hereby repealed.

केवल यह वाक्य इस विधेयक में प्रण्ठा है । उनका प्राप इस्तेमान कीजिये । उन को रहने दीजिये बाकी को एक वन खत्म कीजिये । वर्ना प्राप 151 दफा में पहली गिरफ्तार हो कर जेल में रह कर तथा सारा कुछ भोग कर प्राइये तब मैं मानूँगा कि प्राप यह कानून रखने के लिये योग्य व्यक्ति हैं । जब तक प्राप दूसरों के दर्द को नहीं समझेंगे प्राप यह नहीं समझेंगे कि प्राप यह प्रमानुष कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं । इसलिये मैं इसका बट कर विरोध करना चाहता हूँ और प्राप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ प्राप हवारी बान को प्राणें और इस तरह के नये कामिनेजेबल प्राफेन्स प्राप तैयार न करें । जो रेलवे ऐक्ट है उस में कभी अधिकार प्राप की है ।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

कोई इमर्जेंसी नहीं है, कोई संकटकारीन स्थिति नहीं है। इस को मंत्री महोदय वापस ले बर्ना हम को इस को खत्म करना पड़ेगा।

श्री प्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राज इस देश में गरीब जनता और मजदूर दोनों शोषण और शासन के शिकार बने हुए हैं और उनके हित का प्रश्न सब से प्रमुख है। उन बेचारों को एम्प्लॉयट किया जा रहा है और सताया जा रहा है, उनको फुटबाल की तरह चारों तरफ उछाला जा रहा है। मैं इस बिल के प्रन्दर भी वही स्थिति देखता हूँ। मैं सरकार की ईमानदारी का समर्थन करता हूँ कि वह प्राज एक विशेष खतरे को सामने रख कर इस बिल को लाना चाहती है। मैं उसकी भावना का समर्थन करता हूँ कि इस देश में कुछ इस प्रकार के तत्व हैं जो शोषित लोगों की, जो पिसे हुए हैं, गिरे हुए हैं, असहाय हैं, विवशता का, कमजोरी का और असहायता का अनुचित लाभ उठा कर अपने विशेष उद्देश्य की ओर बढ़ना चाहते हैं, जिन का विश्वास प्रजातन्त्र में नहीं है, जिनका विश्वास यह है कि :

"The power comes through the barrel of gun."

७६ इस देश में इन बेचारे शोषित लोगों को भड़का कर हिंसात्मक प्रवृत्तियों की ओर डकेलना चाहते हैं। प्राज देश में ऐसी स्थिति है, और मैं समझता हूँ कि इसी को दृष्टि में रख कर मंत्री महोदय ने इस बिल को यहाँ रखने की चेष्टा की है।

इस बिल के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय ने एक बहुत बड़ा अन्याय मजदूरों के साथ किया है। यह भी सत्य है कि इस देश में गरीब मजदूर पिसे रहते हैं, उछ की मेहनत का, उसके अतिरिक्त परिश्रम का फल उसको नहीं मिल रहा है। प्राज वह नहीं मिलेगा तो उसको एम्प्लॉयट

करने वाले लोग किसी न किसी रूप में उसका शोषण करेंगे। इस बिल में मंत्री महोदय ने यह रखा है कि जो लोग अपनी इयूटी को छोड़ते हैं उन पर यह लागू होगा। यह मुख्यतः हिंसात्मक कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में होगा, लेकिन मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो शोषित हैं, लेकिन शोषण के साथ लड़ना चाहते हैं, उनके साथ क्या अन्याय नहीं हो रहा है? जिसके बीबी बच्चे भूखे मरते हैं, और सरकार उनकी सुननी नहीं है, वह किस रूप में अपनी शिकायत लेकर सरकार तक पहुँचेंगे जब कि प्रापने रेलवे ऐक्ट में उसके अधिकार छीन लिये हैं। वह प्रहिंसात्मक ढंग से अपने प्रीवान्सेज प्रदर्शित कर सके यह अधिकार उसको मिलना ही चाहिये। प्राप इस ऐक्ट के अनुसार वह अधिकार उनसे छीन रहे हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि वह इयूटी छोड़ कर जाता है। लेकिन प्रागर वह लीगल स्ट्राइक करता है और अपने प्रीवान्सेज को सरकार के सामने बहरे कानों तक पहुँचाने के लिये स्ट्राइक का सहारा लेता है तो प्राप उसको इसकी इजाजत क्यों नहीं देते। इस क्लोज के द्वारा यानी 100 (ए) और 100 (बी) द्वारा यह अधिकार उससे छीन लिया गया है। प्रागर प्रापको इनको छीनना है तो मैं एक बात प्रापको संकेत के रूप में कहना चाहता हूँ। प्रागर प्रापने मजदूरों और शोषित लोगों को अपने कष्टों को प्रदर्शित करने के अधिकार से और प्रहिंसात्मक तरीके से करने के अधिकार से, चाहे वह स्ट्राइक हो या कोई भी हो, छीनने की कोशिश की या उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की कोशिश की तो उसके दूसरे परिणाम निकलेंगे। प्रापको मैं संकेत के रूप में कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रापने इस विधेयक को जो हिंसात्मक रूप में पेश किया है, तो हिंसा का अन्त हिंसा में ही होता है और न आसुस वह क्रिष्ण रूप में निकसे। प्रागर मजदूरों को प्रापने चीर्सेस को प्रदर्शित करने का एक साधन में प्रापने नहीं दिया तो इसके और नतीजे भी निकल सकते हैं।

कल मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि हमने मजदूरों के लिये ट्रिब्यूनल बनाया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय की सूचना के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह सब ठोंग है, वह सब झामा है। वहाँ कुछ नहीं होता है। आज मजदूर पैसे जा रहे हैं, उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होनी है। अगर ट्रिब्यूनल है और वहाँ उनके प्रीवेंसिस को सुना जाता, लोगों के कष्टों की सुनवाई की जानी तो फिर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वेस में स्ट्राइक का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता था। मैं मंत्री महोदय का एग्जोरेस देना चाहता हूँ कि मुट्ठी भर लोग ही हैं जो कि विदेशों के इगारे पर, यहाँ पर खूनी क्रान्ति या अन्य प्रकार की क्रान्ति की बात करते हैं। 99 प्रतिशत मजदूर आज भी देशभक्त हैं और वे इस प्रकार का कोई इरादा नहीं रखते हैं। परन्तु जब वे विवश हो जाते हैं, और जब वे अपनी गरीबी से नंग आ जाते हैं, जब महंगाई बढ़नी जानी है, लेकिन उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होनी है, तब वैसी अवस्था में वे मजदूर होकर इस तरह के काम करते हैं, स्ट्राइक इत्यादि करते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप चाहते हैं कि मैं जल्दी खत्म करूँ। मैं एक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उसका उत्तर दें। आपने इस क्लाइम में कहा है कि अगर कोई इ्यूटी छोड़ जाता है या इस तरह का कोई काम करता है तो उसको दो साल की सजा होगी। उसके साथ ही आपने (बी) में लिखा है कि कोई अगर धाबस्ट्रक्शन पैदा करता है रेलों को चलने में तो उसको भी सजा होगी। लेकिन आप देखें कि कितने लोगों के द्वारा धाबकल रेलगाड़ियाँ रोकी जाती हैं। रोज या हर तीसरे दिन रेलें रोकी जाती हैं रेलवेमन के द्वारा नहीं, रेल कर्मचारियों के द्वारा नहीं बल्कि विद्यार्थियों के द्वारा, स्कूल और कालेज के विद्यार्थियों के द्वारा। अगर कोई साठी बंदा लेकर आ जायें और ऐसे पावल बोर्षों के सामने से रेल का इंजन ड्राइवर अगर इंजन छोड़ कर जान जाए तो आप

क्या करेंगे? इसको क्या आप इ्यूटी छोड़ना कहेंगे। ऐसी अगर भीड़ आ जाए तो मंत्री महोदय आप भी वहाँ से भाग जायेंगे। इस प्रकार की खतरनाक भीड़ अगर आ जाए तो वैसी अवस्था में रेल कर्मचारी क्या करे? उसे छोड़ कर भागना ही तो पड़ेगा। इस तरह के जो एक्सट्राधार्डिनरी सरकमस्टांसिस हैं उनको आपने छोड़ दिया है। अगर कोई कर्मचारी इन सरकमस्टांसिस में इ्यूटी छोड़ कर भागता है तो इस बिल में आपने उसके लिए कोई गुंजाइश नहीं रखी है।

फिर एक बात और है। आपके कानून के अनुसार स्ट्राइक लीगल है और वह अपने प्रीवेंसिस को प्रकट करने के लिये स्ट्राइक करता है तब उसको तो इ्यूटी छोड़ना नहीं माना जा सकता है। इस सब चीज को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैंने इस क्लाइम में एक संशोधन रखा है जो इस प्रकार है :

"Provided that there is no extraordinary situation before him to do so and he is legally authorised to do so in order to ventilate his grievances".

इसको मानने से यह विधेयक पूर्ण हो जाता है। मैं इस चीज का समर्थन करता हूँ कि कोई अगर जान बसर इस प्रकार का कार्य करता है तो उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगना चाहिये, डेलीब्रेटली ऐसा करता है तो उसे ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये।

अन्त में एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ प्रजातन्त्र है। इस प्रजातन्त्र में अगर आपने गरीबों की धाबाज को उठने से रोका तो इस देश में प्रजातन्त्र की हत्या हो जाएगी, सिविलिक प्रवृत्तियों को बल मिलेगा और शर्यतकारियों के हाथ मजबूत होंगे और इस देश में बबडी रेवोल्यूशन हो जाएगा। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस पर आप गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार कीजिये और इसको सही रूप में हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत कीजिये।

इन सबों के साथ मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I wish that half the concern, which is being shown by certain Members of this House about the alleged plight of the travelling public in the event of a railway strike taking place, was displayed last year when the owners of the big collieries not only threatened but actually stopped the supply of coal to the railways with the demand that unless the price of coal was put up they would not supply any more coal. That was a strike, if I may say so, by the colliery-owners against the railways. The hon. Minister knows very well that as a result of that a large number of trains in various parts of the country had to be cancelled. No doubt, passengers were put to a lot of inconvenience for that too, but never did we hear anything then about the plight of the passengers or the wickedness of these colliery-owners nor was any Ordinance issued against that nor were any steps taken against them.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: The same thing did happen when the firemen went on strike. There was cancellation of trains and the travelling public were inconvenienced.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Firemen, of course; but not colliery-owners.

In 1960 when on the last occasion there was a strike by Central Government employees—and may I remind you that it was not a one-day token strike but a call for continuous strike—an Ordinance was issued very similar to the present Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, but once that strike was over that Ordinance was repealed—of course, Pandit Nehru was the Prime Minister at that time—and no attempt was made as is being made this time to put it permanently on the statute book.

What is the reason for this difference, may I know? Is it that this time there have been numerous cases of

running staff abandoning trains in the middle of the line somewhere and disappearing? You have not been able to quote a single case, let alone many cases. Not one single case has been quoted. The only difference is that over these few years the vindictive and anti-labour attitude of the Government has increased ten-fold. The sole reason for persisting in converting these Ordinances into permanent laws is that they know that if the Ordinances are repealed, the numerous prosecutions and court cases, which have been launched against thousands of Central Government employees, including railwaymen, on the ground that they have violated the Ordinances, will automatically go by default. It is only in order to prosecute, persecute, harass and victimise them through the medium of police and court cases that they are persisting with this measure.

The net upshot of this, whether you like it or not, is that there is a permanent and blanket ban being put on the right of railway employees ever to go on strike under any circumstances. That is what it means. I want the hon. Minister to please tell us when he replies whether such a draconian provision exists in any other country which is supposed to be run by this kind of parliamentary form of government. Railway strikes take place elsewhere also. We are reading about them in the papers every day. Two or three months ago there was three-week long go-slow by British railwaymen under the leadership of the National Union of Railwaymen in Great Britain. That lasted for three weeks and it was reported in all the press. A number of trains had to be cancelled and, no doubt, there are passengers in Great Britain also who were put to inconvenience. We have never heard of an Ordinance or arrests or firing—nothing of the kind. What happens there we would like to know.

Yesterday he quoted something from Shri Peter Alvarez, a straggler

or something. I am sure that the Ministry and the Railway Board have also seen—unfortunately, I have not that copy with me here because it is an old document—the circular issued by the same All India Railwaymen's Federation on the eve of this strike of the 19th September specifying directions to the running staff as to what they should do if at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 19th September they happened to be running a train somewhere in the middle of the line. They were not told that they were to stop the train there and abandon it wherever it may be in the middle of the jungle or the desert and walk off. There was a specific direction given there that they were to take that train to the next nearest station, (Shri J. B. Kripalani: Maybe, a flag station.) whatever that station may be, and then only they could leave. A lot of tears have been shed as if something terrible has been done and people are abandoning trains in the middle of the line and going away. No such thing has occurred. What happens in Japan? What happens in Great Britain? What happens in France? What happens there when railway strikes take place and go on for weeks together? Therefore, I must say that this is an extra-ordinary provision.

Then, they say it is all due to the fact that he may abandon his duty in the middle of the line somewhere. Is he entitled, according to the Minister, to go on strike if he is not actually running the train? Suppose his duty hours have not commenced, the train has not yet left the station of origin from where the train is to leave—the train is still standing there; there is still some time to leave—and a strike takes place as a result of which the train cannot leave the original station because no running staff is available to man it. Is he allowed to go on strike? Will they be allowed to go on strike? They are not abandoning the train in the middle of the line somewhere. This puts

a blanket ban on everybody that you cannot go on strike.

What happened in Pathankot? There, all the trouble which took place, firing and killing of the people, beating the workers, beating up women, etc., happened before any train left Pathankot. The first train which was due to leave in the morning, 6.20 A.M. or some such time, would not leave because no running staff came to run it. As a result of that, the police went on rampage, shot down the workers, beat up the women and all that. How does it come within that? This means in no circumstances they are to be allowed the right to strike.

When the recognition is given to a railway union, according to the rules framed by this same Government, it is said, before going on a strike, you must take a strike ballot and, after the strike ballot, if the majority is in favour of the strike, you must serve a notice of strike—so many days notice must be given, etc. etc. Everything is being just put into the waste paper basket. This is no longer necessary. You cannot have a ballot now; you cannot serve a strike notice; you cannot do anything. You are not to go on strike in any circumstances whatsoever. That is the meaning of this Ordinance which is sought to be replaced by an Act.

I suggest that this is something fantastic and unprecedented. Such a measure has never been taken in any country before. This is simply for the sake of pursuing court prosecutions and harassing these people. They should not be so petty-minded, mean-minded and it is a repressive attitude they are adopting. I have moved my amendments. I do not want to take more time of the House. I oppose it. They should withdraw it and repeal the Ordinance completely.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

SOME HON MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us finish the clause-by-clause consideration.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Sir, is the word 'mean-minded' parliamentary? I want your ruling on that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I said petty-minded.... (Interruptions)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: You said mean-minded. This is an abuse. There cannot be a more abusive language than this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may say it is an abuse. It is not unparliamentary.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: It is strange! The word 'mean-minded' is not unparliamentary?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I have permitted only those who have moved their amendments. I am not permitting those who could not do it or those who want to speak on amendments because we have already exceeded the time-limit.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मधुकी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस क्लॉज पर बोलना है ।

श्री जार्ज करनेजीब : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे संशोधन हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am saying about Clause 2. I have permitted only those who have moved their amendments.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to speak on this Clause. This is a very important Clause. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot allow a debate on this clause. We have already exceeded the time-limit.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI (Katihar): Yesterday, you had made a commitment in the House that you would

allow me to move the amendments. So, I request you to please allow me now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us finish the clause-by-clause consideration. If I permit you, then Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta is wanting to speak and there will be so many others.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Please listen to me, Sir . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Already we have exceeded the time-limit. I will permit you at the final stage .

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Please hear me, Sir.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your amendment to this Clause is not there . . .

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: It is there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kalita has not moved; Mr. Jha has not moved. So many members were absent at that time. Therefore, please resume your seat; please co-operate with the Chair.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: This is a very important Bill. I am the President of the North Frontier Railwaymen Union. I must be given an opportunity to speak here. I have to say many things.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will get an opportunity. Please resume your seat. As I said, let us finish clause-by-clause consideration. I have given chances to those who have moved their amendments. To those who have not moved amendments, I shall try to give an opportunity at the final stage. Mr. Kesri, if I permit you now, I will have to permit five others. I will give you an opportunity later... (Interruptions)

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): I have moved my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry. Yes; your amendment is there. I will permit you only one minute.

श्री जाजं करनेन्दीब : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे छः संशोधन हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you moved them?

श्री जाजं करनेन्दीब : मैंने पेश किये हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will permit only one or two minutes.

श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) मैंने भी संशोधन पेश किये हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You were not here when amendments were being moved.

Mr. Kalita You should be very brief.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Yesterday, the hon. Minister, Shri C. M. Poonacha, made a political speech as if the whole of India was going on a revolution on the 19th September. He based his arguments only on this as if on the 19th September there was to be a revolution or something like that. That was not the point. In the statement that has been laid on 11th November, 1968, it has been stated:

"In the context of the strike which was threatened on 19th September, 1968 by certain organisations of Central Government employees, including a section of railway servants, large scale incidence of concerted action, as mentioned above, was apprehended . . ."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please confine your remarks to your amendment. This is not a general debate. You may speak only about your amendment.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: I am coming to that.

Yesterday he made a political speech. He did not deal with this subject at all as to why this enactment was necessary. This penal provision which he has moved to amend the Indian Railways Act is not at all necessary because there are other measures like Unlawful Activities Act, Preventive Detention Act, Central Industrial Security Force Bill, and then in all the States there is the maintenance of Public Order measure. Sections 151 and 154 of the Cr. P.C. and all other Acts of the Government of India are there. In spite of these things, this Government wants more powers. If you want to go on enacting all these penal provisions in India, where will democracy stand? You are torpedoing the whole democratic movement in India. You are responsible for that. You have not said a single word for need-based minimum wage. You have not met a single demand. You have not removed a single grievance . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may please come to your amendment. I will not permit general discussion now.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Let me give one example in Assam. In Gauhati the railway headquarters acted in collaboration with the Government of Assam through the Assam Public Maintenance Act. The Railway headquarters have been declared a protected area. There, all workers have to carry their identity cards within 200 yards of that area. No-body can hold a meeting. No five persons can go together. Even a marriage celebration cannot take place in that area. Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani raised this point day before yesterday. The hon. Minister has not replied at all. These things are taking place, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your time is up. You are not referring to your amendment. I will not permit a general discussion. No, please. You may refer to your amendment and make your suggestion.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: In view of all these things, Sir, my submission is this, that the amendment which he has brought today for the consideration of this House is not at all necessary. So, my submission is that my amendment should be accepted by the Hon'ble Minister and he should withdraw his amending Bill.

श्री जार्ज करमेश्वर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी छः तरमीमें हैं जिनके समर्थन में मैं यहाँ खड़ा हूँ। इस विधेयक पर जो कुछ कहना था वह तो हम कह चुके हैं। मेरी तरमीम इस प्रकार है कि जहाँ दो वर्ष की सजा की बात है वहाँ तीन महीने की की जाये, जहाँ 5 मी रुपये जुर्माने की बात है वहाँ 50 रुपये किया जाय और प्राये 100(ए) के अन्त में यह लिखा जाये :

"Provided that if the Railway servant abandons his duty in pursuance of the notice of strike served by a trade union, the provision of this section shall not apply."

प्रब इस विधेयक पर जब बहम चली तो गाड़ी लाइन पर कहीं छोड़ कर जाने वाली बात आई कि किन्हीं दो स्टेशनों के बीच में गाड़ी छोड़ कर चला जाता हो तो हजारों मुसाफिरों का क्या होगा इस तरह की बात रेल मंत्री ने या अन्य लोगों ने यहाँ पर उठाई। एक चीज हम लोग बराबर कहते आए और बार-बार कहते आए कि अमल में यह विधेयक कोई रेल का माल मत्ता बचाने के लिए या ऐसे किसी काम के लिए नहीं है क्योंकि उसके लिए तो इंडियन रेलवे ऐक्ट है और दूसरे जो पीनल लेजिस्लेशन हिन्दुस्तान के है वह काफी है। इस विधेयक का एक ही मकसद है— कर्मचारियों का हड़ताल का जो बुनियादी अधिकार है उसको छीन लेना। अगर सरकार में ईमानदारी हो, सचमुच सरकार आई० एल० प्रो० के कन्वेंशन को मानती हो, कन्वेंशन 85 और कन्वेंशन 105 आई० एल० प्रो० के जिस आई० एल० प्रो० की भारत सरकार

फाउंडर मेम्बर है और गर्बिंग बाडी का परमानेंट मेम्बर है, उस आई० एल० प्रो० के कन्वेंशनों को मानती हो तो यह मेरी जो तरमीम है जिसमें मैंने यह कहा है कि अगर कोई रेल कर्मचारी बेमतलब ही गाड़ी छोड़ कर चला जाए, कहीं कोई शराब पी कर आए, प्रापम में अगड़े की वजह से कहे कि मैं नहीं काम करूँगा या किसी अपसर ने कोई बात उम को मुनाई और अगड़ा करके हट गया तो वहाँ मैं लागू करने में नहीं रोक रहा हूँ। लेकिन अगर वह हड़ताल का नोटिस देता है उसकी यनियन हड़ताल का नोटिस देती है बाकायदा जो हिन्दुस्तान के कानून हैं इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट और इंडियन ट्रेड यूनियन ऐक्ट तथा मजदूर सम्बन्धी जो दूसरे ऐक्ट हैं, उन कानूनों के अन्तर्गत और आई० एल० प्रो० के कन्वेंशन के अन्तर्गत वह हड़ताल का नोटिस देता है तो फिर वह नोटिस गलत है, बराबर है, उसको इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट के मानहत तय करेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शायद इस हड़ताल को बिठाने में प्रापका भी हाथ था जो एयर इंडिया के इंजीनियरों की थी, उन में मे 8 झाइवरों को अभी एक एक महीने की सजा हो रही है, अगले हफ्ते वह जेल जा रहे हैं। इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट में उनके ऊपर मुकदमा चलाया गया था, बम्बई में और वहाँ में उनको जेल हो चुकी है जिस हड़ताल को बिठाने में प्रापका भी हाथ रहा है। तो मैं यह बता रहा हूँ कि अगर कोई भी कर्मचारी गैर-कानूनी काम करते हों तो उनके लिए प्रापके पास आज कानून है, कायदे हैं। इंडियन रेलवे ऐक्ट में इस संशोधन को जो मंत्री महोदय यहाँ पर ला चुके हैं और जो मेरी राय में और इस सदन की तमाम लोगों की राय से हड़ताल पर रोक लगाने वाला कानून है, इस में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, यह यह अधिकार जो कर्मचारियों का है, हड़ताल पर जाने का उस अधिकार को इस विधेयक के द्वारा नहीं छीनना चाहिए और इसलिए...

(अध्याय) मेरे छः संशोधन हैं ।
बो मिनट में मैं खत्म करूंगा । इसलिए मैं
मंत्री महोदय की और सरकार की इस बारे
में ईमानदारी की राय चाहता हूँ, मैं चाहता हूँ
कि सरकार कुछ ईमानदारी का बर्ताव करे
और कर्मचारियों का जो बुनियादी अधिकार
हड़ताल का है उस पर कोई भी रोक लगाने
का काम न करे ।

जो दूसरा हिस्सा है संशोधन का कि कोई
गन्तव्य काम किसी ने किया और उकां
रं, कने में घ्रा गया तो उसको दो साल की
नजा दी जाये, उा के बारे में मैं पुनाचा
साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपके रेल
मन्त्री होने के बाद और आप मे पहले एस०
के० पाटिल के जमाने में कितनी रेलें
दुर्घटनाएं हुईं, ऐक्सीडेंट्स कमेटी ने जच
करने के बाद कितनी ही दुर्घटनाओं के बारे
में कहा कि रेल की जो व्यवस्था है, उसने
जो गलतियाँ हैं उसके कारण यह दुर्घटनाएं
हो रही हैं, उस के कारण यह करोड़ों रुपये का
नुकसान होता है, करोड़ों रुपये की चोरियाँ होती
हैं और पता नहीं क्या-क्या नुकसान होता है,
उममें कोई सजा देने की बात नहीं है ।
किसी रेलवे बोर्ड के मेम्बर को, किसी रेल
के जनरल मैनेजर को या चीफ इंजीनियर
को भ्रम तक किसी ने जेल भेजा, यह हमने
नहीं पढ़ा है । आज ही मुबह के भ्रष्टचारों में
हम लोगों ने पढ़ा कि 662 करोड़ रुपये का
इनकम टैक्स बाकी है हिन्दुस्तान के पूंजी-
पतियों के ऊपर और उन लोगों को जेल भेजने
की कोई व्यवस्था सरकार नहीं करती है
लेकिन एक कर्मचारी अगर हड़ताल करने की
बात कहे, कानूनी नोटिस देकर तो उसको
दो वर्ष की सजा देने का यहां जो विधेयक
आया है यह ठीक नहीं है । इसलिए मैं चाहता
हूँ कि मेरे संशोधन को सरकार माने और
सजा को कम करे ।

100(ए) है कर्मचारियों के लिए और
100(बी) कर्मचारियों के लिए नहीं बल्कि
कोई भी मामूली नागरिक है, उसका भी
अधिकार छीनने के लिए है । कल यहां पर
बहुत बहस छिड़ी सत्याग्रह और दुराग्रह की
बात रखी लेकिन सत्याग्रह करने का अधिकार
ये छीन रहे हैं या गांधी जी ने किस तरह का
सत्याग्रह करने को कहा या और आज सत्या-
ग्रह के बारे में क्या रुख है इस पर मैं कोई
बहस नहीं करना चाहता । मुझे एक ही चीज
कहनी है कि अगर मुझे रेलवे में जो सुविधा
मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिलती है, मैं एक
सदस्य हूँ, एक सदस्य होने के नाते या एक
साधारण नागरिक के नाते मैं पूछता हूँ कि
जब मैं रेलगाड़ी में बैठता हूँ और मुझे वह
सुविधाएं नहीं मिलती हैं, मैं गाड़ी को ब्रेक
खींच कर रोक लेता हूँ और कहता हूँ कि
गाड़ी नहीं जायेगी जब तक कि गाड़ी में पानी
नहीं होगा, बिजली नहीं होगी, पंखा नहीं
चलेगा तो क्या आप मुझ को दो साल के लिए
जेल भेज देंगे ?

मन्त्री महोदय से मैं यही कहना चाहता
हूँ कि एक तो आप मुझे सुविधा नहीं देंगे,
यदि मैंने सुविधा की मांग की या हिन्दुस्तान
के किसी भी नागरिक ने सुविधा की मांग की
जो कि उसका हक है तो उसके लिये दो साल
की जेल और 500 रु० जुर्माने की बात आप
रखने जा रहे हैं । इसीलिये मेरा यह संशोधन
है कि सजा दो साल की जगह तीन महीने
कीजिये और जुर्माना 500 रु० की जगह
50 रु० कीजिये तथा 100 (बी) के बाद यह
प्रोवीडो जोड़िये—

"Provided that this section shall
not apply to any acts done in pur-
suance of a demand for better am-
enities to railway servants or pas-
sengers".

15.00 hrs.

अगले जो तीन संशोधन हैं 100 (बी)
व उनके ऊपर मुझे कुछ दूसरे तर्क देने हैं ।

2453 (a) LSD—7.

रेल मन्त्री मेरी इन प्रमेण्डमेंट्स को
स्वीकार करें तथा अपनी सरकार की ईमान-
दारी यहां पर जाहिर करें ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने जो संशोधन दिये हैं, आप मुझे उन पर बोलने के लिए एक मिनट का समय दीजिये... (व्यवधान)...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : एक मिनट बोल लेने दीजिये, इसमें आपको क्या प्राप्ति है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If I allow him now, I will have to allow several others. I will give him an opportunity at the final stage.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : यह बिल कर्मचारियों के अधिकारों को कुचलने के लिये लाया गया है। अधिकारी उस को कहेंगे कि तुम 18 घंटे तक सर्विस करो, 24 घंटे तक सर्विस करो... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. Nothing that he says will go on record.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): I will confine myself to the amendments that have been tabled and moved to cl. 2.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे साथ अन्याय हुआ है, मैं इसके विरोध में सदन से वाक-प्राउट करता हूँ।

(Shri Onkarlal Berwa then left the House)

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: There are several amendments moved. Shri Fernandes's amendments suggest lowering of the penalty for the offence. Shri Viswanath Pandey's amendment is for enhancement of the penalty. Shri Lobo Prabhu's amendment seeks to substitute the word 'abstain' in place of 'abandon'. Shri Kundu's and Shri Tyagi's amendments as well as Shri Kalita's amendment suggests that

if one abandons the train in connection with a legitimate demand concerning his grievance, in such an emergency or contingency, he should not be liable to punishment under the Bill. I will take these one by one.

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Or is forced to do that.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: Yes, Suppose a riot takes place. He may have to leave the train and seek his own safety. In such a circumstance, he should not come under the mischief of this Bill. That is his suggestion.

As regards Shri Lobo Prabhu's amendment, it attempts to enlarge the scope of the Bill. We do not want to enlarge the scope of this legislation under the term 'abstain'. Very many things would come under it. I would like to make it specific to the word "abandon". Only abandonment would be considered an offence under the proposed Bill. So, I do not accept his amendment. Such abstaining from duty can be taken care of by the disciplinary rules and I do not propose to introduce the word "abstain" here and extend the scope of the Bill as suggested by my hon. friend.

Regarding punishment Shri Fernandes has suggested that it should be lowered to three months or Rs. 50 while the other friend has suggested that it should be five years and Rs. 1000. I think what we have suggested is reasonable and I am not prepared to accept those amendments.

The question has been raised whether the right of the railway servant to represent his grievances in a positive manner, may be by way of collective bargaining, should be completely taken away. That point has been forcibly placed before the House. I might submit that over and above the rights, the fundamental rights that we

all enjoy as citizens of India, there are certain reasonable restrictions placed on us, certain obligations placed on us. There cannot be only rights without any obligations. Reasonable restrictions have been placed even on the fundamental rights of an individual. This cannot be disputed. There is something which is superior to my own individual right, and it is the community's, the society's essential requirement in relation to its prosperity, its day-to-day life. For the society's day-to-day life requirements I have got to shed a part of my fundamental rights if necessary.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: No.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: Article 19 clearly stipulates that. Article 19 is absolutely clear on that.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Reasonable restrictions.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Are you prepared to refer it to the I.L.O.?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: I am not yielding.

There is something much higher than what I consider to be my individual right, and that is the security of the nation, the well being of the nation, the orderliness of the nation, the orderliness of the society, and for that there can be reasonable restrictions placed on my individual right. There is absolutely no doubt about it. These things have been made clear in the Constitution itself, and therefore, I submit that what is attempted to be done here is not to curtail the rights of the railwaymen as such, but to qualify such rights for the well-being of the country, the essential requirements of the society and also the orderliness of running the railways. Therefore, I am not accepting the amendments.

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डेस : धरम धाप में हिम्मत है तो इसे धाई० एम० प्रो० के पास रेकर कीजिये ।

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA: I want to know whether under this Bill it will be possible under any circumstances for railwaymen to go on a legal strike. Can they go on a legal strike once this Bill is passed?

SHRI S. KUNDU: Reasonable restrictions can never take away the right to strike.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: I have nothing to explain on this point.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा ब्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । व्यवस्था यह है कि बहस और विवाद का जो आधार है उसको ही ये समाप्त करने जा रहे हैं । हमने जब कहा कि मौलिक अधिकारों पर यह आक्रमण है और कई लोगों ने मफाई के साथ इस बात को रखा तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं जवाब दूंगा । उन्होंने कहा कि संविधान में यह साफ है और उन्होंने संविधान का हवाला भी दिया । मैं धाराके सामने 19वीं धारा रखना चाहता हूँ जिसके बारे में मैंने कहा था कि इन अधिकारों पर आक्रमण हुआ है :

To assemble peaceably and without arms. To form associations or unions.

अब धाप सब क्लाज (3) और (4) को भी देखिए :

"Nothing in sub-clause (b) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India or public order, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause."

यही बात क्लाज (4) में भी कही गई है, रीजनेबल रेस्ट्रिक्शन यानी विवेकपूर्ण नियंत्रण सबाल यह उठाया गया कि इस बिल के पास होने के बावजूद कृतान करने के अधिकार पर

[श्री मधु लिमये]

केवल नियन्त्रण नहीं, केवल मर्यादा नहीं, बल्कि उसका बिल्कुल खात्मा ही किया जा रहा है। इसीलिए हम बार-बार कह रहे हैं कि आप हमको बताइये। अभी श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता ने ठीक ही कहा कि इस बिल के पास होने के बाद क्या कोई ऐसी स्थिति भी हो सकती है, कोई ऐसी मूरत उत्पन्न हो सकती है जिसमें कि कानूनी हड़ताल की सम्भावना होगी। अगर इस तरह की किसी स्थिति की यह कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते हैं तो फिर उसका यह साफ मतलब हुआ कि यह रीजनेबिल रेस्ट्रिक्शन नहीं है बल्कि यह तो खात्मा करना हुआ। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप स्वयं वकील रह चुके हैं और कानून के पंडित हैं आप भी इन दोनों में फर्क समझते होंगे, एक तो अधिकार पर रोक या मर्यादा लगाना और दूसरे उसको समाप्त करना।

अब मन्त्री जी कहते हैं कि मैं जवाब नहीं दूंगा तो फिर हम भी इस बिल को पास नहीं होने देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is very fundamental here. Now there is no question of fundamental right to strike.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please resume your seat. This is a point of order on which I am replying to him. There is no question of fundamental right to strike. That is very clear from the enumeration here given in Article 19. But a question was put whether it amounts to total ban or a reasonable restriction on the activity. That is the only point raised on the question of reasonable restriction. I am not competent ultimately to decide. Reasonable restriction has been defined by the Supreme Court on various occasions. But I would like this clarification from you whether it is so. I do not know.

SHRI NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please resume your seat. (Interruptions)

I cannot decide this issue. But an impression is given by your reply. That question is there. Does it mean that completely within the legal limits, whatever the conditions, a strike would not be possible after passing this law? That was the question. I want a clarification from the Minister. (Interruption).

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If I permit him, I will have to permit others also on this side. It is not possible. I am not going to decide what is reasonable restriction. He has raised a point and I have permitted it. Do you want a debate on this? I do not want a debate. (Interruption) Mr. Narayana Rao, I have repeatedly said that I will not allow it. Please resume your seat. When I am standing, you cannot stand. I will not permit it. This sort of thing will not do. Please resume your seat. Am I to throw this point of order open for debate here? Then it will take time. As I have said, on the question of reasonable restriction, neither this House nor the Chair is in a position to give a final verdict. It will have to be determined by the Supreme Court.

श्री मधु लिमये: नहीं, नहीं, आप कर सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. Please resume your seat. This is not possible. Mr. Limaye, you will bear with me that the question of reasonable restriction as it is stated in sub-clauses (3) and (4), while allowing some fundamental rights, has been determined.

श्री एस० एम० बोबिली (पूना): इसमें तो पूरा अधिकार हो छीन लिया गया है, रीजनेबिल का सवाल ही नहीं रहता।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Thereafter, on that point, this House is not competent to decide, nor the Chair. Even if I decide it one way or the other, it is not a final verdict.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : भगर प्राइमा फेसी हो तो ठीक है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have asked for a clarification, and then let us see. Beyond that, I cannot ask.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If I allow him, then I will have to listen to the other side also. (Interruption) All right. You go on.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: You cannot dismiss this point within a couple of minutes like this.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, यह एक बहुत साफ बात है । मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ से एक बात कही गई कि पब्लिक इन्टरेस्ट में, कम्युनिटी के इन्टरेस्ट में... (इवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Randhir Singh, are you arguing about the point raised?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: I am giving my own argument.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is true, but on that point only.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : कांस्टीट्यूशन में फंडामेंटल राइट्स में, एक नहीं 6-7 धाराओं में यह जिक्र है कि भगर पब्लिक इन्टरेस्ट में, पब्लिक पर्पज के लिए किसी के राइट पर थोड़ा बहुत रेस्ट्रिक्शन भी हो जाए, चाहे वह राइट किसी मजदूर का हो या किसी किसान का हो, तो वह हों सकता है । पब्लिक इन्टरेस्ट में किसी के राइट्स का कंट्रोलमेंट हो सकता है । यह धारा 19 में है और धारा 31 में भी है जहाँ पर कि पब्लिक पर्पोजेज के लिए जमीनें एक्वायर की जाती हैं । डिफेंस के पर्पज के लिए या रेलवे, नहर या और किसी पब्लिक पर्पज के लिए किसान की जमीन, चाहे किसान न भी चाहता हो, एक्वायर की जाती है । उसी तरह से यहाँ पर भी कम्युनिटी

का सवाल है, सोशल लाइफ का सवाल है, कन्ट्री और नेशन का सवाल है । तो मेरा कहना यह है कि जब नेशन को लाइफ या कम्युनिटी की लाइफ कम हो रही हो और जब नेशनल इन्टरेस्ट और पब्लिक पर्पज की यह डिमाण्ड हो और उससे किसी के राइट्स पर टैम्पोरेरीली या फार स्पेसिफिक टाइम रेस्ट्रिक्शन भी लगता हो तो वह भी कांस्टीट्यूशन की तहत वैलीड है । इसलिए मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : इस प्वाइन्ट पर हमको भी प्राप सुनें ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call you.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday you held and today also you have observed that the right to strike cannot be called up from article 19. There are also the rulings of the Supreme Court in a series of cases which I can quote. For instance, in Kameswar Prasad versus the State, the decision was given roundabout 1962 or 1963, wherein they have clearly laid down that the right to strike is not a fundamental right guaranteed under article 19, because they have the right of association.

Coming to the present instance, once you have ruled and once the Supreme Court has ruled, the question whether the restriction on the right to strike is reasonable or not does not arise.

So far as the right of association is concerned, there is absolutely no infringement on this right, unless the trade unions accept that destruction of railway property is one of the grade union activities. The Bill does not purport to take away and it does not restrict the right of association. In

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]

the light of these submissions, any discussion under article 19 will be totally irrelevant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already stated that whether the restriction is reasonable or not has been defined by the Supreme Court in various cases and neither this House nor the Chair is competent to decide that finally. The main question is whether this enactment is tantamount to a complete ban on the strike. That is the limited question which has been posed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Let the minister give his opinion whether it is possible for any legal strike to take place at all after this Bill is passed.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक ही बात कहनी है कि अगर यह प्राइमाफेसी केस है जिसमें कांस्टीट्यूशन का वायलेशन हुआ सकता है तो उस का नॉटिस यह चेयर ले सकती है। अगर प्राइमाफेसी केस यह कांस्टीट्यूशन का है या नहीं है इसको जानने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि आया जो शिथिल आप पास करने जा रहे हैं इसके पास होने के बाद क्या स्ट्राइक कमप्लीटली बैन हो जायेगी। आप कोई स्थिति बता दीजिये जिसमें मान नौजिये सरकार कुछ भी गलती करती है, कितने ऐन्ट्रीम तक जायेगी। क्या किसी भी स्थिति के अन्दर केवल कर्मचारी स्ट्राइक कर सकते हैं? यह सवाल है। अगर वह कर सकते हैं किसी भी हालत में, 100 में से 99 में नहीं कर सकते हैं और एक में कर सकते हैं तो भी ठीक है। या बिल्कुल कमप्लीट टोटल बैन स्ट्राइक पर लगाया है। इस क्लैरोक्रिकेशन के बाद चेयर को यह फ्रीला करने में आसानी होगी कि आया यह प्राइमाफेसी केस कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ है या नहीं।

मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर टोटल बैन स्ट्राइक के ऊपर है तो यह प्राइमाफेसी केस कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ है क्योंकि कांस्टी-

ट्यूशन के अन्दर फ्रॉन्टमेंटल राइट्स में जायज मार्गों के खिलाफ स्ट्राइक का अधिकार बिना हुआ है। और अगर यह ब्लैक बैन नहीं है तब यह रोजनेबिल रेस्ट्रिक्शन होगी वह कोर्ट तय करेगी। तो यह बताना जरूरी है कि आया यह ब्लैक बैन भी है या नहीं है? अगर नहीं है तो किन हालात में कर्मचारी स्ट्राइक कर सकते हैं? कोई एक प्राघ स्थिति बता दीजिये। और अगर नहीं कर सकते किमो भी हालत में तो यह। ब्लैक बैन है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: When this Bill came up for discussion, some of us raised certain constitutional points and we said that the fundamental rights of some citizens, who are railway employees, are being curtailed by this legislation. We moved a motion on which you, in your wisdom, did not give a ruling and the House rejected it by a majority.

This question has been raised by the minister himself. He says this Draconian legislation places only a reasonable restriction. All the Trade Unions in the country are registered under the Indian Trade Union Act of 1926. If it is necessary to form a Trade Union, then that Union should be registered under this particular Act of 1926. Then, if I belong to the Trade Union registered under this Act, I have the right to go on strike, though it may not be a fundamental right under Article 19 of the Constitution. I agree with you there. But still I have the right to go on strike under the piece of legislation which is also a creation of this House. According to the constitution of my Union or organisation, there is a provision which the Government of India accepted that ballot should be taken because in some cases majority of workers may not agree. Unless 75 per cent of the workers vote in favour of strike, there shall not be a strike and the strike should be called off.

Now, the question arises whether this is a reasonable restriction or not. My hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta, raised a very pertinent question because a fear is lurking in the minds of Railway employees that there is going to be a total ban on their right to strike. When the Joint Consultative machinery came—All India Railwaymen's Federation was a party to it and they signed a letter of intent also—and when the question arose whether they will be allowed to go on strike, whether the right to strike is abjured, whether it is taken away, we were assured by the then Home Minister, Shri Nanda, and also the Labour Minister that it was not so. They said: "we want to declare the strike as superfluous by mutual agreement, that is by signing a letter of intent by both the parties and we want to declare strike as superfluous by referring all matters to adjudication or arbitration." That is why people were not joining the J.C.M. They had the fear that their right to strike which they acquired after 100 years of fight with capitalistic system would be lost. Now, the hon. Minister should clearly state the position. This point of order raised by Shri Madhu Limaye is perfectly justified. You should not give a ruling on this constitutional point. We wanted somebody to advise. We wanted the Attorney General to come.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is over.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They did not also agree for a reference to the Supreme Court. It is all the more necessary for the Minister to state clearly, in clear terms whether there is going to be a blanket ban on strikes; even in the case of registered or recognised union and even when due notice of 14 days is given after taking the strike ballot, whether they will not be allowed to strike. There is no such Ordinance in the country. Under the Industrial Disputes Act, after taking the strike ballot, if they give 14 days notice, whether they will be

allowed to go on strike or not, the hon. Minister should inform us clearly.

श्री बाबू करनेगुडीब : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
श्री मधु लिमये जी ने जो प्रश्न उपस्थित किया है उसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं दो बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

एक तो आपने यह बात उठायी है कि क्या सदन को अधिकार है कि यह कानून संविधान के खिलाफ़ जाता है या नहीं, यह तय करने का। एक तो हमारा संविधान है और दूसरे हमारे नियम हैं। नियम के अन्तर अगर कोई गलती करे, जैसे कल माननीय केसरी जी यहाँ नहीं थे अपना संशोधन पेश करने के लिये तो आपने आज उनको संशोधन पेश करने की इजाजत नहीं दी यहाँ पर। माननीय अधिकार लाल बेरबा कल नहीं थे अपना संशोधन पेश करने के लिये तो आज आपने उनको इजाजत नहीं दी। क्यों? क्योंकि नियमों का पालन आप करना चाहते हैं और करना चाहते हैं। नियम यहाँ पर माना जाय इस बात को भी मद्देनजर रख कर आप उनका पालन करते हैं। जब अगर संविधान में ऐसी कोई धारा हो तो यह कहली है कि सरकार को या हुकूमत को यह अधिकार नहीं है कि वह संविधान के खिलाफ़ कोई भी कानून बनाये तो क्या उस अधिकार को भी अमल में लाने का बेयर को अधिकार नहीं है? इसलिये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान धारा 13 की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ: "Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of fundamental rights." कंस्टीटुशन राइट है इस बारे में कोई

[श्री जार्ज फानेण्डीज]

बहस नहीं है। फंडामेंटल राइट है यह हिन्दुस्तान की भदालतें तय कर चुकी हैं। अगर आप 13 (2) पढ़िये तो देखेंगे कि इसमें वह लिखा हुआ है :

"The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void."

अब उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह आप्रश्न है कि इस पर कोई जल्दबाजी न की जाये। यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। लाखों कर्मचारियों के बुनियादी अधिकारों को छीन लेने की बात यहां पर हो रही है। श्री इन्द्रजित गुप्त और श्री मधु लिमये ने जो प्रश्न उठाये उन प्रश्नों के उत्तर मंत्री महोदय यहां नहीं दे सकते हैं हालांकि कई सलाहकार उनके पीछे बैठे हुए हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस मामले पर अत्यन्त गम्भीरता के साथ गौर करें और इस को देखें कि आपके यहां सदन के अन्दर बैठे हुए हिन्दुस्तान के लाखों कर्मचारियों का वह बुनियादी अधिकार जो कि संविधान ने उन्हें दिया हुआ है वह उनसे न छीना जाय। इस पर फौसला देने में अगर समय लगता हो तो समय ले लिया जाय लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि 13(2) का सही और ठीक इंटरप्रेटेशन आप के जरिए आना चाहिए और जैसे यह नियमों का पालन करने का आपका अधिकार है वैसे ही संविधान के पालन करने का भी आपका जो अधिकार है उसे भी आप ठीक तरीके से पालन कराइये।

दूसरी बात मैं धारा 14 के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। जब भी लोको प्रभु यहां पर बोले और कई सदस्यों ने कहा कि राईट टु स्ट्राइक इज नोट ए फंडामेंटल राइट तो मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता हूँ लेकिन तर्क के लिए एक सज के लिए यह बात स्वीकार भी कर ली जाय तो मेरा कहना है कि आप आर्टिकल 14 को

उठा कर देख लीजिये। आर्टिकल 14 क्या कहता है? वह इक्वलिटी बिफोर हो ला की बात कहता है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से और खास तौर से आप से इस बारे में ध्यान देने के लिये निवेदन करूंगा। चूंकि आप इस सदन के अधिकारों की प्रोर संविधान की सुरक्षा करने वाले हैं इसलिये मैं आर्टिकल 14 की प्रोर विशेष रूप से आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

"The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India."

अब मन्त्रालय उठता है कि यह विधेयक अगर यहां इस रूप में पास होता है और इस के द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूर वर्ग का और रेल कर्मचारियों का जो हड़ताल करने का अधिकार है उस को छीना जाता हो तो इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट एक्ट के अन्तर्गत जो उन को अधिकार प्राप्त है उन अधिकार से श्रमिकों को अगर वंचित किया जाता तो और एक क्षण के लिये यदि हम ऐसा मान भी लें कि हड़ताल का अधिकार यह बुनियादी अधिकार नहीं है, फंडामेंटल राइट नहीं है तो भी इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट एक्ट में श्रमिकों को जो अधिकार मिला हुआ है उस अधिकार से अगर आप उन को वंचित करने जाते हैं तो आर्टिकल 14 यह इक्वलिटी बिफोर हो ला वहां पर आयेगा। फंडामेंटल, प्रिंसिपल का जो पार्ट 3 है उस पार्ट 3 के खिलाफ जा कर यहां इस तरह का विधेयक लाने का सरकार को अधिकार नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खुशी है कि कानून मंत्री इस सदन में आ गये हैं। मैं कानून की बारीकी में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। आप ने स्वयं इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि अगर प्राइमारेसी में यह बात साबित कर दू कि यह कानून बुनियादी अधिकारों से टकराता है तो उस पर स्पीकर को

फैसला करने का अवश्य अधिकार है। यह मैं लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिल का सवाल उठा रहा हूँ और जैसा मैं ने कहा प्राइमफेसी अगर हो तो स्पीकर को उस पर फैसला करने का जरूर अधिकार है।

इस बहस के दौरान एक सवाल यह उठाया गया और जिस पर आप को सोचना है कि क्या हड़ताल करने का अधिकार बुनियादी या मौलिक अधिकार है? नम्बर 2 यह कि क्या इस विधेयक के कारण यह अधिकार चाहे वह मौलिक हो या कानूनी हो उसे क्या छीना जा रहा है? इन को आप के मामले साबित करना पड़ेगा कि अधिकार है लेकिन वह नियमित या नियंत्रित किया गया है। इस का जवाब उन्हें देना चाहिए कि कनां फनां स्थिति में कर सकते हैं। एक भां उदाहरण यदि वह दे सकें तो मैं मान लूंगा कि यह नियंत्रित या नियमित करने का प्रयास है खत्म करने का प्रयास नहीं है।

अभी मेरे पास संविधान नहीं है आप संविधान की धारा 12 खोल कर देखिये। मैं ने प्रारम्भ में जो सवाल उठाया था वह 13 को ले कर उठाया था। 13(2) इस प्रकार है:

"The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part",

means, fundamental rights.

आर्टिकल 12 में स्टेट को डेफिनिशन में यह दिया हुआ है:

"In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, "the State" includes the Government and Parliament".

स्टेट की परिभाषा में राज्य की परिभाषा में पार्लियामेंट आती है तो अब मैं यह सवाल उठा रहा हूँ कि चूंकि संविधान की धारा 12 के अन्तर्गत राज्य की व्याख्या में पार्लियामेंट आती है और मैं पार्लियामेंट की लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिल का सवाल उठा रहा हूँ जिस पर कि

आप को फैसला करना है। वह सवाल यह है कि क्या यह कानून जो कि आप बनाने जा रहे हैं यह संविधान की धारा 13 और 14, इन्क्विटी बिफोर दी ला और प्रोटैक्शन आफ दि लाज से टकराता है या नहीं?

एक माननीय सदस्य: यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का काम है।

श्री मधु लियये: प्राइमफेसी होने पर यह इन का अधिकार है इसलिये पार्लियामेंट की लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिल का सवाल दो चीजों को लेकर मैं कम से कम उठा सकता हूँ साधारण तौर से, वैसे दूसरी भी चीजें हैं। क्या पार्लियामेंट साधारण तौर पर यूनियन लिस्ट और कौन्सिल लिस्ट में जा कर कोई कानून बनाने जा रहा है? इंडस्ट्रियल मिक्यारिटी फोर्स विधेयक जब यहां आया था तो यह सवाल उठाया गया था। मैं उस समय जेल में था। सवाल यह उठाया गया था यूनियन लिस्ट का और कौन्सिल लिस्ट का। उस में भी लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिल का सवाल आता है दूसरे फंडामेंटल राइट्स को ले कर सवाल आता है। उस वक्त फंडामेंटल राइट्स को ले कर संविधान की धारा 12, 13 और 14 को लेकर मैं यह सवाल उठा रहा हूँ। लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिल का भी इस में सवाल है और आप को उस बारे में फैसला करना है।

मैं आखिर में श्री बसु की संविधान सम्बन्धी कामेंटरी की पुस्तक में से 613 पेज का हवाला देना चाहूंगा। उस में पहले धमरीका की पोजीशन बतलाई गई है और करीब करीब हिन्दुस्तान में वैसी ही है। ऐसा उस में कहा गया है। उस में उन्होंने ने यह कहा है:

"The right to strike work collectively to vindicate legitimate grievances would follow from the right of collective bargaining.

But "because of its more serious impact upon the public interest",

[श्री मधु लिमये]

the right to strike "is more vulnerable to regulation than the right to organize and select representatives for lawful purposes of collective bargaining which this Court has characterised as a 'fundamental right'."

कलेक्टिव बारगेनिंग का अधिकार मौलिक अधिकार माना गया है और राइट टू काम एसोसिएशन से निकलता है। लेकिन हड़ताल करने के अधिकार के बारे में उन्होंने ने कहा है कि चूंकि समाज के ऊपर इस का प्रभाव होगा इस लिये

"It is more vulnerable to regulation

रेगुलेशन ऐंजालिशन नहीं, और उन्होंने इस के बारे में यह कहा है कि :

"In India, it may be expected that similar views will be taken. Thus, a right to strike, subject to reasonable restrictions, may be inferred from the right of association as well as the right not to work

प्रांफेशन वाला जो अधिकार है

"...which is included in the freedom of profession."

क्या डिमिशन दे दिया है उस को जग बह देख ले ।

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in addition to all that has been said, I would request you to give consideration, while giving your ruling, to one more provision in the Constitution. This Ordinance bans my right to strike. Supposing the right is not there except by implication, assuming there is no right to strike, there is my right to offer my labour or to withdraw my labour.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: That is a fundamental right.

SHRI S. A. DANGE: That is a fundamental right. Whether you call it strike or do not call it strike, I have a right to offer my labour or not to offer my labour. Secondly, I offer labour, accept service, under certain conditions (Interruptions). You cannot alter the service conditions without my consent. So, there is a contract in certain factories and here it is service conditions. My right is there to withdraw my labour when I want. Thirdly, you cannot impose on me compulsory labour. When I want to withdraw my labour, if you say, "No, you shall not withdraw it", I want to know whether this will not come under article 23(1) and (2).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: When you say, it is a contract, the matter ends. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. A. DANGE: Article 23(1) says:

"Traffic in human beings and begar and other similar forms of forced labour"

When I do not want to give my labour and when you impose it by Ordinance, it becomes a forced labour and 'forced labour and begar' are prohibited and any contravention of the provision shall be an offence. You please consider whether this applies here.

Then, in sub-section (2), there is a proviso:

"Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from imposing compulsory service for public purposes, and in imposing such service the State shall not make any discrimination"

Now, I claim protection under this 'discrimination'. The railway servant is being discriminated against as a class in comparison to other classes of employees. Therefore, it comes under "on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them". So, he is trying to impose begar or compulsory labour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Law Minister.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not permitting. The Law Minister is here. I want to call him.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I permitted him once. I want to call the Law Minister. Does he want to carry on the debate like this? If necessary, I will call him.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankura): We want to hear the Railway Minister and the Law Minister . . . (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now nothing will go on record. I will call the Law Minister and the Railway Minister. None-else will speak. (Interruptions)*.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): I am not making any submission. I just want to point this out. You have given ample time to the Opposition members to expound the case from several points of view quoting not only Indian law but also American law. Mr. Dange has also given his arguments. Mr. K. Narayana Rao claims to be a knowledgeable person in law on behalf of our Party. I would, therefore, request you to give him two or three minutes to rebutt all those arguments. . . (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I now have the permission of the House to speak? Before I call the Law Minister, I would like to say this. Mr. Thirumala Rao has raised a question. When Mr. Randhir Singh wanted to say something—I know he makes a contribution on such points—and when Mr. Narayana Rao wanted to speak, I gave them an opportunity because at that time the Law Minister was not here to enlighten the House. Because

the issue had been raised from this side, I first restricted it to that point, to the remarks made by Shri Limaye; I did not throw it open for a general debate, and when it was thrown open to debate, I gave them permission. I have heard Mr. Narayana Rao. The Law Minister represents the Treasury Benches so far as this side is concerned. Therefore, I would not extend this discussion. We have already taken a long time. I know, there are several lawyers here who would come forward if I throw it open, but that is not possible because we have already taken such a long time.

Now, the hon. Law Minister. If he wants to know the background, I will sum it up in two minutes.

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): I know . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO: I hope you are not laying down a permanent dictum that members of the Congress Party have no right to intervene on important matters when Ministers are present.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is very unfair.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: The question raised being a question of law, of Constitutional law, which is rather difficult, I would request the House to bear with me if I explain the matter slowly. The question is whether there is a Fundamental Right to go on strike . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Excuse me. This has been decided. There is no Fundamental Right. I have already ruled that. The basic question is this. There is an apprehension expressed from this side that the present measure is likely to take away the right to strike; strike means with all reasonable restrictions under our general scheme of things regarding labour policy. That is the only question . . . (Interruptions).

*Not recorded.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I am thankful to you for this. You have already held that there is no Fundamental Right to go on strike . . .

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Who has held?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: That is the ruling given . . . (*Interruption*). If the matter is still doubted, my learned friends here need not go to the American Constitution or American law because we are governed by the Supreme Court . . . The Supreme Court has said as follows:

It is only necessary to add that the rule, in so far as it prohibits a strike, cannot be struck down since there is no fundamental right to resort to strike.'

This is laid down by the constitution bench of the Supreme Court. This appears in AIR 1962, Supreme Court, page 1172, Column 2, para 20. If there is a fundamental right, it has to be enumerated as such in Part III of the Constitution. Nothing which is not enumerated in Part III of the Constitution can be a fundamental right. You cannot invoke fundamental right in a case where there is a written constitution apart from what is contained therein. Often this is referred to and my hon. friend Mr. Dange referred to Article 23 and I am sure you won't think there is anything in it. Now, what is it that has been sought to be enacted? In Clause 2 of this Bill there are two provisions, 100A and 100B which is sought to be enacted. 100A reads:

If a railway servant, when on duty, is entrusted with any responsibility connected with the running of a train, rail-car or any other rolling-stock from one station or place to another station or place, and he abandons his duty before reaching such station or place . . .'

That is 100A. I do not want to read the whole thing. 100B says:

'If a railway servant, when on duty or otherwise, or any other person obstructs or causes to be obstructed or attempts to obstruct any train, rail-car or other rolling-stock upon a railway, by squatting, picketing, keeping without authority . . . ' etc. etc.

Now, the question is, if this sovereign Parliament of this country wants to enact a provision preventing a railway servant from leaving hundreds of people riding in a train mid-way between two stations, is there anything wrong inherent in this law? They should be able to point out . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Call the Attorney-General.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: They should be able to point out some provisions in Part III of the Constitution, that is, the chapter on Fundamental Rights which prohibits it. The position is this that this Parliament can legislate, can enact any law on any subject entered in List I of the 7th schedule provided there is no bar created by one or the other Articles in Part III. The legislative power of this Parliament is supreme with respect to subjects contained in List I of the 7th schedule provided there is no bar created by one or the other of the Articles in Part III. (*Interruption*). Article 14 refers to equality, it embodies rule of equality. Now, it is well known that Article 14 enables legislature to classify. It is not as if one rule will apply to all sorts of people. The rule of equality will apply to persons within a certain class. It is open to this House to classify servants into certain categories and categorise railway servants as those who are in the position referred to in 100A or 100B. This is well-known rule of classification. Therefore, article 14 will not apply.

श्री जार्ज करमेश्वरः प्राटिकल 14
बोल रहे हैं या 22 52 बोल रहे हैं ?

SHERI GOVINDA MENON: This request by the opposition whenever any question of law arises that the Attorney General should be called is of no use. Because it is well known that you sitting in the Chair or this House by a majority do not decide questions of law. There is an indication as to what should be done in situations like this and it is in rule 72.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said that.

SHERI GOVINDA MENON: If a question relating to legal or legislative competency is raised, you will sometimes allow a discussion on the point. But the Chair will not decide the question. Where is the room for anxiety? If sections 100A and 100B are unconstitutional, you just go to the Supreme Court. The next day it will be struck down.

Government here do not bring forward laws in a lighthearted spirit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have pinpointed the issue. I have already ruled on competency. A specific question was raised and I put it to the Railway Minister bearing in mind the apprehension in the minds of some hon. Members. This is an amendment of the Indian Railways Act which is already in force. The question was whether after this amendments, the right to strike, within the limits, as it is available to the working class in this country, is taken away by the imposition of a blanket ban or not. I asked him if that was the position. If that position is cleared, the question is answered. I am very clear in my mind that this is an amendment to the existing Railways Act and there is no other purpose behind it.

SHERI GOVINDA MENON: The right to strike is not taken away. What is taken away is what is prohibited in these two sections.

SHERI S. KUNDU: What does he mean?

SHERI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What is this, Sir?

SHERI GOVINDA MENON: A driver shall not leave the train midway between two stations etc., moving trains should not be stopped . . . (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The reply is very clear. Shri Indrajit Gupta had put the question pointedly. I was also concerned about it. There was an apprehension which he forcefully expressed that if we passed this legislation, there would come into force a blanket ban on the right to strike. Now the Law Minister has made it clear that there is no such intention nor object in this Bill from which one could infer that there is an attempt to put a total ban on strikes.

SHERI S. KUNDU: Even indirectly it must not be there. Otherwise, it will be a colourable piece of legislation and will be hit out by the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does Shri Poonacha agree with the explanation?

SHERI J. M. BISWAS: He has not said anything.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will say it. Another point was raised. . .

SHERI S. KUNDU: The right given by one legislation cannot be taken away by another.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is another point—the right to strike. By implication, with certain reasonable restrictions imposed by legislation by this House, this has assumed the proportions of a fundamental right; because of the social policies we pursue, it has assumed that significance. Beyond that—I have ruled—it is not a fundamental right. That is very clear. Now the Minister will complete his reply and then we will put it to vote and dispose of it.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: I have completed my reply. I have answered all points. I agree with the hon. Law Minister's observations. There is nothing more to be added.

16 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am putting all amendments together.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: All amendments separately. There should be division on every amendment.

श्री कान्वर लाल गुप्ता: मेरे एमेंडमेंट्स व्यपक हैं।

SHRI S. KUNDU: My amendment may be put separately.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: It is 4 O' Clock now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am extending the time by ten minutes. I will put two amendments, those of Shri Limaye and Shri Kundu, separately.

The question is:

Page 2, line 3.—

after "servant" insert—

"except in case of a token strike or a strike as the case may be." (1).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 15]

AYES

[16.06 hrs.

Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Badrudduja, Shri
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Behera, Shri Baidhar
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
 Bharti, Shri Maharaj
 Singh
 Biswas, Shri J. M.
 Dange, Shri S. A.
 Daschowdhury, Shri B.K.
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendra-
 Nath
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Gopalan, Shri A. K.
 Gopalan, Shrimati
 Sushila
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Haldar, Shri K.
 Jena, Shri D. D.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Jharkhande Rai, Shri
 Joshi, Shri Jagannath
 Rao
 Joshi, Shri S. M.

Kachwai, Shri Hukam
 Chand
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri
 Karnj Singh, Dr.
 Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
 Kuchelar, Shri G.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Vidyarthi Shri R. S.
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu
 Ram
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.

Arumugam, Shri R. S.
 Awadesh Chandra Singh,
 Shri

Bejj, Shri Kamalnayan	Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Barua, Shri Bedabrata	Pandey, Shri Vishwa
Barupal, Shri P. L.	Nath
Baswant, Shri	Pant, Shri K. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Paokai Haokip, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.	Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal	Parthasarathy, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.	Patel, Shri N. N.
Chanda, Shrimati	Patil, Shri Anantrao
Jyotsna	Patil, Shri Deorao
Chaturvedi, Shri K. L.	Patil, Shri T. A.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj	Poonacha, Shri C. M.
Singh	Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Chavan, Shri D. R.	Radhabai, Shrimati B.
Chaudhury, Shri	Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Valmiki	Rajasekharan, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Raju, Dr. D. S.
Dass, Shri C.	Ram Dhan, Shri
Desai, Shri Morarji	Ram Dhani Das, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.	Ram Subhag Singh Dr.
D. Gvijai Nath, Shri	Ram Swarup, Shri
Mahant	Rana, Shri M. B.
Dixit, Shri G. C.	Randhir Singh, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri Nagesh-	Rao, Dr. K. L.
war	Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Rao, Shri Muthyal
Hanumanthaiya, Shri	Rao, Shri Thirumala
Jadhav, Shri V. N.	Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri	Reddi, Shri G. S.
Kamble, Shri	Reddy, Shri P. Antony
Koran Singh, Dr.	Reddy, Shrimati Sudha
Kasture, Shri A. S.	V.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram	Rohatgi, Shrimati
Khan, Shri M. A.	Sushila
Kinder Lal, Shri	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Kripalani, Shrimati	Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sucheta	Saha, Dr. S. K.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.	Saigal, Shri A. S.
Kureel, Shri B. N.	Sambasivam, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.	Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Maharaj Singh, Shri	Sankata Prasad, Dr
Masuriya Din, Shri	Sarma, Shri A. T.
Mehta, Shri Asoka	Sayyad Ali, Shri
Mehta, Shri P. M.	Sen, Shri P. G.
Menon, Shri Govinda	Shambhu Nath, Shri
Minimata Agam Dass	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Guru, Shrimati	Sharma, Shri Naval
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Kishore
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Mishra, Shri G. S.	Sheo Narain, Shri
Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati	Sheth, Shri T. M.
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri	Shinde, Shri Annasahib
Mukerjee, Shrimati	Shiv Chandika Prasad,
Sharda	Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.	Shukla, Shri Vidya
Nahata, Shri Amrit	Charan
Naidu, Shri Chengalroya	Siddayya, Shri

Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.

Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Veerappa, Shri
 Ramachandra
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The result* of the Division is: Ayes 46; Noes 116.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will now put all the other amendments to vote.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I rise on a point of order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not now. (*Interruptions*) I have given you ample opportunity. In the process of Division I will not accept anything.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I only want to say about the procedure. (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: On the voting?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On the voting, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: About the procedure if you have anything to say, I am prepared to hear but not on any other point. If there is any irregularity you can point out.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know from you any rule which debars a member to ask for division on his amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have

conceded that immediately to Mr. Kundu.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We want every amendment to be put to vote.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am ready. (*Interruptions*) You are entitled to request the Chair to put your amendment, if there is any. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Amendments have been moved. Once the amendments have been moved and the House is seized of the amendments, unless that amendment is withdrawn, I have got every right to ask for Division.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No please. I will now put Mr. Kalita's amendment to vote. The question is:

"Page 2,—

after line 6, insert—

'Provided that no action shall be taken against a railway servant if he for the purpose of ventilating his grievances and high-lighting genuine demands of a general nature stops a train or train.' (9).

AYES The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 16]

Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Badrudduja, Shri
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Behera, Shri Baidhar
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
 Bharti, Shri Maharaj
 Singh
 Biswas, Shri J. M.
 Dange, Shri S. A.
 Daschowdhury, Shri
 B. K.

[16.15 hours.

Devgun, Shri Hardayal
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendra-
 nath
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Gopalan, Shri A. K.
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Haldar, Shri K.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarwashri M. Meghachandra Beni Shanker Sharma, S. S. Kothari and Shri Gopal Saboo.

NOES: Sarwashri Ahmad Aga, Siddheshwar Prasad, Chandra Jeet Yadav, Shashi Bhushan, Shingde, and Shrimati Tara Sapre.

Jharkhande Rai, Shri
 Joshi, Shri S. M.
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam
 Chand
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri
 Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
 Kothari, Shri S. S.
 Kuchelar, Shri G.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.

Onkar Singh, Shri
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Paswan, Shri Kedari
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Beni
 Shanker
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
 Yadav, Shri Jagoshwar

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu
 Aga, Shri Ahmad
 Arumugam, Shri R. S.
 Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Baswant, Shri
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati
 Jyotsna
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj
 Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dass, Shri C.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Digvijai Nath, Shri
 Mahant
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri

Kripalani, Shrimati
 Sucheta
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Minimata Agam Dass
 Guru, Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibnuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa
 Nath
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patil, Shri Anant Rao
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramalah, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Raju, Dr. D. S.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhan Das, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.

Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shrimati Sudha
 V.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati
 Shushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Y.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranad, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri
 Naval Kishore
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri

Shastri, Shri
 Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad,
 Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya
 Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad
 Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Ukey, Shri M. G.
 Veerappa, Shri
 Ramachandra
 Verma, Shri Baigovind
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Yadav, Shri Chandra
 Jeet

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result* of the Division is: Ayes: 45; Noes: 125.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, amendment Nos. 10 and 11 of Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am pressing them.

SHRI SURENDRANATHI DWIVEDI (Kendrapara): The other amendments may be taken up tomorrow. Let us start the discussion on the drought. We will have to sit till 10 O'clock, I am afraid, at this rate. (*Interruption*) There are 65 amendments, and if a division is challenged for every amendment, I think we will have to sit up to 10 O'clock. The drought situation has to be discussed. I think if the rest of the amendments are postponed to tomorrow,

it will be all right. (*Interruption*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 2, after line 6, insert—

“Provided that a railway servant shall not be held guilty of abandoning his duty after the train, rail-car or rolling-stock has reached the station or place up to which he was entrusted with the responsibility of running it and if, at the said station or place there is no authorised railway servant on duty to receive the train, rail-car or rolling-stock at the time of arrival.” (10)

Page 2, omit lines 7 to 14. (11).

The Lok Sabha divided:

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sgrvashri Deven Sen, Jagan nath Rao Joshi and D. D. Jena.

NOES: Shri Devinder Singh.

Division No. 17]

AYES

Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Bedrudduja, Shri
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Behera, Shri Baldhar
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
 Bharti, Shri Maharaj
 Singh
 Biswas, Shri J. M.
 Dange, Shri S. A.
 Daschowdhury, Shri
 B. K.
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendra-
 nath
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Haldar, Shri K.
 Jena, Shri D. D.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Jharkhande Rai, Shri
 Joshi, Shri Jaggannath
 Rao
 Joshi, Shri S. M.

Kachwai, Shri Hukam
 Chand
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri
 Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
 Kothari, Shri S. S.
 Kuchelar, Shri G.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Onkar Singh, Shri
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu
 Ram
 Aga, Shri Ahmad
 Arumugam, Shri R. S.
 Awadesh Chandra Singh,
 Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jho
 Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Baswant, Shri
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Bharti, Shri Maharaj
 Singh
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati
 Jyotsna
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj
 Singh
 Chavan Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri
 Valmiki
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dass, Shri C.

Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Devinder Singh, Shri
 Digvijai Nath, Shri
 Mahant
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri
 Nageshwar
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Kamalanathan, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kripalani, Shrimati
 Sucheta
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Masuria Din, Shri
 Mehta, Shri Asok
 Mehta, Shri P. M.

Menon, Shri Govinda	Rohatgi, Shrimati
Minimata, Shrimati	Sushila
Agam Dass Guru	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Sadhu Ram, Shri
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Saha, Dr. S. K.
Mishra, Shri G. S.	Saigal, Shri A. S.
Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati	Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri	Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Mudrika Singh, Shri	Sapre, Shrimati Tara
Murthi, Shri B. S.	Sarma, Shri A. T.
Nahata, Shri Amrit	Sayyad Ali, Shri
Naidu, Shri Chengalray*	Sen. Shri P. G.
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath	Sambhu Nath, Shri
Pandey, Shri Vishwa	Shankaranand, Shri
Nath	Sharma, Shri Naval-
Pant, Shri K. C.	kishore
Paokai Haokip, Shri	Shastri, Shri B. N.
Parmar, Shri D. R.	Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Parthasarathy, Shri	Sheo Narain, Shri
Patel, Shri N. N.	Sheth, Shri T. M.
Patil, Shri Anantrao	Shinde, Shri Annasahib
Patil, Shri Deorao	Shinkre, Shri
Patil, Shri T. A.	Shiv Chandika Prasad,
Poonacha, Shri C. M.	Shri
Pramanik, Shri J. N.	Shukla, Shri Vidya
Radhabal, Shrimati B.	Charan
Raghu Ramalah, Shri	Siddayya, Shri
Raj Deo Singh, Shri	Siddeshwar Prasad,
Rajasekharan, Shri	Shri
Ram, Shri T.	Singh, Shri D. N.
Ram Dhan, Shri	Snatak. Shri Nar Deo
Ram Dhani Das, Shri	Solanki, Shri S. M.
Ram Subhag Singh. Dr.	Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Ram Swarup. Shri	Swaran Singh, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Randhir Singh, Shri	Ulkey, Shri M. G.
Rao, Dr. K. L.	Veerappa, Shri
Rao, Shri K. Narayana	Ramachandra
Rao, Shri Muthyal	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.	Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Reddi, Shri G. S.	Yadav, Shri Chandra
Reddy, Shrimati P.	Jeet
Antony Sudha V.	

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result of the Division is:

Ayes: 44; Noes: 125.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put Mr. Kalita's amendment No.

12. The question is:

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri Hardayal Devgun.

NOES: Sarvasbri Onkarlal Bohra, D. N. Tiwary and Shashi Bhushan. Dr. D. S. Raju.

Page 2,—

after line 14, insert—

"Provided that any railway servant or any other person who obstructs or causes to be obstructed any train in furtherance of demands of general nature, such railway servant or any other such person shall not be punished."
(12)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 18]

AYES

[16.24 hrs.

Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Badrudduja, Shri
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Behera, Shri Baidhar
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
 Bharti, Shri Maharaj
 Singh
 Biswas, Shri J. M.
 Dange, Shri S. A.
 Daschowdhury, Shri
 B. K.
 Deiveehan, Shri
 Devgun, Shri Hardayal
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendra-
 nath
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Gopalan, Shri A. K.
 Gopalan, Shrimati
 Suseela
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Halder, Shri K.
 Jena, Shri D. D.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Jharkhande Rai, Shri

Joshi, Shri Jagannath
 Rao
 Joshi, Shri S. M.
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam
 Chand
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri
 Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
 Kothari, Shri S. S.
 Kuchelar, Shri G.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Onkar Singh, Shri
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu
 Ram
 Aga, Shri Ahmad
 Arumugam, Shri R. S.
 Awadesh Chandra Singh,
 Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Bajaj, Shri Kamaalnayan
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Baswant, Shri
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati
 Jyotsna
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj
 Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Dalbir Singh, Shri

Dass, Shri C.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Devinder Singh, Shri
 Digvijai Nath, Shri
 Mahant
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri
 Nageshwar
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kripalani, Shrimati
 Sucheta
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrinati

Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Minimata Agam Dasa
 Guru, Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa
 Nath
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Dr. D. S.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shrimati
 Sudha V.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati
 Sushila

Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Y.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Naval
 Kishore
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri
 Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shinkre, Shri
 Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya
 Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad,
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Uikay, Shri M. G.
 Veerappa, Shri
 Ramachandra
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Yadav, Shri Chandra
 Jeet

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The result* of the Division is:

Ayes 47;

Noes 128 plus 1—129

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I am putting Amendments No. 15, 16

and 17 of Shri George Fernandes together.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Not together. One by one they may be put to the vote of the House.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: They should be put one by one.

The following Members also recorded their votes:

Notes: Sarvashri M. Sudarsanam and Chengalraya Naidu.

I may vote in favour of one and against another.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared.

I want to point out one thing. In this House I have to look at the propriety, observance of rules, everything. One of the rules in the Rules, of Procedure reads:

"Provided that, if in the opinion of the Speaker, the Division is unnecessarily claimed, he may ask the members who are for 'Aye' and those for 'No' respectively to rise in their places and, on a count being taken, he may declare the determination of the House. In such a case, the names of the voters shall not be recorded."

I never wanted to apply it. Now, after the present voting is over, I am going to apply this procedure.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Sir, if you want to apply that procedure, it is your business and we have nothing to say. But, then, you have to give us time by ringing the bell each time. As will be seen, the number of Members opposing the Bill is increasing after every division. There are some members who are still outside. They should be given an opportunity to come and vote for each amendment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, you are the custodian of the rights of this House and you are supreme. We know it. But here the difficulty is that the ruling party do not want anything to be discussed. They want to steam-roller everything.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not think it is a fair statement. Originally, the BAC allotted three hours for this Bill. We have already spent nearly nine hours. So, how could you

say that a full opportunity was not given for the Debate? Is it proper to say that? Again, I have said that if we finish the clause-by-clause consideration today, I will give him an opportunity tomorrow during the third reading.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let us finish this voting tomorrow. Why this hurry? Are we adjourning sine die tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have to follow certain procedure in this matter. I have provided enough opportunities to members. I have given them not only 6 hours but more than 8 hours. Therefore, there is no question of not discussing it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, it can be continued tomorrow.

श्री जार्ज करमेश्वरी: इसकी एमरजेन्सी क्या है ?

श्री कंचरलाल गुप्ता: हम आप से वायदा करते हैं कि कल इस को पांच मिनट में खत्म कर देंगे, आप इसका वोटिंग कल करा लीजिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us finish this clause today; not all the clauses. The next clause we will take up tomorrow. I hope hon. Members are agreeable to that. So, I will now put all the other amendments to clause 2 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 15 to 17, 21 to 24, 30 to 34, 36, 64 and 65 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 19]

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu
Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bajaj, Shri Kamalayan

[16.31 hrs.

Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basu, Shri P. L.
Baswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal

Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati
 Jyotsna
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj
 Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dass, Shri C.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Devinder Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gosh, Shri P. K.
 *Gupta, Shri Indajit
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 *Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 *Jharkhande Rai, Shri
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam
 Chand
 Kamble, Shri
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kripalani, Shrimati
 Sucheta
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 *Kundu, Shri S.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Minimata Agam Dase
 Guru, Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengal-
 raya
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa
 Nath
 Paokel Hao'kp. Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai

Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patil, Shri Anant Rao
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Radhabai, Shrinati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Raju, Dr D. S.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhanj Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri Thurumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati
 Sushila
 Roy, Shri Dishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Y.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shankaranand, Shri R.
 Shashji Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Bisvanara-
 yan
 Sheo Narain Shri
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shiv Chandika Prasad,
 Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya
 Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad,
 Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Supakar, Shri Stadankar

Swaran Singh, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.

Veerappa, Shri
Ramachandra
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Virbhadra Singh Sar.

NOES

Adichan, Shri P. C.
Badrudduja, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Behera, Shri Baidhar
Bharti, Shri Maharaj
Singh
Dange, Shri S. A.
Devgun, Shri Hardayal
Dwivedy, Shri Surendra-
Nath
Fernandes, Shri George
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gopalan, Shrimati
Suseela

Gowda, Shri M. H.
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Haldar, Shri K.
Joshi, Shri Jagannath
Rao
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Khan, Shri Latifat Ali
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kothari, Shri S. S.

Kuchelar, Shri G.
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Meghachandra, Shri M.
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Onkar Singh, Shri
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Paswan, Shri Kedar
Patel, Shri J. H.
Ram Charan, Shri
Reddy, Shri P. Antony
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Sen, Shri Deven
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shastri, Shri
Ramawatar
Shinkre, Shri
*Sinha, Shri Mudika
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The result of the division is: Ayes: 122: Noes: 41.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER We shall take up the other clauses tomorrow.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We thank you very much, Sir.

16.31 hrs.

MOTION RE: DROUGHT CONDITIONS

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Food

*Wrongly voted for 'NOES'

†The following Members who recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvasbri Rameshwar Rao, Nageshwar Dwivedi, P. Antony Reddy, Awadesh Chandra Singh, Ramanand Shastri, Randhir Singh, Sambhu Nath, Valmiki Chaudhary, Shrimati Sudha V. Reddy, Mudrika Sinha and P. K. Khanna.

NOES: Sarvasbri J. M. Biswas, Dhirsvar Kalita, Kameshwar Singh, Shri Chand Goyal, Indrajit Gupta, Bhogendra Jha, S. Kundu, and Jhar-khande Rai

and Agriculture on the 18th November, 1968 regarding drought conditions in the country, be taken into consideration."

I do not want to say anything at this stage.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Food and Agriculture on the 18th November, 1968 regarding drought conditions in the country, be taken into consideration."

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Bombay South): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the

[Shri George Fernandes]

Table by the Minister of Food and Agriculture on the 18th November, 1968 regarding drought conditions in the country, expresses its concern at the utter inadequacy of thinking and planning at the Governmental level to meet the drought conditions in the country which have become a perennial feature causing immense loss to the nation's economic life and resolves that a programme of minor irrigation projects and other schemes of water conservation be immediately started in all areas that are susceptible to drought conditions and further resolves that the Government should formulate a Famine Relief Code and place it before the House for consideration." (1)

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Food and Agriculture on the 18th November, 1968 regarding drought conditions in the country, while approving the measures taken so far to tackle the drought situation in the country, recommends that lasting and permanent solutions be sought to the problem of recurring droughts in Western Rajasthan by:—

- (a) providing adequate financial resources to the State Government so as to enable it to sink 500 tube wells and to energise them; to lay pipe lines for drinking water and to repair tanks and bunds;
- (b) taking over the construction of Rajasthan Canal by the Central Government and completing it on war footing on the basis of the original blue print for it;
- (c) constructing a network of Border Roads that will not

only strengthen the security of this border region but will also provide employment to thousands of starving people; and

- (d) setting up a Dairy and the Intensive Cattle Development Block in Barmer so as to preserve and further enrich the cattle-breed in the region." (2)

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Food and Agriculture on the 18th November, 1968 regarding drought conditions in the country, is of the opinion that the Government have miserably failed to meet the situation arising out of drought and urges on the Government to implement the following proposals immediately:

- (a) to draw up a master plan for drought affected areas;
- (b) to provide a sum of Rs. 100 crores in the Budget for relief work;
- (c) to draw up an integrated scheme of irrigation by tube-wells, canals and open wells with the help of electricity;
- (d) to set apart 25 per cent of total consumption of electricity for agricultural purposes; and
- (e) to suitably amend the famine code so as to include death due to malnutrition in the drought affected areas as deaths due to starvation and for declaration of famine." (4)

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Food and Agriculture on the 18th November, 1968 regarding drought conditions in the country, expresses its concern at the negligent manner and inadequate measures adopted by the Government in providing relief to the affected areas resulting in large scale destruction of cattle and starvation of lakhs of people and resolves that—

- (a) relief work in the affected areas of Rajasthan be taken up on war footing and free distribution of fodder and drinking water and distribution of food at subsidised rates be started at all the places more particularly in the district of Jalore and the relief work be continued at least until after the next monsoon when the drought conditions are likely to disappear;
- (b) spending on relief operations be judiciously allocated to provide adequate funds for long-term relief by sinking new tube-wells and energising the existing ones; and
- (c) programme of sinking 200 tube-wells in Jalore district along with supply of electricity and construction of roads be taken up immediately to complete within one year by providing adequate Central assistance wherever necessary." (5).

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Food and Agriculture on the 18th November, 1968 regarding drought

conditions in the country, and the calamitous losses inflicted on the people of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh by the cyclones which hit the East Coast in October and November, trusts that the Government would soon afford adequate assistance to Orissa and Andhra Pradesh Governments to undertake satisfactory relief and rehabilitation programmes to help the cyclone-affected masses, especially the agricultural workers, peasants and all others in all possible ways, such as declaring moratorium on their debts for a period of three years, supply of fresh credit, free of interest for the next five years, starting employment centres and providing house building grants and supply of free rations to all vulnerable sections for a few months. This House further recommends that the administration of relief and rehabilitation measures and funds granted therefor both by the State and Central Government should be entrusted to special high powered officers who would be impartial and non-partisan." (6)

SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA
 (Sawai Madhopur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Food and Agriculture on the 18th November, 1968 regarding drought conditions in the country recommends that—

- (a) tube-wells be installed in South Eastern area of Rajasthan like Districts Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur etc., along with Barmer and Jaisalmer areas, to meet famine situation and the work for reinstallation of tube-wells in Bamanwas and Nedouti Tehsils of District Sawai Madhopur be started early;

[Shri Meetha Lal Meena]

- (b) the Central Government should issue instructions to Rajasthan Government to declare villages in Sawai Madhopur and Jaipur as famine stricken areas;
- (c) every kind of relief should be given to famine stricken villages in Sawai Madhopur and Jaipur areas of Rajasthan specially to District Sawai Madhopur where there had been vast devastation due to floods in rainy season and where the crop has dried up due to drought;
- (d) Government should immediately give assistance for repairs of most of wells, barages and tanks." (7).

SHRI SITARAM KESRI (Katihar):
I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Food and Agriculture on the 18th November, 1968 regarding drought conditions in the country, is of opinion that the Government have considerably succeeded in meeting the situation arising out of the drought and urges that the following proposals be implemented immediately with a view to provide permanent relief to the People—

- (a) to draw up a master plan for the drought affected areas;
- (b) to provide adequate sum in the Budget for the relief work;
- (c) to set apart a minimum of 20 per cent of total consumption of electricity for agricultural purposes; and
- (d) to take preventive steps so that the country may not face

such a situation in future.
(8)

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA
(Dausa): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Food and Agriculture on the 18th November, 1968 regarding drought conditions in the country, recommends the following for the permanent solution of the ever devastating drought in various parts of the country particularly in Rajasthan that—

- (a) a fund at the national level be created to face the natural calamities such as drought or famine and floods;
- (b) funds be provided immediately for undertaking medium and minor irrigation schemes in hand at once;
- (c) immediate arrangements be made to supply electricity to such areas of Rajasthan where Rabi cultivation is possible and for that purpose a sum of rupees ten crores be placed at the disposal of Rajasthan State Electricity Board; and
- (d) construction of Rajasthan canal be taken over by the Centre and work be completed at the earliest." (9)

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Food and Agriculture on the 18th November, 1968 regarding drought conditions in the country, is of opinion that the amount sanctioned for famine relief in Rajasthan

by the Centre is very inadequate because while in other parts of the country at least drinking water is available during famine in vast areas of Rajasthan it is not available even in normal times and famine there has been in continuity in some parts for the last 7 years and recommends more Central aid and taking over by the Centre of the Lift Channel Project of Rajasthan on a higher priority to solve permanently the irrigation and drinking water problems." (10)

SHRI P. L. BARUPAL (Ganganagar): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Food and Agriculture on the 18th November, 1968 regarding drought conditions in the country, recommends that—

- (a) supply of canal water to Pakistan be reduced to make more water available in the agricultural area of Shri Ganganagar;
- (b) water be supplied to land at the higher level;
- (c) immediate measures be taken to save fallow land in Anupgarh, Suratgarh and Raisingh tehsils of Shri Ganganagar from drought conditions as are available in Jaisalmer and Barmer; and
- (d) tube-wells be sunk to save this area from drought conditions which have become a regular feature there." (11)

SHRI SHINKRE (Panjim): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table by

the Minister of Food and Agriculture on the 18th November, 1968 regarding drought conditions in the country, is of the opinion that the Government did not succeed in meeting properly the situation arising out of drought and urges on the Government to implement the following proposals immediately:—

(a) formation of an All-India Drought Prevention and Relief Committee consisting of representatives of all the States, Union territories and the Central Government to make, from time to time, a thorough study of drought affected areas, assess the damage caused by drought, suggest ways and means to minimise the losses and drought occurrences and to recommend proper relief to the sufferers; and

(b) formation of a "Bhoomisena" (Land-Army) on the lines of Indian Army to undertake the work on integrated schemes of irrigation by tube-wells, canals and open wells and to bring under cultivation the desert area of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh." (12)

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the other day the House had an opportunity of discussing the conditions arising out of floods and also to some extent drought and the cyclone, but the House devoted most of the debate for discussing the troubles and sufferings of our people arising out of floods and the Minister of Irrigation also concentrated his attention on that. Today I am glad the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture has come forward with this motion to give an opportunity to the House to discuss the sufferings of our people caused by drought. I want him, as I had intimated to the House twice before, to give some consideration also to the sufferings and needs of all those people who have come to

[Shri Ranga]

be affected by the recent cyclone that lashed against the east coast specially in Orissa and Andhra at a speed of 120 miles.

Before I begin to deal with the sufferings of the people caused by the cyclone I want to draw the attention of the House to one particular aspect of drought conditions that was not discussed in so much detail the other day, that is, in regard to Rajasthan. Large areas of Rajasthan have come to suffer from serious and prolonged drought, for the past two years and this year they have again begun to suffer from this terrible drought. District which are affected are Jalore, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner in which all the 3,377 villages with a population of 24 lakhs have come to be affected. Also, some parts in Ajmer, Sirsi, Nagaur, Bhilwara, Sikar and Jhalawar have come to be affected. They are suffering so badly that thousands and thousands of cattle have had to be sent away from those areas merely on consideration of non-availability of fodder by kisans who have invested lakhs and lakhs of rupees in them. Unfortunately, they are not able to maintain and feed them. There is no cattle-feed available anywhere in the neighbourhood. Therefore, they are either selling them away for a song or giving them away freely to whosoever is good enough to feed them.

Sometime ago, our country was shocked to learn that some of the neighbouring States, Gujarat as well as Madhya Pradesh, were unwilling to take over all these famished cattle and the respective Governments of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh had to come to some kind of negotiation between themselves in order to allow the kisans in Rajasthan to drive their cattle into the neighbouring areas for the sake of mere fodder. One thing is known that thousands of cattle have died of starvation and many more thousands are on the verge of starvation and death also.

Now, Sir, surely the country cannot be a silent spectator of this terrible tragedy that is taking place in that vast desert land of ours in Rajasthan and something expeditious has got to be done. We believe, the local Government is trying to do its best or the best it can possibly do, cannot be enough in order to save this very rich breed of cattle. They are needed not only by the kisans in that area, they are an asset to nation's wealth and to allow that to be destroyed in this manner would be a national calamity.

What I would like to suggest, on the advice of my friends who hail from Rajasthan, Shri Patodia, Shri Meena and other Members also sitting behind me, is the energising and commissioning of 20 tube-wells which are already there, immediate starting of work on the project of sinking 200 more tube wells so as to complete them within one year, at least within two years, providing employment on road construction and also improving of whatever irrigation, small irrigation facilities, there may be in Rajasthan, providing fodder and drinking water for cattle freely and not merely to be subsidised; foodgrains to be supplied at subsidised rates and freely at the same time, to the vulnerable sections of people, in the shape of gruel or in other forms; construction of roads and supply of electricity to as many places in the rural areas as possible and the relief measures to be continued till the onset of the next monsoon.

Coming to the cyclone and the damage caused to our area what happened on the 26th and the 27th October was this and the magnitude of it, I think, could be understood by the House if they were to keep in mind that the normal rainfall in the whole of October used to be 593 inches of water and till the 25th, that is, just before the onset of the cyclone, they have had already 522 inches of water and, as against a balance of only about 70 inches of water, as much as 1,247 inches of rainfall came down upon

those people in taluks of Sompata, Ichchapuram and Takkali. Even the Andhra Government report says that as many as 3,64,613 trees, mango, coconut and cashew, each one of which is estimated to cost anything from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500, sometimes even Rs. 1000 when it comes to mango, were gone and that "there is not even a single farm, according to the official version," in the cyclone area which has not been affected in one form or the other. The damage has been most in the aged and fruit-bearing farms presenting a pathetic sight, resulting a heavy economic loss to the grower." These trees alone cost more than Rs. 12 crores, and all these trees are gone. They are expected to bear fruit and yield income for 30 to 50 years after they begin to bear fruit. They take 10 to 15 years for the gestation period. Now all these are gone. It looks like a desert, like a graveyard, like a battle-field, where everybody is dead and fallen on the ground. There is nothing to grow, nothing to yield, and no proper employment for those people. Coconut provides multi-pronged employment. Each coconut tree provides employment for several agricultural workers. Now all these people would not be able to have any kind of maintenance or employment or source of living for the next ten years, that is, if by any chance, they are lucky enough to replant all these gardens with fresh seedlings. But where are the seedlings? The Andhra Minister for Food & Agriculture had gone there and made a pathetic appeal to all those who could possibly supply the seedlings to be prepared to supply them. They cannot be had in Andhra Pradesh; they have to be brought from distant places like Kerala, Assam, West Bengal and various other places. We cannot get them from Orissa because Orissa is also suffering. Therefore, expeditious steps have to be taken by the Government of India even in regard to providing this minimum of necessity to these people.

What is it that has happened by way of relief measures? These people themselves in their official report say that the Collector sanctioned

Rs. 50,000 on 7th November, i.e., 12 days after the disaster had taken place. Earlier, the Tehsildars distributed some paltry quantities of food, worth Rs. 50,000 or even less. They say that they are going to supply one kilogram every day for every family. When I went there for the second time, 15 days after the calamity had taken place, in several villages, the food supply had been made only once—one kilogram per family. Imagine what must be the plight of all those lakhs of people! Foodgrains are not available and they do not have money to purchase anything. All this time they had, somehow or other, to make do with one kilogram per family supplied only once and not every day. The Government wanted to supply it, but they are not able to say that they have been able to supply. Until one week was over, the Collector was nowhere there. He tried to reach the area, he said, but he could not reach while the local MLAs were able to reach, as was narrated the other day in the report that I made to the Prime Minister from which my friend, Mr. P. K. Deo was good enough to quote on my behalf. Even the local social and political workers were able to go there; yet, it was not possible for the Collector to go there for one week. It was not possible for him to make any kind of grant even for the supply of food till the 7th November. What was he supposed to have been doing during those crucial eleven days? It is said that he had some money placed at his disposal for drought relief and he was allotting that money for various purposes but that money could not reach them before the 7th November. The only decision that he was able to make was to set apart Rs. 50,000 for sanctioning one kilogram of rice per family and, according to him, per day. 'Per day' meant evidently for the Government there a fortnight. Is this the way how this disaster had to be met? Is this the way how the sufferings of the people have to be alleviated?

When I made this report on the 13th instant to the Prime Minister, the

[Shri Ranga]

was good enough to assure me on my suggestion that she was going to ask the Food Minister to send a Central team of officers to go and study the situation and recommend whatever assistance Government of India could be expected to give. On my return after my second visit, on the 21st, when I asked the Government, why is it that the Central team was not yet sent, the Deputy Prime Minister had the hardihood to say that they had to take their own time because they did not have sufficient number of teams, that they had to visit so many States and, therefore, a period of three weeks was not a long one or need not be considered to be too long and that we should be prepared to be patiently waiting. And, my hon. friend, the Food Minister was not able to help this House or help this country by saying that he was in a position to send them if necessary by plane immediately. I do not know whether they have been sent at all. What about the position of the Government of Andhra? True, they sent their Famine Commissioner, but he was able to reach there only on the 8th. They sent their Agriculture Minister also who reached there on the 10th. Till then no responsible officer who could take decisions and give orders to the local district administrations was able to reach and assess the needs of the people and then give timely relief and for all those fifteen days those sufferers were obliged to be waiting on the tender mercies of this Government. Their tender mercies are not as tender as the tender cocoanuts but they have become as hard as the heart of this Government which did not consider three weeks to be long enough for the Central team to go there. What is worse than that, Sir, the Deputy Prime Minister was good enough to reply to me on the 25th of this month saying:

"The State Government have not sent us any report on the subject so far. We have asked them for such a report, and the Central team's visit will be finalised as soon as this is received."

I do not know what is happening between the State Government and the Union Government here. The State Government has already sent a report to their Adviser in Delhi. I have it here in my hand. Surely this must have reached the Food and Agriculture Ministry and some other ministries also. It could not be later than the 25th of November. How is it that the Finance Minister was able to say that he had not received any report at all? Are there any gradations in these reports like preliminary report, mid-way report, final report and emergency report? I do not know how long the Government of India is going to wait, how long the Andhra Government is going to wait, in order to wake up this Government of India and sting them into some relief activity. We do not know, whether as between the Government of India and Andhra Government there might be some secrets. So far as the people's sufferings are concerned, Andhra Government is alive to those sufferings because their minister had already gone there and they were good enough to allot Rs. 50 lakhs. According to our estimate this Rs. 50 lakhs is only a pittance. It would not be anywhere near what is needed. They have said that they are granting loans under distress taccavi, helping the cocoanut growers to rehabilitate themselves and helping them in their replanting needs, helping the agriculturists to purchase cattle and reclaiming sand-cast land at a rate not exceeding Rs. 500 per person. Per person means per family. In respect of each peasant family, in regard to the satisfaction of all these demands, or any one of these demands, is Rs. 500 enough, Sir? They themselves say that they do not want to suggest any help for these people who have got more than five or four acres of land. To make a distinction between those who have got less than two acres and others who have got more than 5 acres or 4 acres is a cruel thing. All of them are badly in need of assistance. Only a few of them are going to be helped in this manner; and they have

put it at Rs. 10 lakhs. Not less than Rs. 2 crores is needed by all peasants for this purpose alone. Also they have said that they would give gratuitous relief to persons whose houses were damaged, subject to a maximum of Rs. 250 per family. Is there any house of even a Harijan family which can be reconstructed with Rs. 200? Let my hon. friend Shri Jagjivan Ram turn his own mind to his own experience of the conditions in which our Harijans or backward classes or tribal people are living. Would it be possible to put up these mud walls and to provide the necessary timber and the roofing materials after clearing the debris and reconstructing all these things, on Rs. 200 per family? Not less than Rs. 50 lakhs are needed.

Then free supply of rice to fishermen. For how many days? 20. The 20 days are already over. There is no rice there in that area at all. Cruel has also become very difficult to get. This is needed for not less than two months. It is anybody's guess how soon it would be possible for them to find nets and other implements in order to sally forth to the sea, catch some fish and begin to find something to purchase their necessities. Therefore, I suggest that at least Rs. 10 lakhs should be granted as cash grants to fishermen. For purchase and repairs of boats, they wish to provide Rs. 5 lakhs only, whereas Rs. 25 lakhs are needed. For supply of 10,000 blankets they suggest only Rs. 1 lakh. At least Rs. 4 lakhs are needed. Repairs to roads and so on—their provision is Rs. 3½ lakhs whereas Rs. 15 lakhs are needed. For repairs to village panchayat roads, only Rs. 1 lakh has been provided. At least Rs. 5 lakhs is needed for the purpose. For repairs to minor irrigation sources, Rs. 2½ lakhs are provided where as Rs. 25 lakhs are needed, 10 times as much. For repairs to schools and other buildings, they provide Rs. 50,000. I have seen those structures. Even to re-build the school building, one

2483 (a) LSD—9.

would require not less than Rs. 5 lakhs. For minor irrigation sources (PWD), the provision is Rs. 3 lakhs whereas Rs. 3 crores are needed. For miscellaneous items and so on, they provide Rs. 50,000 whereas not less than Rs. 50 lakhs would be needed.

In all, the whole of it will come to not less than Rs. 10 to 15 crores. Are the Government of India going to bear their shares? I would like to know how much of aid the Andhra Government has asked for. But not less than Rs. 10 crores would have to be provided if all these are to be reconstructed.

A Central team has gone to Orissa the other day. More than one-third of Orissa has been affected by the cyclones. More than 3½ districts have been destroyed. If the Central team has suggested only Rs. 7 crores for the whole of that area, how can I feel confident that this Government would be really willing to spare Rs. 10 crores for this smaller area, although the whole of this area has come to be devastated so badly? But then am I going to be satisfied? I have seen that area. In Ganjam, villages have suffered as much as our own Udhanam. So I suggested that twice as much as has been suggested by the Central team should be allotted to Orissa. So much more of assistance per capita, per village, has got to be rendered to these three taluks. Most of this assistance has to be given by the Union Government. The Andhra Government has been quick enough to sanction Rs. 50 lakhs. They would have given more, but they do not have it. Their Revenue Board member himself has gone on record as saying that he has never seen such an area of devastation and the extent of it, in the whole of his official career. The Minister of Food himself has admitted the gravity of the situation. They need money for their own

[Shri Ranga]

drought relief purposes. They have themselves conceded that 20 districts in Andhra have been victimised by drought. Central Government have sanctioned only Rs. 7 crores and that too in a very parsimonious manner, Rs. 5½ crores as loan and Rs. 1½ crores only as grant. At long last, they have sanctioned Rs. 1 crore more recently.

I do not wish to trouble you or the House with more of this. The House must voluntarily begin to trouble itself with the thought of the sufferings of these people, of their needs, of their pathetic helplessness, and of the urgency with which help has got to be speeded to that area.

Lastly, whatever assistance may be given by the Government of India and the State Government to these areas, as I have warned the Prime Minister I do not want this assistance to be channelled through the District Collector as usual. Let there be a special officer of the rank of a Revenue Board member, completely independent of politics, independent of partisanship, of local interest and local prejudices, unlike the Collector and under the authority of that high-placed officer, let the district staff, augmented as it ought to be at every level of official work, distribute this assistance to the people in a non-partisan manner with social conscience and with sympathy and with feeling for the sufferers.

श्री ए० ला० बालूपाल (गंगानगर) :
सभापति महोदय, खाद्य मंत्री महोदय ने सूखे की स्थिति के बारे में सदन में जो बक्तव्य रखा है उस बारे में मैं आप की मार्फत सरकार से संक्षेप में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ ।

यह तो सभी जानते हैं कि राजस्थान में इस वर्ष जो सूखा पड़ा है, विशेष कर बीकानेर, जोधपुर, जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर और जालौर में

वह बड़ा विकट पड़ा है । यह सूखा वैसे कोई नई बात नहीं है क्योंकि राजस्थान में प्रत्येक नीसरे वर्ष यह सूखा पड़ता रहता है परन्तु इस वर्ष सूखे के कारण वहाँ जो भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हुई है वह वर्णन में नहीं आ सकती है । इस सम्बन्ध में पांच सौ वर्ष से राजस्थान में एक मारवाड़ी का मुहावरा प्रचलित है जिसमें बतलाया गया है कि राजस्थान में भ्रकाल कहां कहां रहता है । वह मारवाड़ी मुग्रहावरा यह है :

“पग पूगल घड़ मेड़ते, बाहु जी बाड़मेर,
जोया ठांया जोधपुर ठाम्रो जैसलमेर ।”

16.57 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

जैसा मैंने बतलाया राजस्थान में प्रत्येक नीसरे वर्ष सूखा पड़ता है । भ्रकाल की शुरुआत होनी है पूगल से, घड़ मेड़ते में रहता है, भुजा उसकी बाड़मेर में रहती है, कहीं कहीं जोधपुर में भ्रकाल रहता है लेकिन भ्रकाल का जहां तक सवाल है जैसलमेर में वह परमानेंटली रहता है । लेकिन वह बात पुरानी हो चुकी है । भ्राज विज्ञान का युग है और मैं आप से भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि जब लोग रूस और अमरीका में चन्द्रमा तक ही नहीं पहुँच गये हैं बल्कि अन्तरिक्ष में मानव भेज चुके हैं और वहाँ उन के द्वारा प्लाट्स लेकर खेती करने की बात सोची जा रही है वहाँ उस के विपरीत भ्राज हिन्दुस्तान में भ्राजादी के 21 वर्ष के बाद भी एक भारत के नागरिक को पेयजल नहीं मिलता है तो वास्तव में यह हम सबके लिए एक बड़ी शर्म की बात है । मैं आप से भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान के अन्दर पीने के पानी की बड़ी बिषम समस्या और लोगों को पीने का पानी सुलभ नहीं हो पाता है । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात इस सदन से आसब छिपी नहीं होगी कि वहाँ राजस्थान में 30-30 मील तक लोगों को पानी भुयस्तर नहीं होता है, वह पानी के लिए तरछते फिरते

हैं लेकिन कहीं उनके लिए पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। उनकी कैसी शोचनीय अवस्था है इसका अनुमान तो इसी से लगाया जा सकता है कि वहां जो संसदीय शिष्टमंडल गया था वहां की हालत देख कर उसकी भांखों में भांसू आ गये थे।

मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार को वहां की इस समस्या का कोई एक स्थायी हल तलाश करना चाहिये और उस समस्या को केवल राजस्थान की समस्या नहीं अपितु देश की समस्या समझना चाहिए। मेरा सुझाव है कि वहां की राजस्थान नहर का निर्माण एक युद्धस्तर पर एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर शीघ्र से शीघ्र प्रारम्भ कराया जाय। जहां पर पानी नहीं पहुंचा है वहां पानी लिफ्ट इर्रिगेशन से पहुंचाया जाय। जहां नहर नहीं पहुंचनी है वहां पर ट्यूबवैल खुदवाये जाय और जहां ट्यूबवैल से अग्रर पानी खारी निकलता हो तो वहां पाइपलाइन से पानी पहुंचाया जाय।

आज गरीबों की वहां बड़ी दुर्दशा हो रही है और उन के पास खाने के लिये पर्याप्त अन्न नहीं है और मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस दिशा में सक्रिय क्रम उठाये और उन्हें अन्न की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था सुलभ करे। वहां गरीबों पर जैसी वीत रही है उसे देख कर मेरा दिल रो उठता है। मैं 18 साल से इस पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर हूं और वहां के पिछड़े और गरीब इलाके के लिये अपनी भावावाज बुलन्द करता आया हूं लेकिन दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अभी तक उन के लिये जितना किया जाना चाहिये था वह नहीं हो पाया है।

मुझे यह बात खेद के साथ कहनी पड़ रही है कि बड़े-बड़े शहरों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान अधिक जा रहा है और यही कारण है कि दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ते जैसे बड़े नगरों में दिन पर दिन आनीशान इमारतों, होटलों और वस्त्रों की गगनचुम्बी इमारतों का निर्माण होता जा रहा है। यहीं दिल्ली में हम देखते हैं कि ऐसी सरकारी बिल्डिंगें व क्वार्टरें

जोकि अभी 20 वर्ष तक मजे से चल सकते हैं उन को तोड़-फोड़ कर आलीशान बिल्डिंगों का निर्माण झड़ले से चल रहा है। उधर से तो गरीबों की मदद करने और उन्हें जीवन की बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं को सरकार द्वारा पैसे की कमी बतला कर पूरा करने से टाल-मटोल की जा रही है दूसरी तरफ इमारतों के निर्माण व सरकारी कार्यालयों के विस्तार और सरकारी भफसरो की भरमार करके राष्ट्रीय धन का अपव्यय किया जा रहा है।

यह देखा जाता है कि कल का प्रादमी यदि वज्जर बन जाय या सरकारी पद पर चला जाय और चाहे घर में उन की माता, पत्नी आदि गोबर के कंड़े पाथनी हों, वैसे कंड़े पाथना मेरी नजर में कोई बुरी चीज नहीं है लेकिन, हांता यह है कि उस व्यक्ति के मिनिस्टर बनते ही या गवर्नमेंट सविस में जाते ही उसका दिमाग आस्मान को छूने लग जाता है, उसके पैर धरती पर नहीं टिकते हैं और उसे चलने के लिये मोटर और हवाई जहाज चाहिए, रहने के लिए आलीशान बंगला और वह भी एयरकंडीशंड चाहिए, हीटर का गर्म पानी चाहिए और अन्य अन्य शानशीकत वाली तमाम सुविधाएं चाहिए और इस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि एक एक मंत्री या बड़े सरकारी भफसर की कोठी का 1000-1000 रुपया सिर्फ पानी और बिजली आदि का खर्च आता है। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि रुपये का भ्रष्टाचार व्यय होता है और कोई इसे रोक नहीं रहा है। यहां तो यह हालत हो रही और दूसरी तरफ वह दर्दनाक अवस्था है जिसका कि मैंने अभी जिक्र किया था। मैंने इसकी बाबत बाबू जी से अर्ज किया था और वहां की दर्दनाक हालत से उन को अवगत कराया था तो उन्होंने ने कहा था कि धीरज धरो, आत्मविश्वास से काभ लो, भगवान का भरोसा करो, मिल देखों का भरोसा करो, वह हमारी मखब करेंगे, मानभून था रहा है, सब ठीक हो जायेगा तो मैंने बाबू जी से यही कहा था :

[श्री प० सा० बाबूपाल]

"पर भ्रष्ट की बार्ने किये घर की भूख न जाय,

घर की भूख जब जायसी जो भ्रष्ट हाथों प्राय ।

जो भ्रष्ट हाथों प्राय दारिद्र्य तब ही जाय,

जब होय संतोष जानिये बैठो बाय ।"

बाबू जी को मैंने यह बतलाया था कि अभी तो हमारे लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं और ऐसी हालत के कायम रहते संतोष कहाँ से हो सकता है ? मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि श्री जगजीवन राम जग को जीवन देने वाले हैं, श्री जगजीवन राम भारत के भ्रष्टदाता हैं। वह जैसलमेर में गये थे, लेकिन मुझे वहाँ नहीं से गये। मुझे ले जाते तो मैं उनको ऐसे परिवार दिखलाता कि तीन तीन दिन से बच्चे भूखे मर रहे थे और उन को भ्रनाज नहीं मिल रहा था। हरिजनों की स्थिति विशेषकर दयनीय है। जब हम सरकार से बात करते हैं तो वह कहती है कि हमारे पास भ्रनाज बहुत है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वह किस तरह से ऐसा कहते हैं। भ्राज जो कूड़ा करकट दिया जा रहा है, भ्रगर जमाना होता तो उस को गधे भी नहीं खाते। इस तरह की ज्वार को भ्राज मनुष्य को दिया जा रहा है। एक तरफ ऐसे मनुष्य हैं पूरी, पकवान, भ्रंगूर, सेव, मेवे मिष्ठान्न जिन को खाने से भ्रजीर्ण होता है और हाजमे के लिये चूर्ण लेना पड़ता है और दूसरी तरफ गरीब लोगों को भ्र पेट खाना नहीं मिल रहा है। यह सोचने की बात है। भ्राज वहाँ के लोग कहते हैं कि हमें भीख नहीं चाहिये, उन को गेहूँ नहीं चाहिये, उन को मोटा भ्रनाज चाहिये। मैंने कहा कि मैं जा कर बाबू जगजीवन राम जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि उन को ज्वार चाहिये, बाजरा चाहिये, मक्का चाहिये। साथ ही वह भ्राठ किलो के बजाय बारह किलो बिया जाये ताकि वह पेट भर कर भोजन करे।

17 hrs.

मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि पौष्टिक तत्व न मिलने से 50 परसेंट लोगों को रतौंधी हो गई है। उन को भ्राखों से दिखता नहीं। मि० नाहाटा ने कहा कि 100 बच्चे मर गये यह ठीक है। और हम ने एक ही दिन में तीन बच्चों की लाशें देखीं। मि० नाहाटा ने 20 दिन की बात कही थी। मान लीजिये कि एक रोज में पांच बच्चे मरें तो बीस पंजे सौ। सौ बच्चे मरना कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। वह बच्चे भ्राज इसलिये मरते हैं कि उन को बीमारियां हो जाती हैं, पौष्टिक पदार्थ न मिलने से उनके पेट फूल जाते हैं और लहू के दस्त होने लगते हैं और भ्रन्त में बच्चे मर जाते हैं। मैंने परसों जोधपुर में 'राष्ट्रदूत' में पढ़ा कि बीकानेर की कोलाई तहसील में भ्रपौष्टिक पदार्थ मिलने से 22 भ्रादमी मर गये। पहले मैंने सोचा कि शायद किसी पत्रकार ने खामक़्वाह यह लिख दिया। लेकिन एकमित्र ने जिन पर मुझ को विश्वास है मुझको तार दिया कि भ्रा कर यहां देखो कि यह स्थिति वास्तविक है या गलत है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भ्रकाल को मजाफ न समझा जाय। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि दुनिया भर के फालतू काम घन्घे सरकार बन्द कर दे और उन घन्घों का बजट कम कर दे, वह हीटर सप्लाई करना बन्द कर दे, रिफ्रिजरेटर सप्लाई करना बन्द करदे, सोफो सेट सप्लाई करना बन्द कर दे, बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंगें बनाना बन्द कर दें। भगवान के लिए उन को कुछ देर के लिए स्थागित कर दे और भ्रकाल पीड़ित लोगों को सहायता दे। नहीं तो भ्राने वाले समय में लोग भ्राप को गालियां देंगे। भ्राज तो हम बहुमत हैं लेकिन भ्राने वाला समय बतलायेगा कि जमाना गवर्नमेंट को खानत देगा। भ्राप को सोचना चाहिये कि भ्राखिर इस समस्या का समाधान क्या है। भ्राप इस बीज को समझिये कि क्या स्थिति है।

मैंने भ्राज भ्रखबारों में पढ़ा कि पाकिस्तान ने बाबर पर 17 बील सन्धी और 15 फीट ऊंची

बीघार बनाई है लेकिन [हमारा 1400 किलो-मीटर के लगभग बार्डर सूना पड़ा हुआ है। उन्होंने उसको बिल्कुल छोड़ दिया है। हमारे वहाँ मारवाड़ी में कहा गया है कि जब पोला-पन होगा वहाँ टिड्डी भंडे देनी है। जब तक पाकिस्तान बिासी एरिया में घुस नहीं आयेगा तब तक आप वहाँ की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं करेंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि उजड़े गांवों को आप बसाइये। मैं खाली राजस्थान के बारे में कह सकता हूँ वह काफी खाली पड़ा हुआ है। वहाँ बंगाल विहार के भ्रादरियों को बसने की सहूलियत दी जाये। आज कहा जाता है कि हमारे शहरों में भ्रावादी बहुत बढ़ रही है। हमारे राजस्थान में बहुत बड़ा एरिया खाली पड़ा हुआ है। राजस्थानियों का हृदय बहुत भड़ा है। जो लोग भी बंगाल और विहार में नहीं समा पा रहे हैं उन को हमारे यहाँ भोज दिया जाये।

मैं एक बात की ओर और एक ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह खतरा बढ़ चला है कि प्रकाल बढ़ने की वजह से न केवल भवेसी ही मर गये हैं बल्कि बच्चे भी मर जायेंगे। अगर भगवान की मेहरबानी हो भी गई और भगले वर्ष वर्षा हो गई तो भी भ्राने वाले समय में किसान इस स्थिति में नहीं है कि खेती कर सके। न उसके पास हल है, न बीज हैं और न पैसा है। इस लिये प्रकाल निवारण के लिए नो नैयार ही रहिये लेकिन यह भी सोचिये कि उन को वंस देना है, बीज देना है और खेती के औजार देना है। हमारी राजस्थान सरकार इस मामले में समर्थ नहीं है। आज कम से कम एक लाख के करीब मजदूर काम पर जा रहे हैं। दस साल के बच्चे का आज एक रुपया दिया जाता है और त को सवा रुपया दिया जाता है और बंद का डेढ़ रुपया दिया जाता है। अगर इसका बचरेज बना लिया जाये और एक परिवार के सब भ्रावनी भी काम करें तो आप भ्रन्वाज बनाइये कि वहाँ की सरकार को कितने लाख रुपये रोखागा खर्च करने पड़ते होंगे। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम बीघ मांगना तो

सीख ही गये हैं। कोई ऐसा देश नहीं है जिसके हम कर्जदार नहीं हैं। हमारे यहाँ कहा गया है कि होग्या सो तो भाग्यी भी। इसका मतलब है कि जब बेशर्मी आई ही गई तो थोड़ा और मांग लीजिये, लेकिन राजस्थान के प्रकाल को दूर करने के लिए जो भी मांग की जाये उससे उन की मदद कीजिये। मैं आपसे भीख नहीं मांग रहा हूँ। मैं मानवता के नाते, मनुष्यता के नाते आप से भ्रज कर रहा हूँ।

मैं इस बात की ओर भी आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि गंगानगर के साथ बड़ा भ्रन्याय हुआ है। उस से कहा जाता है भ्राखरा नहर है, राजस्थान नहर है, हिम कैनल है। लेकिन सरकार की उदार नीति के कारण, शत्रु को पनपाने की नीति के कारण पाकिस्तान को पानी देने के कारण गंगानगर का पानी 50 परसेंट रह गया है : इस कारण से वहाँ के किसानों के खेत सूखे पड़े हैं। वहाँ पानी नहीं पहुंच रहा है। लोग ब्राहि ब्राहि कर रहे हैं और मुझ को सब लागत देते हैं कि हमें ने समझा था कि तुम किसान के बेटे हो और तुम को लगातार चार बार चुन कर लोक सभा में भेजा है, अगर तुम हमारे लिये बोलते क्यों नहीं हो ? मैं यहां बोलता हूँ तो कोई सुनता नहीं है, सुनता है तो किसी के कानों पर जूं नहीं रेंगती, हम क्या करें। गुरु नानक ने कहा है :

आपे दिया सो दूध बराबर, मांग लिया सो पानी,
रगड़ लिया सो रक्त बराबर कहु गुरु नानक बाणी॥

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :
पार्टी छोड़ कर आ जाओ।

श्री ए० ला० बाबुपान्न : छोड़ो, तुम्हारी
पार्टी में क्या रक्खा है ?

गंगानगर में तीन तहसीलें हैं जिन में से बिसेचकर सूरतगढ़, दूसरी रायसीनगर और धनुषगढ़ यह अनइरिगेटेड हैं और बंजर पड़ी हैं। उन की स्थिति जैसनैर और बाकुबेच से अच्छी नहीं है। इसी तरह से बीकानेर

[श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल]

की कोलाई तहसील है। और भी तहसीलों की स्थिति इतनी खराब है कि मैं उस को बतला नहीं सकता। मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री जगजीवन राम गरीब घर में पैदा हुए हैं और वह गरीबों की स्थिति को जानते हैं।

जिनका काम पड़ा इन मन से सो साधू मन की गति जानें,
व्यावहारिक की गति व्यावहारिक जानें,
व्यवहारिक की गति क्या बांझ पहचाने।

जो मां बच्चा जननी है उस को ही पता होता है कि प्रसव पीड़ा क्या होनी है। जो स्त्री बांझ होनी है उस को प्रसव पीड़ा का पता नहीं होता। मंत्री महोदय कृषकों और गरीबों की हालत को जानते हैं। उन को चाहिये कि राजस्थान की अधिक से अधिक मदद करें और जो गरीब लोग हैं, प्रकृति पुत्र हैं, धरती जिनका बिछीना है, भासमान छत है, उन की दयनीय स्थिति का ध्यान रखें। मैं इस संबन्ध में अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि और भी सदस्य बोलेंगे। हमारे श्री नहाटा भी बोलेंगे, लेकिन उन की दर्दभरी स्थिति से घाबें नहीं बन्द की जानी चाहिये। अगर मैं एक बात कहूँ तो श्री जगजीवन राम जी बुरा न मानें। हमारे यहाँ मारवाड़ी में कहते हैं कि :

घ्राप करे सो है देवता, क्यों करे सो मनुष्य,
क्यों ही न करे वह है डंगर।

जो अपने घ्राप करता है वह देवता है, जो दूसरों के कहने से करता है वह मनुष्य होता है और जो कहने से भी नहीं करता वह जानवर होता है। इस से बड़ी और कोई गाली नहीं हो सकती। बाबूजी बुरा न मानें। मैं उन की बड़ी इज्जत करता हूँ। लोग मुझे उन की छाया समझते हैं और वह हमारे ऊपर छाया के समान हैं लेकिन लोगों की जो स्थिति है वह एक कटू सत्य है। दूसरी कोई

सरकार होनी तो हम उस को उसट देते, लेकिन हम करें क्या? जब मैं यह दर्दभरी कहानी कहता हूँ तो लोग कहते हैं कि मैं बड़ा भावुक हूँ, और यह कह कर टाल देता है। मैं भावुक नहीं हूँ। अन्तर केवल इनना है कि जब दो भादमी कोई काम करते हैं तो एक दिमाग से काम करता है और दूसरा हृदय से काम करता है। कोई दिमाग को पास रखता है कोई हृदय को पास रखता है। लेकिन जो दिमाग से काम करता है वह घाघा बेईमान होता है। हृदय से काम करने वाला मां के समान होता है। उदाहरण यह हो सकता है कि दिमाग तो होता है बाप का और हृदय होता है मां का। मां नौ महीने बच्चे को पेट में रखती है और जब वह बाहर आता है तो हृदय से उस का पालन करती है। बाप तो दो मिनट के बाद ही उस को दूर कर देता है। मंत्री महोदय दिमाग से काम न कर के मां की तरह हृदय से काम करें।

MR. SPEAKER: I hope now Mr. Barupal agrees that this is much better than a Calling Attention Notice. I hope at least now he realises that so many Members can speak. Sometimes if an hon. Member realises his mistake, it is all right. It is not too late even now. I am glad that so many Members can speak on famine. A calling attention would have meant just one minute for him and nothing more. Now he has spoken and so many other will speak.

Now, one hour is not enough. I realise it. A large number of people want to participate. So we shall adjourn this discussion at 6 o'clock and taken up the half-an-hour discussion. This discussion can be resumed on some other day, whenever it is convenient for the Minister. On some other day we can start at 6 and discuss it for 1 or 1-1/2 hours, so that we may have a fuller discussion. This is not a discussion where there is much controversy. All parties want relief.

Dr. Karni Singh.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : इनको किस तरह से बुलाया गया है। पार्टी के हिसाब से बुलाया जाना चाहिये। पहले आपने स्वतंत्र पार्टी से रंगा साहब को बुलाया। अब दूसरा नम्बर जन संघ का है।

डा० कर्मी सिंह (बीकानेर) : मैं भी राजस्थान का हूँ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : लेकिन पार्टी के हिसाब से होना चाहिये। इस तरह से कभी नहीं हो सकता।

MR. SPEAKER: You will get your chance, but not when you want. The Speaker can call anybody who catches his eye. If you do not want to participate, you are free to do what you like.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : पार्टी के हिसाब से आपको बुलाना चाहिये। यह कालिग एटेशन नहीं है। न ही यह शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन है।

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : यह राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है। पार्टी का इसको प्रश्न क्यों बनाते हो।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : लेकिन पहले हमारी पार्टी को बुलाया जाना चाहिये। हमारा नम्बर दूसरा है।

Dr. KARNI SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for having allowed this debate where members from different parts of the House would have an opportunity to discuss the drought situation. Last time, when we had occasion to speak about drought conditions, many of us tried to get the Government to accept the fact that famine conditions did in fact exist and famine had to be declared. Several months have gone by since then and this situation has now fortunately been accepted. I feel the approach to this curse has to be very strong and well

orientated, because the human suffering involved is so much. People in Rajasthan say that this is an unprecedented famine and perhaps the worst in fifty years. People from all parts of the country and all sections of the house will have to cooperate to tide over the next six months.

I would only say this: India will have to find a permanent solution to this, because constantly to depend on foreign countries for aid is highly humiliating. Only recently I was in the USA on my way back from Mexico. I read some papers from my own country, which followed me wherever I went to keep me posted with up-to-date information. Whenever I read anything about foreign aid when I was out of my country, it made me feel ashamed of myself that my country should go with a begging bowl. As a citizen of a free country, I felt indignant that we should take a beggar's bowl and look for aid from countries which were condescending. Therefore, as a self-respecting nation, if we want in the years to come to stand on our own feet and be self-sufficient in every way, food and food production will have to be given a much higher priority. Famine is one of those problems that our country has been afflicted with not only now but for centuries, and with the aid of modern technology and science at our disposal, I am quite sure that a permanent remedy to this problem can be found through better use of our river waters etc.

I would like to say here, with a great deal of regret, that the team of experts who visited Rajasthan failed to visit one of the worst affected districts, and that is Bikaner. Unfortunately, in spite of the fact that I had raised this question here that Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur and Jalore were very badly affected, this district has been totally neglected by the team of experts. Even the Prime Minister, when she visited Rajasthan, failed to go to Bikaner and the hon. Minister of Food and Agri-

[Dr. Karni Singh]

culture also unfortunately, was not keen enough to visit our area, and the experts committee has completely short-circuited that visit. Now, I do not know why this has been done. I would not like to attribute motives because, as I said at this stage we must all work together, but I have a feeling that perhaps the Government and the ruling party felt that since they have not been able to elect a Congressman for the parliamentary seat of Bikaner, perhaps the best thing to do was to ignore this area.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNI-
CATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG
SINGH): No, that is not the reason.

DR. KARNI SINGH: Well, I hope it is not so. I do not want to make any unfair or any uncharitable remark.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: It is a reflex of your thinking.

DR. KARNI SINGH: That may be your thinking. But the fact remains that I have written to the hon. Minister and I received a letter while I was in Mexico. Even till now there has not been any sign of either the hon. Minister or the Prime Minister taking the trouble of visiting this area. They are sitting here in Judgment on my mind.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: We could not visit every area of Rajasthan.

DR. KARNI SINGH: It is not 'every area' It is an area which is worst affected by famine.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I did not visit the whole of Rajasthan. I did not go to Barmer. So, why should I go to Bikaner?

DR. KARNI SINGH: Thank you very much. But do not go there during the next elections also.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Now he is speaking of the starving people of that area. But he was in Mexico when the people were suffering.

DR. KARNI SINGH: I have toured that area before I went to Mexico. Then, I went to Mexico on behalf of your country as part of the Indian shoots contingent; not as an individual member.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Because, that was more important to him.

DR. KARNI SINGH: But you are the Minister. It is your job.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I know my duties.

DR. KARNI SINGH: When my father was the ruler, he did his job.

I would very respectfully submit that this team of experts must visit this district and they must find out the problems of the people of this area, particularly as far as drinking water is concerned. It has been brought to the attention of everybody that in the western regions of Rajasthan, where water is very deep not only in Bikaner but also in Jaisalmer and Jodhpur, we have to pump water 300 to 400 ft. and I believe that the subsidy that is given is only Rs. 12½ on a well. I would request that this subsidy should be raised to Rs. 50.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: It is Rs. 25 per day for a well.

DR. KARNI SINGH: No, I have got the paper before me. We all are trying to help the people of Rajasthan. The problem is the same. The question of repair of wells in the desert areas where the people do not have the means to repair them themselves will have to receive much higher priority from the government, and I would request the hon. Minister that he should be kind enough to see that this is given much higher priority. If

we depend entirely on the people with their slender resources to repair the wells, particularly in areas where people have to travel 20 to 30 miles even to receive good drinking water, then it is asking for the moon.

Then, I have been told that in certain areas there have been people in the famine camps who have not been paid for as much as 40 days. I would say to the government that this is a period of hardship and that in this period wages must be paid regularly, every week or every two weeks, as the case may be.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Not paid for 40 days?

DR. KARNI SINGH: I will present the facts to you as soon as my speech is over.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Welcome.

DR. KARNI SINGH: And this is not the first time it has happened. About two or three years ago, when there was a famine which was not so bad, wages were not paid in time and the workers suffered a great deal of hardship.

As far as camps are concerned, reports have been received from all over Rajasthan that the Government has said that famine camps will be opened within a radius of 10 miles. I am afraid to say that in some areas these camps are between 20 to 30 miles apart. In the present context I would request that Government should try and see that famine camps are opened within a radius of 10 miles so that people can migrate to these camps quickly.

As far as the fodder situation is concerned, I believe that fodder depots have been opened. Some of

them are quite adequate; in some areas they are not adequate I request that fodder should be made available at a place where the cattle can migrate and water is available. Of course, in the desert it means places close to wells where pumping arrangement is possible.

But some of the cattle in Rajasthan, particularly the Rathi breed of cows, which are very famous, are being wiped out and it will be years before we can raise this type of cows. I think, we will have to work twice as hard if we want to save these cattle. We have to set apart grazing lands in these areas; these are our prairies.

The price of fodder has been raised by the Rajasthan Government from Rs. 8 to Rs. 11 per quintal in the last few weeks. I do not know why this has happened. Fodder should be subsidised. We are facing a hardship perhaps not known in the last 50 years. I would request that fodder prices should be brought down to be made available within the purchasing capacity of the farmers.

The subsidies that are given to farmers for buying this fodder and cheap food should be made available to them expeditiously so that they can get it as quickly as possible.

The labourers working for a whole day cannot serve with 240 grammes of foodgrains per day. The demand is that this should be raised to 20 kilos a month.

On the lift channel construction work, I believe, the wages are paid at the rate of Rs. 1/95 per 100 cubic feet. These are very difficult times. The lift channel work is in the famine belt and people are requesting that these wages should be paid at a slightly higher rate.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: They are being paid Rs. 1/50 every day, I think.

DR. KARNI SINGH: Rs. 1/95 per 100 cubic feet. The work is being

[Dr. Karni Singh]

done between Lunkaransar and Bikaner which is right in the middle of the drought area. I do not know whether the Minister knows it.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: The Canal work is being done by the PWD.

DR. KARNI SINGH: But they are all emaciated people afflicted by the famine and I request that this should be taken up separately from usual years because the food that they get to eat is not enough—the nutrition is not enough—and a man cannot work hard enough to dig so many cubic feet per day on a malnutrition diet.

Before I conclude I would like to express on behalf of the people of Rajasthan our sincere and grateful thanks to our neighbouring States of Haryana, UP, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Punjab for their generosity extended to us to try and help solve our problems and save the cattle wealth of our country. I am sure that such help will be forthcoming in a larger measure in the next few months.

MR. SPEAKER: Some Members have already said that they will speak on the next day; for instance, Shri Dange. We have seen the hurry of the other people. Naturally he has given way to the other Members to speak today. He is a top leader of the Party inside and outside but still he has been good enough to say that. I am very happy about it. Now, Shri Berwa is in great hurry; let us hear him.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : मैं आज नहीं बोल सकता हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER: He may not get a chance next time, Shri Nahata.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा: अब टाइम कहाँ है ? अभी प्राप्ते घंटे की चर्चा शुरू हो जायेगी ।

MR. SPEAKER: You Will lose your chance if you refuse to speak. I have called you. If you do not speak you will lose your chance. I am not responsible. I can deal with top leaders like Shri Dange, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and some other leaders but it is very difficult to deal with these people.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय...

MR. SPEAKER: All right; Shri Nahata may give him a chance. I have to accommodate people from Rajasthan and he comes from that area.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यद्यपि सदस्य यहाँ पर दलीय भाषा पर चुन कर आते हैं और उन को उसी के अनुसार इस सदन में सीट दी जाती है, लेकिन अभी स्वतंत्र पार्टी की ओर से श्री रंगा के बोलने के बाद बारी के अनुसार जनसंघ के सदस्य को नहीं बुलाया गया । मुझे बड़ा दुख है कि यहाँ पर प्रजातंत्र के सिद्धांतों की उपेक्षा की जा रही है और पूंजीवाद पनप रहा है ।

हमने हमेशा देखा है कि राजस्थान में सर्दी के बाद अकाल पड़ता है, क्योंकि गर्मी में पानी सूख जाता है । लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश इस बार सर्दी से पहले ही बारिश न होने के कारण सूखा पड़ गया । राजस्थान में सूखा पहली बार नहीं पड़ा है, वहाँ पर कई सालों से सूखा पड़ रहा है । लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने भेड़िये और गड़रिये की कहानी की तरह हम को मजाक समझ लिया और सोचा कि ये लोग तो हमेशा चिल्लाते आये हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि राजस्थानवासियों का चिल्लाना अनुचित नहीं था ।

हमारा यह दुर्भाग्य है कि राजस्थान नहर अधूरी पड़ी है । उस का एक-चौथाई हिस्सा बना कर छोड़ दिया गया है । अगर राजस्थान नहर बन जाती, तो डिफेंस की दृष्टि से हमारा बाँडर एरिया सुरक्षित हो

जाता और राजस्थान को भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी मिल जाता, लेकिन शायद विदेशियों के दबाव या धन के अभाव के कारण ऐसा नहीं हो पाया है। जब मैं देखता हूँ कि यहाँ पर मंत्रियों की फ़ौज बढ़ती जा रही है, तो धन के अभाव की बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। राजस्थान नहर को बना कर जैसलमेर तक ले जाया जा सकता था, जिससे उस क्षेत्र में पानी की व्यवस्था हो सकती थी।

राज्य राजस्थान में 12 लाख घादमी और 18 लाख मवेशी अकाल-ग्रस्त हैं। उन मवेशियों को पर्याप्त चारा देने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। सरकार की ओर से कहा गया था कि मवेशियों के लिए 30 कैम्प बनाये जायेंगे, लेकिन केवल 18 ही बनाये गये हैं। उन कैम्पों में 36,000 गाय रखी जानी थी, लेकिन रुपये के अभाव में केवल 3200 गायें रखने की व्यवस्था हो पाई है।

राजस्थान सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पिछले 21 साल में राजस्थान में 52 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किया है। वहाँ पर 280 नलकूप बनाए गए, जिन में से 138 चालू थे। उन नलकूपों की क्षमता चार हजार गैलन से लेकर इक्कीस हजार गैलन तक थी। लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि सूखा होने और पानी न होने के कारण सिर्फ 36 नलकूपों में पानी है और बाकी सब में ठक्कन लगे हुए हैं। सरकार कहती है कि हम उन्हें गहरा करेंगे और पानी की व्यवस्था करेंगे। हमारे पूछने पर बताया गया कि चूंकि बिहार में अकाल पड़ा था, इसलिए सारे पम्प वहाँ भेज दिये गये। सरकार की उपेक्षा नीति का यह एक सुबूत है।

राजस्थान में 36 हजार गांव हैं, जिन में से 24 हजार गांवों में अकाल घोषित हुआ है। लेकिन कुछ गांव ऐसे हैं, जो नहरी एरिया में हैं, जहाँ लिफ्ट इरिगेशन नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी वे अकाल के घास बने हुए हैं। कुछ क्षेत्र राजनीतिक अंधकार पर अकाल-ग्रस्त और सूखा-ग्रस्त घोषित किये जा रहे हैं जब कि जिन

एरियाज़ में अकाल और सूखा है, उन को छोड़ रखा है। कहा जाता है कि उदयपुर, सर्वाई माधोपुर और बांसवाड़ा के बारे में जांच की जा रही है और पाली, मंगानगर, भरतपुर, जयपुर तथा कोटा के बारे में रिपोर्टें तो भ्रा चुकी हैं, लेकिन उस पर विचार होना बाकी है। सर्वाई माधोपुर का कुछ हिस्सा अभी भी अकाल के मुंह में पड़ा हुआ है और वहाँ खाने को कुछ नहीं मिल रहा है। तो यह एक राजनीतिक अंधकार पर इस तरह की सौदेबाजी करना और अकाल-ग्रस्त व सूखा-ग्रस्त एरिया बताना, यह कहां तक ठीक है? मेरे पास एक तार भ्राया हुआ है, बीकानेर के कोलायत क्षेत्र के कैम्प से, जो कैम्प आपने मजदूरी के खोल रखे हैं, उस क्षेत्र में 15-15 दिन हो गए वैसे नहीं मिले हैं। जो हमारा एक अकाल कोड़ा बना हुआ है, उसमें परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। वह ऐसा बना हुआ है कि चाहे सूखा पड़ जाये, अकाल पड़ जाये, कुछ भी हो जाये लेकिन वह घोषित नहीं किया जाता है। उसमें तब्दीली होनी चाहिए। लेकिन उसके हिसाब से भी देखा जाए तो एक घादमी को 18 छटांक घाटा मिलना चाहिए, दो छटांक दाल मिलनी चाहिए लेकिन अभी करणी सिंह जी ने कहा था कि एक रुपया 90 पैसा उनको दिया जाता है। मगर यह एक रुपया 90 पैसा एक घादमी को नहीं दिया जाता है। यह ती सौ फीट मिट्टी खोदने पर दिया जाता है और एक घादमी तथा एक औरत से सौ फट मिट्टी खुदती है। तो घादमी को एक रुपया 12 पैसे और औरत को 78 पैसे दिए जाते हैं। अब बताइये कि एक रुपया 12 पैसे में किस तरह की मजदूरी हो सकती है? मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो फ़ैमीन कोड बना हुआ है इसको तो डालो चूल्हे में, इसको तो लगाओ प्राग और जो नई मंहगाई बढ़ गई है उसके हिसाब से मजदूरों को पेट भर भ्रम दिया जाए।

रेलवे ने कह दिया कि बीस परसेन्ट ह्रास कटीती कर वेंगे चारे के बगलों में और गांव वगैरह भेजने के ऊपर लेकिन 20 परसेन्ट से

[श्री श्रीकार मान बेरवा]

क्या होता है ? इधर तो जानवर मर रहे हैं, भ्राम्दमी मर रहे हैं भूख से और हम चाहते हैं कमाई करना । यह बीस परसेंट कम करने से क्या फायदा है ? हमारी सरकार ने जो चारे के मंडार खोले हैं और जो भ्रनाज के मंडार खोले हैं, उनके पास पैसा ही नहीं है, वह खरीदें कहां से ? उनको फ्री मिलना चाहिए । जब तक वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े न हो जाय तब तक उनके लिए फ्री राशन पानी होना चाहिए । मगर ये फ्री का नाम नहीं लेते, कहते हैं कि दूध पैतें किनो फ्री छूट दी जायेगी । लेकिन यह पैसा आयेगा कहां से ? इन एरियाज के भ्रन्दर भ्रगर भ्रकाल को देखा जाये तो जैसलमेर और कोकरन के बीच में जो बेटों की झाड़ियां थी उनको काट-काट कर और उनकी छाल छील-छील कर भ्राम्दमी खा गए । जब वह भी नहीं रही तो वहां से निकल गए । वहां का सारा बाईर एरिया खाली हो गया । इससे पाकिस्तान को भ्रच्छा दांव लग जायेगा क्योंकि वहां से सारे भ्राम्दमी आ गए, भ्राम्पड़े नष्ट हो गए, जानवर सारे इधर-उधर हो गए, कुछ नष्ट हो गए । सरकार को चाहिए कि भ्रगर राजस्थान की सुरक्षा करनी है, भ्रगर पाकिस्तान से लड़ना है, सीमा की सुरक्षा करनी है, तो सीमा के ऊपर उनको वापिस लाकर बसाया जाए और उनके जानवरों को रखा जाए । इस तरह का काम भ्रगर सरकार करेगी तो वहां पर सुरक्षा हो सकती है बरना दुश्मन किसी भी समय वहां आ सकता है ।

वित्त मन्त्री साहब कह रहे थे कि दो करोड़ रुपया और भ्रभी प्रधान मन्त्री इन्दिरा जी जब वहां गई थी तो उन्होंने दिया था । उन्होंने प्राते ही कहा कि दो करोड़ रुपया और देंगे । एक करोड़ रुपया पहले दिया और दो करोड़ यह, इस तरह तीन करोड़ रुपया क्या 12 लाख भ्राम्दमियों और 18 लाख भ्राम्पड़ों के लिए पर्याप्त है ? कहां तक यह उनकी जरूरतों के लिए पर्याप्त हो सकता है ? एक करोड़ रुपया तो भ्राम्दमान के रूप में खजकता, खम्बई

या और जगह जो व्यापारी हैं, जो राजस्थान से गए हैं उन्होंने हमदर्दी दिखाई है और एक करोड़ रुपया दिया है । तो क्या सरकार इसकी जिम्मेदार नहीं है ? केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार, दोनों को चाहिए था कि वे मिलकर पर्याप्त मात्रा में धन जुटायें । भ्रभी मुख्य मन्त्री सुखाड़िया ने स्वयं कहा है कि जब तक 60 करोड़ की रकम नहीं होगी, तब तक यह राजस्थान का दुर्भाग्य समझना क्योंकि उन के पास पैसा नहीं ही है और पैसा नहीं है तो क्या करेंगे ? उनके पास तो सिर्फ मंत्रिमंडल बढ़ाने के लिए पैसा है, भ्रकाल वालों के लिए पैसा नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार मिल कर इसका जो उपाय भ्रभी होना है उस उपाय को भ्रभी करें । यह नहीं कि हम इतने हजार कुयें खोद देंगे, इतनी बिजली लगा देंगे, इतने खम्भे गाड़ देंगे । यह तो भ्राम्गे की योजना है लेकिन भ्रभी उनको बचाना है । भ्रभी मौत के मुंह से निकाल कर उनकी रक्षा करनी है । इसके बाद और धन जुटाकर ऐसे उपाय किये जायें जिसमें कि सारा भ्रकाल खत्म हो जाये और भ्राम्दम्या भ्रकाल न प्राये ।

कितना दुर्भाग्य है कि थोड़ी सी भ्रमकी देते ही भ्राम्दा पानी पाकिस्तान को दिया जा रहा है । भ्रगर वही पानी राजस्थान के भ्रन्दर आ जाये तो गंगा नगर वाडमेर और जैसलमेर बगैरह हरे भरे हो जायें । भ्रमनी और जापान इंजीनियरों ने उसका सर्वेक्षण भी कभी का कर रखा है कि हम इसको हरा भरा कर देंगे लेकिन भ्रभी तक इनका सलाह-मशिवरा ही नहीं हो पाता । न यह सरकार स्वयं करती है और न करने देती है । इसने राजस्थान को कटघरे में लटका रखा है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो भी रुपया मिले वह राजनीतिक भ्राम्धार पर वितरित न हो । 66-67 में जो भ्रभी काम हुआ था उसमें 50 लाख २० का थोटासा हुआ है और भ्रगर उस पचास लाख रुपये की

डिटेल प्राप पूछें तो मैं बता सकता हूँ । उस वर्ष 17 सड़कों का काम हाथ में लिया, उसमें से एक सड़क का काम पूरा हुआ— कनोड़ से पचभदरा रोड और 16 सड़कों भ्रष्टरी ही पड़ी हुई हैं । सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग के अनुसार एक मील में जो ग्रेवल रोड बनाई जाती है, उसमें 42 हजार रुपये खर्च होते हैं । इस रोड पर 2,91,523 रु० खर्च हुए हैं । रामसर से चौहटन 25 मील का टुकड़ा हाथ में लिया जिसमें से 16.4 मील का टुकड़ा पूरा हुआ जिस पर 22,21,666 रु० खर्च हुआ । लेकिन 42 हजार छोड़ कर अगर 50 हजार से भी हिसाब लागया जाए तो 8 लाख ही खर्च होना चाहिए था । इस तरह 14 लाख खा गए । बाड़मेर से बदरमोद रोड 7.4 मील बनी और खर्च हुआ 11,72,180 रु० । गडरा-मंकरा रोड केवल 1.6 मील बनी, उस पर खर्च प्राया 4,63,000 मोहल्सा-गुडा रोड 1.4 मील बनी जिस पर 3,30,212 रु० खर्च हुआ । चोरी मन्ना धनाड़ भूमिया घाठ मील बनी जिस पर 13,98,000 खर्च हुआ । सिदरी नोनरा रोड चार मील बनी जिस पर 2,15,811 रु० खर्च हुआ । बालोतरा नीली रोड तीन मील बनी, 2,96,562 रुपया खर्च हुआ गाराकातना से तुदला सात मील बनी जिस पर 10,28,562 रु० खर्च हुआ । इस तरह से प्राप देखिए कितने ही लाख रुपयों का चोटाला हुआ । अब प्राप सोच लें कि वह तो फिर एलेक्शन के दिन ये 67 में एलेक्शन लड़ना था इसलिए रुपया और कहाँ से जुटाते । धोतिया, पोतिया, लंगोटिया, यानी मजदूर का नाम लिख दिया धोतिया, बाप का नाम पोतिया और गांव का नाम लंगोटिया । इस तरह से झूठी हाजिरी और झूठे रजिस्टर बना कर सारा रुपया खा गए । मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार दोनों की तरफ से अधिकारी नियुक्त हों जोकि उन रजिस्ट्रों की चेकिंग करें और जांच करके जो घट्ट अधिकारी हैं, जो

प्रकाल राहत का फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं, उनको उचित बंद दिया जाए । मेरे कोटा में कई एक एरियाज ऐसे हैं इन्ग्रज नायब तहसील वगैरह जो पूरे के पूरे प्रकाल में हैं लेकिन उन्हें कोई देखने वाला नहीं है, कोई ध्यान देने वाला नहीं है । सर्बाई माघो पुर का पूरा एरिया प्रकालप्रस्त है, कोई नहीं देखता ।

और दूसरे क्या हैं कि जो हाकिम हैं, जो सिर्वाई के प्रफसर हैं, उन्होंने क्या फायदा उठाया है कि पानी देते हैं तो एक पम्पी निकाल देते हैं और कहते हैं कि पांच सौ रुपया लाबो नो वेंगे नहीं तो नहीं वेंगे । उन्होंने इस तरह प्रकाल पैदा कर दिया है । तो यह है स्थिति चल रही है जिसको कोई संभालने वाला नहीं है । दूसरी तरफ दवाओं के नाम पर, दूध के डिम्बे के नाम पर और तरह-तरह से लोग फायदा उठा रहे हैं । मेरे एरिया के भन्दर कई डिपोज में ऐसी-ऐसी घास पड़ी है कि जिसको जानवर तो क्या कहें, कोई मूँचता तक नहीं, जिसको कोई खा ही नहीं सकता है । प्रनाज ऐसा पड़ा है जिसको जानवर भी खायें तो बीमार पड़ जायें लेकिन प्रायधी बेचारे उसको खा रहे हैं । इसको देखने वाला कौन है ? इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका स्वाई हल ढूँढा जाये । राजस्थान का प्रकाल और सूखा यह कोई प्राज का सबाल नहीं है । यह हमेशा का सबाल है । जरा मा केरल में हाहाकार मचता है, तौड़-फोड़ होनी है, हड़ताल होती है । नो हमारे मन्त्री लोग वहाँ भागते हैं मय दलबल के साथ और हमारे राजस्थान की बेचारी गरीब जनता जो कभी ऊँचा मुँह करके बोलती थी नहीं और जिसकी टैक्सों के बारे खाल उछेड़ डाली, वह प्राज दाने-दाने के लिए मोहताज हो रही है । मेरा निवेदन है कि राजस्थान के मुँह से मुड-स्तर पर निपटना होगा । बाईर पर से जितने लोग

[श्री श्रीकांर लाल बेरवा]

गए हैं उनको वापस बुला कर बसाना होगा। यह नहीं कि जो 1965 में पाकिस्तानी गए हैं उनको बुला कर वापस बसाया जाए। जो लोग ऐसे बस गए हैं उन्हें निकाला जाए और उनकी जगह जो बेचारे अभी-अभी गांव छोड़ कर गए हैं उन्हें बसाया जाए। मैं तो एक प्रश्न किया था इस बारे में तो मन्त्री जी ने जवाब दिया था कि कुछ पाकिस्तान चले गए थे और वे आकर बस गए हैं, उनको निकालना मुश्किल है। यह नहीं होना चाहिए। जो गये हैं बेचारे गांव के गरीब गये हैं, जानवरों को लेकर गये हैं, उन को वापस बसाना होगा और उन को बसाना चाहिये।

मैं, श्रीमन्, आपके द्वारा निवेदन कर्ंगा कि राजस्थान के मसले को कम मसला नहीं समझना चाहिये, इस मसले को युद्ध-स्तर पर निबटना चाहिए। आगे की स्कीम के बारे में नहीं सोचना चाहिए, आगे की जब सोचेंगे जब इनके प्राण बच जायेंगे, इन की जान बच जायेगी, नहीं तो 12 लाख आदमी और 18 लाख जानवर मौत के मुंह में हैं।

SHRIMATI SUDHA REDDY (Madhugiri): Mr. Speaker, of all the pestilences that can affect man, perhaps famine is the worst. Take the ravages of nature, famine or fever, or the ravages that can be inflicted by man upon man, and perhaps by man upon woman! like war. I think famine combines the worst of all these ravages in that when there is a situation of famine, man is at war with himself and with the whole community, with his surroundings. He is feverish; he has a sense of ill-being prevailing on him. Therefore, Kautilya was not far wrong when he said:

अर्षोऽनराणाम् पतिः अंगनानाम्
शत्रुराट् तरुणाम् सर्षा नदीनाम् ।
स्वधर्मं चारी नृपतिः प्रजानाम्
गतम् गतम् दौर्बलं मृद्धानयन्ति ।

which meant, "Common well-being to man, a good husband to a beautiful damsel, spring to a tree, torrential rain to a river and a Righteous King to a good people—these bring rejuvenation to man."

We have been faced with famines and pestilences time and time again, quick often year in and year out; and yet, for the last 30 years we have been talking of nothing but temporary relief measures with an intermission of people speaking of long-range programmes which are never to come. I think we have had enough of these temporary palliatives which help us to tide over the situation for the present, but one must remember that, like all temporary programmes, the effect of the programme is dissipated and it is not really felt by the community.

I represent a constituency called Madhugiri. The name of the area is very sweet but it is as dry as a prickly thorn. The whole area has been drought-stricken for the last four years, at last this year one drill has been brought in by an organisation called AFPRO in conjunction with the Government of Mysore; one more is to come. How is it that we have not been able to bring in more of these drills? The drills used by the agriculture department are pitiful in their achievement. Normally, the drill tip gets stuck in the well, and that is the end of the well, the well has to be abandoned!

Then the land development banks which lend money for digging wells take so long to process applications. I understand that about Rs 10 crores have been given all over the country by way of aid for about 35,000 wells. This is absolutely the bottom of the minimum. I feel that at least 50 per cent of the assessed value of the security advanced should be given as loan to cultivators.

Then, again, take the state of our cooperatives. Usually in these drought

affected areas repayment is a very difficult thing and therefore, the co-operative movement itself has failed in these areas. What can be done to strengthen these cooperatives and if necessary subsidize even the share capital, when we are subsidizing even bad films in this country, has to be thought of at least for the future.

Minor irrigation programmes have been taken up, but still one sees more road relief work going on than minor irrigation in many areas. Quite a few of the Taluk Board Presidents and Taluk Boards do not realise that roads have to be maintained. Once or twice I questioned a few Taluk Board Presidents. They said the Government would maintain them. Therefore, there seems to be quite an amount of illusion in operating these short-term relief programmes, and I feel that unless we take up long term drought relief, famine relief, with missionary zeal, nay even on a war footing, nothing can be achieved.

When a specific provision was thought of in the draft fourth plan to the extent of nearly Rs. 40 crores, it was whittled down to Rs. 10 crores latter. I hear a pitiful provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for the year 1968-69 which I think is quite a shame.

May I also stress that specific regional planning must be contributed to. For instance, in a taluk of my constituency the Taluk Board has very successfully experimented with tamarind plantation. Tamarind is a tree which can survive any drought. We all know that. I hear that each tree pays back as much as Rs. 800 per year. Therefore, why this sort of side line of development should not be thought of in these very dreary areas is a matter for consideration.

Sheep rearing also could be taken up on a large scale. It is a pity that a country which perhaps sent about 200 sheep to Australia in the very early days is now short of good wool. Why should the Government of India not explore the prospect of bringing back strains of sheep which can

thrive better here from Australia, a country to which we sent them earlier?

With this may I request that the hon. Minister in charge may give due attention that the whole Government of India should bestow the attention that drought relief programmes require and give than such priority that they deserve.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the drought conditions prevailing in the country. Time and again both inside the House and outside the Government of India has been urged by millions of people to take permanent measures to meet the drought conditions prevailing for the last 20 years under Congress rule.

The hon. lady Member, newly elected from my district has mentioned this Tumkur district and various other districts of Mysore State. Chronic drought conditions are prevailing during the last 4 years and the Mysore Government has urged the Government of India for financial assistance to meet the situation. I am very sorry to say that the Government of India has not made any effort to bring any permanent measure in the State of Mysore. It has been brought to my notice that in the last month a memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister of India and also to the President of India pleading for financial assistance to the Mysore State to meet the situation because continuously for the last 4 years drought conditions have been prevailing in Mysore State resulting in loss of human life and cattle. But, unfortunately, the Government of India did not come to their rescue. A criticism has been levelled against the team of officers of the Central Government, headed by one Mr. Sathe who visited to see the drought condition prevailing in that area, he has discriminated in not visiting certain districts. It has come to my notice that even in famine the Government of Mysore in collusion with the Government of India is playing politics.

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

I have to bring it to the notice of the Government of India that when Rs. 3.5 crores has been offered to the Government of Mysore, the Mysore Government has used it for political purposes in view of the Taluk Board elections and the Congress making use of this relief measure for their political ends and this corrupt practice of the Government of Mysore in collusion with the Government of India has brought still worse conditions prevail in the Mysore State.

17.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

I would like to quote an instance where the Government of India officer visited certain parts of the Mysore State which have been chronically affected and the Government of Mysore has given a warning and asked the Government of India and the Members of Parliament for help. But unfortunately the team which visited Mysore, has not taken note of the serious consequences and the serious drought conditions prevailing in Mysore State, especially in Tumkur district and some other parts of Mysore State. I would also like to say that a discrimination has been made inasmuch as the Chitaldurg district only—because the Congress President comes from Chitaldurg district—got all the relief. I am levelling this charge. Let the hon. Minister who is in charge of Agriculture visit the spot and analyse the situation and assess the situation and see what politics is going on in Mysore State. Mr. Sinde had received several letters from people of my State and also received Memorandums to the Prime Minister of India and the President also that a solution should be found for such chronic drought in Mysore State. I would like to say that these chronic conditions prevail not only in Mysore State but in other parts of the country like Rajasthan and also in Bihar and Orissa. This was raised several times. I would like to say that nearly 1 crore of people in Mysore State have been affected as a consequence of

these drought conditions prevailing continuously for the last 4 years. What is the relief measure? Adequate relief measures have not been provided, and I have been stressing before the Government of India to see that a phased programme is drawn up as a permanent measure to meet these drought conditions. This area in Mysore is in the famine belt and a permanent measure should be found in order to see that relief is given to those areas. Unfortunately, the Government have not even recognised these famine belt and even the famine code has not been amended to provide relief to Mysore State. It is a very sorry state of affairs that has been prevailing in Mysore State.

Let me then take the minor irrigation schemes and the major irrigation projects. Some of the centrally-sponsored major irrigation projects had to be financed by the Government of India and all these minor irrigation schemes had to be carried out by the Mysore Government; they have had to prepare them, and no scheme even in the drought-stricken areas, in nearly 16 districts, has been sanctioned. Take, for example, the question of financial assistance. Let me mention the Tirukanapalya reservoir in my district. We have been urging for the last 12 years that the entire famine-belt area should also come under cultivation; and that project, which is a feasible one, has not been sanctioned, and it has been neglected because of politics.

I have to criticise this Government for not having established any relief schemes to see that at least some improvement may be made, over the past 20 years of this Congress rule. That being so, what right has this Government got to exist in this country? I demand the resignation of even the Minister, because, you respect the Constitution and you say that the rights under the Constitution are guaranteed so far as the citizens of India are concerned. What is the guarantee that we have got under the

Congress rule? We have seen cases of starvation; cases of deaths; malnutrition; we have seen several deaths during this Congress rule all these years, the Congress rule which has brought untold sorrow to all mankind. I would like to stress once again that the Government of India should institute an enquiry with regard to the Government officers' team which had visited the Mysore State, and especially the Tumkur district which has been neglected and which has not been visited by the officers concerned who have not taken note of the serious drought-conditions prevailing there.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is Tumkur your constituency?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There are other projects in other districts also. Chitaldurg district has been visited by Mr. Sathe because the Congress President hails from that district. What Congress Raj and what Congress rule you have got? (*Interruption*) I am not ashamed to say that you are playing politics here, in such a serious situation arising in the State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Just one minute. We have been urging on the Government of India and the Government of Mysore that a Famine Board should be created in each district where chronic conditions are prevailing. I would like to know what assistance has been provided by the Central Government. What has happened to the resolution passed by the Mysore Assembly requesting to sanction Rs. 20 crores to meet the situation, and what is the financial aid

that you have given? You have given only Rs 3.5 crores as financial aid. I would like to have a categorical assurance in this behalf. I would like to urge on the Government of India that they should make an enquiry in this behalf and also see that equitable finance assistance is distributed and permanent measures of relief are formulated so far as these 16 districts of Mysore State are concerned and in other parts of the country.

श्री अमृत नाहटा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे खाद्य मन्त्री श्री जगजीवन राम जी ने जो वक्तव्य यहाँ पेश किया है मुझे कहते हुए बड़ा दुःख है....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may resume his speech later.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: There is no quorum, Sir.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD (Kurnool): Sir, it has been agreed that the question of quorum should not be raised on such occasions. (*Interruption*).

18 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After it has been raised, what can I do? Let the bell be rung.

The bell has stopped ringing and there is no quorum. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.2 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Thursday, November, 28, 1968|Agrahayana 7, 1890 (Saka)