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**Wednesday, February 14, 1968
Magha 25, 1889 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



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Wednesday, February 14, 1968/Magha
25, 1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Talks on Vietnam Situation

+
*31. SHRIMATI SUSHILA
ROHATGI:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of
India have been in touch with Wash-
ington regarding the announcement
from Hanoi to carry on talks with
U.S. on "relevant questions" after
unconditional cessation of bombing;
and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) and (b).
The Government of India is in touch
with various parties concerned includ-
ing the United States of America and
the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.
Since the situation is a very delicate
one, and the reactions of the various
Governments are of a confidential na-
ture, it would not be proper to disclose
them, particularly in view of the posi-
tion of India as Chairman of the Inter-
national Control Commission.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
Does the Government realise the
futility of any announcement from

Hanoi about terms of peace when it
is accompanied by a violation of the
Tet truce on the one side and at the
same time any pronouncement from
Washington offering terms of peace
when it is accompanied by further
reimbursement and reinforcement of
American troops in Vietnam?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: We deplore
any escalation of conflict from ~~any~~
side, and we have made our position
very clear that first there should be
unconditional stoppage of bombing,
and it is our assessment that if this
comes about, it will be followed by
peaceful negotiations.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: In
view of India's historical role in the
international sphere as a strong prota-
gonist of world peace and also as the
champion against aggression of any
sort in the present crucial stage
where a civilisation a thousand years
old is affected, may I know what
steps the Government of India is
taking to have mediation, and how far
it has exercised its influence for
bringing the warring groups to the
negotiating table?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The amount
of suffering involved is enormous, and
we are anxious that this suffering
that this vast human tragedy that is
taking place, should end. Although
we do not like to act as mediator, as
the Chairman of the International
Control Commission we are in const-
ant touch with all the parties con-
cerned, and we are doing whatever
we can to bring about a peaceful si-
tuation in this complicated and diffi-
cult issue that is agitating the world.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: The
U.N. Secretary-General was in Delhi a
few days back. In view of the
smashing blows that the American

imperialists are receiving, they are on the run in Vietnam, I should like to know whether the Government of India has made it very clear to the Secretary-General to convey to the United States that they should get out of Vietnam and this problem should be solved? Did we make our position clear?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Our position has been made clear from before, and it is still clear, but I do not think it is part of the duty of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convey messages from us to the Government of the United States.

DR. RANEN SEN: A long time ago the Government of India took the position that the bombing should be stopped and then Hanoi could come to the conference table, but even after declarations by many Governments to this effect that U.S.A. should sit round the table after stopping bombing, even after all these reactions from many important Governments like France and even the U.K., the U.S. Government refused to stop bombing and other acts of aggression. May I know what prevents the Government of India from raising this issue in a broader context and force the U.S. Government to accede to the request of the world people to stop bombing of North Vietnam?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We have expressed our views and we still adhere to them. We have expressed them in very clear terms. I do not think that we are in a position to force the United States to do anything in this matter.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: After the discussions with President Tito, Chairman Kosygin and Secretary-General U Thant, may I know whether there has been any response from any quarter to India's call for having unconditional stoppage of

bombing of North Vietnam, whether we can say that we have achieved something to that effect?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: This is not only India's call, the call is shared by Chairman Kosygin, President Tito and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: After all these talks, what is the result?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: There is no result as such on this issue, except that we understand each other's point of view.

SHRI HEM BARUA: There are two reasons for the escalation of the war in Vietnam. One is the heinous crime committed by the Americans by bombing, another is the supply of arms and ammunitions by Soviet Russia to the Vietcong forces. Whereas the Government have taken note of the heinous crime committed by the Americans, may I know whether Government have taken note of the other fact, that the Soviet Russia is supplying arms and ammunitions to the Vietcong forces which has contributed to further escalation of the war in Vietnam?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: As far as we know, the Soviet Union is supplying arms to North Vietnam.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know whether our Government was able to proceed in an effective manner to bring these Powers which are involved in this Vietnam trouble to the conference table so as to avoid conflict and devastation of human beings in that troubled part of the world?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: This has been our desire, but I am sorry to say we have not really succeeded.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: The Minister was talking about the role of the Government of India as the Chairman

of the International Control Commission. May I know whether it is not a fact that one of the functions of the Commission was to supervise the elections that were to be held in 1956 in both South and North Vietnam, and it was the violation of the Geneva Agreement by the United States and the puppet Government of South Vietnam that is responsible for the present state of affairs in Vietnam? As the Chairman of the International Control Commission, does not the Government of India think it necessary, and does it not think it its duty, to tell the world that the United States is guilty of breaking this solemn agreement, and therefore it better get out of Vietnam so that the problem can be settled?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I said that we have expressed our views on all these issues. At this moment the most important thing is to transfer the problem from the battle field to the conference table. Therefore, all attempts must be made to make this possible.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I would like to know what that view is, whether America has not broken that agreement.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: America was not a signatory to the Geneva Agreement.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: Will the Prime Minister inform the House what special efforts have been made by her after her talks with Chairman Kosygin to convince Washington of the possibilities of escalation of war in Vietnam if things are not done quickly? In view of the fact that the Prime Minister has assured us that all attempts have been made to see that there is no escalation of war and no intensive bombing of North Vietnam, may we expect that India as Chairman of the International Control Commission will exercise all its efforts to see that Washington does not carry on with such kind of extensive warfare in North Vietnam?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: To the extent we are able to be effective, we are trying.

SHRI GIRRAJ SARAN SINGH: May I ask the Prime Minister whether the recent escalation of the war by the Vietcong has changed the policy of the Government with regard to the bombing of North Vietnam?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No, Sir.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : अमरीकन वियतनाम में जो बॉम्बिंग कर रहे हैं, कोई भी उस का समर्थन नहीं कर सकता है, उस को तो कनडॉम करना ही चाहिए। लेकिन उस के साथ साथ वियतकांग को चीन और दूसरे देशों से जो हथियार मिल रहे हैं, सरकार का उस के बारे में क्या रवैया है? क्या वह उस को पसन्द करती है या नहीं? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने ऊ थाट या श्री कोसीगिन के साथ इस बार को बन्द कराने के लिए कोई स्पेशल प्रोपोजल डिस्कस की है, यदि हाँ, तो वह क्या है?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : वियतनाम के लोग अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए लड़ रहे हैं और इस लिए जब तक उन पर हमला है, तब तक हम नहीं कह सकते कि वे किस से हथियार लें। (ब्युत्पाव) जहाँ तक चेयरमैन कोसीगिन के साथ बात करने का ताल्लुक है, उस में हम ने तो कोई नया सुझाव दिया और न कोई नई बात इन चर्चाओं में हुई।

श्री अन्नजीत यादव : वियतनाम में पागलपन का जो युद्ध हो रहा है, उस से सारी दुनिया चिंतित है। उस युद्ध का विस्तार कम्बोडिया और दूसरे पड़ोसी देशों में भी होने का खतरा है। यह सही है कि भारत सरकार ने इस बारे में शुरू से ही एक सही नीति अपनाई है और शुरू से ही वहाँ पर बमबारी को बन्द करने के लिए कहा है। हमारे राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में भी यह बात

कही गई है। दुनिया के अधिक से अधिक राष्ट्र भी इस बात का समर्थन कर रहे हैं कि जब तक वहाँ पर बमबारी बन्द नहीं हो जाती है, तब तक उस क्षेत्र में कोई शान्ति-वार्ता नहीं हो सकती है। जब इस संबंध में देश का जनमत सरकार के साथ है, विश्व जनमत उस के साथ है और दुनिया के अधिक से अधिक राष्ट्र, जिन में पश्चिमी खीमे के देश भी हैं, इस बात को महसूस कर रहे हैं, तो क्या भारत सरकार अपनी प्राचीन परम्पराओं के अनुसार इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए कोई पहल लेने जा रही है, दुनिया के और देशों के साथ मिल कर कोई ऐसा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन बुलाने पर विचार कर रही है, जिस से यह पागलपन का युद्ध बन्द हो और विश्व के उस हिस्से में शांति की स्थापना हो।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : हम यह बात बिल्कुल निश्चित रूप से कह चुके हैं, यह घोषणा कर चुके हैं कि इस समस्या का हल शांतिपूर्ण तरीकों से, कांफरेंस में ही होगा, लड़ाई से नहीं। जहाँ तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि हम इस बारे में अगुआ बनें और सब देशों से बातचीत करके कुछ करें, मैं ने पहले ही जवाब में कहा है कि हम सभी देशों के लोगों से बात कर रहे हैं और इस बारे में अपनी राय दे रहे हैं। लेकिन जब तक सम्बद्ध पक्ष कांफरेंस में आने के लिए तैयार न हो जायें, तब तक वह कांफरेंस नहीं हो सकती है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : मैं ने पूछा है कि क्या भारत सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई निश्चित प्रस्ताव रखा है, क्या वह पहल ले रही है और जनमत तैयार करने के लिए कोई विश्व सम्मेलन बुलाने पर विचार कर रही है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : यदि उस से कोई लाभ हो, तो हम कर सकते हैं, लेकिन इस समय उस से कोई लाभ नहीं दिखाई देता है।

श्री नहरराज सिंह भारती : वियतनाम में नैतिकता के आधार पर लड़ाई बन्द हो और वहाँ के लोग इस मारकाट से मुक्त हों, ऐसी अभीलें मुद्दत से होती रही हैं, लेकिन फिर भी वह लड़ाई अभी तक बन्द नहीं हुई है। हमारे सम्बन्ध अमरीका से बहुत अच्छे हैं। अमरीकी सरकार से हमारी सरकार की बहुत अच्छी दोस्ती है। इस समय अमरीकी सरकार उस युद्ध में मुकम्मल तौर पर फंस गई है। उधर सोवियत संघ के हथियार हो सकते हैं लेकिन आदमी सब वियतनाम के ही हैं, चाहे वे उत्तर के हों और चाहे दक्षिण के। लेकिन इधर स्वयं अमरीका, को लड़ना पड़ रहा है। अमरीका इसलड़ाई में हर एक आने वाले दिन में और अधिक फंसता जा रहा है। उस युद्ध में जितना नुकसान वियतनाम का हो रहा है, उस से ज्यादा नुकसान अमरीका का हो रहा है। अगर अमरीका यह महसूस करता है कि वियतनाम से हटने से उस की आबरू घट जाएगी तो क्या हमारी सरकार ने दोस्त के नाते उस को सलाह दी है कि जितनी थोड़ी बहुत नाक बची है, उस को ले कर वह वापिस चला जाए, वना वह भी साफ हो जायेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री आर वरूआ :

SHRI R. BARUA : May I know whether during his recent visit U Thant gave the impression that there was an assurance of simultaneous cease-fire which was also agreed to by Hanoi but subsequently it had been withdrawn and therefore there has been this deadlock?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I think the Foreign Minister of North Vietnam has stated that if the bombing raids were stopped, the question of having a conference would be considered.

SHRI NATH PAI : In spite of the platitudinous and pious hopes expressed by this Government and its few remaining allies about the desirability

of bringing about a cessation of bombing of the North Vietnam a desire which this House, particularly this side asked the Government to convey when the first bombing raid took place in May 1965; we were the first to say that this should be taken up at the highest level, not at the ministerial level but at the Prime Ministers' level—one of the reasons why peace cannot come and no initiative is bearing any fruit is the diminution in the influence and the prestige of India. Time was when this country could play a useful role in stopping such kind of outbursts.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question?

SHRI NATH PAI: Today the world is hovering on the brink of a holocaust and as the discomfiture of the United States increases in South Vietnam, there is the danger that they might be tempted to take measures which will lead to—we do not know—where. Apart from saying that our position is very clear and that we have issued the usual communique with our allies, what has the Government of India done? Have they seen why they cannot play a useful role?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am surprised that a student of world affairs should make the kind of statement that the hon. member has made. If he studies the situation in the United States and in other parts of the world, he will know... (Interruptions.) Obviously he has not studied the situation here either. People are concerned about the matter and what we have said earlier has been justified by what is now happening.

SHRI NATH PAI: With my best efforts, I have not been able to see what is the reply to my question?

MR. SPEAKER: That the question itself should have been clearer?

SHRI NATH PAI: It is not a reply to my question to say so. I do not know whether we had drawn any lessons.

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : भारत एक शांति-प्रिय देश होने की वजह से इस प्रकार के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय झगड़ों को शांति से सुलझाने में सहायता कर सकता है, इस लिए उस को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नियंत्रण आयोग के चेयरमैन के पद पर नियुक्त किया गया था। हम इतने सालों से देख रहे हैं कि उस क्षेत्र में हमारी गलती से नहीं, दूसरों की गलती से, कोई प्रभावकारी काम नहीं हो सका है। क्या भारत सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि यदि अगले कुछ समय में कोई फल नहीं निकलता है, तो इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाया जाये ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी: इंटरनेशनल कंट्रोल कमीशन के कुछ खास रूल्स वगैरह हैं जिन के नीचे काम हो सकता है। हम उन से आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: In today's papers there is a report that President Johnson has said "If Hanoi wants it, we can go to Geneva today". Does this represent any change of view on the part of America? Do our Government know about it officially?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We have just seen it in the newspapers and I do not think it makes for much of a change.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तरफ गया है कि कुछ अमरीकी पंडितों ने कहा है कि दो साल पहले एक वियतकांगी को मारने के लिए अमरीका को पंद्रह लाख रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता था, जब कि आज यह खर्चा पच्चीस लाख तक बढ़ गया है? तो क्या सरकार का इस बात की ओर ध्यान गया है और अमेरिका के साथ इन की जो बातें होती हैं अभी जैसे अ विकसित देशों के विकास के बारे में बात हुई है तो क्या कभी सरकार ने इस बात की ओर अमेरिका का

ध्यान खींचा है कि 25 लाख की पूंजी अगर कारखाने के निर्माण में लगायी जाय तो कम से कम 250 बेकारों को उस से आधुनिक मजदूरी खिलाने वाला काम मिलेगा जबकि यह पैसा केवल एक विष्ट-कांगी को मारने पर खर्च हो रहा है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह बात तो उन को स्वयं मालम है। 100 मिलियन उन का रोज इस लड़ाई पर खर्च होता है। तो वह तो इस बात को खुद जानते हैं। उन को यह बताने की जरूरत नहीं है।

SHRI SONAVANE: May I know whether the Government of India is confidently convinced of the fact that if the bombing by America was stopped, North Vietnam and Vietcong would come forth to the Conference Table?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Yes, Sir. That is our assessment.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: In view of the fact that India has special links with Southeast Asia based upon Buddhism, may I know whether the Prime Minister has tried to establish any contact with the Buddhist leaders in South Vietnam so that in the present situation, which has almost given rise to the remark that there are two super-powers left in the world today—the United States and the Vietcong—there is need to bring in a third force? Has she considered the crystallisation of the Buddhist forces in South Vietnam for the purposes of forming a civil authority in Vietnam since a military solution is ruled out?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: This is quite an interesting suggestion. We will certainly bear that in mind.

श्री शिवनारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सवाल नहीं पूछना चाहता। मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 25 मिनट इस सवाल पर हो गए अब दूसरा लीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER: Vietnam is very important.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्योंकि हमारे मित्र नाथ पाई के सवाल का ठीक तरह से जवाब नहीं आया, क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताएंगी कि जो परिस्थिति वहां दिन बदिन गंभीर होती जा रही है और अमेरिका की हार होती जा रही है और नाथ पाई जी ने ठीक बताया कि इस के बारे में कोई डेस्परेट ऐक्शन होगा तो उस के नतीजे अमेरिका को तो भुगतने ही पड़ेंगे लेकिन हम यहां पर बहुत नजदीक हैं हमारे देश की सुरक्षा और हमारे देश की बहुवृद्धि के लिए भी यह समस्या बहुत गंभीर होती जा रही है तो क्या उन्होंने अमेरिका को यह बताया है कि इस तरह का अगर काम चलेगा तो हिन्दुस्तान को भी कोई खास पोजीशन लेनी पड़ेगी।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस खतरे से हम अच्छी तरह परिचित हैं और हमारी जो कोशिश होती है, बातचीत होती है उस में इन बातों को जरूर हम कहते हैं और सारी दुनिया इस बात को कहती है। लेकिन अभी तक जो अन्दाज मिला है और अमेरिकी नेताओं ने भी जो बातें कही हैं उस में अगर यह माननीय सदस्य का संकेत हो कि वहां अणु बम का प्रयोग करेंगे तो ऐसी कोई सूचना हम को नहीं मिली है।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : एस्केलेशन का डर तो है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : वह खतरा तो है ही।

श्री ज्योती लक्ष्मीकांतम्भा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो अमेरिकी जनता के रीएक्शन अमेरिका सरकार की वियटनम पालिसी के ऊपर हो रहे हैं उस का प्रभाव वहां की सरकार पर पड़ा है क्या ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उन के अपने जनमत का प्रभाव उन की सरकार पर जरूर पड़ेगा।

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would like to know whether the Government of India have realised or are aware or have made any assessment of what effect the American presence has on the communist menace in this country? Listening to the questions that have just been asked in this House, I am beginning to wonder whether the Government of India has realised the effect that the American presence in Vietnam is having in checking the communist menace in this country. (Interruption). So, I would like to know whether there has been, on this particular line of thinking, any assessment at all of the Government of India?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: We do not believe in taking outside help in checking any menace. We can deal with any menace ourselves.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri D. N. Patodia.

AN HON. MEMBER: Question No. 39 may be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; Question No. 39 could also be answered along with this.

SHRI NATH PAI: Sir, I think Mr. Bhagat is the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.

MR. SPEAKER: Also planning.

SHRI NATH PAI: How do the two combine?

Annual Plan for 1968-69

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*32. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI DEORAO PATIL:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Annual Plan for 1968-69 has been finalised;

(b) if so, what are the resources and development estimates for the year; and

(c) how much of the total outlay has been allocated for Private and Public Sectors separately?

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

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

Plan Outlay for 1968-69

*39. SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI ANBUCHAZHIAN:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has decided to increase the outlay of the 1968-69 plan from Rs. 2,246 crores;

(b) if so, the total increase in the Plan;

(c) whether the Planning Commission are also considering the raising of the provisions for the Central Plan Schemes from Rs. 1,172 crores to Rs. 1,300 crores;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the States' next year plan which was to the tune of Rs. 1,600 crores has been reduced to Rs. 1,350 crores; and

(e) if so, whether the State Governments have resented this reduction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) to (e). The outlays for the Central and State Plans for 1968-69 will be available after the Central and State Budgets have been presented. The document on the Annual Plan 1968-69 will be laid on the Table of the House during the current Budget Session.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Regarding the provision for foreign aid in our annual Plans, has the attention of the Government been drawn to the World Bank report and certain statements of very high significance made by Mr. George Woods recently in New Delhi, and to that extent, is our foreign aid likely to be affected in the next year? I would also like to know whether from Washington and Moscow—both—we have been told clearly that the amount of foreign aid in future will be dependent upon our performance and the performance of our economy?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: We are aware of the statement that the President of the World Bank has made in the UNCTAD. As for the prospect of aid, from time to time the Finance Minister is giving his assessments. It is true that so far as we are concerned, we have always laid our claim that any assistance, or for that matter, all our plan programmes depend upon the performance or utilisation of that assistance.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Is it likely to affect? What is your assessment?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I reply to this question? The hon. Member should not be sorry if foreign aid does not come because he is always going to say that because of it we are increasing our debts.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: The question is whether it is likely to be affected. It is not a question of being sorry.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There is no question; I cannot be an astrologer.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: While formulating the next year's Plan, will the Government of India take into account the fact that the investments on public sector industrial projects have so far been unable to yield any results and therefore no investment on new industrial projects in the public sector will be considered until the previous investments start giving an adequate return?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: No answer could be given to this question until the budget is laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: What is the rate of growth intended to be achieved in the 1968-69 Plan and how that compares to the current year's estimate?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: This year's rate of growth, as has been said, is more than 10 per cent, compared to that of last year.

श्री प्रेमचन्द्र वर्मा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री महोदय यह बताएंगी कि जो ऐन्युअल प्लान 1968-69 का बनाया है इस में प्रदेशों के बारे में अभी प्रेस में यह बात आई है कि जो प्रदेशों का प्लान है उस के लिए कुछ रुपया सेंकशन किया है और कुछ मुख्य मंत्रियों ने इस बात का अनुरोध किया है कि जो रुपया हमारे प्रदेशों के लिए स्वीकार किया है जिस में हिमाचल प्रदेश भी शामिल है, हिमाचल प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा है कि यह रुपया हमारे प्लान में बढ़ाया जाय तो क्या सरकार जिन जिन मुख्य मंत्रियों ने अपने प्रदेशों के प्लान के बारे में यह अनुरोध किया है कि रुपया बढ़ाया जाय उस पर विचार करेंगी ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहां तक राज्य सरकारों के प्लान का सवाल है केन्द्रीय सरकार से उन को 590 करोड़ मिले थे मगर भिन्न भिन्न राज्य सरकारें जो उन्होंने खुद अपनी पूंजी लगाने का एस्टीमेट लगाया था वह उसे पूरा नहीं कर सकीं चाहे तो उन का बहुत टैक्स रेमिशन हुआ था और भी

दूसरी बातों से। इस तरीके से राज्य सरकारों के प्लान गिर गए और आगे के साल में भी वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में उन्हें उतना ही मिलेगा जितना कि इस साल था यानी 590 करोड़। मगर उम्मीद है कि चूंकि वह अधिक रूप में पूंजी नहीं बना सकते या और रिसोर्सेज बढ़ा नहीं सकते तो राज्य सरकारों का प्लान कोई बहुत बढ़ा होने वाला नहीं है।

SHRI K. RAMANI: If the resources are not forthcoming from the World Bank or the consortium countries, may I know whether the Government will cut down the already accepted projects or the projects that are going on? If that happens, what are all the projects that the Government are going to cut down and based on what policy are they going to cut down those projects?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The whole question is hypothetical—"If the assistance is not forthcoming" etc. We cannot say about that. But certainly the projects that are in operation will not be cut down.

SHRI UMANATH: About the resources for the plan *vis-a-vis* deficit financing this House was assured by the Finance Minister that he will not resort to deficit financing, so far as the resources are concerned. When that discussion came up, he got so heated and he was very firm. But we find that after this assurance, about Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 crores worth deficit financing has been resorted to. Has this happened because there is failure on the part of the Government or because the Government has given up the policy of not resorting to deficit financing? I also want to know whether in the current plan, Government have accepted deficit financing as a means of resources?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The hon. member has to wait for 15 days to know these things.

SHRI UMANATH: What about the first part of my question whether after the assurance was given, there has been deficit financing to the extent of about Rs. 300 crores and whether it is the result of Government's failure to implement that policy or whether they have given up that policy?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The reply to that also will be given on the day of the budget.

SHRI UMANATH: It has appeared in the press several times that deficit financing has been resorted to. So, I want a clarification. Let him either deny or accept it.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उमानाथ जी ने जो कहा है मैं उसकी ताईद करता हूँ पुरजोर शब्दों में

श्री शिवनारायण : मैं उस का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उस का यह सवाल था कि जो आश्वासन दिया गया था उस को पूरा किया गया है या नहीं? वह तफसिल नहीं मांग रहे हैं। लेकिन इतना जवाब तो आना ही चाहिये।

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: Is it a resolution that should be supported by somebody?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member is asking about the past whether any deficit financing has been resorted to; he is not asking about what you are going to do in the future.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: All these accounts are submitted at the time of the budget. I can have the full picture only at that time. I will then give what is the position and why it is so.

श्री मधु लिमये : हम को पूरी तसवीर नहीं चाहिये :

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: The plan outlays proposed for the States indicate a likely shortfall of nearly Rs. 100 crores compared to last year. It will mean not only a further slowing down of development activity by the States but will also accentuate uneven regional development. In view of this, may I know whether the different State Governments have expressed their dissatisfaction at the allocation of funds to their respective States in the current year?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: If the State plan outlays have gone down, the responsibility for that lies entirely with the State Governments. As I said, central assistance was given to the extent of Rs. 590 crores and the States were to raise certain resources. Not only did they not raise those resources, but they gave remission on considerations other than economic or financial and did not raise other resources. It is true that the State plans have gone down. I have also warned that next year the central assistance will remain the same—about Rs. 59/ crores and the State plans, if at all, may go down further because there is no likelihood of their raising adequate resources; nor is there any determination on their part to do so.

श्री देवराव पाटिल : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो वार्षिक योजना बनाई जा रही है, क्या इस को कृषि प्रधान बनाने पर जोर दिया जा रहा है ताकि देश में अनाज का ज्यादा उत्पादन हो? दूसरे जब माल बाजार में आने लगता है, तो प्राइसेस गिर जाती हैं, और इस तरह से हर साल कृषक को लूटा जाता है। क्या ऐसे समय में उस माल को खरीदने के लिये सरकार इस वार्षिक योजना में कुछ पूंजी प्रोवाइड करेगी?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I could not follow the question.

MR. SPEAKER: Shall I ask the hon. member to repeat it?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF

PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): We are trying to build stocks by purchasing whatever is possible to get. This will help to support prices.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : यह जो वार्षिक योजना बनाई जाती है, इस में पहले से चले आ रहे कार्यक्रमों को ही चालू रखना इस का उद्देश्य होता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय में इस के सम्बन्ध में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस में पहले से चले आ रहे कार्यक्रमों की पूर्ति की ही नीति है या कुछ नये कार्यक्रमों को भी इस में लिया जायगा?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सालाना योजना में हमारी यही कोशिश है कि खेती या खेती में सम्बन्धित दूसरी चीजों को प्राथमिकता दी जाय। अब इन के बारे में तफसील तो जब पता चलेगी, जब प्लान और बजट्स आयेगे।

श्री रामवरन : अद्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली जो तीन पंच वार्षिक योजनाएँ गुजरी हैं, उन में रिजनल डेवलपमेन्ट में काफी इम्बलेंसिंग हुआ है। क्या सरकार फॉस और फिफथ प्लान में इन बातों को स्टडी कर के प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सेक्टर को धनराशि एलाट करेगी, ताकि जो रिजनल डेवलप नहीं हुए हैं, उन को ज्यादा एलाट किया जाय और जो डेवलप हो चुके हैं, उन को कम एलाट किया जाय?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जो इम्बलेंसिंग हुआ है, उस को दूर करने के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सोचा जायगा।

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI: May I know whether the Planning Commission has made any screening of the projects which are under way? Only yesterday we heard that the big Rajasthan Canal project has suddenly been stopped and several thousands of workers have been retrenched. I want to know whether

any screening of projects which are under way and where we have committed expenditure has been made and whether in the preparation of the annual plan all these things have been taken into account.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: In the annual plans, all the continuing projects will be allowed to go on. There would be no stoppage of continuing projects.

श्री अब्दुलगनी बार : क्या वजीर साहब फरमायेंगे कि उन के नोटिस में यह बात आई है कि हाल ही में झमरीकी सरकार ने अपने बड़े ट्रेड्स और इन्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स को एक सर्कुलर भेजा है, जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि इण्डिया सरकार पांच सालों में मिट रही है, इस लिये अपने सरमाया बचाने और अपने इन्टरेस्ट को वाच करने के लिये इस बात का ध्यान कर लें कि उन का रुपया हिन्दुस्तान में बरबाद न हो ! जैसा मोरारजी भाई बार बर फरमा रहे हैं कि जब बजट आयेगा तब देख लेना कि क्या है और क्या नहीं है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई ऐसा सर्कुलर उन के नोटिस में आया है ?

[کیا وزیر صاحب فرمایگئے کہ ان کے نوٹس میں یہ بات آئی ہے کہ حال ہی میں امریکہ سرکار نے اپنے بڑے ٹریڈرس اور انڈسٹری-بلسٹس کو ایک سرکولر بھیجا ہے جس میں یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ اذیتا سرکار پانچ سالوں میں مت رعی ہے اسلئے اپنا سرمایہ بچانے اور اپنے انٹریسٹ کو واچ کرنے کے لئے اس بات کا دھیان کر لیں کہ انکا روپیہ ہلدوستان میں برباد نہ ہو۔ جیسا مرارجی بھٹی با، ہمار فرما رہے ہیں کہ جب بجٹ آئیگا تب دیکھ لیا کہ کیا ہے اور کیا نہیں ہے۔ میں

جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا کوئی ایسا سرکولر ان کے نوٹس میں آیا ہے۔]

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जी नहीं कोई ऐसा सरकुलर नहीं आया है।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहत हूँ कि जो आप के प्लानर्स हैं और श्री कोसीगिन के भी प्लानर्स आये थे और उस पर विचार हुआ था तो क्या यह ट्रेनिंग के लिए रणिया भेजा जायेंगे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उन्हें ट्रेनिंग के लिए बाहर भेजने की इच्छरत नहीं है।

श्री रवि राय : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ़ गया है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाते समय खपत के ऊपर को बिजली खर्च हो रहा है उस को बंद करके इस साल गाँवों के लोगों को पीने का पानी देने और ज़मीन को सिंचाई के लिए पानी देने, इन दो मुख्य कार्यक्रमों पर जोर देने के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुछ काम किया जायगा ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : पीने के पानी और ज़मीन को सिंचाई के लिए पानी मुहैया करने के काम को अब्वल क्या प्राथमिकता दी गई है। जहाँ तक खपत की कमी की जाय याक़िया किया जाय यह बजट का मामला है और यह तो उसी वक्त ही पता चलेगा।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Since the beginning of the Plans the public sector had a large share of the investments in the Plans. Now it is reported that in the annual Plan projected for this year the public sector has been wittled down and in the name of 'maintenance plan' the public sector investment will be reduced to the minimum. Will the hon. Minister inform us, whether it is a fact?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The share of public sector and the role of public sector will be available only when the Fourth Plan is ready. As for the Annual Plan this year and the Annual Plan for next year the policy

decision taken is that all the continuing projects will be continued and will be given first priority so that the investment put in there is brought to use. Only when the resources are available new projects can be taken up, but certain projects of a very high priority, in industries like fertiliser and various other things, which go for increased production in the farm sector have been given a higher priority.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: In the past the Finance Minister used to complain that he was a prisoner of the Plan. Since this Plan for the current year is going to follow the Budget is it to be concluded that the Planning Commission now has become a prisoner of the Finance Minister? More particularly, I would like to know from the Finance Minister if the Planning Commission has stressed the fact of unemployment, the growing unemployment in this country which must be met at any cost, even at the cost of deficit financing? The question really is whether....

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, what is the question?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: The question really is whether the Finance Minister is going to consider that unemployment is better than deficit financing?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The Finance Minister is a member of the Planning Commission. There is no difference of opinion between the Planning Commission Minister, their members or the Finance Minister. Therefore, all this does not arise.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों द्वारा कई राज्यों में मंहगाई भत्ता बढ़ाने के लिए आन्दोलन चल रहा है तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उन राज्य सरकारों को इस के लिए इन आने वाले वर्षों में कुछ सहायता देने का विचार रखती है, यदि हाँ, तो कितनी सहायता देने का उन का

कार्यक्रम है क्योंकि उन राज्य सरकारों के सामने गम्भीर आर्थिक संकट आ खड़ा हुआ है और वह अपना काम नहीं चला पा रही हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भक्त : वित्त मंत्री जी ने कह दिया है कि वह राज्य सरकारों को उन के सरकारी कर्मचारियों की मंहगाई भत्ता बढ़ाने के हेतु कोई आर्थिक सहायता देने को तैयार नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन्होंने आप से उस के लिए कुछ पैसे की मांग की है तो उस के लिए आप को क्या कहना है । उन के सामने गम्भीर संकट उपस्थित है और वह बिना पैसे के अपनी सरकारें नहीं चला सकते हैं ।

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : मैं ने बार बार कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का काम नहीं है और उस के पास भी इतने रिसोर्सज नहीं हैं कि वह दिया ही करे । कुछ दे तो दूसरे रिसोर्सज इस में नहीं मिलेंगे । इस में रिसोर्सज बढ़ नहीं सकते हैं ।

Defrauding by Indian Film Producers

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- *33. **SHRI P. GOPALAN:**
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4683 on the 18th December, 1967 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;

- (b) if so, what are the findings; and
(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir; investigations are still in progress.

(b) Do not arise.

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

SHRI P. GOPALAN: I would like to know whether the Government is trying to find out the *modus operandi* by which this kind of fraud is being perpetrated; if so, what action has been taken by the Government to see that such operations are not allowed in the future?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: The Ceylon Government has been making enquiries and we are in touch with the enquiries made by the Government of Ceylon. It will take some time before the situation can crystallise.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: As the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation is involved in this affairs, I would like to know from the Minister whether the matter has been taken up with the Government of Ceylon; if so, may I know what has been the reaction of the Ceylonese Government in this matter?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: I mentioned that both the Government of India and the Government of Ceylon are interested in this investigation. The Government of Ceylon is carrying on the investigation and we are in touch with them.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: On December 18, 1967 the hon. Minister replied that the necessary investigations are being made. I want to know whether the Government found complicity of some Indian officials in this defrauding business; if so, may I know what action has been taken against those officials? I also want to know...

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, only one question is allowed.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: This is part (c) of my supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: In supplementaries there should not be (a), (b), (c) and all that. In future I would ask the Minister to choose one from (a), (b), (c) and so on and not reply to all of them.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: On 18th December the Minister replied that investigations are being made. I want to know whether the investigation report is being suppressed?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: Is he asking whether we are suppressing the investigation report?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Whether the report is being suppressed by Government, is the question.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: The report is that the officers of the CBC and some cinema producers and advertisers in this country are involved. The officers concerned are the officers of the Government of Ceylon. So far as the cinema producers and advertisers are concerned they are from this country. That is the allegation and on the basis the investigations are being made.

SHRI UMANATH: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he can tell this House the actual nature of the defrauding alleged, the main features of it, and how long it will take to complete the investigation and take a decision?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: The allegation is that some of the cinema songs were repeated at the instance of some of the producers here on the commercial advertising and on the radio of CBC and money was received clandestinely

from this country by sending certain anonymous chits. On this basis investigations is being carried on.

SHRI UMANATH: When will it be completed?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: It is very difficult to say. Certain things I cannot give out because it will not be liked, but the Government of Ceylon has sent some officers and investigation is going on.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब बतलायेंगे कि इन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या क्या हैं ?

Shri K. K. Shah: Sir, the investigation is in progress.

श्री भन्नु लिमये : कौन कर रहा है ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: As I said, the officers of the Government of Ceylon had come here to make investigations. We have not been able still to get at some names. We have also referred the case to the Finance Department.

इंग्लैंड में सिल्वर कर्मचारियों पर प्रतिबन्ध

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* 34. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :

श्री रा० स्व० बिद्यार्थी :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि ब्रिटेन की बोलवर हेम्पटन ट्रांसपोर्ट कम्पनी ने अपने सिविल कर्मचारियों से यह कहा है कि यदि वे नौकरी में लगे रहना चाहते हैं तो पगड़ी न पहनें और दाढ़ी न रखें ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इंग्लैंड के अन्य भागों में भी ऐसे प्रतिबन्ध हैं; और

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

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) यूनाइटेड किंगडम स्थित भारतीय हाई कमिशन ने इस मामले को ब्रिटेन के गृह कार्यालय के साथ और बोलवर हेम्पटन को-ओपरेशन के साथ भी उठाया है ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : जो कार्यवाही मंत्री महोदय ने की है उसका क्या परिणाम हुआ और इन पाबन्दी से कितने लोगों पर इस बात का असर हुआ है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब जब यह मामला हमारे हाई कमिशन के नोटिस में आया तो उस ने इस मामले को ब्रिटिश होम आफिस और इस बोलवर हेम्पटन ट्रांसपोर्ट कम्पनी से लिया और बहुत से ऐसे मामलात में हम कामयाब भी हुए हैं और इस किस्म की पाबन्दियां या जो बैंक या वह उठा दिया गया है । अब सिर्फ एक दो जगहें हैं जहाँ ऐसे मामले चल रहे हैं और आशा है कि वहाँ भी हमें कामयाबी होगी और . . .

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : इस मामले में नतीजा क्या हुआ है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : इस मामले में नतीजा कोई नहीं हुआ है । इस के बारे में बातचीत चल रही है बोलवर हेम्पटन ट्रांसपोर्ट कम्पनी के साथ और उसके साथ साथ यू के गवर्नमेंट के साथ भी । वे भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं और हम भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि यह बैंक हटा दिया जाए ।

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त : सभी देशों में तरह तरह के धर्मों को मानने वाले लोग हैं। ऐसी भ्रष्टाचार में क्या सरकार यू० एन० में या कहीं और इस तरह की बात निश्चित करवायेगी कि जिससे नौकरियों में धर्म के आधार पर जो पाबन्दियां लगा दी जाती हैं वे न लगाई जायें और किसी के धर्म में इस तरह से हस्तक्षेप न हो ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : मैं इससे सहमत हूँ कि धर्म के लिहाज से पाबन्दियां नहीं होनी चाहिये कहीं भी। इस मामले में भी यह है कि जहाँ तक यू० के० की सरकार का ताल्लुक है वह इतिहास करती है कि ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। लेकिन बहुत से डेलीकेट मामले, लोकल बातें, लोगों के खयाल बीच में आ जाते हैं —

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त : यू० एन० में ले जा कर इसको क्या प्राय तय करवाना चाहते हैं ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : यह इतना बड़ा मामला नहीं है। यहीं पर तय हो जाएगा और हो भी चुका है कई जगहों पर।

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: May I ask from the hon. Minister whether any Sikh organisations in Punjab, like the S.G.P.C., Chief, Khalsa Diwan and others have approached the Government of India to lodge a protest against this action by certain transport companies in U.K.?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: This matter has been brought to the notice of the Government of India by various organisations. As I said earlier, we are taking suitable steps.
3092(Ai)LSD—2.

Future Set-up of All-India Radio

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*35. DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:

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

(a) whether any final decision has been taken regarding the future set-up of the All-India Radio; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). The question regarding future set up of All India Radio is under active consideration and until a decision is reached, it is difficult to indicate its nature.

DR. RANEN SEN: Sometime back the Chanda Committee made certain recommendations and there was some discussion also in the House on those recommendations. May I know why does the Government of India take so much time to come to a decision? This is being discussed in public also.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: The Chanda Committee gave five reports. We have taken decisions on almost all the recommendations of four reports. Only 22 recommendations of this report remain. This is a very vital question in which Finance is also interested. The discussion is going on and we hope to take decision as soon as possible.

DR. RANEN SEN: One of the main recommendations was to form an autonomous body like the B.B.C. in England. Has the Government taken any decision in regard to this very important recommendation?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: As I said, it is under discussion between my Department and Finance. We hope to take a decision as soon as possible.

DR. RANEN SEN: He is taking a very long time to come to some deci-

sion. We want to know when the decision will be taken. He says that it will take sometime to take a decision. Why is the Government taking such a long time to come to a decision on such an important recommendation?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: It is because the implications are very and all the aspects of various implications are to be taken into consideration.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: It is common knowledge that the All India Radio is being used by the Government of India and the ruling Party at the Centre for its own narrow propaganda purposes. Pending a final decision on making the All India Radio an autonomous body, I should like to know whether the Government propose to have some discussion with the leaders of all the other recognised parties in this country to have some consensus about the impartial and proper working of the All India Radio.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: I do not agree with the first suggestion made by my hon. friend.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: You will never agree.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: On the contrary, I am glad to say that all State Governments are quite happy with the way in which the All India Radio is functioning. In my talk which I am carrying with the leaders of the Opposition parties also, what my learned friend has said has not been borne out.

SHRI RANGA: What the hon. Member has suggested is that they should have some discussion with the leaders of all the political parties to arrive at a consensus.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: My hon. Member has written to me and I have written to him for consultation.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Just now the hon. Minister said that the Chanda Committee has made a num-

ber of recommendations and most of the recommendations have been accepted by the Government. May I know what are the recommendations accepted by the Government?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: Some of the decisions taken have been placed on the Table of the House and some will be placed on the Table of the House. They are about 500 recommendations out of which on 22 recommendations, we have not taken a decision.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know, apart from the various recommendations of the Chanda Committee to have an autonomous corporation, etc., whether the hon. Minister is also considering the various other aspects, that is, the service conditions, etc. of the A.I.R. artistes. Recently, Mr. Joshi, the News Reader in Kannada, one of the artistes of the A.I.R., died in an accident and his family is not being paid any compensation because, of course, he is a temporary artiste. I would like to know whether any decision has been taken to declare the A.I.R. artistes as permanent so that they become eligible for pension, etc.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: My hon. friend's inference is not correct.

First of all, Mr. Joshi's wife was paid Rs. 1000 on that day....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Only Rs. 1000 for a life!

SHRI K. K. SHAH: I am saying; on the first day, she was paid Rs. 1000. The question of considering the grievances of the staff artistes is also under consideration.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The hon. Minister just now said that the Opposition parties are being consulted. May I know whether that consultation has been formal or informal, in what form has it taken place? Secondly, I would like to know whether it is not a fact that all the Opposition parties have supported the suggestion

made by the Chanda Committee that the A.I.R. should be given the autonomous status like that of the B.B.C. When all the Opposition parties are united, what more consultation does he want from them?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: My hon. friend's inference is not correct. That is not the feeling of all the Opposition parties. I do not want to take advantage of that because these are informal discussions and I do not want to disclose all that. I am obliged to them for the help they are giving.

SHRI NATH PAI: In reply to the same question, the hon. Minister earlier said that he is taking into consideration all the implications of the Chanda Committee's recommendation regarding the creation of an autonomous corporation. I think, the Committee took into consideration all the implications of it and made a unanimous recommendation that an autonomous corporation should be created. We, of course, did not take into consideration one implication, that is, Mr. Morarjibhai Desai. Now, we are told that they are consulting the Finance Ministry. The consent of the Finance Ministry is only a very small part of the creation of an autonomous body. May we know whether you have made up your mind to accept it? The financial aspect of the recommendation is a secondary thing. The primary thing is the autonomy of the broadcasting system in India. May we know what you are doing and who is to take into consideration the financial implications, you or the Committee you appointed?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: The Committee's opinion will be given the highest consideration that is possible. The Committee had the advantage of looking into the evidence. Unluckily, the evidence is not available because it was destroyed as I have made it clear in the House. My hon. friend will understand the difficulties that I am facing. The material that was available to him, I have got to collect.

श्री श्रीचन्व गोयल : श्री मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि सारे विरोधी दल इस बात पर सहमत नहीं हैं कि स्वतन्त्र निगम ब्रॉड इंडिया रेडियो का बना दिया जाए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सा दल है विरोधीदलों में से जिस ने इसका विरोध किया है और जो इस सिफारिश में रुकावट डाल रहा है ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: What I said was that the statement is not correct. Beyond that, I have not said anything. It is an informal discussion.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Don't beat about the bush. Give a clear answer.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: It is an informal discussion with me and I am pledged to secrecy with them. It will not be fair for me to say anything.

* **SHRI NATH PAI:** The Congress Party is the only party which is opposing it.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: I am prepared to take the responsibility of the final decision when it is placed before the House.

श्री तुलसी दास जायस : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम ने देश में सोसलिज्म का नारा लगाया है, तो फिर एक प्राइवेट कार्पोरेशन स्थापित कर के आकाशवाणी को उसके हाथ में देने की क्या वजह है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Development of Pakistan Troops on Assam-East Pak. Border

- *36. **SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI:**
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:

SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
PAYEE:
SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN BAJ-
PAI:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the East Pakistan authorities have of late deployed more troops all along the Assam-East Pakistan border;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the troops have constructed bunkers and dug trenches particularly in Cachar and Garo Hills Sectors on the border;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the fresh concentration of troops of described to be the biggest after the Tashkent declaration; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). No unusual concentration of Pakistani troops or other significant military activity across Assam-East Pakistan border has come to our notice.

(d) A close watch is kept on all military developments across our borders and appropriate measures taken to safeguard the security of the country.

Role of Private Sector in Fourth Plan

*37. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPA-
LAN:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of Shri Venkataraman, Member, Planning Commission, that Govern-

ment are considering to associate the private sector in shaping and implementing the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

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

Consultations with associations and leading members of the private sector in the formulation of private sector programmes have been a normal feature in the preparation of successive Plans. It is proposed to hold similar discussions with the private sector in the preparation of the Fourth Plan.

Expulsion of the First Secretary, Indian Deputy High Commission in Dacca

*38. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI NIHAL SINGH:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:
SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances leading to the expulsion of Shri P. N. Ojha, First Secretary, Indian Deputy High Commission in Dacca from Pakistan; and

(b) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) On January 6, 1968, the Pakistan Foreign Office demanded the immediate expulsion of Shri P. N. Ojha, First Secretary of the Deputy

High Commission for India in Dacca for alleged assistance to some Pakistanis in their activities against the Government of Pakistan.

(b) The Government of India categorically denied the allegations against Mr. Ojha and protested against the unwarranted demand of the Government of Pakistan for Mr. Ojha's expulsion.

Sheikh Abdullah's Talk with Prime Minister

- *40. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:
SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:
SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:
SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL:
SHRI HEM RAJ:
SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA:
SHRI RAMJI RAM:
DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:
SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
SHRI BASWANT:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI:
SHRI N. S. SHARMA:

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA:

SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR:

SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA:

SHRI R. K. SINHA:

SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sheikh Abdullah had met and had discussions with her during the month of January, 1968;

(b) if so, the number of meetings held; and

(c) the subjects 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). After Sheikh Abdullah's release, I met him on two occasions. The first meeting was on the 4th and the second on the 20th of January, 1968. The talks were of a general nature. Therefore the question of taking decisions does not arise.

MIG-21 Aircraft

- *41. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made to-date in the manufacture of MIG-21 aircraft in the country;

(b) what was the originally set date for the test flight of the first indigenously manufactured MIG-21 aircraft and whether this date has been altered subsequently, and if so, how many times;

(c) whether Aviation Circles in the country have expressed concern at the delay in the progress of the MIG-21 project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) The manufacture of the MIG-21 aircraft in the country has made further progress, according to schedule. The first phase of manufacture from major assemblies has been nearly completed. Good progress has been made in the phase of manufacture from sub-assemblies and details. The aircraft under the last phase of manufacture from raw materials would start coming out of production line in about two years.

(b) The first aircraft assembled from major assemblies was scheduled to be test flown in 1966. This was adhered to.

(c) Government are not aware of such comment.

(d) Does not arise.

**President Ayub Khan's Book
"Friends not Masters"**

*42. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether appropriate action has been taken to counteract the image of hatred against India created by President Ayub Khan, in his book entitled "Friends not Masters";

(b) whether the Government of India have launched wide propaganda against the views of the President of Pakistan against India through its foreign missions abroad; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). The book reiterates the familiar views of the President of Pakistan on India-Pakistan relations and contains a number of mis-statements about India. The Government of India have taken adequate action to contradict and expose the mis-statements and will continue to do so.

(c) Does not arise.

PERSIAN GULF

*43. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the consultations going on between Iran, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia in the matter of domination of Persian Gulf consequent upon the British decision to withdraw from there in 1971;

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

(c) how the country's interests are proposed to be safeguarded as a result of this move; and

(d) whether there have been any consultations with the British Government in this matter and if so, the result thereof?

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

(a) In the context of the British Government's announcement on 16th January, 1968 declaring their intention to withdraw their forces from the Gulf by the end of 1971, consultations have taken place between Governments of the region. But so far there is no indication of the emergence of any arrangements.

(b) to (d). Because of the proximity of the region to India and the possible effects of a changed pattern in the area on India's interests, the Government of India is studying the developments closely and is consulting and will consult the appropriate governments whenever necessary.

विद्योही नगराओं के हकके

*44. श्री जयू लियये : क्या बंडेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोक सभा के पिछले सत्र के

स्वगित होने के पश्चात् मनीपुर सहित उन क्षेत्रों में जहां नागा लोग रहते हैं, विद्रोही नागाओं द्वारा भारत के सैनिक तथा पुलिस संस्थानों पर कितने हमले किये गये हैं;

(ख) इन हमलों के परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति हताहत हुये तथा कितनी आर्थिक हानि हुई; और

(ग) इन हमलों का मुकाबला करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेश पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इस अवधि में छिपे नागाओं ने मणिपुर में हथियारबन्द पुलिस गफ्तीदल पर दो बार बोलियां चलाईं। जान या माल की कोई हानि नहीं हुई।

(ग) राज्य सरकार और मणिपुर प्रशासन छिपे नागाओं द्वारा गैर-कानूनी कारबाई को रोकने और नागरिकों के जान और माल की रक्षा करने के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठा रहा है। उन्होंने प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों को निदेश दिये हैं कि वे पुलिस का उपयोग करें और अगर जरूरत पड़े तो हिंसात्मक कार्रवाइयों को रोकने के लिये सिविल सत्ता की सहायता के लिये सुरक्षा सेनाओं को बुला लें।

Indians Deported from Hongkong

*45. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indians were being deported from and barred entry into Hongkong in violation of the Immigration Laws;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian High Commission there is not providing sufficient help to the Indians in these matters; and

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

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

(a) During the last six months 13 Indian nationals were detained at Hongkong airport. The release of 8 was secured through the intervention of our Commission in Hongkong. The remaining 5 Indians were refused entry as some of them arrived in Hongkong either in destitute condition or without adequate funds; some were refused entry as they were without a satisfactory offer of employment. There were also cases of mis-statement of facts. The entry of Indians into Hongkong is not being barred by the Hongkong authorities in violation of the Immigration Laws, so long as the conditions for entry laid down by them are fulfilled.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Our Commission in Hongkong has intervened in every case and was able to secure the release of 8 Indians who were detained in Hongkong. The Commission also took up the matter with Hongkong immigration authorities who explained that there had been no change of policy on their part and there was no question of discrimination against Indians. However, it was their general policy to prohibit entry into Hongkong of foreigners who did not have adequate funds and were likely to become destitutes and a liability to Hongkong Government or who did not have a definite offer of employment of a nature for which a Hongkong resident was not suitable.

Britain's Military Bases East of Suez

*46. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

SHRI NIHAL SINGH: SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD: SHRI T. P. SHAH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britain has decided to

quit its Military bases East of Suez by 1971;

(b) whether this decision would apply to the proposed British Military bases in the Indian Ocean Islands;

(c) whether Government have considered the possibility of Britain handing over these Indian Ocean bases to U.S.A. before finally quitting them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) The British Prime Minister announced this in the House of Commons on January 16, 1968. A 10,000 strong garrison will, however, be maintained in Hong Kong.

(b) The decision not to go ahead with Plans for Aldabra in the British Indian Ocean Territory was announced in November, 1967, as one of the steps to meet post-devaluation stresses. No further information is available about the British plans about the other Islands.

(c) and (d). Government are aware of the agreement signed between the U.K. and the U.S.A. on 30-12-1966 concerning the availability of the Islands for the defence purposes of both the Governments, and had expressed its concern about the reported proposal to set up military bases in this area. Both the Governments have denied that they intended to set up a military base in the British Indian Ocean Territory. They have said that only a staging post for communication facilities with the Far East is intended. The U.K. has now dropped these plans for Aldabra. Government of India have noted all this; however; the situation is kept under constant review.

Defection of a Russian Teacher

*47. **Shri Chenkalraya Naidu:**
Shri S. Kundu:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Russian Teacher who came to India in December, 1967 took asylum in the U.K. Embassy in India;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that he was allowed by Indian Government to fly to U.K.; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the U.S.S.R. took serious note of the decision of the Government of India, if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Mr. Aziz Ulugzade, a Soviet youth who came to India in December 1967, attempted to seek asylum in the U.K. High Commission in India without success and subsequently found shelter in the U.S. Embassy.

(b) He was permitted by the Government of India to leave India to any place of his choice.

(c) The Government of India kept the Soviet Government fully informed regarding the facts of the case and gave them full opportunity to persuade the person concerned to return to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Embassy made a representation to the Government of India against the decision of the Government in this matter. The Government of India indicated that they had to function within the framework of their laws and international practice. Such solitary acts of an individual could happen anywhere and cannot affect the friendly relations subsisting between India and the Soviet Union, which are based on firm foundations of mutual respect and understanding.

Racial Genocide in Pakistan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Government have launched a programme of subtle and gradual racial genocide by sterilizing 2000 Hindu males daily in East and West Pakistan by compulsory vasectomy operations under the handy excuse of preventing population explosion;

(b) whether it is a fact that over 200 young Hindu women are made to undergo compulsory tubectomy operations every day in Dacca alone; and

(c) the precise steps our Government intend to take to save this gradual annihilation of the Hindu minority in Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). The Government have no such information.

(c) Does not arise.

पाकिस्तान की सुरक्षा संबंधी तैयारियाँ

- *49. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
 श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री :
 श्री तुलसी दास यादव :
 श्री बाल्मीकि चौधरी :
 श्री बे० कु० दासचौधरी :
 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नवीनतम अनुमान के अनुसार पाकिस्तान ने सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी कितनी तैयारी कर रखी है तथा पश्चिमी सीमा तथा काश्मीर सीमा पर उसकी कितनी सेनाएँ जमा हैं; और

(ख) पाकिस्तानी नेताओं के वक्तव्यों को देखते हुये क्या पाकिस्तान द्वारा हाल में बढ़ाई हुई अपनी सैनिक शक्ति का भारत के विरुद्ध प्रयोग किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रति रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) 1965 से लेकर पाकिस्तान ने अपनी स्थल सेनाओं को प्रायः दुगुना कर लिया है, जिन में अब शामिल हैं 2 कवचित डिवीजन। इसके अतिरिक्त इसके पास अनियमित सेनाओं की भारी शक्ति है। जहां तक वायु सेना का सम्बन्ध है आधुनिक-जड़कू विमानों के स्ववाइनों की संख्या भी 1965 से लेकर दुगुनी कर दी गई है। लम्बे अरसे में अपनी नौसेना के प्रसार की भी पाकिस्तान की योजनाएँ हैं। हमारी सीमाओं जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में युद्धविराम रेखा के उस पार सशस्त्र सेनाओं का सामान्य जमाव बनाए रखने के अतिरिक्त पाकिस्तान स्थानों की निकटता के कारण अल्प समय में अधिक सेनाएँ भेजने में समर्थ है।

(ख) देश की सुरक्षा को प्रभावित करने वाले कार्यक्रमों का सरकार सतर्कता से ध्यान रखती है। आतंकित होने का कोई कारण नहीं है, क्योंकि पाकिस्तानी नेताओं के युद्धप्रिय वक्तव्यों का उद्देश्य स्पष्टरूपेण हमें इस प्रकार प्रभावित करना है तथा अपने देश के लोगों का नैतिक मनोबल बनाए रखना।

TV Stations

- *50. SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
 SHRI MOHSIN:
 SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRA-
 SAD:

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

(a) the progress made in setting up T.V. station in major cities in India together with their ranges; and

(b) the expenses incurred so far by the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) All India Radio, has for the present, only one experimental T.V. station at Delhi which was inaugurated in September, 1959 and has a range of 40 K.M. Establishment of T.V. stations at other major cities besides strengthening the T.V. station at Delhi will be taken up only when the required resources, including foreign exchange, are available.

(b) The expenditure so far incurred by All India Radio for the Delhi T.V. station is Rs. 28.4 lakhs. This excludes the cost of equipment received by way of gift. Recurring expenditure is not included.

Relations with China

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

(a) whether it is a fact that since the border clashes of October, 1967, there has been any perceptible diminution in the Chinese hostile propaganda against India; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any new initiatives for a rapprochement?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The Chinese Government's current attitude does not encourage any initiative.

Visit of M.R.A. Leader to Kohima

*52. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on or about the 27th December, 1967, one M.R.A. (Moral Re-Armament) leader

went to Kohima to meet the underground Nagas; and

(b) if so, the circumstances under which the permission was granted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by the State Government of Nagaland, Shri Raj Mohan Gandhi visited Kohima in the fourth week of December, 1967. He obtained permission for the visit from the Deputy Commissioner concerned. Government have no information that Shri Gandhi met any Underground Naga leaders during his stay.

Yugoslavia's Proposals about West Asia

*53. **SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are aware that Yugoslavia has advocated that Arab States should accept the reality of the existence of the State of Israel in order to pave the way for easing of tension in West Asia;

(b) whether Government supported this stand and made any proposal to the Arab States to this effect; and

(c) when Government propose to establish diplomatic relationship with Israel?

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

(b) The Government of India consider that President Tito's proposals provide a reasonable basis for achieving a settlement of the West Asian crisis.

(c) There is no proposal to establish diplomatic relations with Israel.

Reopening of Suez Canal

- *56. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI C. C. DESAI:
SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any efforts to resolve the present deadlock over the question of passage of ships through Suez Canal; and

(b) if so, what has been the outcome?

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

(a) Since the very beginning of the West Asian crisis, India has in co-operation with other countries, continued to make strenuous efforts at the United Nations and elsewhere to assist in the finding of an acceptable solution which would bring about peace and stability in the area on a lasting basis. The Suez Canal is expected to be opened for normal navigation when a settlement of the West Asian crisis is reached and peace and stability is restored in the area.

(b) On 22nd November 1967, the Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution on West Asia with which India associated itself. In terms of the Resolution, a Special Representative of the Secretary-General has been visiting the capitals of the concerned countries in order to resolve the West Asian crisis.

Expulsion of an Official of Pak. High Commission

- *57. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Pakistan High Commission's official, Mr. M. M. Ahmed, was expelled by Government in January, 1968 immediately after the expulsion of an Indian diplomat, Mr. Ojha, from Dacca; and

(b) if so, what were the main reasons for the expulsion of Mr. Ahmed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) Mr. M. M. Ahmed, Counsellor Pakistan High Commission was expelled by the Government of India on January 6, 1968

(b) He was involved in espionage and had been distributing arms and money to anti-national elements in India.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के रिज़ॉल्यूशंस से जम्मू तथा काश्मीर की भारतीय राज्य-क्षेत्र के भाग के रूप में निकाल दिया जाना

*58. श्री हरबल्ल देवगुण : क्या बंडेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ से पूछा है कि भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र सम्बन्धी राज्य-क्षेत्रीय रिज़ॉल्यूशंस में से जम्मू तथा काश्मीर के क्षेत्रों को किन कारणों से निकाला गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने क्या उत्तर दिया है; और

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

बंडेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भयल) : (क) जी हाँ। इस मामले को 1960 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र सचिवालय के साथ उठाया गया था और बाद में श्री कई शीकों पर उठाया गया।

(ख) और (ग). संयुक्त राष्ट्र मन्त्रिवालय अभी भी इस पर विचार कर रहा है।

अरब-इसरायल संघर्ष

*59. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या अरब-इसरायल संघर्ष का कोई उचित हल ढूँढ़ लिया गया है;

(ख) क्या इस विर-प्रतीक्षित हल के लिए इसरायल ने कुछ शर्तें पेश की हैं जो अरब देशों को मंजूर नहीं हैं; और

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

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) भारत सरकार का यह पक्का विश्वास है कि पश्चिम एशिया के संकट का जल्दी समाधान होना चाहिए और सरकार जल्दी समाधान कराने की दिशा में कोशिश करती रही है।

Talks between India and Singapore on Future of Indian Settlers

*60. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:
SHRI C. C. DESAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been talks between India and Singapore regarding the assistance by India after the British Withdrawal from the naval base from the Republic of Singapore;

(b) whether the problem of unemployment of persons of Indian origin has also been discussed; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). The Singapore Government have pointed out their anxiety about the possible consequences of the British withdrawal from the naval base at Singapore, and in particular the problem of unemployment that would be caused by the withdrawal. Over 8,000 people of Indian origin who are working at the base may be affected. About 3,000 to 4,000 of these may be Indian citizens.

(c) The Singapore Government will give preference for re-employment to its own citizens, including citizens of Indian origin first, and will try to absorb others who have various skills. They have also offered to facilitate the withdrawal of gratuity and provident fund to those who wish to return to their homeland. The Singapore Government have assured us that there will be no discrimination against people of Indian origin.

Screening of Indian Films in Kenya

257. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the screening of Indian films has been discontinued in all the theatres in Kenya;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir.

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

Pay Scale and Allowances to Sepoys and other Ranks

259. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the pay scales and allowances being paid now and those paid in 1947 and 1960 separately to Sepoys and other ranks of the three wings of the Indian Armed Forces;

(b) the rations and uniforms being supplied free now to Sepoys Naval Ratings and other ranks in the Air Forces; and

(c) reasons for disparity in the pay scales mentioned in parts (a) and (b) above, if any?

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

Promotions in Armed Forces

260. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of years an officer of the Armed Forces takes for being promoted as a Major, Lt. Colonel, Brigadier, Major General and as Lt. General;

(b) the percentage of officers who do not get due promotion because of poor medical fitness;

(c) the present pay scales and pay scales in 1947, 1954 and 1960 of officers in the three arms of the Indian Forces;

(d) the number of officers presently working in the three arms upto Major or equivalent post, as Lt. Col. or equivalent post, as Col. or equivalent post, as Brigadier or equivalent posts; and

(e) the allowances, if any, being paid presently to the officers of the three armed forces, rank-wise?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-43/68].

Recruitment in All India Radio

261. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table on the 16th November, 1967 in fulfilment of an assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3465 on the 3rd July, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the representation in all categories of All India Radio services of some States is abnormally high because recruitment centres are located in these areas;

(b) if so, whether steps will be taken to have recruitment centres in all the States;

(c) whether State-wise percentage for A.I.R. services would be laid on the Table; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is not the policy of the Government to recruit persons for employment in Government service on the basis of State-wise percentage.

(c) and (d). No. Presentation of State-wise percentage is not possible.

Contract for Erection of Ordinance Factory at Ambazahi

262. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that out of

the four tenders received from contractors for the erection of the Ordnance factory at Anabazari, Nagpur; tender from Nichvome Metal Works Limited was the lowest;

(b) whether another tender from Messers Richardson and Crudas was accepted though it was higher by three lakh rupees; and

(c) if so, on what grounds the lowest tender was rejected and the other accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

टेलिविजन सेटों का निर्माण

263. श्री मृत्युञ्जय प्रसाद : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टेलीविजन सेटों के लिये आयात किये जाने वाले आवश्यक विदेशी पुर्जों की लागत कितनी है तथा किन-किन माडलों के टेलीविजन सेटों के लिये ये पुर्जे आयात किये जायेंगे ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स अनुसंधान संस्था पिलानी द्वारा किस किस प्रकार के टेलीविजन सेटों का निर्माण किया गया है तथा उनकी पद्धति को अपना कर एक व्यक्ति को एक विशेष प्रकार का टेलीविजन सेट कितने फुटकर मूल्य को बेचा जा सकेगा ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक टेलीविजन सेट के लिये आवश्यक आयात किये जाने वाले विदेशी पुर्जों की लागत कितनी है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मं० १० कृष्णा) : (क) से (ग). सट्रल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स इंजीनियरिंग रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट, पिलानी ने टी० वी० सेटों के

निर्माण के लिए देशीय ज्ञान का विकास किया है। इस ज्ञान पर आधारित दो दलों को प्रति वर्ष 10,000 सेट निर्माण करने के लिए लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं। एक पाइलट उत्पादन आघार पर सी० ई० ई० आर० आई० पिलानी ने 1000 टी० वी० सेटों का निर्माण भी हस्तगत कर रखा है। यह सेट "काले और सफेद किस्म के हैं और दो आकारों के हैं—23 इंच स्क्रीन वाले और 19 इंच स्क्रीन वाले। प्रायोजित मूल्य होंगे क्रमशः 1500 रुपये और 1350 रुपये शुरू शुरू में प्रति टी० वी० सेट के लिए आयात अंश प्रत्याशित है लगभग 250 रुपये और 23 इंच रिसेवर के लिए और लगभग 200 रुपये 19 इंच रिसेवर के लिए और इसे प्रगतिशीलता से कम किया जाएगा।

International Control Commission in Cambodia

264. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRI M. L. SONDHI:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA:
SHRI D. N. DEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India as Chairman of the International Control Commission in Cambodia, started negotiations with other members for the re-activation of the Commission; and

(b) if so, the reactions of the various member countries?

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

INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Government of India is constantly in touch with the other two members of the International Control Commission viz. Canada and Poland regarding the activities of the International Control Commission. It is not customary to disclose the reactions of the other Governments conveyed confidentially through diplomatic channels.

Pak. Charge against Indian Diplomats and Army Officers

265. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI HEM BARUA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has charged Indian Diplomats and Army Officers being involved in an India-inspired revolt in East Pakistan; and

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

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

(b) The Government of India have categorically denied these allegations and have protested to the Government of Pakistan for making such unwarranted and fictitious charges.

हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिन

266. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री रामजी राव :
श्री रामाबतार शर्मा :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी

का विचार हिन्दी को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से दिल्ली के आकाशवाणी केन्द्र से अंग्रेजी के समाचार बुलेटिनों से पहले हिन्दी के समाचार बुलेटिन प्रसारित करने का है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हिन्दी में समाचार अंग्रेजी से उनका अनुवाद करने के बजाय हिन्दी समाचार एजेंसियों से सीधे मिलने के पश्चात् प्रसारित किये जायेंगे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक लागू हो जायेगी ; और

(घ) हिन्दी को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से आकाशवाणी ने और क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री कै० के० शाह) : (क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति के इस सुझाव कि आकाशवाणी के हिन्दी बुलेटिन अंग्रेजी बुलेटिनों से पूर्व प्रसारित होने चाहिए, पर सरकार विचारित विचार करेगी। फिर भी हिन्दी के कुछ बुलेटिन अंग्रेजी समाचार बुलेटिनों से पहले प्रसारित किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग) ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि एक या एक से अधिक हिन्दीकी समाचार एजेंसियों की सेवा प्राप्त कर उनका ब्राहक बना जाए। आशा है कि इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र ही निर्णय हो जायेगा। प्रस्ताव के कार्यान्वित हो जाने पर सब समाचारों को अंग्रेजी से अनुवाद किये जाने के स्थान पर इस प्रकार की एजेंसी द्वारा भेजे गये कुछ समाचारों को निश्चित ही मूल रूप से हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिनों में शामिल किया जायेगा।

(घ) हिन्दी को बढ़ावा देने के लिये ये उपाय किये गये हैं :-

(1) हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित केन्द्रों से हिन्दी में बड़ी संख्या में विभिन्न

कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण ताकि वे सभी वर्गों के लोगों तक पहुंच सकें।

- (2) हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिनों समेत हिन्दी के कुछ कार्यक्रमों का अहिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों के केन्द्रों से प्रसारण।
- (3) हिन्दी के स्क्रिप्ट को केन्द्रों में सम्बन्धित प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में प्रसारण के लिये अनुवाद के लिये भेजना।

Fourth Five Year Plan

267. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI P. K. DASCHOWDHARY:
SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI R. BARUA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state by what time the draft of the Fourth Five Year Plan is expected to be ready and what are the expected targets for the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Work on the preparation of the Fourth Plan has been initiated. It is proposed to prepare a draft of the Fourth Five Year Plan by September, 1968 and place it before the National Development Council. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the targets.

International Control Commission in Cambodia

268. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the

Cambodian Government have urged the International Control Commission to resume investigation of complaints of violation of the Kingdom's territorial integrity;

(b) if so, whether the Commission has taken any decision on this; and

(c) whether the financial position of the Commission has improved to undertake new responsibilities?

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

(c) The responsibilities the Commission undertakes would be those within the 1954 Geneva Agreement, and the financial and other requirements in this regard will be considered by the Commission and reported to the Geneva Conference Members through the Co-Chairman.

Chinese Concentration along Indian Borders

269. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI K. N. PANDEY:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a news-item appearing in the *Statesman* dated the 22nd January, 1968 Chinese are busy building strategic roads bordering Sikkim, Bhutan, Nepal and India for moving their armed forces within a short time all along the border;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chinese are concentrating their forces along the Bhutan border;

(c) whether with the construction of roads between Shigatse and Lhoka,

it is now possible for the Chinese to send their troops to Chumithang bordering Nathula in Sikkim; and

(d) if so, government's reaction to these developments?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). Across our northern border and the borders of Sikkim, Bhutan and Nepal, the Chinese have been engaging themselves in road building activity and Chinese troops also continue to remain in strength. Logistic capability of the Chinese forces has improved. Government keep a close watch on the Chinese activities across our borders with a view to safeguarding the territorial integrity of the country and are alive and alert to these activities with a view to evolving counter-measures.

Agreement between USA and USSR about non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

270. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI N. S. SHARMA:

SHRI SHARDA NAND:

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH

SHASTRI:

SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

SHRI DEIVEEKAN:

SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:

SHRI MOHSIN:

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA:

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:

SHRI D. N. DEB:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI

VAJPAYEE:

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI:

SHRI BENI SHANKER

SHARMA:

SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:

SHRI CHINTAMANI

PANIGRAHI:

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

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

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(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been reached between USSR and USA for non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. They have presented identical revised draft Treaties on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons at Geneva.

(b) A copy of the revised draft treaty presented by the USA and the USSR to the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee at Geneva on January 18, 1968 is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-44/68].

(c) The revised text does not fully confirm to the Principles on which a Treaty should be based, as set out in the U.N. General Assembly Resolution No. 2028(XX).

Commercial Broadcast on A.I.R.

271. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:

SHRI CHENGALRAYA

NAIDU:

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

SHRI K. N. PANDEY:

SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

SHRI D. N. DEB:

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:

SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) what has been the experience of the working of the scheme of Commercial broadcasting by A.I.R. so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that Com-

mercial broadcasting by the A.I.R. will be extended to some more stations and if so, their names;

(c) whether the advertisements by A.I.R. has affected the advertisement revenue of the newspapers; and

(d) what is the total revenue earned so far by A.I.R. through radio advertisement?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) The experience of the working of the Bombay Pilot Project of commercial broadcasting over All India Radio has been wholly satisfactory. Demand for time far exceeds availability.

(b) Yes. The stations to which the service will be extended are being finalised.

(c) Commercial advertisements on A.I.R. do not appear to have adversely affected newspaper advertisement revenue.

(d) The net revenue, after deducting commission for advertising Agencies, was about Rs. 9,60,000 during the quarter ended January, 1968.

Indian Embassy in Dacca

272. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian diplomats/employees of the Indian Embassy in Dacca have been put under severe surveillance and their movements are being closely watched; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Members of the staff of the Indian Deputy High Commission in Dacca have always been under strict

surveillance, which has been tightened since the beginning of this year. On several occasions, the Indian Missions in Pakistan have protested to the Government of Pakistan against incidents of harassment of Indian Diplomats which are in violation of the Vienna Convention and accepted standards of international relations.

Transmitter for Karnal

273. **SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:** Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum has been received by Government for locating a transmitter colony in the district of Karnal; and

(b) if so, from whom it has been received and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). A representation has been received from some of the residents of Pundri in the district of Karnal for locating a transmitting colony in their township. No. decision regarding the location of the proposed transmitter in the Haryana State has been taken.

Ban on U.N. Publication

274. **SHRI P. GOPALAN:**
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Nations publication "Economic Development in Asia and Far East—the work of ECAFE" has been banned by Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The U.N. publication entitled "Helping Economic Development in

Asia and Far East—the work of ECAFE” was not allowed entry into India, as it contained maps which depicted the State of Jammu & Kashmir as separate and distinct from India, thereby questioning the territorial integrity of India.

Foreign Organisations working in India

275. SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI UMANATH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of foreign agencies, organisations and foundations working in the various fields of Indian life;

(b) whether Government have any check on the activities of these organisations; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

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

Statement by Home Minister of Nepal

276. SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI C. K.
BHATTACHARYYA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of the Home Minister of Nepal that some irresponsible Indian elements are interfering in the internal affairs of his country; and

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

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

(b) His Majesty's Government of Nepal have been assured that the Government of India have no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of Nepal. These assurances have been accepted.

Execution of Defence Orders placed with Private Parties

277. DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the execution of defence orders placed with the private sector industries was not satisfactory during the first half of the year 1967;

(b) if so, whether Government intend to stop placing of defence orders with the private sector; and

(c) the total value of defence orders placed with the private sector in the year 1966-67?

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

Atomic Development under Fourth Plan

278. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether details of the programme for the development of atomic energy during the Fourth Plan have been worked out;

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

(c) the total expenses expected to be incurred in this respect during the Fourth Plan?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The programme for the development of atomic energy during the Fourth Plan has yet to be finalised.

Kutch Tribunal Award

279. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:
SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:
SHRI M. N. REDDY:
SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Kutch Tribunal has submitted its award;
(b) if so, the main findings of the tribunal; and
(c) if not, when it is likely to give the award?

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) According to present information, the Award is to be announced on 19th February, 1968.

Immovable Properties of Foreigners in India

280. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the approximate value of immovable properties held by foreign individuals and firms in India; and
(b) whether there is no restriction

or limit on the acquisition of immovable properties by foreigners in this country?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The information is not readily available and is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table as soon as it is available.

New Pay Scales for Armed Forces

281. SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief of the Air Staff in a recent statement from NEFA, as published in local papers and broadcast from the All-India Radio, stated that Government would announce within a month new pay-scales for officers and men of the Armed Forces; and

(b) if so, when new pay scales are likely to be announced and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Chief of the Air Staff mentioned only about improvements in certain allowances and concessions applicable to Defence Forces personnel, which are at present being examined.

Improvements in the Army Communication System

282. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that during the 1965 war with Pakistan, the com-

munication system in our advanced lines, did not work properly due to the fact that the wireless sets supplied to the fighting forces were old and outmoded; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve our communication system?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No. Whenever there were stray cases of failure of any communications link for a short duration, alternative means of communication were catered for.

(b) The question of improving our communication system is kept under constant review and steps are taken continuously to provide the Defence forces with more modern and more reliable communications equipment.

U.S. Arms coming to Pakistan through Iran

233. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI P. K. DEO:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI BASWANT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is going to receive bombers, tanks and other ammunition through Iran from the United States of America which an assurance was given by the President of U.S.A. during his stopover in Pakistan recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an Iranian General has visited Pakistan recently in this connection; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Government are aware of the attempts made

by Pakistan in the past to acquire U.S. arms and ammunition through Iran. However, we do not have any information about any assurance of the kind being given to Pakistan by the U.S. President.

(b) General Bahram Aryana, Chief of the Supreme Commander's Staff, Imperial Iranian Armed Forces, paid a 12 day visit to Pakistan at the invitation of the Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan. It is not, however, known whether this visit related to the supply of U.S. arms to Pakistan.

(c) Does not arise.

Pak. Letter to Security Council Accusing India

284. SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has sent a letter on the 29th December 1967 to the U.N. Security Council accusing India of a renewed campaign of oppression and victimization against the people of Kashmir:

(b) if so, the steps being taken by India's representative in U.N.O. to clear the mis-understanding created by the Pakistan's letter; and

(c) whether India has also protested to Pakistan in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The Permanent Representative of India has written to the President of the Security Council on January 10, 1968 that Pakistan's letter refers to matters pertaining to the domestic jurisdiction of India which are of no concern of Pakistan

and amounts to gross interference in the internal affairs of India. He has pointed out that the allegations made in the Pakistan's letter are false and unwarranted and that the Government of India are not prepared to engage in any discussion or exchanges thereon.

Plan Outlay of Delhi Municipal Corporation for 1968-69

285. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH:
SHRI NAMBIAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Plan outlay of Delhi Municipal Corporation for 1968-69 has been cut drastically;

(b) if so, what is the total plan outlay; and

(c) the reasons for the cut?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (b) The information in regard to Plan outlay for Delhi Municipal Corporation for 1968-69 is awaited from Delhi Administration.

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

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में संसद्-कार्य सहायक का पद

286. श्री रामवरण : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री 31 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 7386 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में संसद्-कार्य सहायकों का स्थानान्तरण लोक हित में किस तारीख तक किया जायेगा ; और

(ख) 7 मई, 1951 से कार्य कर रहे व्यक्ति की शिक्षा संबंधी ग्रहंताएं क्या हैं और उसे विशेष भत्ते तथा समायोपरी भत्ते के रूप में कितनी धनराशि मिली है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीके०के० शाह): (क) स्थिति का समय समय पर पुनर्विलोकन किया जा रहा है और पदधारी को जन-हित में रखा जा रहा है। मंत्रालय में केवल एक ही संसद्-कार्य सहायक है और उसको बदलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) बी०ए०, 7,506 रुपये 10 पैसे। इस राशि में अप्रैल, 1953 से मार्च, 1954 और अप्रैल, 1958 से मई, 1961 तक दिये गये भत्ते शामिल नहीं हैं क्योंकि इस अवधि के आंकड़े तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Land and Airspace Violations by China

287. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI VISHWA NATH
PANDEY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in the land and air violations of the Indian territory by China during the last six months; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) During the past six months the Chinese committed 12 land intrusions on Indian and Sikkimese territory, the bulk being during the period of the Nathu La incidents of August and September 1967. One violation of August and September 1967. One violation of Indian air space was also committed by the Chinese. Against these land and air violations

in the last six months, the Chinese committed six land intrusions in the preceding six months.

(b) The Government of India lodged protests with the Chinese Government. The Indian Security Forces also foiled the Chinese attempts at Nathu La to occupy Sikkim territory.

Anti-Indian Propaganda by China

288. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH;
SHRI SHIV KUMAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China is repeatedly broadcasting anti-India propaganda; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to counteract the propaganda?

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

(b) Apart from protesting to the Chinese Government demanding the cessation of such propaganda and a return to the paths of normal international behaviour, the Government of India and their Missions abroad are using every available opportunity to counteract the false and hostile propaganda put out by the Chinese Press, Radio and other mass media.

Commercial Broadcasting Service

289. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:

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

(a) the plans worked out by Government to extend commercial broadcasting service in the country; and

(b) the number of advertisers waiting in the queue for time on the A.I.R. Commercial Service?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) The plans to extend commercial broadcasting are under examination.

(b) The number of advertisers awaiting time for commercial advertisements at Bombay at the beginning of February, 1968 was 215.

Organisation of South-East Asian Countries

290. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA
JHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have made any proposal to the countries of South-East Asia for the creation of an organisation for the economic development of the region;

(b) if so, how are the objectives of such an organisation sought to be achieved;

(c) whether there has been any response to the proposal from any of the South-East Asian countries; and

(d) how the creation of such an organisation is expected to benefit India?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. We have put forward the idea of a broad-based organisation to promote economic cooperation in the region.

(b) It is hoped that such an organisation would promote closer and more fruitful relations among the countries of the region in the econo-

mic and technical fields and would also improve their bargaining position vis-a-vis the more industrialized countries in tariff negotiations, stabilising world commodity prices, etc.

(c) Yes, Sir. We have received some response through diplomatic channels and in informal talks but it is too early to disclose these reactions as they are of a confidential nature.

(d) India has a vital interest in promoting economic, technical and other ties with neighbouring South East Asian countries. It is expected that the creation of an organisation like the Council of Asia would help to promote such ties within the framework of regional economic cooperation. Such cooperation could help the countries in this region to achieve economic independence and freedom from economic domination.

Air-Dropping Operations in NEFA

291. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers, men and planes of the Indian Air Force engaged in the air dropping operations in NEFA;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian Air Force and the Indian Airlines Corporation had both in turn tried their hands at air-dropping operation in NEFA, and had given up the effort due to their inability to cope with the task;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the cost of operation by the Indian Air Force in NEFA is 60 per cent more than the cost incurred by the private firm till last year; and

(d) whether Government propose to utilise the services of the Pilots

and other staff of the private firm through a separate Corporation for air-dropping in NEFA?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) One Dakota Squadron of 16 aircraft is undertaking supply dropping missions on behalf of the N.E.F.A. Administration. The Dakota Squadron is supplemented by Caribou aircraft when operating to hazardous and smaller DZs which the Dakota cannot negotiate. Sixteen sets of aircrew are employed on this air maintenance task. Each set of aircrew comprises of 3 members—two officers and one airman.

(b) Yes, Sir. But the Indian Air Force stopped supply dropping due to increased Defence commitments and the Indian Air Lines Corporation stopped it because they were of the view that the commitment undertaken was not the normal undertaking of a messenger-cargo airline.

(c) The last rate per flying hour which was allowed to Kalinga Airlines was Rs. 920.41 effective from 1-2-1967. The provisional rate at which the recovery is being made at present is as indicated below:—

Dakota	Rs. 939/- per flying hour.
Caribou	Rs. 2305/- -do-

(d) There is no proposal at present to set up a separate Corporation for air dropping in NEFA.

Appointment of Scientists as Directors in Defence Laboratories

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

(a) whether any complaints have been received by the Ministry in regard to the method of recruitment of Scientists to the posts of Directors, Grade I & II in Defence Laboratories; and

(b) if so, the action taken on each complaint, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). A complaint was received from an unrecognised organisation against the system of direct recruitment to the Grade of Director Grade II. Under the Defence Science Service Rules, direct recruitment to this grade is permissible.

An appeal addressed to the Chairman, U.P.S.C. was received from one of the Directors Grade II requesting that the requirement of three years service as Director Grade II be relaxed in certain cases in making appointments to the grade of Director Grade I. The Defence Science Service Rules provide for no such requirement. Since no appeal lies to U.P.S.C. in such matters, the appeal was withheld and the officer concerned was informed.

Post of Directors in R & D Organisation

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

(a) the number of posts of Directors, Grade I and II and the names of scientists appointed during the last 10 years in various Laboratories of the Research and Development Organisation of his Ministry; and

(b) the qualifications suggested to the Union Public Service Commission and the qualifications of the Scientists appointed against the posts of Directors, Grade I & II?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). Four Grade I and two Grade II Directors have been recruited through UPSC during the last 10 years. The qualifications suggested to the UPSC the names of the scientists appointed and

their qualifications are given in statements 'A' and 'B' respectively which are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-45/68].

दक्षिण अफ्रीका के लिए ब्रिटिश हथियार

294. श्री मधु लिम्बे : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान ब्रिटिश समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि ब्रिटिश सरकार का इरादा दक्षिण अफ्रीका को हथियार सप्लाई करने का है ;

(ख) क्या ब्रिटिश सरकार का इरादा संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के निर्णयों के अनुरूप है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार ने ब्रिटिश सरकार तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासचिव का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) लेकिन, उसके बाद ब्रिटेन के प्रधान मंत्री 18 दिसम्बर, 1967 को 'हाउस आफ कामन्स' में स्पष्ट घोषणा कर चुके हैं कि ब्रिटेन सुरक्षा परिषद् के प्रस्तावों से पीछे नहीं हटेगा और दक्षिण अफ्रीका को हथियार नहीं बेचेगा ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उत्तर ।

तिब्बती लोगों द्वारा नेपाल जाने के लिये अनुमति का मांगा जाना ।

295. श्री रामजी राम :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 400 तिब्बतियों के एक दल ने दारचुला के रास्ते नेपाल जाने के लिए सरकार से अनुमति मांगी थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने उक्त अनुमति नहीं दी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) (क) से (ग): नेपाल के महामहिम की सरकार ने लगभग 400 तिब्बती शरणार्थियों के भारत से होकर जाने के लिये भारत सरकार से अनुमति मांगी थी क्योंकि ये लोग मौसम के कारण नेपाल के एक भाग से दूसरे भाग में जाना चाहते थे । चूंकि प्राकृतिक मार्ग के कारण पहाड़ी इलाके में इस तरह आवागमन ज़रूरी हो जाता है इस लिए अनुमति दे दी गई है ।

Pay Scales of Air Force Personnel

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to revise the pay scales of personnel serving in the Indian Air Force;

(b) whether the present disparity in the emoluments of Officers of different Branches are proposed to be removed under the new scales; and

(c) when the new scales will come into force and the estimated total additional expenditure involved?

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

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

Protest by Indian Embassy in Moscow on Articles in Soviet Journals

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

(a) whether the Indian Embassy in Moscow lodged a strong protest with the Russian Foreign Office for the slanders published by the Soviet official journal 'Literaturnaya Gazeta' against prominent members of the Congress Party including the Cabinet Ministers;

(b) whether the protest has been rejected by the Government of U.S.S.R.; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The articles in the Soviet official journal 'Literaturnaya Gazeta' under reference were brought to the notice of the Soviet Foreign Office.

(b) and (c). The Foreign Office explained that the journal was an organ of the Union of the Soviet Writers whose management was free to decide about the contents of publication, and it had no authority to intervene in the matter.

Fighter Planes Purchased by Pakistan on behalf of Jordan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has recently purchased, with

American funds, 60 Mirage Jet Fighter planes from France for Jordan on solemn understanding between Jordan and Pakistan that in the event of Pakistan going to war with India these fighter planes would be used by Pakistan against India; and

(b) the approximate present strength of fighter and bomber planes of Pakistan including planes sent for repairs from other Islamic countries according to our Intelligence?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) We have no such information.

(b) The Government do not consider the disclosure of such information is in public interest. The Government are aware of Pakistan's air build-up and are taking adequate steps to meet the threat posed by it.

Emigration of Mrs. Shirin Bai to Pakistan

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

(a) whether Mrs. Shirin Bai, sister of the late Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who was living in Poona so far has become a Pakistani national and has shifted to Karachi;

(b) if so, when and the names of the members of her family going with her with occupations or business they did while in India;

(c) the amount of money or assets, including jewellery, Shrimati Shirin Bai and her relatives were each permitted or would be permitted to take to Pakistan ultimately;

(d) whether the facility of becoming Pakistani national is as easily available to other Indian Muslims without let or hinderance from our Government; and

(e) if so, what are the precise rules which govern such emigration parti-

cularly in respect of the transfer of funds and assets?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected.

(d) and (e). Indian nationals desiring to acquire Pakistani citizenship are granted Exist Permits by the State Governments after a careful consideration of each case provided these persons are able to obtain necessary travel documents from the Pakistani Missions in India. In the absence of any agreement with the Pakistan Government on transfer of capital and remittance of funds, there are at present no facilities available to such emigrants for the transfer of their funds and assets.

Muslims Migrated to Pakistan

300. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Muslims who migrated to Pakistan during the last 5 years and the total value of assets they took with them?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): According to available information, 155,111 (One lakh fifty-five thousand one hundred and eleven) Muslims migrated to Pakistan during the last 5 years (period ending December 1967). The Government have no information about the total value of assets taken by them to Pakistan.

आकाशवाणी से अंग्रेजी में प्रसारण

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

(क) आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों से अंग्रेजी में प्रसारणों के लिये रत पांच वर्षों

में कुल कितना समय बढ़ाया गया है ;
और

(ख) आकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्रों से भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रसारण के समय की तुलना में इस समय का अनुपात क्या है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह): (क) 102 घंटे और 33 मिनट प्रति मास, मुख्य रूप से आकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्रों पर ट्रांसमिशन के घंटों में वृद्धि के कारण ।

(ख) 1. 1 प्रतिशत (अन्य भाषाओं के प्रसारणों की कुल अवधि 9203 घण्टे 44 मिनट प्रतिमास) ।

अंग्रेजी समाचार बुलेटिन

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित होने वाले अंग्रेजी समाचार बुलेटिनों में भारतीय स्थानों और नामों का उच्चारण अंग्रेजी ढंग से किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बारे में समाचारपत्रों में छपी शिकायतों की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) से (ग) : आकाशवाणी के अंग्रेजी अनाउंसरों द्वारा अपनाई गई शैली के विरुद्ध कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और समाचारपत्रों में भी कुछ आलोचनाएं छपी हैं । समाचार पत्रों में छपी आलोचनाओं/धुजावों का संबंधित समाचार-वाचकों के ध्यान में

लाने के अतिरिक्त उन पर बराबर यह जोर दिया गया है कि वे शैली की अपेक्षा लोगों तक बात पहुंचाने पर अधिक ध्यान दें और नामों के सही उच्चारण सीखें ।

Discrimination against Sikhs in U.K.

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

(a) whether there have recently been a growing number of complaints about discrimination practised against Sikh residents in the U.K.;

(b) whether as a result, employment opportunities for them are being adversely affected in that country due to race, colour, and /or religious prejudices; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Indian High Commission in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) There has been some discrimination against all non-white immigrants including the Sikhs, but there has been no special rise in complaints recently.

(b) Yes, Sir. In varying degrees in different sectors,

(c) Our High Commission takes up individual cases whenever necessary. The British Government are also taking legislative and other measures to stop discrimination.

Submarines from U.S.S.R.

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

(a) whether any of the submarines contracted for from the USSR has been delivered to the Indian Navy;

(b) whether the supply is proceeding according to the schedule; and

(c) the number of Indian naval personnel trained so far in the handling of such submarines?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). It will not be in the public interest to disclose these details.

Hindi Broadcasts

306. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any additions have been made in the Hindi broadcasts during the current year; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase them during the next year?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The additions made in the Hindi broadcasts during the year 1967-68 are contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-46/68].

(b) Yes, Sir. For the time being, it is proposed to increase the duration of Hindi broadcasts from Bhopal Station by 25 minutes per month with effect from 7th April, 1968. Increase in the broadcasts of Hindi lessons is also proposed.

Modernisation of Defence Equipment

307. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government during the current year to modernise and bring up-to-date the defence equipment;

(b) the number of factories opened, if any, during the current year for the manufacture of defence material and equipment, along with the details of the rate of manufacture of indigenous material;

(c) the steps taken to secure defence equipment and material from

other countries during the current year; and

(d) how does the defence equipment compare with our defence needs?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Modernisation of equipment of the Services is proceeding according to the Plan drawn for the purpose and resources available. It would not be in the public interest to give the details.

(b) Nil.

(c) The urgent requirements of equipment and other stores are being procured from foreign countries, with due regard to the need for conserving foreign exchange, to the extent these cannot be obtained from indigenous sources.

(d) Modernisation and induction of equipment has been undertaken as a continuous process to meet the present Defence needs with due regard to technological and other improvements in the military field.

Expenditure on Kutch Tribunal

308. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred by India so far in representing our case before the Kutch Tribunal?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The accounts regarding actual expenditure incurred so far have not yet been compiled.

New Deputy Chief of U.S. Mission in India

309. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new person has come as the Deputy Chief of the U.S. Mission in India; and

(b) if so, the background of the person, if known to Government?

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

(b) Mr. W. H. Weathersby, the new U.S. Deputy Chief of Mission, was formerly the U.S. Ambassador to the Sudan. Before that, from 1962-1965, he was Counsellor for Public Affairs in the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi. From 1951 to 1961 he served in various posts with the United States Information Agency.

Press Information Bureau

310. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of Press Information Bureau;

(b) the functions of the Press Information Bureau;

(c) whether a special team from amongst the Press Information Bureau staff is attached to Prime Minister; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) 1020 (Gazetted-151; Non-gazetted Class II & 111-551 and Class IV-318).

(b) The Bureau acts as a link between the Government and the Press performing the following main functions: advising the Government on matters pertaining to publicity through the medium of the Press; acting as the spokesman of Government, explaining its policies and disseminating factual information about its developmental and other activities; and reporting back to Government public reactions, as reflected in the Press, to Government policies and activities.

(c) and (d). A Deputy Principal Information Officer, assisted by an Assistant Information Officer, maintains liaison between the Prime Minister's Secretariat as well as the Cabinet Secretariat and the Press.

Committee on Use of Hindi

311. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a Committee to advise the Ministry on matters relating to the use of Hindi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether similar Committees are proposed to be formed for regional languages?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) A Committee named "Sochana Aur Prasaran Hindi Samiti" has been constituted to advise this Ministry on matters relating to the progressive use of Hindi in and through the media of publicity and to review progress made from time to time.

(b) A copy of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Resolution No. F. 12(6)67-Admn. I; dated the 12th Jan., 1968 constituting the Committee is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT47/68].

(c) There is no proposal to constitute similar Committees for regional languages.

Hindi Examination for Jawan

312. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Jawan is discharged from service, if

he does not pass the Hindi examination within 5 years;

(b) if so, the total number of Jawans so discharged so far; and

(c) whether Government are aware that it has adversely affected the Jawans who belong to the non-Hindi areas?

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

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

ब्रिटिश संग्रहालय में तांतिया टोपे के प्रवेश

313. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानी तांतिया टोपे की "अचकन" और "तलवार" ब्रिटिश संग्रहालय में रखी हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनको भारत में लाने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, धनु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीभती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) एक प्राइवेट व्यक्ति ने सरकार को लिखा था कि यह बात ठीक है। सरकार तथ्यों का पता लगा रही है।

(ख) और (ग). इस मामले पर तब विचार किया जायगा जब तथ्यों का पता चल जायगा।

सुपर जेट विमान

314. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने सुपर जेट विमानों के निर्माण की योजना स्थगित कर दी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह योजना एच० एफ० जेट विमानों को सुपरसोनिक विमानों में परिवर्तित करने के बारे में थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस योजना को स्थगित करने से पहले इस पर कितना व्यय हो चुका था ; और

(घ) इस योजना को पूरा करने के लिये और कितने धन की आवश्यकता है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० भिष्य) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। एच० एफ० 24 मेक आई० आर० के नाम से एच० एफ० 24 विमान का एक प्रगत संस्करण हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड में विकास अधीन है। वायु सेना की भविष्य की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए एक नए सैनिक विमान के निर्माण को भी योजना हैं। आधारभूत संकल्पनों और माडलों के विड-टनल परीक्षण का काम हस्तगत है। योजना की स्वीकृति का प्रश्न अभिकल्पन संकल्पनों के सन्तोषजनक सिद्ध होने पर ही उठेगा।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) प्रायोजना पर कुल खर्च का अनुमान धारमिक अभिकल्पन अध्ययनों के सम्पूर्ण होने के पश्चात् ही लगाया जा सकता है।

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में नजरबन्द भारतीय लोग

315. श्री अशोक लाल बेरवा : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नोग्राखली गांधी शिविर के मंत्री श्री चारू चौधरी जो 1946 में गांधी जी के साथ पाकिस्तान गये थे और जो पिछले 21 वर्षों से पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की जेल में बन्द हैं वहां पर बड़ी चिताजनक स्थिति में हैं ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में गत 12 वर्षों से इस प्रकार नजरबन्द पड़े भारतीय लोगों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में विशेषकर श्री चारू चौधरी के मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) हमरी सूचना के अनुसार नोग्राखली गांधी कैम्प के श्री चारू चौधरी जो कि पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक हैं और नेशनल अरामी पार्टी के नेता बताए जाते हैं 1963-64 में कमी गिरफ्तार किए गए थे । जेल में उनकी हालत के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है । लेकिन सरकार का यह ख्याल है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के राजनैतिक बन्दियों की दशा आमतौर से बहुत निराशाजनक है ।

(ख) और (ग). भारत सरकार के पास सुलभ सूचना के अनुसार इस समय 43 भारतीय राष्ट्रिक पूर्व पाकिस्तान में नजरबन्द हैं । हो सकता है कि पाकिस्तान के दोनों खंडों में और भी भारतीय राष्ट्रिक जेल में हों या नजरबन्द हों । पाकिस्तान सरकार से बारबार यह प्रार्थना की गई है कि वे इस भारतीयों का पूरा विवरण उनके खिलाफ लगाए गए आरोप, उनको सजा की मियाद

और उनको रिहाई को सम्भावित तारीख के बारे में हमें दें । दुर्भाग्य से पाकिस्तान सरकार ने हमें अभी तक यह सूचना नहीं दी है ।

Cease-Fire in Nagaland

316. SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request for the extension of cease-fire from hostile Nagas; and

(b) whether in view of the increasing hostile activities of Nagas, Government have decided not to extend any more cease-fire which expired on the 1st February, 1968?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). As the Agreement on the Suspension of Operations (and not a cease-fire) was due to expire on 31-1-1968, the Government of India on 27th January, 1968, announced further extension of the Agreement on the Suspension of Operations for another three months, that is, upto the end of April, 1968. Subsequently, however, on 29-1-1968 a request was received from the Underground Nagas for an extension upto six months. Overall law and order situation and the wishes of the people expressed through their constitutionally elected Government are taken into account while considering extensions of the agreement.

दलाई लामा

317. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दलाई लामा इस समय धर्मशाला, कांगडा (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में रह रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उनकी सुरक्षा और-निवास आदि पर अब तक कुल कितना व्यय किया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (स्वीधतो इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जो हां ।

(ख) सरकार परम पावन दलाई लामा पर हुए खर्च को बताना कुछ अच्छा नहीं समझते क्योंकि इस देश के लोगों ने और सरकार ने उन्हें एक महान और पूजनीय धार्मिक नेता की हैसियत से ग्रहण किया है ।

Military Land Cantonment

318. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any representation on the 12th May, 1967 from the employees of the Military Land Cantonment Department about the irregularities being committed by high officials of that Department;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the officials concerned?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No such representation has been received by Government on the 12th May 1967 from the employees of the Military Lands & Cantonments Service. However, a copy of a printed pamphlet dated 12th May 1967 entitled "An Appeal to each Member of the Parliament of India" under the name of Shri H.E.L. Murishwar, a temporary clerk of the Service, has been received.

(b) The "appeal" refers to certain personal grievances of Shri H. E. L. Murishwar, to certain cases of alleged irregularities, and also makes some general suggestions. Enquiry into allegations has broadly revealed that 3092 (Ai) LSD—4.

they are not substantiated. A few, matters arising from the appeal' are however still under enquiry or under determination by the Civil Court.

(c) Does not arise.

कुछ विदेशी प्रकाशनों में काश्मीर को पाकिस्तान के भाग के रूप में दिखाया जाना

319. श्री बलराज भंडोक्त : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एनसाइ-क्लोपेडिया ब्रिटैनिका टाइम एटलस तथा पीयर्स एनसाइक्लोपीडिया में काश्मीर को पाकिस्तान के भाग के रूप में दिखाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

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

(ख) आवश्यक सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है । (पुरतकानय में रख दिया गया । [देखिये संख्या एन० टी० 48/68] ।

Proposal of a coalition Government in Vietnam

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

(a) whether Government have received a copy or the contents of a proposal put in circulation by a group of 20 Vietnamese, mostly former members of the Government of South Vietnam, for a negotiated peace settlement in Vietnam envisaging coalition Government made up of the present South Vietnamese Government and the Viet-cong National Liberation Front; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Government has seen press reports on the subject.

(b) Government of India's views on Vietnam question are well known. We favour a peaceful political solution to the problem in accordance with the wishes of the Vietnamese people and consider that the Geneva Agreements of 1954 provide a suitable framework for the purpose.

Use of Poisonous Gas and Toxic Agents in Vietnam War

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

(a) whether Government have any confirmation about the reported allegations that the U.S. Forces have of late been using poisonous gas and other toxic agents in the Vietnam war;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up the issue with the U.S. Government with a view to prevent the use of such gases and such toxic agents in the Vietnamese war; and

(c) if so, the U.S. Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) and (c). The Commission sends reports of its activities to the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference. No report on this subject has been received by the Government of India so far.

सिन्हाली, बर्मी और पश्तो में कार्यक्रम

322. श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी ने अपने दैनिक कार्यक्रमों में सिन्हाली, बर्मी तथा पखतूनिस्तान में बोली जाने वाली भाषा के लिये कितना समय नियत किया हुआ है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार पड़ोसी देशों की उपर्युक्त भाषाओं में होने वाले प्रसारणों के बारे में कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम अथवा योजना बना रही है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) :

	सेवा घंटे	अवधि मि०
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- | | | |
|------------------|---|------|
| (क) (1) बर्मी | . | 1-35 |
| (2) सिन्हाली | | 0-30 |
| (3) पश्तो | | 1-30 |
| (4) अफगान-पश्चिम | | 0-30 |

(ख) मेगावाट ट्रांसमिटर के उपलब्ध होने पर पश्तो और अफगान-पश्चिम में प्रसारणों की संख्या और अवधि बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में प्रसारण केन्द्र

323. श्री शशिभूषण वाजपेयी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में कितने प्रसारण केन्द्र स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) क्या भूटान सिक्किम और लद्दाख भी इस योजना में सम्मिलित है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) वर्तमान 9 केन्द्रों में उच्चशक्ति के ट्रांसमिटर या अतिरिक्त ट्रांसमिटर लगाने के अतिरिक्त सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में 2 नये स्थानों पर प्रसारण केन्द्र स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया गया है।

(ख) विशेष रूप से भूटान और सिक्किम के लिये कार्यक्रम आकाशवाणी के कुर्सियांग केन्द्र से प्रसारित किए जा रहे हैं और इनको तब और बढ़ा दिया जायेगा जब सीमा क्षेत्रों में प्रस्तावित प्रसारण केन्द्र स्थापित हो जायेंगे। श्रीनगर से लद्दाख के लिये पहले ही जिस सेवा को व्यवस्था है उसको बढ़ाने के लिये लद्दाख में एक प्रसारण केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव भी है।

सीमा क्षेत्रों में बोली जाने वाली भाषाओं में आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रम

324. श्री शशिभूषण वाजपेयी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आकाशवाणी ने सीमा क्षेत्रों यथा लद्दाख, सिक्किम, भूटान और नागालैंड के लोगों की भाषाओं में अपने दैनिक कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण के लिये कितना समय नियत किया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : अपेक्षित जानकारी सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-49/68]।

छावनी बोर्ड

325. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कुल कितने छावनी बोर्ड हैं ;

(ख) क्या छावनी बोर्डों का कोई वर्गीकरण किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार छावनी बोर्डों को कोई अनुदान देती है और यदि हां, तो किस आधार पर तथा विभिन्न बोर्डों को कितना-कितना अनुदान दिया जाता है ; और

(घ) गत दस वर्षों में बिहार में पटना में दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड को कितना अनुदान दिया गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) 62।

(ख) जी हां। छावनियां तीन श्रेणियों में विभाजित हैं अर्थात्

- (1) प्रथम श्रेणी की छावनियां जिनकी संख्या 10000 से अधिक है ;
- (2) द्वितीय श्रेणी की छावनियां जिनकी संख्या 2500 से अधिक है परन्तु 10000 से कम ;
- (3) तृतीय श्रेणी की छावनियां जिनकी संख्या 2500 से अधिक नहीं है।

(ग) जी हां। छावनी बोर्डों को राजस्व की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए साधारण सहायक अनुदान प्रदान किए जाते हैं। विकास कार्यों के लिए विशेष अनुदान स्वीकृत किए जाते हैं। 1966-67 के दौरान विभिन्न छावनी बोर्डों को दिए गए सहायक अनुदान संलग्न विवरण 'क' में दिए गए हैं।

(घ) सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण 'ख' में दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-50/68]।

दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड

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

(क) दानापुर (पटना) छावनी बोर्ड के वर्ष 1968-69 के धाय-व्ययक का आकार क्या है ;

(ख) इस बोर्ड को किन-किन मदों से धाय होती है और वह किन-किन मदों पर व्यय करता है ;

(ग) क्या इस बोर्ड का धाय-व्ययक घाटे का है और यदि हां, तो कितने घाटे का है ;

(घ) क्या इस घाटे को पूरा करने के लिये इस बोर्ड ने भारत सरकार से कुछ सहायता मांगी है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि मांगी गई है और इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(च) क्या इस बोर्ड ने पानी की नालियां डालने, पानी के तालाबों को बड़ा करने, भूमिगत नालियां बनाने, और सड़कों की मरम्मत करने के लिये कोई विशेष सहायता मांगी है ; और

(छ) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि मांगी गई है और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) 4,63,606 रुपये ।

(ख) धाय के साधन

1. खुंगी ।
2. भूमि तथा भवनों पर कर ।
3. पशुओं तथा गाड़ियों पर कर ।
4. व्यापारों तथा व्यवसायों पर कर ।

5. पथ कर ।

6. पानी के दर और कर ।

7. सफाई कर ।

8. किराये की गाड़ियों से वसूली ।

9. पट्टों से किराया ।

10. वृक्षों तथा घास की बिक्री ।

11. सम्पत्तियों से धाय ।

12. शिक्षा संस्थानों से शुल्क ।

13. बाजार तथा पशु-वधशालाओं से धाय ।

14. जल ऋय ।

15. खाद ऋय ।

16. मिलिट्री कन्जर्वेसी ।

17. छावनियों में शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त अनुदान ।

व्यय की शर्तें

1. कार्यालय कर्मचारिगण पर खर्च ।

2. कर विभाग पर खर्च ।

3. छावनी फंड की सम्पत्तियों के रख-रखाव तथा मरम्मत पर खर्च, और पब्लिक वर्क्स सिम्बन्दी पर खर्च ।

4. जन सुरक्षा तथा जन सुविधा पर खर्च जिनमें शामिल हैं :—

(1) रोगनी के लिए बिजली ।

(2) बाजार तथा पशु-वधशालाएं ।

(3) अबारो कल्चर ।

(4) जंगली पशुओं तथा पागल पशुओं को मारने के लिए इनाम ।

5. सफाई जिसमें शामिल हैं :—

(1) टीका ।

- (2) संडास, धपवाह, मल-सफाई और धवशोधन ।
 - (3) जलसंभरण ।
 - (4) मिलिट्री कन्वर्सेसी ।
6. जनशिक्षण ।
7. बोनसों, प्राविडेंट फंड इत्यादि को अंशदान ।
8. फुटकर खर्च जैसे कि स्टेशनरी, छपाई इत्यादि ।

(ग) बोर्ड का लगभग 84,800 रुपये का घाटे का गजट है ।

(घ) जी, हां ।

(ङ) बोर्ड ने 93,253 रुपये के साधारण सहायक अनुदान की मांग की है । इस राशि में से अब तक 30,000 रुपये की स्वीकृति दी गई है । शेष की स्वीकृति का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(च) और (छ) छावनी बोर्ड ने अपनी जल संभरण योजना को पूरा करने के लिए 80,000 रुपये के विशेष सहायक अनुदान की मांग की है । इसमें से जी० ध्रो० सी० इन सी केन्द्रीय कमान ने 50,000 रुपयों की स्वीकृति दे दी है । और शेष राशि की स्वीकृति का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है । भूमर्भ नालियां बनाने, सड़कों की मरम्मत इत्यादि के लिए छावनी बोर्ड ने किसी विशेष अनुदान की मांग नहीं की है ।

बानापुर छावनी बोर्ड

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोगों को अपने बच्चों की शिक्षा के मामले में अनेक

कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है क्योंकि इस छावनी बोर्ड का अपना कोई हाई स्कूल नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या तुरतारोली स्थित मिडिल स्कूल की हाई स्कूल बनाने का इस छावनी बोर्ड का प्रस्ताव है जिसे अब तक धन के अभाव के कारण क्रियान्वित नहीं किया जा सका है ;

(ग) क्या इस छावनी बोर्ड ने इस कार्य के लिए सरकार से कोई सहायता मांगी है ; और ।

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस स्कूल की इमारत का विस्तार करने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता देने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

अतिरिक्त मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी, नहीं । इस संबंध में सरकार को कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) मिडिल स्कूल को हाई स्कूल में उन्नत करने के संबंध में सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) और (घ) : उपरोक्त (ख) में जो कुछ कहा गया है, उसे सामने रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

उर्वरा भूमि का अधिग्रहण

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 1962 के अन्तर्गत गृह-कर्म मंत्रालय द्वारा 13 दिसम्बर, 1962 को जारी किये गये आदेश के अनुपालन में भारत सरकार ने पटना जिले में थाना बानापुर में मुबारकपुर गांव के किसानों की उर्वरा भूमि को वहाँ पर एक हवाई अड्डा बनाने के लिए मई-जून, 1964 में अजित किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने तथा किन-किन किसानों से और कितनी-कितनी भूमि अधिगत की गई ;

(ग) क्या इन किसानों को मुआवजा दे दिया गया है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या इस भूमि को अभी तक उपयोग में नहीं लाया गया है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार यह भूमि किसानों को लौटा देने का है अथवा उन्हें वर्तमान बाजार भाव पर शीघ्र मुआवजा देने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) सेना के सेविवर्ग के लिए रिहाईखी भवनों के निर्माण के लिए 1 जून, 1964 को लगभग 77 एकड़ एक भूक्षेत्र अधिगृहीत किया गया था ।

(ख) से (च) : इस भूमि के संबंध में 11,739.50 रुपये वार्षिक किराया निर्धारित किया गया है, और पहले वर्ष के किराये की अदायगी कर दी गई है । शेष विषयों के संबंध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Radio station at Darbhanga, Gorakhpur and Motihari

329. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:

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

(a) the progress made in the schemes for setting up Broadcasting Stations of the All India Radio in Darbhanga and Gorakhpur and a studio at Motihari; and

(b) by which time the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). The scheme for setting up of a broadcasting Station at Gorakhpur only has so far been approved. Necessary action to acquire sites for locating the transmitter and studios for this installation is in progress. The required equipment has already been received and the installation of the transmitter is likely to be completed during the year 1970-71. The permanent studios are likely to be ready a little later.

Government has been moved to accord financial sanction to the establishment of an All India Radio Station at Darbhanga.

Investigations have been ordered for the most suitable site for a studio in Champaran—Saran districts. The claim of Motihari as a desirable site will be investigated.

बादशाह खान को निमंत्रण

330. श्री हरबहाल देवगुप्त : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बादशाह खान को भारत आने का निमन्त्रण दिया है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उनको निमन्त्रित करने का है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना श्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख) : जनवरी, 1965 में बादशाह खान को अपनी सविधानस र भारत

माने का निमन्त्रण भेजा गया था। बादशाह खान ने बताया है कि वह किसी उचित अवसर पर भारत आयेंगे।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

प्रतिरक्षा अनुसंधान प्रयोगशालाएं

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

(क) क्या अनुसंधान प्रयोगशालाओं में विभिन्न अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं के लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं जिससे प्रतिरक्षा आवश्यकताओं तथा प्राथमिकताओं की पूर्ति हो सके तथा प्रतिरक्षा के संबंध में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त हो सके ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री स्व० ना० बिष्णु) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

प्रतिरक्षा प्रयोगशालाएं

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रतिरक्षा प्रयोगशालाओं के लिये रखी गई धनराशि का बड़ा भाग प्रशासन पर व्यय किया जाता है, तजुबों पर उसका केवल थोड़ा सा भाग ही व्यय किया जाता है; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन प्रयोग-

शालाओं में आवश्यकता से अधिक अधिकारी हैं और यदि हां, तो इस अपव्यय को रोकने और तजुबों पर अधिक व्यय करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री स्व० ना० बिष्णु) : (क) जी, नहीं। आर० एन्ड डी० संस्थानों और प्रयोगशालाओं में प्रशासनिक खर्च (केपिटल खर्च को छोड़कर) कुल खर्च का लगभग 18 प्रतिशत है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। किसी संस्थान में कार्यभार के आधार पर पूरी छानबीन के पश्चात् ही नियुक्ति स्थानों का निर्माण किया जाता है। प्रयोगशालाओं और संस्थानों में इस समय लगभग 1000 विकास प्रायोजनाएं, अनुसंधान अध्ययन और जांच कार्य हस्तगत हैं।

Obsolete and unserviceable vehicles

333. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress in the disposal of out-dated, obsolete and un-serviceable vehicles belonging to the Defence Department;

(b) the number of jeeps, trucks, lorries, and motor cycles disposed of by auction, or otherwise till December, 1967 and the number of such vehicles, which are still to be disposed of;

(c) whether certain obsolete and un-serviceable vehicles continue to oust and waste in the open due to the decision to dispose them of being not taken in time; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) 3453 obsolete and unserviceable vehicles i.e., those categorised

in Class VI or Class VII were declared for disposal during the period 1-11-1963 to 31-12-1967. Of these 3332 vehicles were disposed of till 31-12-1967. The balance of 121 vehicles are awaiting disposal.

(b) The number of jeeps, trucks, lorries and motor cycles other than those categorised in Class VI or Class VII, disposed of from 1-11-1963 to 31st December 1967 and the number awaiting disposal as on 31st December 1967 are as follows:—

Type of Vehicle	Number disposed of	Number awaiting disposal
1. Jeeps	6645	2110
2. Trucks	8607	2766
3. Lorries	16428	3017
4. Motor Cycles	7331	1501

(c) and (d). Vehicles declared obsolete and unserviceable are declared for despatch as soon as possible. The actual disposal however takes some time since certain formalities have to be gone through, auction advertised, auction held, price paid and vehicles lifted by the successful bidder. Storage of vehicles under covered accommodation or in the open is determined with reference to the availability of accommodation and the nature of the item. Where required, stores kept in the open are covered with tarpaulins and every effort is made to arrest deterioration during storage.

TV Stations

334. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in a recent seminar held in Delhi it has been impressed that television can be extended to other big cities of India and it will not cost much; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the estimated cost at which such extension of TV can be made in other big cities of India?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). Government is aware of the fact that the recent seminar held in Delhi has impressed the importance of TV as the most effective medium of mass communication etc. and that concrete steps should be taken for setting up television stations at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur besides strengthening the Delhi Station. These proposals are already under Government's consideration. The initial phase of extension of this service to the aforementioned big cities is estimated to cost Rs. 375 crores.

Committee on Aeronautics

335. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Aeronautics has submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No, Sir. Under the Government Resolution the Committee has been asked to submit its report not later than 30th April, 1968.

(b) Does not arise.

Pak objection to enactment of unlawful activities Act, 1967

336. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Pakistan have submitted any objection to the Security Council regarding the enactment by the Indian Parliament of the Unlawful Activities Act; and

(b) if so, the steps 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) Yes, Sir. The Permanent Representative of Pakistan wrote a letter to the President of the Security Council on December 28, 1967 about it.

(b) The Permanent Representative of India has written to the President of the Security Council on January 10, 1968 that Pakistan's letter refers to matters pertaining to the domestic jurisdiction of India which are of no concern of Pakistan and amounts to a gross interference in the internal affairs of India. Our Permanent Representative has pointed out that the Government of India are not prepared to engage in any discussion or exchanges thereon.

Chanda Committee's proposal regarding publicity media

337. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any decision has been taken by Government on the Chanda Committee's proposal that a Central

Information Board be set up to co-ordinate the functions of the various publicity media; and

(b) whether Government are contemplating any other alternative to these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. This recommendation along with other recommendations about re-organisation of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting will be taken into consideration after the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission are available.

Naga's collusion with China

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report that during a debate in the underground Naga National Council held in January nearly thirty speakers had advocated collusion with China;

(b) whether it is a fact that China had said that she was prepared to give recognition to the Naga independence and was also prepared to give help provided the Nagas embraced Communism and broke off talks with the Government of India; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) According to reports available to Government some of the extremists amongst Underground Nagas have advocated active collusion with China while others deprecated such a move.

(b) Government's attention has been drawn to press reports emanating presumably from Pro-Phizo Underground sources that the Government of the People Republic of China are considering 'recognition' of the Rebel group in Nagaland. The Government have, however, no precise information on the subject.

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

Pakistan Air Chiefs visit

339. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reports that Air Marshal Nurkhan, Chief of the Pakistan Air Force who was due to visit Delhi on the 15th January, 1968 for talks with Air Chief Marshal Arjan Singh has put off his visit; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The visit has been put off by the Chief of the Pakistan Air Force and we have not been apprised of any reason.

Plan allocation for Orissa during 1968-69

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

(a) whether the plan allocations for Orissa for the year 1968-69 have been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the share of the centre and the State; and

(d) the manner in which the State Government have agreed to raise their share item-wise?

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

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

Plan allocation for Orissa for 1967-68

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

(a) whether the total plan allocations for Orissa for the year 1967-68 have been fully utilised or there has been any shortfall, if so, under which heads;

(b) the source-wise collection of Rs. 20 crores as agreed to by the State Government for raising their share of resources for the year 1967-68;

(c) whether State's share has been fully met or there was any Shortfall;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what was the shortfall in the State's share?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) & (c). The information will be available only after the close of the year 1967-68.

(b) Attention is invited to the Statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3338 on June 22, 1967.

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

SHIFTING OF NAVAL TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT TO PARADEEP

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

(a) whether the proposal for shifting the existing naval training establishment to paradeep has now been finalised;

(b) if so, when it is going to be set up at Paradeep; and

(c) from where it is going to be shifted?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Visakhapatnam.

Indo-Turkish Relations

343. SHRI DEIVEEKAN:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Turkish Foreign Minister visited India in January, 1968 and held discussions with Indian leaders;

(b) if so, the details of the subjects discussed; and

(c) the steps taken for improving Indo-Turkish relations?

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

(b) and (c). The subjects discussed and the steps proposed for improving Indo-Turkish relations are contained in the Joint Communiqué of January 9, 1968, issued on the conclusion of the visit of the Turkish Foreign Minister to India. A copy of the Joint Communiqué is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-51/68].

Agricultural income tax

344. SHRI DEIVEEKAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken regarding the proposal of Planning Commission for levy of Agricultural Income Tax;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the reaction of State Governments in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is still under consideration by State Governments.

Resources for Agricultural Sector

345. SHRI DEIVEEKAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission is considering the issue of raising larger resources for the agricultural sector; and

(b) if so, what are the main proposals under consideration in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission is considering the issue of raising larger resources for the agricultural as well as non-agricultural sector.

(b) The Annual Plan for 1968-69 containing the recommendations of the Planning Commission will be presented to the House in the current session.

MESSAGE FROM YEMENI PRIME MINISTER

346. SHRI DEIVEEKAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Yemeni Prime Minister has sent a message to the Prime Minister of India requesting India's aid and assistance; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance asked for and the reaction of the Indian Government thereto?

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

(b) Certain proposals have been received which are under consideration of the Government.

हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना

347. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 26 जून, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3647 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कारण है कि विभिन्न स्तरों पर कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी की अच्छी जानकारी नहीं है;

(ख) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय की हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक कितने अधिकारियों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है; और

(ग) शेष अधिकारियों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों को कब तक हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षित कर दिया जायेगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) ऐसी उच्च हिन्दी के पर्याप्त ज्ञान की प्रत्याशा करना कठिन है जिसमें ठीक-ठीक और सुविधाजनक अभिव्यक्ति की क्षमता हो, विशेषकर उस पक्षों से जिसकी सिला-दीक्षा देश की राज-माष हिन्दी होने से पहले हुई हो ।

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1960 से जून, 1967 तक, हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अंतर्गत क्रमशः

62 और 51 अधिकारी/कर्मचारी प्राप्त और प्रवीण की परीक्षाएं पास कर चुके हैं ।

(ग) हालांकि इस दिशा में प्रगति हो रही है फिर भी कोई समयवाधि बताना कठिन है ।

Rebel Naga leaders planning to go to China

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Mowu Angami and Isaac Siru, Leaders of the rebel Nagas army and foreign service are reported to be planning to go to China and that they contacted the Chinese Embassy while visiting Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for taking no action against them while in Delhi; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to curb such anti-national activity?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Information regarding the Underground Nagas and their movements is classified. Mowu Angami was not a member of any of the underground teams which came to Delhi for talks during the last two years. Issac Swu also did not come to Delhi for talks after October, 1966.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The Government of India have taken and are taking all necessary measures to prevent unlawful activities by the Underground Nagas.

1965 में हुए भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान पाकिस्तान द्वारा रोकੀ गई नावों तथा जहाज

350. श्री सीताराम केसरी : क्या

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1965 में हुए भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान पाकिस्तान द्वारा रोके गये 184 जहाजों तथा नावों के नीलामी के बारे में भारत सरकार द्वारा भेजे गये विरोध पत्र का उत्तर पाकिस्तान ने भेज दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन 184 जहाजों को नीलाम न होने देने लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग) . जी हां। पाकिस्तान सरकार ने अपने जवाब में और बातों के साथ साथ यह कहा है कि लड़ाई में जो संपत्ति ग्रहण कर ली जाती है वह ग्रहण करने वाली सरकार की हो जाती है और उसका निपटान करने के उसके कानूनी अधिकार को चुनौती नहीं दी जा सकती। भारत सरकार ने इस धारणा का यह कह कर प्रतिरोध किया है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कानून में इस तरह के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन नहीं है और न ही यह राज्यों के व्यवहार के अनुकूल है। हमारी सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार से फिर कहा है कि अगस्त-सितम्बर 1965 की भारत-पाक लड़ाई में जो संपत्ति और सामान ग्रहण कर लिया गया है, उसे ताशकंद घोषणा की व्यवस्था के अनुरूप, लौटाने के प्रश्न पर बातचीत की जाए।

Demand of Plebiscite in Nagaland

351. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI VISHWA NATH
PANDEY:
SHRI O. P. TYAGI:
SHRI SREEDHARAN:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the underground Nagas have made demands for holding a plebiscite in the State to decide about the future of the area;

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

(c) whether Government have made any fresh proposals to resume the talks with the underground Nagas, if so, the latest position in this matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No request for holding a plebiscite in Nagaland has been received from the Under-ground Nagas.

(b) Nagaland is an integral part of the Indian Union; the question of plebiscite for redetermining its status does not arise.

(c) Government of India have not been approached in the matter by the Under-ground Nagas.

Repatriation of stateless persons of Indian Origin from Ceylon

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the repatriation of Stateless persons of Indian origin in Ceylon which was to be given effect to by January-February, 1968 has been delayed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor as also the time by which this repatriation is proposed to be given effect to?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Applications for Ceylon and Indian citizenship are to be called simultaneously after the Ceylon Regulations under their legislation for implementing the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964 have been approved by the Ceylon Parliament. Repatriation can only start after the grant of citizenship.

Joint Defence of S.E. Asian countries

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.K. Government have decided to wind up its military, naval and air establishments in the Indian Ocean area in the course of the next two years;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that certain South East Asia countries have prepared a joint defence pact for the security of the region; and

(c) if so, which are these countries and what role India proposes to play in this area?

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

(b) and (c). We are not aware that any South East Asian countries are preparing a new joint defence pact for the region. However, there are indications that Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and U.K. might jointly consider the problem of defence consequent on the British military withdrawal.

India has a vital interest in further strengthening her close ties with neighbouring countries in South East Asia in the political, cultural and economic fields. In accordance with our

policy of non-alignment, we have no plans in regard to a regional military arrangement.

P.M.'s visit to NEFA

355. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that she paid a visit to NEFA sometime back;

(b) if so, whether her visit was compelled by the reported intrusions of the Chinese into NEFA;

(c) whether any enquiry was made to this effect; and

(d) 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) No, Sir.

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

Proof and experimental establishment

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

(a) whether Government have considered any schemes for the development of Research and Expansion of Proof and Experimental Establishment at Chandipore (on Sea), Balasore;

(b) if so, the nature of such expansion and funds allotted for the year 1967-68 and funds likely to be allotted for the year 1968-69; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A number of schemes

for the development of the Proof and Experimental Establishment at Balasore have already been implemented by Government. Some schemes in this regard are being progressed. These include the increase in the existing length of the acquired ranges to cater for the requirements of the new guns, the provision of certain other technical facilities, and civil works required to protect the ranges from sea erosion.

Funds allotted for 1967-68 comprised Rs. 6.44 lakhs in civil works and Rs. 40.50 lakhs for the purchase of stores for this establishment. For 1968-69, a provision of Rs. 16.67 lakhs for works and Rs. 69.05 lakhs for purchase of stores respectively is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Avro-748

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

(a) whether some more AVRO-748 aircraft have been manufactured in Kanpur in 1966 and 1967;

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

(c) whether adequate steps have been taken to step up the production?

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

(b) 1966	3 aircraft.
1967	4 aircraft

(c) It is proposed to produce 6 aircraft in 1968-69 and step up production to 7 aircraft per year from 1969-70.

Contract Service of A. I. R. Staff Artists

359. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will

the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new contract of service for the staff artistes has been modified after having discussion with the All-India Radio Broadcasters and Telecasters Guild; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). The new contract from prescribing 55 years as age of retirement for Staff Artistes subjects to a limit of 20 years service was introduced on 30th September, 1967. This form was modified on 2nd November 1967 by deleting the 20 years service limit. The revised form is proposed to be further modified by raising the notice period for termination of service from 3 months to 5 months, as shorter notice was objected to by all the Staff Artistes including Staff Artists' Association and All India Radio Broadcasters and Telecasters Guild.

Instructions issued to Foreign Embassies regarding political asylum:

360. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI B. K. DAS-
CHOWDHURY:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a note has been issued to all the Embassies in India not to give political asylum to the defectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the factors leading to the issue of the note; and

(c) the reaction of the embassies thereto?

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

(b) A circular was issued to all Foreign Missions in India on 30th December, 1967, informing them that the Government of India did not recognise the right of Foreign Missions to give asylum, shelter or refuge to any person or persons within their premises as this was not within the purposes of a Diplomatic Mission and is also against the well established International practice. The Foreign Missions were asked that in future if they receive any such request, it should not be granted and the Ministry of External Affairs immediately informed. This circular was issued to remind Foreign Missions in India that such cases did not fall within their normal functions and to prevent the recurrence of such cases in future.

(c) The Ministry of External Affairs has not so far received any reaction from the Foreign Missions to the above circular.

Annual plans

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

(a) whether it is a fact that because of inadequate foreign aid, India had to start the Annual Plans instead of embarking on a Fourth Five Year Plan just after the end of the Third Plan; and

(b) if so, how far the Annual Plans are dependent on the internal resources and how far, on foreign aid, if any?

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

OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Uncertainty about external assistance was one of the reasons.

(b) The Annual Plan for 1966-67 took credit for Rs. 1321 crores of internal resources and Rs. 900 crores as external assistance for the Public Sector Plan. The comparable figures for the 1967-68 Plan are Rs. 1245 crores and Rs. 1001 crores

Chinese atomic explosion

362. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
SHRI HEM RAJ:
SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has made another atomic explosion recently;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Indian Government thereto from the defence of the Indian territory point of view;

(c) whether Indian is in a position to face the Chinese nuclear offensive; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. China conducted a nuclear test on 24th December, 1967 but its actual character is a matter of some doubt

The impact of Chinese nuclear development on our defence has been discussed at length in the previous sessions of Parliament. Attention is invited to the debate in the Lok Sabha on 21st June 1967 on a Calling Attention Notice and in the Rajya Sabha on 1st August, 1967 on Starred Question No. 184 and on 19th December, 1967 on Starred Question No. 623.

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 Government.

Indian press

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

(a) the steps taken by Government for curbing the ownership concentration process in the Indian Press since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan; and

(b) the extent of success achieved?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). In pursuance of its basic objective, the Press Council of India has already undertaken a study in this regard. Its report will be finalised on receipt of replies to a questionnaire issued to various sections of the community in August, 1967. Further action will be considered by the Government in the light of the recommendations made by the Council after it has duly considered the replies to the questionnaire.

Employees of Indian Embassies knowing Hindi

364. SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the persons having working knowledge of Hindi posted in the Indian Embassies abroad; and

(b) whether the Embassies have opened Hindi Classes for popularising Hindi in other countries?

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

MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) In most Indian Missions abroad there are Hindi knowing personnel. It would be difficult to state exact percentages as the position changes with transfers and movements of staff.

(b) Hindi classes are being conducted in London, Accra and Colombo either directly by the Indian Missions in these capitals or with the support and encouragement of the Missions.

Chinese jet aerodromes on Sino-Nepalese border

356. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Chinese have made a network of jet aerodromes all along the Sino-Nepalese border; and

(b) what protection Government propose to give to the civilians in the event of an aerial attack?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH). (a) Government have no information.

(b) The aerial threat to us in this region has been taken into account in our defence plan.

Charges for commercial broadcast

366. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: SHRI P. K. DEO:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the A.I.R.'s tariffs for advertising time is twice and even more than the rates charged by the Radio Ceylon; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

advertisement rates of All India Radio's Commercial Service are higher than the rates charged by Radio Ceylon, in view of the superiority of the service, the appeal and coverage of the former. Apart from providing popular programmes, the AIR's Service is broadcast on medium-wave, which has resulted in boosting the sale of cheap single band medium-wave transistors and radio sets, thus helping the radio industry and which provides much better reception compared to the short-wave service broadcast by the Commercial Service of Radio Ceylon.

Contracts for Commercial broadcast

367. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI P. K. DEO:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the long outstanding publicity organisations have been kept out of the list of approved contractors for Radio advertising, whereas new-born units have been accepted; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. SHAH): (a) It is not the policy. Whichever comply with rules have been accepted.

(b) Does not arise.

तारिक अब्दुल्ला

368. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या बहिष्कार-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने शेख मुहम्मद अब्दुल्ला के पुत्र तारिक अब्दुल्ला को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में अपना प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त करने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) श्री तारिक अब्दुल्ला का इस समय ठौर ठिकाना क्या है, वह किस देश का नागरिक है तथा उसका नाम-श्रीनगर की मतदाताओं की सूची में है; और

(ग) भारतीय नागरिकों को विदेशों जासूसों के रूप में भारत विरोधी कार्यवाहियाँ करने से रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बहिष्कार-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) सरकार को कोई खबर नहीं है।

(ख) हमारी सूचना के अनुसार वह लंदन में थे, लेकिन अब कहाँ है, इस बारे में हमें कोई जानकारी नहीं है। उनकी वर्तमान राष्ट्रीयता के बारे में हमारे पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। उनका भारतीय पासपोर्ट अक्टूबर 1965 में ही रद्द कर दिया गया था।

राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, श्रीनगर की मतदाता सूची में उनका नाम है।

(ग) जब कभी भारतीय कानून के अंतर्गत कोई अपराध किया जाता है, तब उन व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाती है।

गजा में मारे गये भारतीय सैनिकों के परिवारों को प्रतिकर

369. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इजरायल और संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के बीच युद्ध के दौरान हताहत भारतीय सैनिकों के परिवारों को प्रतिकर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) वित्तीय प्रबंधों के विस्तार देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—52/68]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

प्रसारण कार्यक्रमों में परिवर्तन

370. श्री यशबन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद द्वारा पारित राज भाषा विधेयक के लागू होने के परिणाम-स्वरूप प्रसारण कार्यक्रमों में कोई परिवर्तन किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख). जी, अभी नहीं।

ताशकन्द घोषणा का क्रियान्वयन

371. श्री यशबन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान ने अब तक ताशकन्द घोषणा का किस हद तक पालन नहीं किया है; और

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) ताशकन्द घोषणा की अधिकांश व्यवस्थायें पाकिस्तान सरकार के इस बात पर पड़े रहने के कारण अधूरी ही रह गई है कि पहले तथा कथित काश्मीर विवाद पर "अर्थपूर्ण" बात चीत होनी चाहिए। पाकिस्तान सरकार की ओर से अनुकूल प्रतिक्रिया के अभाव में अभी तक जिन महत्वपूर्ण व्यवस्थाओं पर अमल नहीं किया जा सका है, वे हैं : भारत के आंतरिक मामलों में अ-हस्तक्षेप, व्यापार फिर शुरू करना, 1965 के संघर्ष के दौरान जन्त की गई संपतियों और आस्तियों की वापसी, आवागमन पर लगे प्रतिबंधों को हटाना, भारत विरोधी प्रचार को हतोत्साहित करना और नभ, थल और जल संचार को पुनः आरम्भ करना।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने कई मौकों पर यह बात कही है कि वह ताशकन्द घोषणा पर अमल के बारे में पाकिस्तान के साथ बिना शर्त बातचीत करने के लिये तैयार है और इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये हर संभव प्रयास करने के लिये भी तैयार है।

रोम में भारतीय दूतावास

372. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रोम में भारतीय दूतावास का स्थान बदला गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या दूतावास के नये और पुराने भवन का किराया एक ही है, अथवा उस में बहुत अन्तर है ;

(ग) यदि किराये में बहुत अन्तर है, तो स्थान बदलने के क्या कारण हैं

(घ) क्या इस संबंध में रोम में रहने वाले भारतीयों से सरकार को कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो वे किस प्रकार की हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, ग्रन्थ शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बौद्धिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) जो हां, फरवरी, 1966 में ।

(ख) नये मकान का कुल किराया (अवमूल्यन से पहले) 4198.60 रुपये था । नया मकान 4390६० (अवमूल्यन के पहले) किराए पर लिया गया था । अवमूल्यन के बाद से 6 जून 1966 से इस का किराया 6913-52 रुपए बैठता है ।

(ग) मकान मालिक 7 फरवरी, 1966 के बाद मौजूदा किराए पर पट्टे को नया करने के लिए तैयार नहीं था ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Telugu Periodicals

373. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number, names, places of publication of various Telugu language periodicals and their comparative circulation per issue;

(b) the Central assistance and encouragement being extended to the language dailies and weeklies published from rural areas and district head-quarters; and

(c) what are the specific conditions for getting such assistance?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI

K. K. SHAH): (a) Necessary information is contained in the Report "Press in India, 1967—Part II" laid on the Table of the House on the 14th December, 1967.

(b) Systematic encouragement and assistance is given to the small and medium language newspapers by way of suitable advertisement support, preferential allocation of newsprint, sustained supply of press releases, feature articles, photographs, ebonoid blocks, etc.

(c) In the matter of release of advertisements, regularity in publication, reasonable standard of production and adherence to accepted journalistic ethics are taken into account.

बुन्देलखंड में रेडियो स्टेशन

374. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 18 दिसम्बर, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 478 3 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बुन्देलखंड में इस बीच एक रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने का निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

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

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यद्यपि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में बुन्देलखंड क्षेत्र में एक रेडियो स्टेशन की व्यवस्था है, परन्तु हाल में साधनों और विदेशी मुद्रा की अत्यन्त कमी के कारण कुछ समय के लिए बुन्देलखंड प्रायोजना को कार्यान्वित करना सम्भव न हो सकेगा ।

Indian Embassies in South African countries

375. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the South African Countries which became independent recently and where our country has established embassies;

(b) the names of countries where such embassies have not been established; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS. (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Botswana and Lesotho formerly known as Bechuanaland and Basutoland are two South African countries which attained independence on the 30th September and 4th October, 1966, respectively. The Government of India have recognized them, but have not established any Missions there so far.

(c) The question of covering these countries by concurrent accreditation is still under consideration.

Radio station at Kurnool

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to instal a broadcasting unit at Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). While considering the expansion of medium wave broadcast coverage in the country under the 2nd and 3rd Five Year Plans, Kurnool, along with Anantpur

and Cuddapah in Andhra Pradesh, was considered as one of the possible locations for a medium wave transmitter for serving the Rayalaseema area. Subsequently, as a result of detailed examination it was decided, in consultation with the State Government to locate the transmitter at Cuddapah and the same was commissioned in June, 1963.

Naval dockyard at Visakhapatnam

377. SHRI M. S. MURTI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the examination of the Report submitted by the team of experts regarding the proposed Naval Dockyard at Visakhapatnam has been completed and a decision taken thereon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Project Report has been received very recently and is being examined.

विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में हिन्दी में किया गया काम

378. श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : क्या बंदोबस्त-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत की राज भाषा हिंदी में काम-काज करने के लिए विदेशी में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में इस समय क्या प्रबन्ध है;

(ख) भारत सरकार तथा भारतीय दूतावासों के बीच और भारतीय दूतावासों तथा विभिन्न विदेशी सरकारों के बीच हमारे देश की राज भाषा में पत्र व्यवहार करने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) हिन्दी में काम करने के लिये भारतीय दूतावासों में कुल कितने कर्मचारी तथा अधिकांश नियुक्त किये गये हैं इन में से प्रत्येक भारतीय दूतावास में कितने हिंदी के टाइपराइटर तथा पुस्तकालय हैं और इन दूतावासों में अन्य भाषाओं में समाचार पत्रों तथा पत्र पत्रिकाओं की अपेक्षा कितने भारतीय पत्र तथा पत्र पत्रिकाएं पहुंच रही हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी): (क) आज कल विदेशों में अधिकांश भारतीय मिशन अपेक्षतया साधारण पत्र-व्यवहार हिंदी में कर सकने की स्थिति में हैं। जिन अन्य कामों के लिये हिंदी के ऊंचे पारिभाषिक स्तर की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, उन से कह दिया गया है कि वे इस मंत्रालय से सहायता लें।

(ख) हिंदी में पत्र-व्यवहार करने की कोशिशें जारी हैं लेकिन इस के बावजूद भारत सरकार तथा विदेश-स्थित भारतीय मिशनों के बीच और भारतीय मिशनों तथा उन विदेशी सरकारों के बीच जहां वे प्रत्यायित हैं, हम हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार कर सकने की स्थिति में अभी नहीं हैं। इस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि ऐसे कर्मचारियों की कमी है जो ठीक-ठीक और आसानी से अपने आप को हिन्दी में अभिव्यक्त कर सकें।

(ग) विदेश-स्थित अधिकांश भारतीय मिशनों में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी सुलभ हैं। दो हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफर और एक प्रशिक्षित टाइपिस्ट क्रमशः काठमांडू और मास्को में खासतौर से हिन्दी का काम करने के लिये नियुक्त किए गए हैं। गंगतोक, द हेग, कराची, काठमांडू, लंदन, मारशास, मास्को, न्यूयार्क, पीकिंग, सुवा, टोक्यो, और ट्रिनिडाड में स्थित भारतीय मिशनों के पास हिन्दी के टाइपराइटर भेज दिए गए हैं। अधिकांश भारतीय मिशन हिंदी के समाचार-पत्र और पत्रिकाएं ले रहे हैं

हालांकि इस के सही आंकड़े सुलभ नहीं हैं। विदेश-स्थित 52 भारतीय मिशनों में पुस्तकालय हैं और उन्हें हिन्दी में पुस्तकें भेजी जा रही हैं।

डा० धर्म तेजा का प्रत्यर्पण

379. श्री तुलसीदास जाधव :

श्री बाल्मीक चौधरी :

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद :

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

(क) कोस्टा रिका से डा० धर्म तेजा के प्रत्यर्पण के मामले में सरकार को क्या कठिनाइयां पेश आ रही हैं; और

(ख) डा० तेजा के विरुद्ध क्या आरोप हैं और मुकदमा कब चलाया जायेगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी): (क) न्यूयार्क स्थित अमरीकी न्यायालय श्री और श्रीमती तेजा के प्रत्यर्पण के लिए राजी हो गया था लेकिन इस से पहले कि वह इस के आदेश जारी करता, ये लोग जमानत तोड़ आये और कोस्टारिका चले गए और वहां जा कर राजनीतिक शरण के लिए अर्जी दे दी। भारत सरकार ने इस अर्जी का कड़ा विरोध किया और तंजादम्पति के विरुद्ध मुकदमों से सम्बद्ध तथ्यों की ओर सर्वोच्च स्तर पर कोस्टारिका की सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया। राजनीतिक शरण की अर्जी अब अस्वीकार कर दी गई है और वहां के राष्ट्रपति की ओर से कोस्टारिका सरकार द्वारा आदेश जारी कर दिया गया जिस में भारत सरकार को कोस्टारिका में प्रत्यर्पण की कार्यवाही करने की इजाजत दी गई है। भारत सरकार इस बारे में आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर रही है।

(ख) तेजा-दम्पति के विरुद्ध अपराधिक षडयंत्र, अपराधिक विमवासाघात (गबन)

घोखादेही (झूठे बहाने से चोरी) हिसाब-किताब में झूठ और जालसाजी के आरोप हैं जिन के जरिए उन्होंने गलत तरीके से लाभ खुद तो कमाया और परिणामस्वरूप जयन्ती शिपिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड को कोई 30 लाख डालर का नकसान पहुंचाया। ये आरोप भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 120 बी, 409, 420, 467 और 477-ए के साथ पठित, के अन्तर्गत लगाए गए हैं।

जहां तक मुकदमा शुरू करने का सवाल है, डा0 और श्रीमती तैजा के विरुद्ध आपराधिक कार्यवाही नई दिल्ली के एक मजिस्ट्रेट की अदालत में शुरू की गई जिस ने प्रथम दृष्टि में उन के खिलाफ मामला पाने पर 27 अप्रैल, 1967 को उन की गिरफ्तारी के वारंट जारी कर दिए। इस के और अन्य साक्ष्यों के आधार पर, डा0 और श्रीमती तैजा के खिलाफ संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका में प्रत्यर्पण की कार्यवाही शुरू की गई जहां कि वे रह रहे थे। लेकिन ये पूरी नहीं हो पाई क्योंकि वे जमानत तोड़ कर कोस्टारिका भाग गए। अब उन के खिलाफ कोस्टारिका में प्रत्यर्पण की कार्यवाही चल रही है और जब वे भारत वापस आ जायेंगे तो उन पर वे मुकदमे चलाये जायेंगे जो उन के खिलाफ यहां दायर हैं।

Sainik School, Goalpara

380. SHRI M. R. MASANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the teachers from various parts of the country employed in the Sainik School, Goalpara, Assam with **Statewise break-up**;

(b) whether lately there has been a demand that teachers from other States be immediately replaced by the local people;

(c) whether to back this demand, a lot of agitation against the School has been going on for some time past; and

(d) the action, if any, taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the Sainik School, Goalpara and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Role played by U.S. Embassy and British High Commission in Ouloug Zade affairs

381. SHRI PILLO MODY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a press report published in the 'Times of India' dated the 28th December, 1967 to the effect that the Ministry of External Affairs have orally expressed their strong disapproval of the role played by the U.S. Embassy and the British High Commissioner's Office in New Delhi in Oulougzade affair;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the two diplomatic missions in question?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The U.K. High Commission was told that they should have informed us immediately Ulugzade had approached them for shelter. The U.S. Embassy was told that they should hand over Ulugzade to our care immediately as it was not within the purposes of a Diplomatic Mission to give asylum, shelter or refuge to any person or persons within their premises, and is also against the well established international practice.

(c) The US Embassy subsequently informed us that Aziz Ulugzade was leaving their premises and we took him in our care. to be dealt with in

accordance with our laws, regulations and international practice. The U.K. High Commission informed us subsequently that Ulugzade had been permitted by their Government to enter UK if he so desired.

Training of Ceylonese repatriates to India by Chinese

382. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Pekingites in Ceylon are actively organising volunteers in the North Ceylon and coastal regions from among the repatriates to India to undergo training in subversive activities; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Government of India have seen some press reports on the subject but have not come across any concrete information to this effect.

Film Finance Corporation

383. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI MUNIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Film Finance Corporation of the Government of India had to write off debts amounting to Rs. 30 lakhs given to some film producers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by Government to recover the debts before these were written off; and

(d) the precautions and measures taken to safeguard the payment of loans thus advanced?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir. The amount of bad debts tentatively written off upto 1966-67 was Rs. 12,66,089. The writing off, however, is done with a view to presenting a correct picture of the accounts and does not debar the Corporation from pursuing legal and other steps to effect recoveries.

(b) Bad debts had to be written off on account of the failure of some films at the box office and due to the non-completion of some other films which resulted in blocking chances of repayment.

(c) Efforts were made, and are still in progress, to get incomplete films completed and released, to get the released films properly exploited in the open territories and to recover debts by suitable legal steps, wherever possible.

(d) All applications are scrutinised with a view to judging the thematic and cinematic value of the subject, professional competence of the producers, directors and artistes. Loans are sanctioned after detailed consideration in consultation with the professional experts on the staff on the Corporation. It is also made sure that the Procedure has actually invested his own share of money (which is normally 25 per cent of the budgeted cost of the film) before the Corporation commits itself and has executed a proper agreement that the picture will be hypothecated in favour of the Corporation. Due care is also taken in accepting sureties to safeguard realisation of loans.

Visit of Hostile Naga Chiefs to Delhi in January, 1968

384. SHR HEM RAJ:
SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any hostile Naga Chiefs visited Delhi in January last;

(b) whether any talks took place between them and Government; and

(c) if so, the outcome of those talks?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). No, Sir. No talks were held in January between Government representatives and those of the Underground Nagas.

Indoctrination of Indian soldiers captured by Chinese in 1962

385. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether the investigation in regard to the indoctrination of the Indian soldiers and defence personnel captured by the Chinese in 1962 aggression has been completed;

(b) whether any report has been made and if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table?

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

(b) and (c). The report is a restricted one, of interest professionally to the Services. It is not considered desirable to make it public, particularly at this point of time when the occurrences dealt with in the report are some years old.

T.V. FOR EDUCATION PURPOSES

387. SHRI MOHSIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the steps taken to use TV for mass communication purposes in the educational field and also for other development purposes?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): At present TV in the country is confined only to Delhi. The programmes are essentially educational and informative in content. 323 schools receive TV lessons in Physics, Chemistry, General Science and English, while audiences at 217 Teleclubs view the evening programmes. In addition, there are community viewing centres in 80 villages around Delhi who receive special programmes on improved methods of Agriculture, Family Planning etc.

It is proposed to start similar Television Centres in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Kanpur as soon as the requisite resources are available.

Turkey's undertaking to supply arms to Pakistan

388. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Turkey has undertaken to sell arms and ammunitions to Pakistan; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No such information has come to our knowledge.

(b) Does not arise.

Books of Indian authors published in West Pakistan

389. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the

Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Pakistan has published several books written by Indian authors without the previous permission of the authors;

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

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) As no bilateral agreement has so far been concluded with the Government of Pakistan on copyright, the Government are not in a position to take any effective action in the matter. The only step open to persons whose copyright has been infringed through such pirate editions is to resort to legal action in the courts in Pakistan. However in view of the present state of political and economic relations between the two countries, it is difficult for Indian nationals to adopt this course.

(c) The question of concluding a bilateral agreement with Pakistan is under the consideration of the Government.

China's 7th nuclear test

390. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether China conducted its seventh nuclear test on the 24th December, 1967;

(b) whether any assessment has been made of the nuclear fall-out over India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Measurable fallout occurred only for 10—12 days. As the fallout was only for a short period and the levels of radioactivity were only 1-2 per cent of the maximum permissible levels for continuous exposure, this fallout will not significantly give rise to health hazards.

Talks between India and Japan

391. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks were held between India and Japan recently at New Delhi on International Affairs including the question of nuclear non-proliferation treaty and economic aid and development of trade between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) The discussions have contributed to a better appreciation of each other's point of view on various international issues and matters of mutual interest. Consequently, mutual understanding and friendship between India and Japan have been strengthened.

बेदबाड़ी क्षेत्र का दिया जाना

392. श्री वसवन्त : क्या बेददेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेहरू-नन करार के प्राणार

पर बेरूबाड़ी क्षेत्र को देने के बारे में निर्णय कर लिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तान ने नेहरू-नून करार की सभी शर्तों को पूरा किया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) नेहरू-नून करार के अनुसार बेरूबाड़ी के एक हिस्से को पाकिस्तान को हस्तान्तरित करने से पहले, इस उद्देश्य से इस का सीमांकन होना है। यह हस्तान्तरण एक "निर्धारित दिन" से आरम्भ होगा जो केन्द्र सरकार सरकारी गजट में अधिसूचना द्वारा निर्धारित कर सकती है। यह अभी तक नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि बेरूबाड़ी संघ क्षेत्र में सीमांकन के विषय पर कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट में एक रिट दायर है। इस हाई कोर्ट में 3 जनवरी, 1968 के अपने आदेश में एक आदेश पास कर प्रतिवादियों को, जिन में भारत सरकार भी शामिल है, "निर्धारित दिन" की घोषणा करने से रोक दिया और अर्जी-दारों को उन की विवादास्पद संपत्तियों के बारे में मुआवजा अदा करने से संबद्ध कानून समचित विधान मंडल द्वारा पास कर दिए जाने तक बेरूबाड़ी संघ का हिस्सा पाकिस्तान को हस्तान्तरित करने के उद्देश्य से बेरूबाड़ी संघ सं० 12 को सीमांतिक करने के लिए खम्भ खड़े करने से भी रोक दिया।

(ख) नेहरू-नून करार में इस करार में निहित निर्णयों के अनुसार, कतिपय विवाद-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में भारत-पूर्व पाकिस्तान की सीमा को अंकित करने की व्यवस्था थी। इन सीमाओं को अंकित करने का काम दोनों देश मिल कर ही कर सकते हैं। इस करार के कुछ अंशों पर अमल किया गया था। दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण व्यवस्थाओं पर अमल पर प्रगति की गति धीमी हो गई है क्योंकि पाकिस्तान ने यह कहकर सहयोग नहीं दिया कि संबद्ध क्षेत्रों का सीमांकन बेरूबाड़ी के साथ ही किया जा सकता है।

Deployment of Nuclear-powered Submarines in Indian Ocean

394. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported move by the U.S. and Soviet Union to deploy nuclear-powered sub-marines in the Indian Ocean; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Government have no information on this.

सरकारी उपक्रमों संबंधी अध्ययन दल

395. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी उपक्रमों में लाभ अथवा हानियों की जांच करने के लिये योजना आयोग ने कोई अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Annual Plans

396. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken by the Planning

Commission that the Fourth Plan will begin in 1970 and till then every year will be covered by Annual Plans; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the three years break in the Planning?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the Prime Minister's Statement placed on the Table of the House on December 6, 1967.

Canada Committee

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

(a) whether the Government have taken decision on all the recommendations of the Chanda Committee in addition to decision already taken on Radio and Television; and

(b) whether a copy of the decision taken on the recommendation will be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Government has taken decisions on most of the recommendations of the Chanda Committee contained in four of its five Reports, namely, those on "Radio and Television", "Documentary Films and Newsreels", "Press Information and Publicity", "Advertising and Visual Publicity". The remaining recommendations are still under consideration at various stages. The fifth Report on "Co-ordination of the Media of Mass Communication" is still awaiting consideration, pending recommendation from the Administrative Reforms Commission which wanted its consideration to be deferred for some time.

(b) In addition to the last "progress report" placed on the Table of the House on the 18th December 1967, two more "progress reports" relating

to the Committee's Reports on "Press Information and Publicity" and "Advertising and Visual Publicity" will also be placed on the Table of the House during the current Session.

Iranian planes for Pakistan

398. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have verified the information contained in certain papers that aircrafts after repairs in Iran have come back to Pakistan; and

(b) whether any protest has been made to Government of Iran, if so, with what results?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Government of Iran have assured us at various levels that the F-86 aircraft sent to Pakistan were there only for repairs, servicing and modifications and would return to Iran ultimately. The Government of India, however, continue to receive reports that these planes are still in Pakistan.

Air and land violations committed by Pakistan

399. SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of air and land violations committed by the Pakistan forces on the territory of India during the months of December, 1967 and January, 1968; and

(b) the action taken by Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). There was one instance each of land and air violation across the Cease fire Line in Jammu and Kashmir by

Pakistan, in the months of December 1967 and January 1968. Cease-fire violation complaints have been lodged with the United Nations Observers.

Underground Naga leaders' visit to China

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

(a) whether a group of Naga underground leaders led by Mr. Muiva, the General Secretary recently met the Chairman Mao in Peking to solicit Chinese support;

(b) whether Mr. Muiva thereafter had gone to London to report the gist of talks with Chairman Mao to Mr. Phizo;

(c) whether Muiva has gone back to China and is staying there conspiring with China; and

(d) if so, the details in the possession of Government and the action taken to foil any evil designs of the Naga Rebels?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Government of India have no information to this effect.

(d) All possible action is being taken to foil any such designs.

Indian stranded at London Airport

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to a press report published in the *Hindustan Times* on the 16th January, 1968 regarding several Indians who were

stranded at London Airport by the British Immigration Authorities for want of valid travel papers;

(b) if so, under what circumstances the Indians were given clearance by the Customs and Immigration Authorities at various ports of India; and

(c) whether any investigation as to the circumstances leading to their travel without valid papers has been conducted and the details of the findings and action taken, if any, against the Officers responsible for negligence of duty?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. According to Government's information, 11 Indians were refused admission in the U.K. by the Immigration authorities at London airport on January 14, 1968. Out of these one had travelled on a British passport which was found by the British authorities as forged. The remaining 10 persons, who travelled on valid Indian passports, were refused admission as, according to British Immigration authorities, they did not qualify for entry into U.K. under the British Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962.

(b) Since the persons concerned were in possession of valid passports, they were cleared by the Customs and Immigration authorities at various ports in India. Indian Passport holders intending to go to U.K. are, however, cautioned that before they proceed to U.K., they should obtain entry permits from the British High Commission in India as a measure of precaution.

(c) Does not arise.

Display of indecent and obscene posters

402. SHRI K. HALDAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have re-

quested the State Governments to take steps to control the display of indecent and obscene posters and advertisements;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for its enforcement?

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

(b) The attention of the State Governments was drawn to section 292 of the Indian Penal Code, which permits action against obscene materials. The attention of the State Governments had also been drawn to section 142 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, which lays down that every advertisement meant for public display has got to be submitted for approval of Commissioner from the point of view, *inter alia*, of obscenity. The State Governments were requested to consider the inclusion of similar provisions in the bye-laws of Municipal Committees in their State jurisdiction to control the display of indecent and obscene posters and advertisements.

(c) Action in regard to the curbing of publicity of obscene materials under Indian Penal Code or under any special local Act is dependent upon the State Governments, many of whom *e.g.* Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Mysore, Bombay, Gujarat, Kerala, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh, have already initiated suitable action.

Defections of USSR nationals from India

403. **SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, formally or informally, the Government of USSR have expressed their anxiety over frequent defections by their

nationals while visiting India and have threatened that they would withdraw their technical personnel, presently engaged in the various developmental projects, in these circumstances; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The USSR Government have informally expressed their anxiety over some cases of Foreign Missions in India granting asylum in their premises to Soviet nationals visiting India. They have, however, on no occasion threatened to withdraw their technical personnel, presently engaged in the developmental projects.

(b) A circular was issued to all Foreign Missions in India on 30th December, 1967 informing them that the Government of India do not recognise the right of Foreign Missions to give asylum or shelter or refuge to any person or persons within their premises as this was not within the purposes of the Diplomatic Missions and is also against the well established International practice. The Foreign Missions were asked that in future if they receive any such request, it should not be granted and the Ministry of External Affairs should be immediately informed.

The above circular was issued to remind Foreign Missions in India that such cases did not fall within their normal functions and to prevent the recurrence of such cases in future.

Field firing practice near villages in Amritsar District

404. **SHRI G. S. DHILLON:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether residents of villages

Subhraon and Kutiwala in Amritsar District have complained to the authorities against continued field firing practice on their lands for the last few months;

(b) whether the owners of land, which is being used for field firing practice have been given any compensation;

(c) if so, how much amount has been given to them;

(d) the criteria laid down for compensation to the owners of land which could not be cultivated because of field firing practice;

(e) whether Government intend to stop or shift the field firing to areas other than these villages; and

(f) if so, the time by which this field firing practice will be discontinued in this area?

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

Indians in Zanzibar

405. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Zanzibar Government have decided to expel the Indians who have left the country since 1964; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Nearly 1500 persons of Indian origin left Zanzibar soon after the revolution in January, 1964. The Zanzibar Government have

banned their return to look after their property and business. This ban still continues.

(b) The Government of India have through their High Commission taken up the matter both orally and in writing with the Tanzanian Government. As a result a Naturalisation Bureau has been set up and applications for renewal of resident permits issued to Asians of Indian origin are pending with the Tanzanian authorities who are scrutinising them. About 20 cases have so far been favourably decided on production of evidence that arrangements for departure from the Island were made before the revolution.

Pension to service personnel

406. SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of **DEFENCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether benefits of enhanced rates of pension were extended to all service personnel killed during the Chinese aggression in 1962 and Kutch Operation in 1965 *vide* Government of India, Ministry of Defence letter No. 195163|PEN-C, dated 16th September, 1966;

(b) whether this was made applicable with retrospective date *i.e.* October, 1962 to those killed in action against Chinese aggression; and

(c) whether these benefits were extended with retrospective date to those killed in action against Naga hostiles?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Certain enhanced special family pensionary awards were sanctioned in the case of Service Officers and Personnel who were killed in action on the front during the operations against Pakistan on or after 5th August 1965, *vide* Government of India, Ministry of Defence letters No. 195163|Pen-C, dated the 17th September, 1965 and

No. 195163|Pen-C, dated the 7th October, 1965. These benefits were later extended to Service officers and personnel killed during the operations which took place as a result of the Chinese aggression in 1962 and the Kutch operations in 1965, vide Government of India letter No. 195163|Pen-C, dated the 17th November, 1965. In the case of those killed in action during the operations which took place as a result of the Chinese aggression, these benefits are applicable with effect from the 17th November, 1965, the date of issue of the Government orders extending the benefits to this category of personnel.

(c) As regards those who are/were killed while fighting against armed hostiles like Nagas, the liberalised pensionary awards are applicable to cases arising on or after 16th September, 1966, the date of issue of the relevant Government orders.

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये वर्ष 1968-69 की
वार्षिक योजना

408. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या
प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1968-69 की
वार्षिक योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश की
विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के लिये अस्थायी लक्ष्य
निर्धारित कर लिये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या
है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

India-Pak relations

409. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has

received any proposal from the President of Pakistan through the Prime Minister of USSR to settle its problems with India on the basis of Tashkent Declaration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to settle the issues with Pakistan?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). No such proposal has been received.

(c) The Government of India have always been willing to discuss the outstanding problems between the two countries. They have proposed to the Government of Pakistan that the two sides should take immediate steps to normalise relations between them.

विमानों के पुर्जें बनाने का कारखाना

410. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या
रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के
मुरादाबाद जिले में हजरत नगर गढ़ी गांव,
थाना मौनालेर में अमरीकी सहयोग से विमानों
के पुर्जे बनाने का एक कारखाना स्थापित
करने के लिये मंजूरी दी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कारखाना सरकारी
क्षेत्र में है अथवा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में है ;

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार कितनी वित्तीय
सहायता देने के लिये सहमत हुई है ;

(घ) क्या कारण है कि यह कारखाना
अभी तक चालू नहीं हुआ है ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार को कारखाने के
प्रबन्धकों द्वारा कारखाने के धन का दुरुपयोग

किये जाने के बारे में कोई जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) निम्न निर्माणों के लिए दिल्ली (बाद में उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला मुरादाबाद को तबदील किए गए) नए औद्योगिक उपकरण की संस्थापन के लिए, औद्योगिक विकास तथा कम्पनी कार्यों के मंत्रालय द्वारा सर्वश्री मोहानवी कार्पोरेशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड दिल्ली (जो अब सर्वश्री अलाईड इण्टर्नेशनल प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड के नाम से मशहूर है) को इण्डस्ट्रीज (डी० एंड आर०) एक्ट के अधीन लाइसेंस संख्या एल० आई० १० (7)/१न०-60 (60) दिनांक 25-1-1960 जारी किया गया था :—

- (1) आटोमोबाइल और विमानों के सामान्य फालनू पर्जे (जैसे कि जिमानों के लिए नट, बोल्ट, पिन, ब्रैकटें, कप्लिंग, यूनियन, इग्नीशन हार्न और सेपटीबेल्ट पार्ट्स),
- (2) सेल्फ टैपिंग स्क्रू और सेल्फ लुब्रिकेटिंग बीयरिंग और बुश । सर्वश्री अलाईड प्राइवेट कार्पोरेशन यू० एस० १० के साथ सहयोग का अनुमोदन मार्च, 1962 में किया गया था, परन्तु बाद में फर्म ने उपरोक्त फर्म के स्थान पर यू० एस० १० के सर्वश्री टेक्सटन इनकार्पोरेशन के साथ सहयोग के लिए इजाजत मांगी थी, और इसका नवम्बर, 1963 में अनुमोदन किया गया था ।

(ख) निजी क्षेत्र में ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकार नहीं की गई ।

(घ) हमीदारों अर्थात् भारत की इण्डस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कार्पोरेशन और भारत के इण्डस्ट्रियल डिवेलपमेंट बैंक द्वारा देने के लिए स्वीकार की गई वित्तीय सहायता की राशियां अभी फर्म को विमुक्त नहीं की गईं । परिणामस्वरूप फर्म संयंत्र और साजसामान के आयात के लिए वित्त जुटाने को समर्थ नहीं जो विदेश से आना है । इस कारण फर्म ने सरकार को सूचित किया है कि वह संस्थापन की सम्पत्ति और उत्पादन स्थापित करने के लिये समर्थ नहीं है ।

(ङ) और (च)। हमें ऐसी कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई ।

सेना के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में विदेशी प्रशिक्षणार्थी

411. श्री हुकम चन्द कछुवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ विदेशियों के सेना तथा वायुसेना के कर्मचारी तथा तकनीकी व्यक्ति भारतीय सेना के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश-वार कितने सेना तथा वायुसेना के कर्मचारी तथा तकनीकी व्यक्ति इन केन्द्रों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) गत 15 वर्षों में देश-वार सेना और वायुसेना के कितने कर्मचारियों को इन केन्द्रों में प्रशिक्षण दिया गया ; और

(घ) विदेशियों को दिये गये प्रशिक्षण का व्यौरा क्या है और किन योजनाओं तथा करारों के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में यह प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है, और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

गणतंत्र दिवस की परेड में विदेशी कैडेटों द्वारा भाग लिया जाना

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 26 जनवरी, 1968 को गणतंत्र दिवस की परेड में कुछ विदेशी कैडेटों ने भी भाग लिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देसवार इन कैडेटों की संख्या क्या थी ; और

(ग) वे कितने समय तक यहां रहे तथा इस अवधि में उन पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

नई हिन्दी फिल्मों का प्रदर्शन

413. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंत जनवरी से फिल्म निर्माताओं ने इस आशय की कोई घोषणा की थी कि कुछ महीनों में नई फिल्मों का प्रदर्शन बन्द कर दिया जायेगा ;

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

(ग) हा फिल्मों में सरकार का क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) से (ग). सरकार ने समाचार-पत्रों में इस आशय की रिपोर्ट देखा है कि सेंट्रल सरकार, उत्तर प्रदेश, दिल्ली और पंजाब के वितरकों और निर्माताओं के बीच फिल्मों को प्रिन्टों के भुगतान के तरीके के बारे में झगड़ा है । ताया जाता है कि निर्माताओं और वितरकों में वातवत हो रही है । सरकार को किस उद्योग से कोई पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, अतः कितने कार्रवाही की जरूरत नहीं है ।

HAJ PILGRIMS

415. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications of Haj Pilgrims sent to Mogul Lines, Bombay from the Union Territory of Manipur during 1965, 1966 and 1967;

(b) the number of persons who were actually permitted to leave on Haj from Manipur during the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the former Haj Committee, Manipur has not forwarded many applications to Mogul Line, Bombay although the applications with their fees were received in time; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not sending the applications with the accompanying fees of Magul Line and whether the amount collected was refunded to the applicants?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Number of applications submitted by the Haj

Pilgrims from the Union Territory of Manipur are given below:

Year	No. of applications submitted
1965	(Information not available. It is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House).
1966	157
1967	131

(b) The number of pilgrims from the Union Territory of Manipur who left for Haj pilgrimage:

Year	No. of Pilgrims
1965	Not available. It is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.
1966	15
1967	69

(c) and (d). The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Anglo-U.S. Bases in Indian Ocean

416. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further negotiations have taken place regarding the acquisition of islands in the Indian ocean by U.K. for establishing Anglo-U.S. bases there;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the matter has been finally settled?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The British Government had acquired four island groups—Chagos Archipelago including Diego Garcia from Mauritius and other three island groups—Aldabra, Farquhar and Desroches from Seychelles. They paid L. 3 million *ex-gratia* to Mauritius for the

Chagos Archipelago and the three other islands were acquired from the local planters.

(c) The British Government had given assurances that they did not intend to use the British Indian Ocean territory for military bases but only as a staging post to provide communication facilities with the Far East. However, in November 1967, the British Government announced that they had decided to drop their plans to go ahead with plan for Aldabra in the British Indian Ocean territory as one of the steps to meet post-devaluation stresses.

मध्य प्रदेश में चांदमारी क्षेत्र

417. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रक्षा मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के कितने जिलों में चांदमारी क्षेत्रों की व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह तब है कि कुछ चांदमारी क्षेत्रों में दीवार न होने के कारण गोलियां बेकार चली जाती हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन चांदमारी क्षेत्रों में ऊंची दीवारें बनाने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इनके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है, और सर्वां के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में हज यात्री

418. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या संबंधित-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष हज यात्रा करने वाले लोगों में से मध्य प्रदेश के कितने लोग थे ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अन्य राज्यों के हज यात्रियों की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश के हज यात्रियों की संख्या कम थी ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अशु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बौद्धिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) 1967 के दौरान कुल मिलाकर 15,544 यात्री हज के लिये गये थे। इन में से 395 हज यात्री मध्य प्रदेश के थे।

(ख) और (ग). संबद्ध राज्यों के मुस्लिम आवादी के आघार पर हज की सीटें निर्धारित की जाती हैं। इसलिये मध्य प्रदेश के हज यात्रियों के लिये निर्धारित सीटें उन राज्यों के मुकाबले कम होनी ही थीं जिनकी मुस्लिम आवादी ज्यादा है, और उन राज्यों को दी जाने वाली सीटों से ज्यादा हो जाती थीं जिनमें मुस्लिम आवादी कम है।

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORT- ANCE

Death of Shri Deen Dayal Upadhyaya

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
(Delhi Sadar): The hon. Minister who has to reply to my notice is not here.

I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The tragic death of Shri Deen Dayal Upadhyaya, President of the Jan Sangh."

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : गृह-मंत्री सदन में नहीं हैं। यह सदन का

अपमान है। प्रधान मंत्री इसका जवाब दें।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNI-
CATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG
SINGH): He is in the Rajya Sabha
and he will be coming soon.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINIS-
TER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINIS-
TER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER
OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI-
MATI INDIRA GANDHI): He will
be here in a minute.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Any-
how, I shall read out the reply.

Shri Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Presi-
dent of Bhartiya Jana Sangh, was
found dead near Mughalsarai Railway
Station in the early hours of Febru-
ary 11, 1968. The U.P. Police are in-
vestigating the circumstances of the
tragic death of this eminent public lea-
der who had made a notable con-
tribution to the political life of the
country. The Central Government
made the services of three experts in
forensic science available to the in-
vestigating authorities on 12th Feb-
ruary, 1968. At the request of the
Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh, it has
now been decided to entrust the in-
vestigation to the Central Bureau of
Investigation and a D.I.G of the Bureau
is proceeding immediately to the
scene of occurrence. The House will
appreciate that notwithstanding the
deep anxiety felt by large number of
people it is not possible for me to say
anything at this stage about the cause
of Shri Upadhyaya's death.

श्री कंबलरलाल गुप्त : श्री उपाध्याय का अन्त बहुत मिस्टीरियस सर्कमस्टांसिज में हुआ है। यह किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। मेरा तो यह निश्चित मत है कि यह कोई एक्सिडेंट नहीं है, यह मडर है। अगर यह ट्रेंड देश में कुछ और बढ़ गया तो फिर कोई भी पोलिटिकल बर्कर यहां पर सैफ नहीं होगा और किसी भी बड़े से बड़े आदमी को हटाने के लिए केवल

एक पागल आदमी की ज़रूरत होगी। इस लिए सभी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज और डेमोक्रेसी को यह एक चैलेंज है। मैं इस बात का स्वागत करता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री ने हमारी और सारे देश की भावनाओं की कद्र की है और इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि यू० पी० गवर्नमेन्ट के साथ साथ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट भी हाई लेवल पर एक अलग एन्क्वायरी करेगी।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): May I explain the point? There is one thing that we shall have to understand very clearly. These investigations are to be made under the Criminal Procedure Code. There cannot be double investigation; there cannot be many investigations, and these investigations have normally to be undertaken by an authority which is responsible for law and order.

In this matter, the senior UP officers had already undertaken investigations. But I say the feeling in this House that the Central Government also should take interest in this matter. I was very pleased to find that the Chief Minister of UP was also thinking on the same lines. When I talked to him last night, he said that he would welcome some representative of the CBI taking over the investigations. So, a senior officer of the CBI has been nominated, and he will immediately go there, and the team will investigate, and the officers there will also help him; it will be a single team for investigation. Let there be no misunderstanding about it.

I could very well understand the hon. Member's anxiety and his feeling, and in fact, all of us share that feeling. But till the investigations are complete, it will be very difficult for me to express any opinion about the cause of the death.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने जो कुछ कहा है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मामले की जांच

के लिए जितना मैं और मेरी पार्टी के लोग कीन हैं, उतने ही गृह मंत्री भी कीन हैं। लेकिन मैं उन का ध्यान केवल एक बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में रेलवे डिपार्टमेन्ट की भी जिम्मेदारी आती है, क्योंकि श्री उपाध्याय की डेड बाडी रेलवे याई में मिली और यह जो मर्डर हुआ या अक्सिडेंट हुआ इस को जो कुछ भी कहा जाय वह रेलवे के क्षेत्र में हुआ। रेलवे डिपार्टमेन्ट को बहुत देर बाद, पांच घंटे बाद पता चला कि यह श्री दीन दयाल उपाध्याय की लाश है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मामले में थोड़ी लापरवाही बरती गई है। आईन्दा इस प्रकार की कोई घटना न हो इस के लिए रेलवेज को कोई एक्स्ट्रा प्रीकाशन लेनी चाहिए। मैं गृह मंत्री से यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस प्रकार की पोलिटिकल पर्सनेलिटीज की रक्षा के लिए क्या एक्स्ट्रा कार्यवाही करेंगे, ताकि इस तरह की घटना भविष्य में न हो।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Naturally, all those things can be looked after, once the investigations disclose the facts. It is only then that this question would arise. Supposing there are some steps that the railways will have to take, naturally they will have to take the necessary steps.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा (खम्मम) : श्री दीन दयाल उपाध्याय देश के एक अनमोल रत्न थे। इस प्रकार से उन की मृत्यु होना देश के लिये दुर्भाग्य का विषय है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है। क्या वह विभिन्न दलों के मुख्य नेताओं के लिए कुछ सिक्युरिटी एरेंजमेंट करने की कोशिश करेगी ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: This is a suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P. K. Deo.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न में क्या गलती है ? श्री महोदय जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हैं। आप उन को जवाब देने का प्रयत्न कीजिये।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If the suggestion is that we should give security protection to all the members of all the political parties, I would say that certainly those who ask for protection can be provided with it.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : मैंने सब के लिए नहीं, मुख्य नेताओं के लिए सिक््यारिटी एरेंजमेंट के बारे में पूछा है।

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that it will be considered.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Khalahandi): Without putting any question which may affect the investigations, I would like to know whether a time limit has been fixed by which the report of the investigation will be available to the House?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Since it is such an important case, naturally it is expected that it will be very expeditiously dealt with. But it will be very difficult to say that we should fix a time limit for the submission of the report.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): But it should be faster than in the case of Kairon's murder.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I hope so.

श्री श्रीजन्म गोबल (चण्डीगढ़) : क्या यह सत्य है कि उस समय जब कि श्री उपाध्याय प्रवास कर रहे थे इस फ़र्ट क्लब की बोगी में कोई एटेंडेंट भी नहीं था ? क्या यह भी सत्य है कि श्री उपाध्याय का बिस्तर गुम है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब प्रसिद्धियों को 3-25 बजे इस लाश के बारे में पता चल गया था तो उन्होंने कब यह समाचार शेजा कि इस

बोगी को खोल कर दिया जाय, जिस में श्री उपाध्याय का सामान था। जैसा कि भूतकाल में भी ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण जांचों के सम्बन्ध में हुआ है क्या सरकार इस घटना की जांच के लिए स्काटलैन्ड गार्ड और दुनियां के माने हुये अन्य जासूसी विभागों या दलों की भी सहा लेने की कोशिश करेंगी ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The Hon. Member is going into some of the details. I cannot say any thing about that matter unless the investigations are complete.

MR. SPEAKER: That is exactly the point to be inquired into now.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : श्री डीन दयाल उपाध्याय का की दुखद मृत्यु एक विशेष दुर्घटना है। मैं इस बात का स्वागत करता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस की जांच में विशेष रुचि ले रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस की जांच के लिये जिस समिति का गठन किया गया है, क्या उस में रेलवे विभाग के कोई उच्चाधिकारी भी हैं या नहीं। क्योंकि विशेष घटना यह है जो रेलवे यर्ड में हुई।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : यह समझना चाहिए कि यह कोई एन्वयरी कमीशन नहीं है। यह इन्वेस्टीगेशन है और इन्वेस्टीगेशन यह पुलिस वालों को करना होगा। वह आवश्यक हो तो रेलवे वालों के साथ भी बातचीत करेंगे और उन के साथ जांच करेंगे।

12.00 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Disturbances in Assam

MR. SPEAKER: As I said yesterday, I have received a number of notices of adjournment motions. Naturally we cannot take up all of them.

In regard to the disturbances in Assam, a number of adjournment motions have been tabled. In the order of priority, according to the time of receipt of the motions that were submitted, I am placing before the House one adjournment motion tabled by Shri Madhu Limaye. The House must give permission for him to move it. He may seek the leave of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : चर्चा का विरोध नहीं करेंगे तो कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है उस की ।

MR. SPEAKER: Let him ask for leave.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): We are opposed to its admission. The disturbances there were not due to the irresponsible pronouncements of Government.

श्री मधु लिमये तो मैं अनुमति मांगना हूँ सदन की ।

MR. SPEAKER: Those in favour of leave being granted may kindly rise in their places—I find that more than 50 Members have risen in their places. Leave is granted.

AN HON. MEMBER: Kindly read out the text of the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister opposed it. He knew what the motion was about. But for the information of the House, I will read out the text of the motion. It is:

"Widespread resentment and outbreak of violence in Assam consequent upon the Central Government's contradictory and irresponsible pronouncements on the reorganisation of the State of Assam, thereby putting into grave jeopardy the security and integrity of the entire north-eastern India".

This is the adjournment motion which was opposed but for which permission has been granted.

DR. RAMSUBHAG SINGH: I oppose it because there has been no irresponsible pronouncement on the part of the Central Government and the disturbances were not due to any such cause (Interruptions). No decision has been taken regarding reorganisation of Assam. Therefore, I am opposing it.

MR. SPEAKER: He has sought permission and it has been granted. We will take it up at 4 P. M. and continue till 6.30 P.M.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): You have been kind enough to inform us that another adjournment motion given notice of by Shri H. N. Mukerjee and some others is under consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: Other adjournment motions are there.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This relates to the West Bengal Assembly which is meeting in an hour and a half from now. The value of that motion will be lost if it is postponed. Can we have a statement at least from the Home Minister? He is reported to have made a statement—it has been reported in the press—that some direction has been given to the State Government for releasing the detained MLAs. Has the Minister any knowledge about it?

MR. SPEAKER: Although there are a number of adjournment motions, we can take up only one at a time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Let the Minister make a statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Let us know what is the position.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Jamir.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made): What has happened to that motion?

MR. SPEAKER: This one is taken up now. He has not been informed that it has been rejected. It is pending.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In view of the fact that the Assembly is meeting in an hour and a half from now, could we at least have a statement from the Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not rejected. He has not received any information that it is rejected.

श्री मधु लिमये : इतना बता दें कि इन्होंने कोई निर्देश दिया है या नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is pending. Only one motion can be taken up at a time. I cannot ask the Home Minister to get up and offhand make a statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He knows the position.

श्री मधु लिमये : ग्रन्थस महोदय, यह गृह मंत्री सब जानते हैं। एम० एल० एज० को छोड़ा नहीं गया है इसीलिए यह चुप हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They are not being released.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot anticipate. One motion is taken up. The other is pending. Why is he in a hurry? I have not rejected it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They are meeting at 2 O'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: If the Home Minister himself makes a statement, I can understand.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkattai): question relates to the period prior to 2 O'clock today. If we do not have the information now, what is the use of having it?

MR. SPEAKER: I understand. But the Home Minister also must be given some time if he is prepared to give information.

AN HON. MEMBER: You ask him.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Government Resolutions on Wage Boards for Sugar Industry and Road Transport Industry

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of Government Resolution No. WB-7(1)/67 dated the 30th December, 1967 announcing acceptance of interim recommendations made by the Second Central Wage Board for the Sugar Industry with regard to the age of retirement and annual increments. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-35/68].
- (2) A copy of Government Resolution No. WB-14(2)/67 dated the 18th January, 1968 announcing the acceptance of certain recommendations made by the Central Wage Board for Road Transport Industry for grant of Interim wage increase. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-36/68].

12.14½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report

following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 13th February, 1968, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill, 1967:—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment, for the control of monopolies, for the prohibition of monopolistic and restrictive trade practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be extended upto the first day of the last week of the 65th Session of the Rajya Sabha."

12.15 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. ACCEPTANCE OF GOVERNMENT REPLIES BY ESTIMATES COMMITTEE RE. DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY, HYDERABAD

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the house that the chairman, Estimates Committee, has intimated to me that he has accepted the replies of Government indicating action taken on the recommendations/conclusions contained in the *ad hoc* secret report of the Sub-Committee of the Estimates Committee on Defence Research and Development Laboratory, Hyderabad, which was forwarded to the Minister of Defence on the 28th March 1968.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Nineteenth Report

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed): I beg to present the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Thirteenth Report

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot): I beg to present the Thirteenth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Appropriation Accounts (P. & T) 1965-66 and Audit Report (P & T) 1967.

12.15½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Twenty-fourth to Twenty-eighth Reports

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH Nandyal): I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:—

- (1) Twenty-fourth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventy-seventh Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the erstwhile Ministry of Food and Agriculture—Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.
- (2) Twenty-fifth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninety-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Community Development)—Part I Central Programme.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbiah]

- (3) Twenty-sixth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixty-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Railways—North Eastern Railway.
- (4) Twenty-seventh Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninety-fourth Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Defence—Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory, Hyderabad.
- (5) Twenty-eighth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninety-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Defence—Electronics and Radar Development Establishment and Defence Electronics Research Laboratory.

12.16 hrs.

THE BUSINESS ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

Thirteenth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNI-
CATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG
SINGH): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Thirteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th February 1968".

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Thirteenth Report of the Business

Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th February 1968".

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi): Yesterday, I had made a request that we abolish the lunch hour.

MR. SPEAKER: No. This was considered and it was not accepted.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL This is practically wasting the time of the House. Only those who have cars can go and come back.

MR. SPEAKER: We cannot have a discussion on the floor of the House on cars and no cars. He has a scooter. Others do not even have that. The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th February 1968".

The motion was adopted.

12.17 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

श्री ब्रह्मजीत शारदा : (ब्राजमगढ़) :
माननीय, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की अनुमति
से निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने
प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ :

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 12th February 1968".

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Say 'Congress Members'.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): When a Motion of Thanks on the Address by the President is being moved by one of their own Members, the Members opposite have such scant respect that the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister are not ashamed to be absent from the House. We take strong objection to this.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): It is very right.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNI- CATIONS (DR RAM SUBHAG SINGH): They are coming.

SHRI NATH PAI: What is the your ruling on the point raised by Shri Ranga?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no ruling.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): On a point of order. What happens to the Insecticides Bill which was being considered last?

MR. SPEAKER: No. The hon. Mem- ber is on his legs.

श्री ब्रह्मजीत घाटस : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम राष्ट्रपति जी के इस बात के लिए अत्यन्त आभारी हैं कि उन्होंने संसद के दोनों सदनों के सदस्यों के समक्ष उन समस्याओं के ऊपर प्रकाश डाला है जो आज हमारे राष्ट्र के सामने प्रमुख रूप से हैं चाहे वह आर्थिक समस्याएं हैं, सामाजिक समस्याएं हैं या राजनैतिक समस्याएं हैं। श्रीमन्, हम सभी इस बात से चिन्तित हैं कि देश की आजादी के 20 साल के बाद आज हमारे देश के सामने कुछ ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न मौजूद हैं कि जो देश के सभी विवेकशील लोगों का ध्यान अग्रकथित कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने सब से पहले हमारा ध्यान देश के अन्दर मौजूद आर्थिक संकट की तरफ खींचा है। पिछले दो वर्षों में देश बहुत बड़े

संकट से गुजर रहा था। हमारे देश की जनता के सामने प्रश्न था उसकी रोटी का, प्रश्न था उसकी जीविका का, एक ऐसा अकाल हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन में आया जो चिन्ता का विषय था और उन्होंने इस बात के लिये बघाई दी है, देश की सरकारों को और इस बात का ध्यान रखते हुए कि वह केन्द्र की कांग्रेस सरकार है अथवा राज्यों की कांग्रेस या गैर-कांग्रेस सरकारें हैं, सभी ने इस देश पर आये हुए अभूतपूर्व अकाल का मुकाबला राजनीतिक दलों के स्तर से ऊपर उठ कर, संकुचित विचारों को छोड़ कर साहस के साथ किया। उन्होंने बघाई दी है, देश की जनता को, जिस ने इस संकट का अपने मनोबल को उंचा रखते हुए मुकाबला किया। उन्होंने बघाई दी है देश के जनप्रतिनिधियों को जिन्होंने इस संकट का अहसास किया और इस का मुकाबला बड़ी मजबूती के साथ किया।

श्रीमन्, आर्थिक संकट के साथ साथ हमारे देश में दूसरे संकट भी मौजूद हैं, इस बात से आज कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता। हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन में आज हमारे विकास और हमारी प्रगति का प्रश्न मौजूद है। हमारे समाज में आर्थिक विषमतायें हैं, बावजूद इस के कि हम ने इस बात का प्रयास किया है कि हम अपने देश और समाज को आगे ले चलें, वे विषमतायें आज भी मौजूद हैं। हमारे देश में आज बेरोजगारी का प्रश्न मुंह बाये खड़ा है। हम ने एक समय इस बात का आवाहन किया था कि हमें लाखों प्रशिक्षित इंजीनियरों की आवश्यकता होगी, इस देश के निर्माण के लिए। लेकिन आज हमारे देश में इस प्रकार के पड़े-लिम्बे प्रशिक्षित तकनीकी लोगों की कमी बड़ी संख्या बेकार है—यह समस्या भी हमारे सामने है, इस से भी कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता।

आज हमारे देश के सामने समस्या है—

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

जो व्रत हम ने लिया था इस देश से गरीबी को दूर करने के लिये, इस देश में न्यायसंगत समाज की स्थापना का, हम उस लक्ष्य तक अभी नहीं पहुंच पाये हैं। एक सब से प्रमुख समस्या आज हमारे सामने हमारी आजादी की सुरक्षा, हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता की है। 20 साल पहले जब हम ने दुनिया की सब से बड़ी साम्राज्यवादी शक्ति को पराजित कर के अपनी जनता के सहयोग से इस देश में राजनीतिक आजादी हासिल की थी, हम ने उस वक्त व्रत लिया था कि अब हमें इस देश में आर्थिक आजादी को हासिल करना है, हम ने अपने देश की आर्थिक नींव को मजबूत करने का व्रत लिया था, लेकिन आज जब हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में भाषा के सवाल पर हिमात्मक दंगे होते हैं, जब हम देखते हैं कि क्षेत्रीय भावनायें बढ़ रही हैं और राष्ट्रीय एकता और राष्ट्रीय भावना नजरअन्दाज होती जा रही है, आंखों के सामने से ओझल होती है, जो हमारे देश प्रेम को, राष्ट्रीय प्रेम को चोट लगती है और हमारी राष्ट्रीयता और हमारा देश प्रेम जागता है और जागना चाहिए। आज यह प्रश्न हमारे देश के सामने है, जिसका हमें हल निकालना है। आज इस प्रश्न का हल करने के लिए हमें आगे बढ़ना है। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने सब से बड़ा आवाहन अपने अभिभाषण में इसी बात का किया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि जो राष्ट्रीय समस्यायें हमारे देश के सामने हैं, वे समस्याएं किसी दल विशेष की नहीं हैं, वे समस्यायें राष्ट्र की हैं और उन राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए उन्होंने इस बात का आवाहन किया है कि हम राजनीतिक दलों से ऊपर उठ कर, राजनीतिक सीमाओं को तोड़ कर, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आयें, विचार-विनिमय करें, एक दूसरे के सहयोग से इन राष्ट्रीय प्रश्नों का हम हल निकालें। उन्होंने इस बात का भी आवाहन किया है कि हमारे नेताओं ने प्रारम्भ में इस बात को कहा था कि हमने इस देश के अन्दर

प्रजातन्त्र की स्थापना की है, हम ने इस देश के अन्दर एक ऐतिहासिक कदम उठाया है, हम ने इस देश की करोड़ों जनता को मत देने का अधिकार दिया है, हमने इस देश में व्रत लिया है कि हम इस देश में प्रजातन्त्र की जड़ों को मजबूत करेंगे, हम ने इस देश में आर्थिक नियोजन की योजनाओं को बनाया है ताकि अपनी जनता को गरीबी से छुटकारा दिलाकर आगे ले चलें, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि आज इस देश में वह शक्ति कमजोर होती नजर आ रही है, बिखरी हुई नजर आती है।

12.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

जब हमें देश में राजनीतिक स्थायित्व का अभाव दिखाई पड़ता है, जब हम बंगाल में देखते हैं कि आज वहां पर कोई सरकार इस स्थिति में नहीं है कि जनता के शासन को चला सके, जनता के कामों को कर सके, जब हम बिहार में देखते हैं कि कोई सरकार वहां पर निश्चित नहीं है, आज कोई सरकार होगी तो कल सरकार का कोई और रूप होगा, जब हम उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर देखते हैं तो वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने स्वयं यह घोषणा कर दी है कि वह खुद नहीं समझते हैं कि वह मुख्य मंत्री हैं अथवा नहीं हैं, वह अपने बारे में अनिश्चित हैं, जब हम देखते हैं कि पंजाब और हरियाणा में कोई इस प्रकार का राजनीतिक स्थायित्व नहीं है तो हमें इस बात की चिन्ता होती है कि अपने देश के अन्दर जिन बातों को, जिन राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों को, जिन राष्ट्रीय धार्मिकों को, जिन राष्ट्रीय नीतियों को हमने संजोया है, हमने 100 वर्ष में हासिल किया है, ऐसा तो नहीं है कि आज उन मूल्यों के लिये, उन नीतियों के लिये खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है? जब हम देखते हैं कि मेरठ में साम्प्रदायिकता के नाम पर निरीह और निर्दोष लोगों की हत्या होती है, जब हम देखते हैं कि रांची में साम्प्रदायिकता के नाम पर निर्दोष और निरीह लोगों की आम हत्या होती है, जब हम

देखते हैं कि साम्प्रदायिकता की ताकतें सिर उठा रही हैं, तो हमें इस बात का धक्का लगता है कि हमने धर्मनिर्पेक्षता के उच्च सिद्धान्त को जिसे हमने अपने जीवन के दर्शन का भंग बिना लिया है, कहीं कमजोर तो नहीं हो रहा है, आज ऐसी ताकतें सिर उठा रही हैं, जिनसे हम कमजोर हो जाय। जब हम देखते हैं कि कश्मीर के अन्दर वे शक्तियां सिर उठा रही हैं जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता की नींव को झकझोरती हैं, जब हम देखते हैं का असम में, गोहाटी में, हमारे राष्ट्रीय झंडे का अपमान होता है, तो हमें धक्का लगता है कि आज हमारी राष्ट्रीय शक्ति फिर से जाग्रत होगी या नहीं।

ऐसा बड़ा संकट आज देश के सामने है और हमारे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने इन संकटों की तरफ देश के अन्दर पैदा हुई उन कठिनाइयों की तरफ सदस्यों का और देश का ध्यान खींचा है—आइये, एक राष्ट्र की तरह से हम इन चुनौतियों का मुकाबला करें उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति को प्रतिपादित करते हुये कहा है कि यह समस्या दलों की समस्या नहीं है, यह राष्ट्रीय समस्या है, और आवाहन किया है कि हम सभी दलों के साथ बैठकर, बातचीत करके इन समस्याओं का हल निकालें।

श्रीमन्, मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि आज जो एक राजनीतिक स्थायित्व का अभाव हमारे देश में पोलिटिकल इन-स्टैबिलिटी देश में दिखाई पड़ती है, उसके पीछे हमारे देश के अन्दर उत्पन्न आर्थिक संकट हैं। 20 सालों में इस देश को आगे ले जाने के लिये हमने बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें बनाई, २० सालों में हमने इस देश के किसानों के लिये पानी की व्यवस्था, उनकी खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये बिजली देने की व्यवस्था, उनके कृषि के उत्पादन का सही दाम देने की व्यवस्था की है, लेकिन आज भी इस दिशा में बहुत कुछ करना है। मैं सबसे पहले कृषि की बात को ही कहना चाहता हूँ। यह बात

सही है कि इस साल हमारी पैदावार काफी अच्छी हुई है और यह भी सही है कि सरकार इस बात पर कटिबद्ध है कि हमें अपने देश के अन्दर कृषि व्यवस्था को समुन्नत करना है इसलिये इस देश की राष्ट्रीय आय का 50 प्रतिशत हिस्सा हमारे देश की कृषि की आय से होता है, कोई भी देश, कृषि प्रधान देश जो अपनी कृषि की अवहेलना करेगा, उसकी उपेक्षा करेगा, वह समुन्नत नहीं हो सकता, उसकी प्रगति नहीं हो सकती, इस बात को हमारी सरकार ने महसूस किया है और यह निश्चय किया है कि हमें इस को करना है। इस के लिये नये साधन जुटाये जाय, किसानों को साधन दिये जायें, उनके लिये नये नये बीज का प्रवन्ध हो, उनके लिये खाद का प्रवन्ध हो, बजली और पानी का प्रवन्ध हो, इसकी तरफ सरकार ने अपना दृढ़ निश्चय और संकल्प इसके अन्दर दिखाया है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी बात से हम में कोई कम्प्लेसेंसी नहीं आनी चाहिये, हम आज भी बहुत कुछ प्रकृति पर निर्भर हैं। हमने काफी प्रयास किया है, किसानों को नये बीज का आदी बनाने के लिये, उनके लिये खाद देने और कृषि के नये यंत्रों को जटाने का, उनको कृषि के नये साधन देने का और मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे किसानों ने इन साधनों को अपनाया भी है। पिछले दो वर्षों से देश के अन्दर संकट था। बिहार प्रदेश में 15 वर्षों में 10 हजार निजी ट्यूब वेलज लगे थे लेकिन जब संकट आया, वहां के किसानों ने केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकार की मदद से दो वर्षों में 15 हजार निजी ट्यूब-वेलज लगाये। मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वयं देखा कि वहां के किसानों के अन्दर साहस पैदा हुआ, उन्होंने इस आवाहन को स्वीकार किया कि हम दुनियां के दूसरे देशों के सामने हाथ न पसारें, भिक्षा का पात्र ले कर नहीं जा सकते, इस से हमारे आत्म सम्मान को चोट लगती है। हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीति आत्मनिर्भर नहीं रह सकती है अगर हम दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर रहे और हमारे

[श्री चन्द्रशेखर वेंकटराव]

किसानों ने इस बात का ब्रत लिया कि वह कृषि के क्षेत्र में आत्म-निर्भर बनेंगे—हमारे देश के लोगों के लिये यह बहुत बड़ा उदाहरण है लेकिन इस से पहले कि मैं और बातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करूं हम में काम्लेसेन्सी नहीं होनी चाहिये हमारी पैदावार इस वर्ष बढ़ गई लेकिन इस प्रकार कम संकट आगे भी आ सकता है हमें जिस काम को करना है उसे और ज्यादा तेजी से करना है । आज भी लाखों एकड़ बंजर भूमि देश में पड़ी हुई है ।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह भूमि जो भूमिहीन किसान हमारे देश के अन्दर हैं उन में उस का बंटवारा होना चाहिए । उस का उल्लेख हम ने बार बार अपने प्रस्तावों में किया है । हमें इस काम को करना है । हमें उन भूमियों के अन्दर गरीब किसानों को सहकारी ढंग से उन के ऊपर लगाना है । उन को साधन देना होगा ताकि हम इस काम को करें ।

श्रीमान् हम ने जो खाद्य नीति अपनाई है जो फूड जॉस बनाये हैं, गल्ले के ते आने ले जाने के ऊपर जो नियन्त्रण रक्खा है, हम ने जो वाजिब कीमत देने की कोशिश की है हमारी एक शिकायत थी अर्स से कि किसानों को उचित दाम नहीं मिलते तो हम ने इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कदम उठाया कि हमारे किसानों को उन की उपज की उचित कीमत मिले । पिछले वर्षों में हमारे कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ने का एक कारण यह भी है कि किसान को उस के उत्पादन की सही कीमत मिलनी प्रारम्भ हो गई है । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह नीतियों आगे भी जारी रहेगी । हम को गल्ले के अन्दर राज्य व्यापार करना है और उग के लिए हमें अपने राज्यों के अन्दर बफर स्टॉक बनाने पड़ेंगे । गल्ला वसूली

की नीति जारी रखनी पड़ेगी । मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार इन नीतियों की तरफ से पीछे नहीं जायेगी इस का मुझे पूरा भरोसा और यकीन है ।

श्रीमान् औद्योगिक संकट भी हमारे देश के अन्दर है । आज हमारे देश के अन्दर एक औद्योगिक मंड़ी है जिसका हम मुकाबला कर रहे हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इतिहास का विद्यार्थी इस बात को जानता है, अर्थ शास्त्र का विद्यार्थी इस बात को जानता है कि जब कोई गरीब और पिछड़ा हुआ देश मुक्ति के लिए आगे बढ़ता है, अपनी प्रगति के लिए कटिबद्ध होता है तो उसे ऐसे संकटों का सामना करना पड़ता है । हमें बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएं बनानी हैं । हमें वह संवृलियात सामाजिक क्षेत्र के अन्दर भी अपनी जनता को देनी है, आर्थिक क्षेत्र के अन्दर भी देनी हैं । किन्तु ऐसा काम करते समय विचारों की यह मंजिल आती है जहाँ कठिनाइयाँ आती हैं, जहाँ साधन का अभाव होता है, दूसरों से सहायता लेनी पड़ती है । इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी नीति सही रही है । हमने दुनिया के उन तमाम मित्र देशों से जिन्होंने वगैर किसी शर्त के हमारी अजादी को कहीं बंधन में नहीं रक्खा किसी ने हम पर अंकुश लगाने की कोशिश नहीं की और यदि किसी ने कोई शर्त रक्खी भी और हम से कहा कि आप हमारे धन का सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के अन्दर प्रयोग नहीं कर सकते तो हम ने उन शर्तों को स्वीकार नहीं किया । अपने आत्मसम्मान को ध्यान में रखते हुए हम ने अपने विकास के लिए मित्र देशों से भी सहायता ली लेकिन हम मुख्य रूप से निर्भर रहे हैं अपनी जनता के ऊपर और अपने आंतरिक साधनों के ऊपर । आज यह संकट हमारे देश के सामने है । यह आज हमारे लिए दुख की बात है कि हमारे सामने चतुर्ध्रुव पंचवर्षीय योजना नहीं है । जिन योजनाओं को हमने 20 साल पहले शुरू किया था 20 सालों की नियोजित अर्थ व्यवस्था के

बाद आज एस दुखद स्थिति में हम हैं और आर्थिक संकट इतना गहरा है कि हमारे सामने आज चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना नहीं है। यह दरअसल हमारे लिए दुख व परेशानी की बात है और मैं समझता हूँ कि आज वह समय आ गया है जबकि हमें इस पर विचार करना पड़ेगा। मेरा स्पष्ट मत है कि आज का आर्थिक संकट हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था का संकट है हिन्दुस्तान जैसे पिछड़े देश में यहां की गरीबी को दूर करने लिए दुनिया के अन्य देशों से इस बारे में सीख कर यह कह सकता हूँ कि सिवाय इसके कि प्रजातांत्रिक समाजवाद के रास्ते पर इस देश को ले चलें, उस मंजिल तक देश की ले जायें दूसरा और कोई विकल्प हमारे देश के सामने नहीं है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारी पार्टी ने इस बात का संकल्प किया किया है कि हमें अपने देश के अन्दर प्रजातांत्रिक समाजवाद की स्थापना करनी है। लेकिन मुझे इस बात का दुख है कि अभी हम कुछ परिस्थितियोंवाश कारणर कदम इस दिशा में उठा नहीं पाये हैं। हमें वह कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। हमें विदेशों के ऊपर निर्भर नहीं रहना पड़ेगा। हम इस बात को जानते हैं कि आज की स्थिति में चाहे वह वैदेशिक नीति ही, चाहे आंतरिक नीति ही अगर हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति सुदृढ़ नहीं होगी तो हम अपने आत्मसम्मान की, अपनी आजादी की और अपनी जनता के जीवन की रक्षा नहीं कर पायेंगे। इस के लिए हमें उस मंजिल तक बढ़ना है। इसके लिए हम को साधन इकठे करने हैं। इस के लिये हम को कदम उठाने हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत दिनों से मांग थी कि साधन के उन स्रोतों के ऊपर सरकार का अधिकार होना चाहिए। जो स्वातंत्र्य आज हमें अतिरिक्त साधन दे सकते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में एक अर्थ से मांग थी कि हम बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करें ताकि वह पूँजी जनता की जो चंद लोगों के हाथों में इकठी है वह जनता के आम इस्तेमाल के लिए आये। उस सम्बन्ध

में मांग थी कि हम यह आयात निर्यात के कार्यों को सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्दर ले आयें ताकि हमें अतिरिक्त साधन उपलब्ध हो सकें। इस सम्बन्ध में यह मांग थी कि हम आम जीवन बीमा का राष्ट्रीयकरण करें। हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने इस बात की घोषणा की है कि वह सामाजिक नियंत्रण बैंकों के ऊपर और आम जीवन बीमा के ऊपर करना चाहते हैं। मैं उन की इस घोषणा का स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ जैसा कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने बार बार कहा है कि यदि ऐसे नियंत्रण के बावजूद भी वह लक्ष्य नहीं प्राप्त होगा जिस से हमें सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में साधन प्राप्त करने हों तो वह आगे बढ़ेंगे। मेरी निजी राय है कि बैंकों का समाजिकरण या जीवन बीमा का समाजिककरण कामयाब नहीं होगा। निश्चित रूप से हमें राष्ट्रीयकरण करना पड़ेगा और इन बैंकों और जीवन बीमा निगम की तरफ हमें आगे बढ़ना होगा क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि हमारे देश के अन्दर आज इस मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था के अन्दर हम निजी पूँजीपतियों के खिलाफ नहीं हैं लेकिन हम इस बात को भी स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते कि जनता के नाम पर कुछ लोग उसका निर्बाध रूप से शोषण करते रहें। देश के अन्दर इजारेदारी विकसित होनी रहे। गरीब और अमीर को खाई बढ़ो चली जाये। अगर यह स्थिति कायम रहेगी तो देश के अन्दर अमनोष पैदा होगा। आर्थिक विषमता राजनीतिक संकट पैदा करने के लिए जिम्मेदार हुआ करता है इतिहास के विद्यार्थी इन बात को जानते हैं। आज इन स्थिति में हम पटु ब गये हैं कि 20 सालों की आजादी के बाद जनता को जो हम ने स्वप्न दिखाये थे कि उस को आर्थिक विषमता कम करेंगे, उस को गरीबी मिटावेंगे, अज्ञानता को भावना उखलाना उस के अन्दर से जन्म होगी, रोज़ार उठाके मिलेगा, इनका जीवन प्रगति के रास्ते पर रहेगा हम उस लक्ष्य को नहीं प्राप्त कर सके हैं। उत्तरे अत्यन्त ही पैदा हो

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज समय आ गया है जब हमें इन तमाम प्रश्नों पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना पड़ेगा और हम को इसके लिए कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे।

श्रीमन्, मैं जिस बात से सब से अधिक चिंतित हूँ जिस बात के लिए राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण के अन्दर चिन्ता प्रकट की है और वह है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर आज ऐसी ताकतों का सिर उठाना जोकि इस देश की एकता को कमजोर करना चाहती हैं जो इस देश की आजादी को खतरे में डालना चाहती हैं और वह हमारे लिए चिन्ता का विषय है। भाषा का सम्बन्ध भावनाओं से होता है। भाषा का सम्बन्ध लोगों की जीविका से होता है लेकिन भाषा के प्रश्न पर देश को हरगिज बांटा नहीं जा सकता है देश को कमजोर नहीं किया जा सकता है राष्ट्रीय एकता को खतरे में नहीं डाला जा सकता है। इस के ऊपर सरकार ने इस बात का प्रयास हमेशा से किया है कि यह इस देश के लिए, देश की एकता के लिए भी जरूरी है कि हमारी एक राष्ट्रीय भाषा हो। अनेक राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं को रख कर देश की एकता को हम हासिल नहीं कर सकते। सरकार ने इसके ऊपर इस बात का प्रयास किया कि अन्य राज्य सरकारों से कुछ गैर राजनीतिक दलों से बात करें लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि कुछ लोग इस प्रश्न को राजनीतिक प्रश्न के रूप में इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने फिर आवाहन किया है कि हम इस के ऊपर बैठ कर विचार करने के लिए तैयार हैं। इस सरकार की नीति सदैव इस बात की रही है कि हम इस सम्बन्ध में कोई रिजिड पालिसी अखत्यार नहीं करते। हम इस सम्बन्ध में हल ढूँढ़ने के लिए चिंतित हैं एक ऐसा हल जिसमें आम जनता की सहमति हो, आम देश की पार्टियों की सहमति हो ताकि भाषा का प्रश्न हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता को कमजोर न करने पाये श्रीमन्, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह समय आयेगा जब हम इस के ऊपर कोई सहमति निकाल

सकेंगे। आज देश के अन्दर ऐसी ताकतें सिर उठा रही हैं जिससे हमें चिन्ता होती है चाहे वह महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर शिव सेना हो, चाहे वह असम के अन्दर लचिट सेना हो, चाहे वह राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ हो, चाहे वह इस्लामी हो...

श्री हरदयाल बेबगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) :
चाहे वह कांग्रेस हो।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : इस प्रकार की ताकतें जो प्रतित्रियावादी ताकतें हैं इस प्रकार की ताकतें जो देश की एकता को कमजोर करने वाली ताकतें हैं इस प्रकार की ताकतें जो राष्ट्रीय एकता को ओझल करके क्षेत्रीयता के ऊपर बल दे रही हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सब के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है यह कोई पार्टी का प्रश्न नहीं है। चाहे रंगा साहब हों, चाहे मसानी साहब हों, चाहे अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी हों, श्रीबलराज मधोक हों, श्री एच० एन० मुर्कजी हों या श्री नाथ पाई हों, सब को इस बात के लिये बुलायें कि आज हम सब मिल कर इन तमाम प्रश्नों के ऊपर विचार करें। आखिर हम सब एक झंडे के नीचे खड़े होकर इस देश की आजादी के लिए लड़े हैं। हम सब का मकसद है इस देश को आगे ले चलने का और यहाँ की जनता की सेवा करने का। जनता की प्रगति का यह प्रश्न हमारे सामने आता है तो जो समस्यायें दीवार बनती हैं हमारे आगे बढ़ने में वह हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता को कमजोर करती हैं उन्हें दूर करना होगा। अब इन प्रश्नों के ऊपर कोई पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है मैं आपके माध्यम से पुनः इस बात के ऊपर बल देना चाहता हूँ कि आज इन तमाम राष्ट्रीय प्रश्नों के ऊपर हमें एक साथ बैठ कर उनका हल निकालना है।

श्रीमन्, ऐसी ताकतें क्यों पैदा हो रही हैं इसके कारण को भी ढूँढ़ना है। हम यह जानते हैं कि आर्थिक संकट है। कोई उस से इंकार नहीं करता। हम यह जानते हैं कि कोई

स्थानीय समस्याओं के ऊपर किसी की नाराजगी हो सकती है हम इस से इंकार नहीं करते लेकिन क्या इसका हल यह होगा कि देश के अन्दर हिंसा की आग को हम जलायें ? धूँ-धूँ करके वह हिंसा की आग जले, देश के अन्दर राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति का विनाश हो और जिसके कि अन्दर देश की प्रगति रुक जाय जिससे कि यह प्रतिबिम्ब निकले कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता इन प्रश्नों के ऊपर नहीं है आज हमें अपनी सीमाओं के भीतर संकट का मुकाबला करना है । देश के अन्दर आने वाले प्रत्येक संकट का मुकाबला करना है । देश के अन्दर जो विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय समस्याएं पैदा हो गयी हैं उन का हल ढूँढ़ना है । तो इस प्रकार का अगर प्रभाव पड़ता है हमारी जनता के ऊपर, देश के ऊपर, पड़ोसियों के ऊपर तो यह हमारे लिए चिन्ता का विषय बन जाता है भारत वह देश है जिसकी आजादी के आन्दोलन का उस महान व्यक्ति ने नेतृत्व किया था कि जो इंसानों में हिमालय जैसा था, जिस ने भारतीय संस्कृति, भारतीय जनता के मनोबल को, उसकी प्रतिभा को पहचान कर कहा था कि इस देश की राजनीति के अन्दर नैतिकता का भी स्थान है और हम देश को सत्य और अहिंसा के मार्ग पर ले जाना चाहते हैं, देश में त्याग और सहयोग की भावना को लेकर उसको आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं । वह जो आदर्श था वह आज भी हमारे आँखों के सामने से ओझल नहीं होना चाहिये । कांग्रेस ने पिछले बीस साल में जहां बहुत से अच्छे काम किए हैं, देश के सामने उपस्थित होने वाली समस्याओं का मुकाबला किया है, वहां हो सकता है कि उससे कुछ भूलें भी हुई हों । मैं इससे इन्कार नहीं करता हूँ उन भूलों का आज यह हल नहीं है । आगे से व भूलें न हों, इसको हमें देखना होगा । आज देश के सामने यह सब से बड़ा संकट है और इस पर हमें विचार करना होगा और इसका हल ढूँढ़ना होगा यह जरूरी है कि हम बैठ कर तय करें कि देश में राजनीतिक व्यवस्था को कैसे सुधारा जाए । हमने वगैर किसी संकोच के देश के करोड़ों इंसानों को प्रशासन में भागीदार

बनाया है । हम ने इसका विचार नहीं किया कि हमारे देश के नागरिक पूर्ण रूप से शिक्षित हैं या नहीं हैं । उनकी प्रतिभा पर, उनकी बुद्धि पर, उनके विवेक पर हमने विश्वास किया है हमने प्रजातंत्रीय रास्ता अपनाया है । प्रजातंत्रीय अधिकार लोगों को प्रदान किये हैं । हमने कोई दलगत राजनीति चलाने की कोशिश नहीं की । हमें पता था कि मुक्तलिफ दल यहां पनप सकते हैं और वे पावर में आ सकते हैं । इस चीज को हम देश में देख भी रहे हैं । लेकिन इसके साथ साथ आप इस पर भी विचार करें कि आज हम ऐसी जगह पर खड़े हैं कि हम सिद्धान्तहीनता के आधार पर, अवसरवादिता के आधार पर और आदर्शों को छोड़ कर देश को क्या आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं ? मैं समझता हूँ कि नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं । चौथे आम चुनाव के बाद देश में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हुई है कि जिसके अन्दर मुक्तलिफ पार्टियों की सरकारें विभिन्न प्रान्तों में बनी हैं । जब ये सरकारें बनीं तब कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेता, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने उनका स्वागत किया था और कहा था कि यह इस बात का प्रमाण है कि देश के अन्दर प्रजातन्त्र सफलतापूर्वक चल सकता है और चल रहा है । बाबजूद सारी कठिनाइयों के हम इस बात का स्वागत करते हैं । हमारे उपप्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी एक जगह नहीं अनेकों जगह वित्त मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री को हैसियत से कहा था कि हम इस बात में भेदभाव नहीं करेंगे कि कहीं पर नान-कांग्रेस सरकार है और हम सभी के साथ सहयोग करके आगे बढ़ेंगे और राज्य सरकारों की मदद करेंगे । यह जो वास्तविकता थी इसको नजर अंदाज करके हम नहीं चल सकते थे और न ही चला जा सकता था लेकिन एक बात पर आप विचार करें । अगर एक पार्टी से कुछ लॉग अलग होते हैं केवल सत्ता प्राप्त करने के लिए तो उन्हें क्या क्रांतिकारी होने की संज्ञा दी जानी चाहिये, उन्हें क्या फूल मालायें पहनाई जानी चाहियें, उनको बड़े भारी क्रांतिकारी कहा जाना

[श्री चन्द्रजीद यादव]

चाहिये ? इससे तो सिद्धान्तहीनता और अवसरवादिता ही बढ़ती है। फिर इसके आगे क्या होता है इसको भी आप देखें। फिर दूसरी पार्टी से दूसरे लोग आते हैं तो उनको गद्दार कहा जाता है, देशद्रोही कहा जाता है। इन दोनों में कैसे संगति बैठती है, इसको आप देखें। यह जो स्थिति है यह बहुत दिन तक चल नहीं सकती है। अगर कोई सिद्धांतों के आधार पर पार्टी छोड़ता है तो उसको मैं मान सकता हूँ। लेकिन सिद्धांत हीनता और अवसरवादिता को मैं प्रश्रय देना नहीं चाहता हूँ। इस मामले में हम को सिद्धांतों और आदर्शों को सामने रखकर काम करना पड़ेगा।

आज बहुत सी ऐसी राज्य सरकारें हैं जिन्होंने संकट जो हमारे सामने हैं उसको नजर-अंधाज करके केवल कुछ नारों के ऊपर काम करना शुरू किया है। वे कहती हैं कि टैक्सों को जनता पर से हमको हटा लेना है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि कौन नहीं चाहता कि इस देश के जन साधारण के ऊपर कम से कम बोझा पड़े। कौन नहीं चाहता कि देश के विकास के लिए गरीब जनता के ऊपर कम से कम बोझा डाला जाए? लेकिन हमें कुछ सिद्धांतों के ऊपर काम करना पड़ेगा। यह हम नहीं कर सकते हैं कि राज्य सरकारें सारा बोझा और सारे दायित्व केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऊपर डाल दें और सस्ते नारों के ऊपर वे काम करें। आज ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होने नहीं दी जा सकती है। हमको इसके ऊपर विचार करना होगा और इसका समाधान खोजना होगा।

एक और भी खतरा सामने आता है। अगर जनता को स्थायी सरकार नहीं मिलती है, जनता की भावनाओं और उनकी आकांक्षाओं के अनुसार काम नहीं होता है, उसकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए उचित कदम नहीं उठाये जाते हैं तो जनता का विश्वास जोकि पिछले आम चुनाव में कांग्रेस पार्टी के प्रति थोड़ा घटा है और जनता ने एक विकल्प ढूँढ़ने की कोशिश की है और जनता को जो विकल्प

मिला है वह विकल्प भी अगर अवसरवादिता के आधार पर, आदर्शशून्यता के आधार पर, सिद्धान्तहीनता के आधार पर काम करता है, तो क्या जनता के अन्दर मायूसी पैदा नहीं होगी? उसके अन्दर मायूसी पैदा नहीं रही है। कांग्रेस दल से यह मायूसी कुछ हद तक पैदा हुई। कांग्रेस के विपरीत जो विकल्प उसने ढूँढ़ा जिसके अन्दर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी से लेकर जनसंघ तक सारे के सारे दल हैं और जिन्होंने सिद्धान्तों को तिलांजलि देकर हाथ मिलाया है और इकट्ठे हुए हैं। किन्तु उससे भी जनता अत्यन्त मायूस हुई है। खतरा है कि कहीं उसका विश्वास राजनीतिक नेताओं से न उठ जाये। वह उठ सकता है। राजनीतिक नेताओं से भी और राजनीतिक दलों से भी। अगर प्रजातन्त्रीय पद्धति से वह उठेगा तो फिर खतरा पैदा हो जाएगा उन तमाम राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों को भी जिन को हमने अपने देश के अन्दर स्थापित किया है। जो खतरा प्रजातन्त्र को हमारे देश में पैदा हो गया है उसके समाधान के लिए हमको कदम उठाना चाहिए। अगर प्रजातन्त्र इस देश में खतरे में पड़ जाता है, अगर जनता की शक्ति, जनता के विश्वास और जनता की एकता को नजरअंदाज किया जाता है तो हमारा देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा। यह प्रश्न जो हमारे सामने मौजूद है इसके ऊपर हमें गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा।

अपने अभिभाषण में महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने कुछ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं की तरफ भी हमारा ध्यान खींचा है। उन्होंने इस बात पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की है कि आज दुनिया के अन्दर ऐसे दो स्थल हैं—वियतनाम और पश्चिम एशिया—जहाँ विश्व शांति को खतरा पैदा हो गया है। यह सही है कि दुनिया के सारे लोग इससे चिन्तित हैं। आज युद्ध की विभीषिका वियतनाम के अन्दर चल रही है। आक्रामककारी जिस प्रकार से अपने पैर पश्चिम एशिया के अन्दर जमाये हुये है यह भी हमारे लिए तथा विश्व के लिए एक चिन्ता का विषय है। जहाँ तक हमारी

वैदेशिक नीति का मंत्र है, कुछ आदर्श हमारे सामने थे जिन को ले कर हम चले हैं और हमने काम किया है। हमने प्रारम्भ से इस बात को कहा है कि हम दुनिया के अन्दर शान्ति चाहते हैं और जहां तक पड़ोसी राष्ट्र हैं उनके साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध चाहते हैं। दुनिया के किसी राष्ट्र के आन्तरिक मामलों में किसी दूसरे देश द्वारा हस्तक्षेप हम नहीं चाहते हैं। दुनिया का कोई मुल्क गुलाम बना रहे इसके हम घोर विरोधी रहे हैं। हमने यह भी कहा है कि हम चाहते हैं कि साम्राज्यवाद के अवशेष दुनिया से समाप्त हों। हमने कुछ आदर्शों के ऊपर अपनी वैदेशिक नीति को आधारित किया है। मुझे फ़ख्र है कि पिछले बीस बरस के अनुभव ने इस बात को सिद्ध कर दिया है कि हमारी वैदेशिक नीति की जो दिशा रही है, जिन मौलिक बातों को हमने स्वीकार किया है वे सही निकली हैं और उनके ऊपर हमें दृढ़ता से आगे बढ़ना है।

जहां तक वियतनाम का सम्बन्ध है, वहां जो युद्ध चल रहा है वह एक गम्भीर संकट का कारण बन रहा है। सारी दुनिया और सारी दुनिया के शान्ति प्रेमी लोग इस बात से चिन्तित भी हैं। मैं एक उद्धरण एक अंग्रेजी अखबार से एक आलोचक का देना चाहता हूं। यही नहीं कि हम इससे चिन्तित हैं बल्कि और बल्कि और लोग भी चिन्तित हैं। अभी दो दिन पहले इंग्लैंड के प्रधान मंत्री श्री विलसन ने कहा है, जब उनका ध्यान इस बात की ओर खींचा गया कि इस बात का खतरा है कि वियतनाम में अणु युद्ध हो सकता है तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह निरा पागलपन होगा। अगर अणु अस्त्रों का प्रयोग वियतनाम में किया गया तो फिर विश्व युद्ध होगा और मानवता इस धरती पर शेष नहीं बचेगी। अंग्रेजी अखबार के एक कमेंटेटर ने वियतनाम के युद्ध के बारे में लिखते हुए कहा है :

"Vietnam War is nonsense in military terms, counter productive in diplomatic terms, dangerous in

terms of its global implications and repugnant in moral terms."

ऐसे युद्ध को बन्द होना चाहिये। मैं यह आशा करता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार जिस ने जब कभी दुनिया के अन्दर ऐसे अणु आए हैं, पहल की है, इस मामले में भी पहल करेगी। एशिया और अफ्रीका के देश जिन्होंने हाल ही में गुलामी के जुए को अपने कंधों से उतार फेंका है, जो साम्राज्यवादियों की चालों से सब से अधिक परिचित हैं, जिन के विकास और जिन के जीवन और मरण के प्रश्न आज उनके सामने हैं, वे ही इसके अन्दर पहल ले सकते हैं। भारतवर्ष जिस ने हमेशा ऐसे मसलों में पहल की है, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इन मसलों में भी पहल करेगा। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अभी सोवियत रूस के के प्रधान मंत्री से बात की है, युगोस्लाविया के राष्ट्रपति से बात की है, मिश्र के प्रेजिडेंट नासिर से बात की है तथा दुनिया के और देशों से हम बात कर रहे हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके अन्दर एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन उनको बुलाना चाहिये और उसके अन्दर इसके बारे में आवाज हमें उठानी चाहिये फिर चाहे हमारी उस आवाज को सुना जाए या न सुना जाए। लेकिन हमारा यह कर्तव्य है कि दुनिया के ऐसे तमाम लोगों को जो युद्ध को रोकना चाहते हैं, जो दूसरे देशों की आजादी को कुचलना नहीं चाहते हैं, जो चाहते हैं कि साम्राज्यवादी अपने हथकंडे आगे न बढ़ा सके, उनको हमको संगठित करना चाहिये, उनका हमको अह्वान करना चाहिये मुझे यकीन है कि ऐसे प्रश्नों पर विश्व मत हमारे पक्ष में आएगा, दुनिया के वे राष्ट्र जो अपने बिकांस के लिए आज संघर्ष कर रहे हैं, जो दुनिया में युद्ध को रोकना चाहते हैं वे इसके अन्दर हमारा साथ देगे और हमारी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिष्ठा इस बात में बढ़ेगी कि हमने हमेशा इन नीतियों के आधार पर अपनी आवाज को उठाया है, अपनी आवाज को बुलन्द किया है। हमने कहा था कि इजराइल को अपनी सेनायें हटानी चाहियें। आप इसको

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

भी याद रखें कि जब पाकिस्तान का बर्बर आक्रमण हमारे ऊपर हुआ था और हमारे सैनिकों ने, हमारे देश को जनता ने उसका मुंह तोड़ जवाब दिया था और जो लड़ाई हमने अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए लड़ी थी उसमें बहुत सी धरती हमारे सैनिकों ने ले ली थी, उस पर कबजा कर लिया था लेकिन जब ताशकन्द का आह्वान आया तो हमारे देश के तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि हम जिस एकता और दृढ़ता के साथ युद्ध क्षेत्र में अपनी रक्षा करने के लिए गए थे, अपनी आजादी की रक्षा करने के लिए गए थे, उसी दृढ़ता और एकता के साथ और उसी मनोबल के साथ हम शान्ति की खोज में भी जाना चाहते हैं, उसकी खोज भी हम करना चाहते हैं। इस देश की लम्बी और ऐतिहासिक परम्परायें हैं। इस देश ने दुनिया में आजादी को प्राप्त करने और इसको बनाए रखने के संबंध में नेतृत्व किया है। आज यह देश दुनिया में अग्रन बनाए रखने में भी नेतृत्व करना चाहता है।

भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के बाद इस देश में हमारे बहुत से मित्रों के द्वारा हमारी आलोचना की गई कि पाकिस्तान की जिस भूमि पर हमने अधिकार कर लिया था, उस को छोड़ कर हम ने कमजोरी दिखाई है। लेकिन हमने कहा था कि यह आदर्शों और सिद्धांतों का देश है, हम कुछ बनियादी आदर्शों पर चलना चाहते हैं और उस समय राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर हम ने इस बात का ज्वलन्त उदाहरण दिया। इसीलिए हम आज चाहते हैं कि इसरायल की फौजें ईजिप्ट के क्षेत्र से वापस जायें और उन्होंने आक्रमण का जो फल प्राप्त किया है उस को खत्म किया जाये। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में भी इस देश का यह मत दोहराया गया है :

मैं समझता हूँ कि आज हिन्दुस्तान

को फिर दुनिया के इन मसलों को हल करने के संबंध में पहल लेनी चाहिए। इस समय संयुक्त राष्ट्र की कामर्स एण्ड ट्रेड कांफ्रेंस हिन्दुस्तान में हो रही है, जिस में संसार के सब देश भाग ले रहे हैं। हम विचार कर रहे हैं कि हम कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालें, जिस से दुनिया के एक एक देश से गरीबी मिट जाये और दुनिया का कोई सम्पन्न तथा प्रभावशाली देश दूसरे गरीब, पिछड़े हुए और अविकसित देशों का शोषण न कर पाए, उन के विकास को न रोक पाये। हम ने उस में पहल की है। आज समय आ गया है कि ऐसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सवालों को हल करने के लिए हम पहल करें।

यह सही कहा गया है कि राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीतियों का चोली दामन का संबंध है। अगर हमारे देश को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में आत्म निर्भरता के साथ स्वतन्त्र रूप से पार्ट अदा करना है, तो यह जरूरी है कि हम अपनी आर्थिक आजादी को मजबूत करें, क्योंकि जो देश अपने राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में आत्म-निर्भर नहीं है, जो अपने पैरों पर नहीं खड़ा है, वह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में भी आत्म-निर्भर नहीं रह सकता है।

आज हमारे देश में जो स्थिति है, उस पर हम सब को गम्भीरता से विचार करना है। जब भी इस देश में संकट आये हैं, देश की जनता और देश के जन-नेता एकचित हो कर एक साथ खड़े हुए हैं और उन्होंने कंधे से कंधा मिला कर उन संकटों का मुकाबला किया है। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं की ओर संसद् के दोनों सदनों का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है और उन को हल करने के लिए संसद् सदस्यों को आह्वान किया है। हमारा भी यह पुनीत कर्तव्य है कि हम देश के सामने उपस्थित संकटों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, राष्ट्रीय हितों को अपने समझ रख कर और पार्टियों की सीमा से ऊपर उठ कर इन

प्रश्नों पर विचार करें और उन का कोई रास्ता ढूँढ निकालें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस सदन के सदस्यों की तरफ से महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी तक हमारी इस भावना को पहुँचायें कि उन्होंने संसद् के दोनों सदनों को सम्बोधित करते हुए जो राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं की ओर देश और उस के जन-प्रतिनिधियों का ध्यान आकषिप्त करने का कष्ट किया है, उस के लिए हम उन के अनुगृहीत हैं।

SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR (Belgaum): Sir, I rise to second the motion moved by my hon. friend, Shri Chandrajeet Yadav. He has given a lucid exposition of the sincere efforts that the Government have put in during the last year to make the people more prosperous and happy. The country knows the hard times we had to face due to the unkindness of nature. Vast areas of our country were hit by drought and scarcity conditions, but in spite of that, Government put in their best efforts to save the country from famine and starvation. Bihar and its surrounding areas were the worst hit, but thanks to the efforts of the Central and State Governments, who have risen to the occasion to meet the natural calamities, the country has been saved from famine and starvation. They have intensified their programmes of not only procuring food but also importing food and also trying to increase the food production in our own country. This has been mentioned in the Present's Address and a good word has been said about food production. Due to the good weather conditions this year, we hope to reap a harvest totalling about 95 million tonnes, which will be 20 million tonnes more than the previous year. This itself proves that Government has spared no pains to grow more food at our own level.

Because we hope to have a bumper crop this year, we should not be com-

placent, but should try to build our own buffer stocks. In this regard the Government, in consultation with the Chief Ministers, have tried to intensify the programme of procurement at State level. The Chief Ministers who met on 8th and 9th April 1967 agreed that all States must intensify the programme of procurement. Unless we make the procurement programme successful, we can not meet the food situation. Therefore, I appeal to the State Governments to see that they keep up the procurement programme as active as possible.

As we all know, we have a very intensive and extensive food production programme in all the State. We have not only taken up major, medium and minor irrigation projects, but we have also tried to give relief to the poorest farmer by giving him a well or a pump set. We have invested crores of rupees in the major medium and minor irrigation programme. I may briefly narrate the huge investment that we have made in the last three plans. In the first plan, we invested about Rs. 300 crores and created an irrigation potential of 6.4 million acres. In the second plan, we invested Rs. 380 crores and created an irrigation potential of 11.7 million acres. In the third plan we invested Rs. 572 crores and created a potential of 17.5 million acres. During 1966-67 and 1967-68, we have invested Rs. 1519 crores and created an irrigation potential of 21 million acres.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. member may presume his speech after lunch.

13. hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I was just mentioning the efforts of the Government in trying to intensify the agricultural programme. In this behalf we have adopted four measures. One is for providing major, medium and minor irrigation works, the second is to facilitate the use of underground water through pumps and lift irrigation programme, the third is to provide necessary fertilisers and the fourth is to make available improved variety of seeds. I was giving the figures as regards the enormous investment we have made in the matter of major and medium irrigation programme. So far, up to 1967-68 and also during the three Plans we have spent Rs. 1519 crores and created an irrigation potential of 21 million acres. Along with this as we have in our country flood havocs now and then and in this behalf we have spent during the three Plans about Rs. 148 crores and given protection to an area of 11.5 million acres during the three Plans and during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 we have spent Rs. 13.88 crores and Rs. 12.13 crores respectively for these two years.

Before the three Plan periods the irrigation potential available in this country was of the order of 51 million acres. But today we have the privilege of servicing the country with an irrigation potential of 89 million acres. This is all in respect of major and medium irrigation programme in areas where there was enough water. But there are vast areas in our country which are scarcity areas wherein we do not have a rainfall of 15 inches per year. As the President has been pleased to mention in his address, to cater to the needs of these areas, we have given special emphasis to irrigation pumps and lift irrigation programme. We have tried to make power available to every nook and corner of our

country. Even the small villages in our country have been electrified. In this behalf we have spent about 2400 crores during the three Plans and we have an installed capacity of 10.17 million kilowatts of power. During the year 1966-67 we have spent Rs. 399 crores and created an installed capacity of 11.44 million kilowatts and during the year 1967-68 we have invested Rs. 386 crores and created an installed capacity of 13.50 million kilowatts of power. In the matter of rural electrification, in all the three Plans we have electrified 26,507 villages during the Third Plan and the total number of villages electrified up to the end of the Third Five Year Plan is of the order of 50,000 villages. By the year 1966-67 we have electrified 57,000 villages and up to the year 1967-68 we have electrified 60,000 villages in our country at a cost of Rs. 55 crores.

In the matter of providing irrigation pumping sets also we have a very commendable performance. Up till now we have provided irrigation pump sets totalling eight lakhs in our country. So you can imagine that Government have spared no pains to give relief to the farmers. So that the farmer has got to grow at least the minimum to see that he is able to feed himself and his poor family.

Sir, the President has been pleased to make a mention about fertilisers. In the matter of fertilisers we have invested during the year 1963-64 Rs. 37 crores and Rs. 32.9 crores in 1964-65. These are the imports we have made of fertilisers. During 1965-66 we had to import worth Rs. 44 crores. Therefore, considering the importance of fertilisers in the country we have switched on to have our own fertiliser industry in the country. During the three Plan periods we have up to the Third Five Year Plan invested Rs. 138 crores towards the production of fertilisers and allied material in our own country.

We have also given attention for the development of ports. The Government has been pleased to clear sanction for the development of two important ports, namely, Tuticorin and Mangalore. We must congratulate the Government for this and I request the Government earnestly that necessary funds should be made available for the early completion of these projects.

We have also the privilege of developing nuclear science in our country. We have, recently heard that a rocket has been successfully launched from the Thumba Equatorial Station and two other stations have been developed. We have also heard that very soon we will have nuclear power for the use of industrial development in our country.

As you are aware, Government is doing its best to improve the morale and efficiency of administration. In this behalf Government has been pleased to appoint the Administrative Reforms Commission. The Administrative Reforms Commission has been sitting from time to time and making serious efforts to make important recommendations to tone up the administration of our country. Towards this, the Administrative Reforms Commission has made a suggestion that there should be a Lokpal in our country to eradicate corruption both at the high and low levels. We must have an institution which will look into the mal-administration or corrupt practices in our country. So, with the institution of Lokpal coming into existence, we will have some authority to check corruption at the highest level. Whether it be the Ministers or the Secretary, everybody will come under its purview and I hope very soon corruption will come to an end.

AN HON. MEMBER: You admit it exists.

SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR: Coming as I do from Mysore, I must make a mention of the Mahajan Commission's Report which has been submitted, Shri

Mahajan was unbiased and impartial in submitting a valuable Report. He was the former Chief Justice of India and his Report must be taken into consideration and must be accepted in toto. I request the Government to see that the Mahajan Commission's Report is accepted in toto and that the border disputes between Maharashtra and Mysore and Kerala are settled.

With these words, I second the motion moved by my hon. friend Shri Chandrajeet Yadav.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The motion has been moved and seconded also.

Motion moved:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 12th February 1968".

Now there are the amendments, Shri Viswanatha Menon—not here; Shri Uma Nath—not here; Shri Abraham—not here; Shrimati Susheela Gopalan—not here....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I make a submission? We thought that after the first speech was over, the amendments will be allowed to be moved.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Unless it is seconded, how can I take up the amendments?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You may consider them as moved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There is a little confusion. All these Members who have given the amendments have done it sincerely....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How can I deviate from the usual procedure? There is another way out. There is a large number of amendments to the Motion on Address by the President. Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their amendments may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the amendments they would like to move:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) I am here; I can move my amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have laid down the procedure. Please send your slip within 15 minutes to the Table. Shri Ranga.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, the Address that has been presented to us, that has been vouchsafed to us, by the President is the gloomist one and the most despondent one of all the Addresses that have been delivered ever since this Republic was born. The picture of India that is painted by the President is one which cannot be said even by the hard-boiled Government enthusiasts, to be an inspiring or a hopeful one. It is indeed most depressing and disheartening. It does not hold out any hope of quick recovery or inspired action or patriotic or unselfish role to be played by this Government in the spirit of self-denial, the words that were used by the President, self-restraint or self-discipline or the readiness to discharge their responsibilities—these are his words—with deep national concern transcending party affiliations.

On the other hand, what is the picture that we find today of our country all around us? There is lawlessness everywhere. That is admitted in the Address. Who is responsible for this lawlessness? It is easy to say that unruly elements, unsocial elements are indulging in it. But who has been the cause and who has been responsible for providing conditions which are resulting in this lawlessness?

The language problem was brought in here by the Government. They got their Resolution passed not being satisfied with the Act which has incited, which has enraged, the student population in the whole of the South. You may agree or you may not agree with it. It is the Resolution which is directly responsible for all that is happening so far as the student world is concerned.

The gherao evil took place in West Bengal. Did the Government of India assert itself with its authority in the name of the whole nation as soon as the new social evil was launched upon our political horizon? They went on waiting like sphinx until it became a menace, until so many of us in the Opposition had to raise our own voice against that menace and asked the Government of India to do something about it.

There was also Naxalbari. Now in Thanjavur and Parvatipur, recently they are trying to create trouble even within the agricultural sphere, among the agricultural workers and the tribal people. What is it that the Government of India has been doing? What is its role?

There was the Governor's misuse of powers. We ourselves asked for the dismissal of the West Bengal Government. That did the Government do? When it was too late, they did something and that too in a wrong way. They replaced one existing Ministry by another Ministry whose title was no better than that of the earlier displaced Ministry with the result that enraged the people and that gave an opportunity to the Leftist and various other people of the United Front to raise a regular revolt against law and order against the Government as such in West Bengal.

There was the misuse of the Preventive Detention Act and they tackled ordinary citizens, peaceful merchants and others who were keep themselves with the law and order and kept them in jail. Not being satisfied with it, they misused the

Control of Essential Commodities Act and the Prevention of Adulteration of Food Products Act in order to frighten the merchants in this country. All this has led to the lawlessness that is existing. They now come and tell us. 'Please come to our help.'

What about the economic position? Are not the prices rising all over India? They say, "No." They only say that they are not rising as much as they did last year, that they rose by 16 per cent and they have further risen by another 6 per cent or 9 per cent. Is that any consolation? Have they put a stop to inflation? Can the Finance Minister or anybody else possibly assure the country that the price-spiral has stopped, that no more tax burdens are going to be heaped upon us, that there is not going to be any deficit financing, that they are not indulging in deficit financing, that they are not resorting to Nasik press? All these things are going on. Inflation is knocking at the very door and knocking out the value of the rupee with the result that the ordinary masses of our country, the peasants and the workers, are being impoverished. They have been impoverished by rapid stages during the past four or five years and their poverty is still increasing.

They say that the heavy industries are being developed. They have developed them in such a wrong way that they themselves admit that there is need for economy, for efficiency, for streamlining, for reorganisation and for transferring them to the public sector.

Government want to take credit for having appointed the Administrative Reforms Commission. The Administrative Reforms Commission has suggested that the steel plants in the public sector should be transferred to an independent statutory corporation. Yet, Government are taking such a long time in implementing that recommendation. Is it because they want to set their house in order and

see that as many people as possible who are their favourites and who are at their beck and call are appointed and placed in proper key positions before they hand them over? And are they going to hand them over only when the whole thing has become completely bankrupt?

Everyone knows and the hon. Minister has himself had to admit that they are losing more than Rs. 50 crores a year. He was asking us to draw some consolation from the fact that Rs. 30 crores worth of steel products are being exported. But are they not being subsidised? Is it not a fact that the cost of production is about the highest now in India? The only consolation that they offer is that 'Oh, they have been over-capitalised'. But who was responsible for this over-capitalisation of these steel plants, if it was not the Government of India?

Take again the case of light industries. What is their position? Their is so much of unemployment there. Take, for instance, the engineering industries. There is not only unemployment, but they are also slow-moving in their pace of production. The whole gamut of these industries is not able to work beyond 75 per cent of their established capacity in some of the industries, they are not even able to work up to 50 per cent of their established capacity. Is this not recession? And yet our friends opposite say that we have turned the corner. Where have they turned the corner? They say that agricultural production has improved, and therefore, there is going to be more money coming from agriculture into industries and that money is going to be utilised hereafter. Is that any kind of a consolation at all to anybody?

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. There was a time when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru sent out an s.o.s call to all the intellectuals in this country and all the young men in our colleges to rush to the engineering colleges and the polytechnics and get

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themselves trained in industrial arts and crafts and sciences and so on. But what is the position today? The Education Ministry admits that today as many as 20,000 fully trained engineering graduates as well as supervisors are unemployed, and by 1970, another 50,000 are going to be trained by our colleges and polytechnics and thrown into the employment market and there are no prospects at all for the employment of these 70,000 educated people, highly skilled people and very well trained people. And yet these people opposite deplore the drain of our intellectual and scientific personnel to other countries, instead of appreciating the fact that some of these people are at least able to go abroad and earn foreign exchange and send it back to us to swell our own depleted foreign exchange resources. They deplore this drain but at the same time they are not able to find any employment at all for these people. Now, what is the real position? For every employed engineering graduate, over hundreds of ordinary workers find employment, but when the engineer himself finds no employment, you can easily imagine how many hundreds of ordinary workers are going to remain unemployed.

Then, what is the plight of private enterprise? There is not one sword, but there are many swords of Damocles hanging over them; the ten points of the Bhubaneswar resolution and later on, the Hyderabad or Jabalpur resolution are held over them. Not being satisfied with all this, they are going to bring in now taxation also. All the time they have to resort to new taxation, because there is no escape from it since they are finding themselves in a deficit. In budget after budget they plead their inability to avoid further taxation. And our people are supposed to be the milch-cows for this purpose. But are they really such milch-cows? Are not Government losing in this process? Then they lose, is there any provision in the governmental economy to make good the losses.

Again, take the case of the textile industry. They asked for some protection. Was it given to them? Because it was not given to them, they are losing, and they are now wrecking vengeance on the poor cotton growers who are not able to find any market at all for their cotton. Can you just blame the millowners only for this situation? Surely, the millowners are also blame-worthy, but much more so is the Government blame-worthy because of their wrong control and wrong disincentive that they have introduced.

In these circumstances, may I know in what way they are going to improve our national economy? They promise that somehow or other there is going to be improvement because of agriculture. I agree that there has been a good crop this year. I am not prepared to say that it is a bumper crop. There could have been a bumper crop if only Government had abstained from creating so many disincentives against the kisans. Are they really protecting the jute growers, the tobacco growers, the tea growers and the rubber growers and the producers of pulses? They are not giving any protection to them. By the time they introduce the minimum price regulation and the support price by the Food Corporation or the STC, 90 percent of the jute has already gone into the hands of the merchants at prices which were highly uneconomic and which were far below the so-called minimum price. The same is the case with tobacco also. All the tobacco merchants under the leadership of the ILTD have now got together and are now trying to pay the lowest price for the highest or the best first grade tobacco. Is there any protection for the tobacco growers Government are not thinking of that at all. On the other hand we find that they have brought in ceilings through the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Act. Then, there is the threat of Cooperative farming and then the threat of compulsory acquisition of peasants' lands for the benefit of the

Companies owned by Government as well as private enterprise as that capitalism can be given a push in this country under the aegis of Government and also under the protection of private enterprise, but all at the cost of the kisans.

Is it not time that they give up the zonal controls? If really their estimates are correct, I hope it is a good enough crop, I am sure we have got enough production to go round without endangering the life of our people anywhere in the country for want of a minimum quantity of food supplies. So could we not give up the zonal controls? Who are these zonal controls benefiting except some of these Ministries, and some of the States and their authorities who are fortunately placed in that position today? Why should there be these zonal controls any longer? I think many of the members in the Congress Party themselves are not in favour of these zonal controls, and yet Government are sitting tight over them at the behest of their own officer and are not prepared to abolish them. Why could they not do it at least now? Why could they not give up the policy of compulsory procurement at least in those areas where there is scarcity? It is high time that compulsory procurement should be given up all over the country and more especially in those areas like Srikakula, Vishakapatnam, Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh, Jaisalmer in Rajasthan and certain parts of Orissa etc. which are still suffering from drought and acute famine conditions and scarcity.

Once these two things go, then what is it that should remain? It is minimum price regulation so that the peasants can be protected and saved from exploitation by powerful Industrial and Commercial interest and also by governmental interests.

Again, can we simply say that all is well on the agricultural front? Have they done enough in order to develop irrigation and drainage? Have they not neglected drainage in a criminal fashion? Have they not

allowed denudation of our forest wealth in a suicidal fashion? Why is it that they have been delaying the development of the Narmada valley? They are prepared to interfere in the States' affairs whenever it suits their political interests, but when it is absolutely necessary to do so to promote the economy of our country and to develop our food production they are not prepared to use those powers and they are not prepared to use their good offices with the State Governments in order to see that the Narmada valley project is fully developed as a multi-purpose project.

Then, there is State trading in foodgrains. Only some time ago the Chief Minister of either Punjab or Haryana was complaining that the servicing charges demanded by the FCI were thrice as much as was being charged by the foodgrain merchants.

We were then complaining that the foodgrain merchants were exploiting our kisans. But here is the biggest exploiter, the Foodgrains Corporation. This state of affairs is bound to be there as long as there is no proper competition between the Foodgrains Corporation and the foodgrain trade. Therefore, we reiterate our demand that the Foodgrains Corporation should not be given any monopoly at all. On the other hand, it should be provided with sufficient funds and equipped with the necessary storage capacity in order to compete efficiently, ably and in every State with private trade so that there would be real, good competition between these two great forces and there would be sufficient protection for our peasants against exploitation.

Then we come to the foreign indebtedness. Government say they are not able to meet the servicing charges on foreign loans and investments in this country. Is that not a confession of their failure—that they are not able to service the loans they raise in other countries in order to

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develop industries here so that these industries would be able to help them to repay the interest as well as the principal and also leave a profit here? But is there any profit? Not at all. Is there any prospect of it in the horizon? Not at all. On the other hand, they have invested more than Rs. 2,900 crores of rupees on public enterprises. What result do they show? They themselves admit that it is not even one per cent; it is just a little more than half of one per cent. If even an ordinary merchant or industrialist wants to try to show a profit of 10 per cent, he would be dismissed by his management or board of directors. Can we not expect this bankrupt, inefficient, imbecile Government to show a profit of at least 5 per cent? Not even that. Only half of one per cent, a little more, 0.6 per cent. Is all the public money placed at their disposal by our people, through tax revenues, through internal loan resources, foreign aid and foreign debts to be wasted in this manner just to satisfy their own dogmas? As regards their much-vaunted socialism, where is it? There is a Sanskrit word known as *soshan*. This has resulted in *soshan* for our people.

Then the Fourth Plan. We suggested to them: for God's sake, be sensible; give yourselves a holiday for at least three years from this terrible, painful Planning Commission and its plans so that the staggering burdens would not be too heavy and our economy might be saved. Would they agree? No. They were very brave. They said: nothing doing. They would not even listen to Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's suggestion. They went ahead. What has been the result? For three years, there is no planning at all, no development, even the earlier things could not be developed further except the wrong ones. They themselves say that whatever the three steel plants in the State sector and the other steel plants in the private sector produce cannot be consumed by our people; therefore, they

are obliged to sell abroad and that too in a subsidised fashion. Yet they must go ahead with Bokaro, swallowing hundreds of crores of rupees, not one or two! Even the biggest of irrigation projects would not cost more than Rs. 150 crores, and they would provide employment to millions and millions of people, assuring an independent existence for millions of peasants and raising our own social economy in the country. But no, they would not think of that. They must waste our national resources on this wasteful, useless, unnecessary, redundant Bokaro plant. And what about its cost? It is going up. My hon. friend, the Prime Minister is smiling. She is welcome to her smile. She has gone to Russia once too often. She has invited them also here much too often. She has also given the promise that we are prepared to exchange these visits much more frequently from the highest level to the lowest. And all these visits are to result in what? In our enslavement to Soviet Russia's precious decisions, convenience and economy.

From Rs. 350 crores, the cost had gone up to Rs. 450 crores. I suppose it is now estimated to cost Rs. 900 crores—I speak subject to correction; is it Rs. 800 crores? A few hundreds of crores do not matter to this Government at all, except when the foreign investor calls the bell. When he presses the bell, the servicing charges are not available with this Government. Therefore, they have been sending round dignitaries from this country and inviting foreign dignitaries to this country, because this country has got great prestige. What about our Ministers going round with a begging bowl? The Finance Minister said, 'No, no; I have not gone round with a begging bowl. I have only gone to educate myself'. How late it is for him to try to educate himself, and at such a huge cost? He has gone round. He may say that the begging bowl was not there. But our foreign creditors know where the begging bowl was. They were not

prepared to fill it. With the result that the latest information is that out of the committed aid that has been promised to us, not even half is going to be made available to this bankrupt Government.

Then there is this question of expenditure. They talk of self-denial and self-restraint. To whom? Only to the people, not to themselves as Ministers, the Government, the Governments everywhere and the Reserve Bank, the State Bank and all the other financial institutions that they have brought into existence in such galore fashion. They must observe this self-denial and self-restraint in expending public money, in committing to various projects which yield results in the foreseeable future, not in God's own good time.

How much of unemployment is there? It is anybody's guess. They themselves have admitted that it was 14 million full-time unemployed, not to speak of under-employed. Under-employment there is all over India. More than one crore of handloom weavers are today under-employed; more than three crores of artisans are under-employed, suffering from pangs of hunger. Government have no scheme to relieve their distress. This is the result of all this planning; all these 17 years of hard labour on the part of this Government has produced only this little poisonous rat of unemployment among educated people, among the scientific people and others.

We are told that more and more women doctors are needed. There are no hospitals in villages. Women doctors are being retrenched in Andhra. We are also assured that more schools are being started, because so many more boys are coming to schools. But thousands and thousands of teachers are being served with notices saying that their services may not be needed at all. Acting teachers

have been retrenched and there is no proper recruitment even for training young men for teaching. There is no employment for the already trained people.

Then we come to Centre-State relations. Government say 'Oh, we are going to improve relations between the Centre and the States'. Have they done it? Is it the proper way they are going about the thing? Their Congress President as well as their Ministers—I do not know whether the Prime Minister committed any such indiscretion—go on declaring in their Congress session that they are going to make use of all their influence, all their power and all their political strength in order to unseat these non-Congress Ministries. Is that the right way to go about this?

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah): Nobody said that.

SHRI RANGA: Let my hon. friend, Shri Tiwary, who is extremely loyal to his Prime Minister, remember what the Chief Ministry-cum-Congress President—just like the Prime Minister-cum-Foreign Minister here—has said, which was published in bold letters in all the papers. They have started it already. What did they do in West Bengal? What did they do in Har-yana? What did they do in Bihar? What are they trying to do in UP? Everywhere they are doing it. We have been patient with these people all these years, remaining in the opposition, but these people have not got the political stamina to remain in the opposition continuously, sensibly and in a wise manner even for five years. They must get rid of these non-Congress ministries by hook or by crook. And they have begun to talk now of the backward classes, the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes for the first time, as if all these years we have not been making any

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provision in our budgets for their welfare and so on. Why have they singled out these backward classes, these unfortunate classes for the first time in this very important manner in the President's Address? Because they have now come to realise the advantage of turning these people into a political instrument with which they can disrupt and destroy the opposition in the various States.

The Soshit Dal has suddenly come. When the British were here, we know, of course, how they played with our internal social differences. The same role my hon. friends are now trying to play, and they have done with great *eclat* and in such an ignominious manner in Bihar, and they are going to do it in other States also. They have no sense of decency, and they are not ashamed to make an open confession that they are out for power just like that Rao Birendra Singh of Haryana. What difference is there between that Raoji and this Indiraji. He played with power in such a shameless manner. Herself and her party are playing in the same diabolic manner with power. It is not for this that we fought for freedom and sacrificed so much of our lives and time when the British were here. In those days when Mahatma Gandhi was alive, if any Congressman had ever dared to come out openly and say that he must have a Ministership, he used to be blacklisted, that is all. It was never done except in one case at Nagpur, and that gentleman went in his own way. Now today we have descended to this level that this Congress and the Congress Ministries and Congress Ministers must be going round the whole of the country strutting from town to town in order to work up all sorts of intrigues and schemes to destroy the moral of the non-Congress ministries. They cannot have patience even for five years, even after having enjoyed this power continuously for so many years.

Let me come to the other question, the question of Vietnam. Only this

morning my hon. friend from Mathura posed the question before the Prime Minister whether she was prepared to condemn the action of the Vietcong in the same manner in which she was prepared to criticise the action and activities of America. She said, no. No wonder. We have understood her very well. She is aligned completely on the side of Soviet Russia, and Soviet Russia is backing Vietcong. Why? Not because she is so much in love with Vietcong, but because she does not want to be accused by the Left Communists and others all over the world that she is not standing by the Communist group, by the Vietcong, that is all. This is what they are doing. Is it not possible for our friends to imagine, to understand and appreciate the feelings of the Vietnam people in regard to their own patriotic urges, their own country's interests? Do they really believe that Vietcong and Vietnam are not two separate countries, but only one country? In that case, do they believe that Pakistan and India are still one country and not two countries? Is it not possible for them to realise that Pakistan is thinking only as Pakistan, and we are thinking only as India? In the same manner, the Vietnamese do think about themselves as separate from the Vietcong people who are communists, and that is why they asked for America's help and assistance, in the same manner in which Pandit Nehru had sent an S.O.S. all round the world in order to come to our rescue so that we could be saved from the Chinese aggressors. If it was right for him, surely it is right for the Vietnam people and their leaders to ask for American assistance. America went there and is suffering. We should have also gone there in all decency. (*Interruptions*) She is only an apology of a Prime Minister, it is these Communists, Left and Right, who are dictating our foreign policy, and that is why in Vietnam we are not able to play the honourable role that we should play in order to help them, to stand by them.

They made the poor President say that Israel should be made to give up

her gain of war. You may say that we have given up our gains of war in an honourable manner in the Indo-Pakistan war, and therefore it is right for us to ask them to do so in the same manner if you think you must be consistent with your own activity, but what about Tibet? Why have you not said a word about Tibet, when you have said so much about China. You say you have no quarrel with the Chinese people, I agree with you; you say we have been having traditional friendship with the Chinese people for a long time, I agree with you. Thanks to the foresight of the British people here, we were able to have that Tibet remaining independent, autonomous and standing as a buffer between ourselves and China on the one side and between ourselves and Russia on the other. Now, this Government came with this *bhai bhai*, uncle uncle business, and they made a present of it on a silver platter to China, with the result that China has become our next-door neighbour you know with what calamitous results. Even at the time we had demanded the resignation of the Prime Minister. He would not go. Is it ever possible for a Congressman to go out of office unless he is necked out? He would not. I appealed to the Congressmen to have courage like the Conservatives of Britain who sent out their own Prime Minister. They were not prepared to do it. We wanted the Dalai Lama to be recognised, they would not do it. Even now they are not prepared to say a word about the heroic liberation movement that is being carried on by these peace-loving people in Tibet. Is it not a shame? With what face can we lift our heads in the world?

Then we have got Southeast Asia. They say they are improving our relationships with countries in Southeast Asia, our friendship with these countries. What is needed is a security pact. Only in regard to one thing I was pleased, namely the Deputy Prime Minister's visit to Japan. For once he had gone to Tokyo and had some worthwhile discussions with them in

regard to co-operation. Are they developing it? Mr. Chagla also did some work, but would they develop some kind of security pact? Against whom? Not against Soviet Russia, please do not be afraid but against Communist China. Why? Not because she is communist alone, but because she holds herself as a threat not only to India but the whole lot of Asian countries and also of the fond, beloved Soviet Russia of some of our friends.

I am glad about one thing in the President's Address. A year ago the people have shown that they are losing their confidence in the over-all leadership of this Congress. In 9 out of 15 States they threw these people out lock, stock and barrel, through the political windows of their lives. Yet, these people have learnt nothing. Just because they have a small majority here, they think why should they give up. Therefore, they have some on hugging themselves to power. But is power enough? Was it enough for the British? Did it prove enough even to the Bourbons? Were they not kings when they were toppled over? In the same way it is happening all over India. They are not able to hold the people, there is no union, no communion, no understanding, no urge of belonging, between the Government and the people. It is no longer a national government, they are not able to provide national leadership to our people, they are found inadequate, but we thought that with a sense of democratic disciplines they would at least read the writing on the wall, realise what was happening. They would try to develop better and more harmonious relations with the States and help them. They did not do that. They could have at least developed honourable relations with the Opposition. They did not do even that. Certain agreements were reached on behalf of the whole Opposition through my friend Mr. Masani with the Prime Minister and her colleagues but they were broken. No wonder a hiatus had been created between the Government and the Opposition. We have lost faith

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in the bona-fides of this Government. It has taken them one year to gauge the disaffection of the people all over the country before they could make their confession in the speech of the President:

"After many centuries, the people of India are going through a process of dynamic change."

A poor imitation of Nehru's language.

"It is a challenge to us all to answer the urges and needs of our people."

I say that they have failed to meet this challenge; they have failed to answer and respond to these urges.

"Important national problems must be placed above party politics."

At long last they have realised this. All this time it had been their monopoly. Even the other day, Mr. Chavan said that for the next twenty years the Congress was bound to rule; Congress was very much needed. Certainly it is very much needed for smashes.

"Government will be ready to sit with Leaders of all Parties and take counsel with them on major issues of interest and importance to the nation."

Why have they realised it now? How is it that wisdom had dawned upon them just now? Is it because they have realised that it is not possible for this Government and this party alone to run the show in this country, to own the loyalties of the people, to lead and guide them and inspired them? Is it because of this that they have made this confession? It is for us to make the offer and we are not yet ready to make it because we have lost faith in this Government. Why do they want to sit with us? To put us in the wrong? What did they do in regard to Mysore and Maharashtra? They could not settle a problem between two Congress Chief Ministers, between

one Congress President and one Congress Home Minister. In regard to Assam, they could not settle the problem between their own selves. Shame on them that they allowed that Ministry to continue to remain in power even after the Home Minister confessed here yesterday that there was no Government at all for number of hours in Gauhati on that day. More will be said by my friends later on when the adjournment motion comes up. My friends want us to co-operate with them in preventing defection from party to party. But who started the game? In Andhra they started the game in order to weaken my party, Krishak Lok Party and my friend, Mr. Viswanathan's party, Praja Party by 'stealing' our people. They were not ashamed of doing so and nothing was done when I put it to Pandit Nehru. Worse tricks were played in Rajasthan by using the weapon of the Governor to subvert our majority and manufacture an artificial and shameless majority for the Congress. They were not ashamed to do these things. Is it for these reasons and for such purposes and for such occasions that they want to call us in and put us in the wrong? Is it for this purpose that they want to pervert the whole social and economic life and the political parties of our countries? My answer is: no to this kind of partisan, selfish, unpatriotic and power-mongering approach of the Congress Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order under rule 340. I beg to move that this House be adjourned. This morning we pointed out that the Assembly was going to meet in West Bengal at 2 P.M. to hear the Government's address. In spite of the assurances given by the Home minister, we have information that one of the ministers of the fake Government in Bengal refuses to acknowledge that nine MLAs are still in jail. I would request that the House be adjourned. This is a very important matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given you an opportunity to raise this matter I have gone through the rule.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The rule says: at any time after a motion has been made... I have made the motion that the House be adjourned. It does not say: "with the permission of the Chair. The Prime Minister could tell us whether they would remain in jail just to boost up the puppet Chief Minister Mr. P. C. Ghosh—who is a combination of P. C. Sen and Atulya Ghosh—Ghosh from Atulya Ghosh and Prafulla From P. C. Sen.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How does it concern this House?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Ahi-pore): It is a negation of parliamentary democracy and everything that goes with it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the motion of thanks to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament. In this connection, I am forced to say that when the President has been discharging his constitutional obligations which had been enjoined upon him, on this most solemn and dignified occasion, while he was performing his duty some Members of Parliament behaved in such a manner as to bring discredit not only to themselves but to parliamentary democracy and our Constitution.

14.58 hrs.

[**SHRI S. M. JOSHI** in the Chair]

An eminent person like Mr. Mukerjee, who has been championing the cause of democracy, lead this walk out. It is all the more deplorable. How do some Members of the Opposition who was eloquent on Constitution and parliamentary democracy reconcile themselves to this
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position in which some of their own colleagues act in an unconstitutional manner?

AN HON. MEMBER: Walk-out is not un-constitutional.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: A committee appointed by the Speaker found it right to reprimand those Members who indulged in such things and Mr. Mukerjee was one of the Members of that Committee.

The President has expressed in his Address concern over the deteriorating law and order situation and the growth of violence and the display of secessionist tendencies in some parts of the country. I will take this occasion to appeal to all the Members of the political parties who firmly believe in the unity and integrity of our country and also to those who have got firm belief in the parliamentary democracy to set an example so as to see that the sovereignty and the unity of the country are preserved.

15 hrs.

From the east to the south, when we see every day certain things happening, we feel that after 20 years of Independence, "where are we going". Are we going towards anarchy and confusion? After winning the hard-won freedom by waging a battle against a mighty empire and after sacrificing many of our sons at the altar of freedom, are we going in for the slow disintegration of this country? A time has come when we have to search our hearts and when we have to take firm decisions to arrest this growing menace. I have got great respect for Shri Annadurai of DMK party. (*Interruption*). I can tolerate your interruption, Mr. Sree-kantan Nair, but you must also take it when you begin to speak. I am glad that Shri Annadurai once said that they have given up the idea of secession.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not once, but many times.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: They are part and parcel of India, and they respect the National Flag and they pay all respect to the unity and integrity of the country. But I just bring to the notice of the House and also to the notice of the leader of the DMK party here an incident which has been reported in *The Hindu*. It took place at a civic reception given in Coimbatore when the Food Minister of Madras, Shri Mathiazhagan, prevented the National Anthem being sung.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): Sir, on a point of order. It is not a fact.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Shri Mathiazhagan wanted the Tamil version to be sung.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: The Collector of Coimbatore has clarified the position and what has appeared in *The Hindu* is not correct. The Collector of Coimbatore has clarified the position and issued a statement to that effect.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: The reference made by the hon. Member, Shri Venkatasubbaiah, is not based on facts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member should see whether his facts are correct.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am only reading a report as published in *The Hindu* which is reputed for its impartiality and correct expression of views. (Interruption). The report says that the Vice-Chairman requested the public to stand silently as a mark of respect to the National

Anthem at the end of the function, but the Minister suddenly banged the table and asked him to keep quiet. Later two children who were engaged to sing the National Anthem sung only *Vazhia Senthamizh*.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: What is the date of that report? (Interruption).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It is a press report and I shall place it on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think it is on the strength of that report, that he is speaking.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: A further clarification that had appeared after the press report should have been taken into consideration by the hon. Member who is a responsible and senior Member of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is speaking on the strength of some facts which he has with him.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: But there are other facts which subsequently appeared in the papers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will have to hit out when you speak.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: That is not the question here. What about my point of order?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. You should see that the facts are corrected when you speak.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: If the hon. Member, Shri Kandappan, repudiates it, I am very happy. I thank him and the DMK party, and if the DMK believes in the unity and the integrity of India and shows respect to the National Anthem, when I have no quarrel about it. I accept his repudiation. Very recently we had the unfortunate incident in Gauhati. In the name of Lachet Sena,

disruptive tendencies and secessionist activities have been started and we are also discussing this in the form of an Adjournment Motion. I thought that it would have been better if Shri Madhu Limaye had agreed to an ordinary discussion wherein we can also join—we lag behind none—in voicing our feelings with regard to the secessionist and anti-national activities. What I am just bringing out to the notice of this House is this tendency for violence and to defy law and order. Who is responsible for that is not a point here. The question is, how best we can preserve the democratic traditions and create a sense of confidence among the people and also educate the electorate and other people to have confidence in the democratic functioning of our institutions.

Time and again, the Congress party has been blamed for creating such things. I will ask my hon. friends—

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He is charging the Opposition party in Mysore, recently, under the very nose of the Congress, at the time of the Republic Day celebration, when the Congress Minister was presiding, the NCC showed disrespect to the National Flag.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Please resume your seat.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It has appeared in the press.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Whoever does it, nobody is above the law and the Constitution. I am not speaking on anybody's behalf. I am only stating the facts that have come to my knowledge.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Shiv Sena?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: So, this is what is happening in

Assam. The President has rightly pointed out in his Address that all these tendencies have to be curbed. What is the way out? After the general election, certain forces have been thrown up. The Congress has lost the majority, as Prof. Ranga has pointed out, in many of the States. It is no good on the part of Prof. Ranga to accuse that the Congress is behind all these things, to topple this government or that government. If you take State by State—I am not championing anybody's cause—you will find that it is not because of the Congress's effort to topple the non-Congress governments but because the constituent units, which are a conglomeration of heterogeneous elements, are sinking under their own weight. Nobody has done anything. For instance, the Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister has threatened to resign seven times within a week. Everytime, after the Cabinet meeting, the Ministers come out and issue quite contradictory statements. Are we encouraging these Ministers to issue such statements? It is not the fault of the Congress party alone; it is the fault of all the other political parties who believe in the democratic functioning; that is to say, the fault lies in the fact that the parties, having believed in democratic functioning, the parties who have got belief in the integrity and unity of this country, who have believed in the Constitution, get themselves aligned with different parties who have got extra territorial loyalties and who do not believe in the Constitution and the democratic functioning. The real disease lies there. I wanted to highlight the real defect in the functioning of these non-Congress ministries. It is not the fault of the Congress government when the non-Congress ministries themselves disintegrate the moment they form into a ministry.

Coming to the language formula and the agitation about it, we are also

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]
 very much deeply concerned about this unhappy situation that is prevailing in the country due to the language controversy. Every citizen of the country who is loyal to the Constitution believes that this country should have one link language and that link language should be one of the 15 national languages of our country. There is no doubt about that. There are certain historical difficulties. It has been decided upon, to assuage the feelings and misgivings of many people in the non-Hindi speaking States, that bilingualism should be continued for sometime to come. That was the assurance given by Panditji which was incorporated in the Language Bill and the subsequent amending Bill. But the difficulty came when an attempt was made to put more burden on non-Hindi people. I appeal in all humility to the Hindi protagonists to try to appreciate the feelings and difficulties of the non-Hindi people and to share the burden involved in these matters.

The three-language formula was faithfully implemented in many non-Hindi States, but the Hindi States did not implement it. Whereas our children are learning Hindi, the regional language—Telugu, Kannada or Tamil—and English. But unfortunately the Hindi States did not implement this compromise formula which was thought to be in the best interests of the country. Even now I appeal to my friends in non-Hindi States. Whatever language is adopted as link language, the section of the population whose mother-tongue happens to be the link language have an inherent advantage. We cannot penalise them for that. At the same time, the other people should not feel that somebody will supersede them and gain some advantage. All these things have to be sorted out at a national level, instead of sticking to party dogmas or party prestige. I would appeal to all

the political parties to evolve a national consensus on this matter. Language is important in our political life, but if we have to choose between language and integrity of the country, nobody should hesitate to say that country is bigger than the language. That should be spirit of not only Hindi-speaking people but also of non-Hindi speaking people. We must also realise our responsibility. After 20 years of freedom, if we could not agree on a common language to be our link language, we are not fit to be called a mature nation.

Coming to the economic situation, the President has pointed out that because of the prospects of increased food production this year, the present economic impasse will show signs of improvement and recession and growing unemployment will slowly recede into the background; we will be able to turn the corner and go on the path of prosperity. Too much dependence on external assistances in all our plans has made us not only complacent but also indifferent to the betterment of our economic position. Unless we make a determined effort to be self-sufficient and stand on our own legs come what may, this situation will continue for some more time to come. Our record in regard to receiving external assistance has not been very flattering. To be frank and candid, our performance was not upto the mark in spite of getting thousands of crores of rupees from every country in the world. That was the result of the deteriorating economic situation. At the same time, there are enthusiasts in this country who say that the plans must be bigger and bigger, whether we beg, borrow or steal from other countries. We must control that tendency. Within our limited resources, we must be able to improve our economy. Otherwise, this continued dependence on external assistance will take us nowhere.

Under PL 480 we have imported foodgrains to the tune of Rs. 1400 crores in all these years, whereas we are not able to find the necessary funds to complete at least 4 or 5 of our national projects, which are nearing completion and which will require a capital outlay of only Rs. 100 crores. There are projects which can yield quick results like the Rajasthan Canal, the Kosi-Gandak project and the Nagarjunasagar project. If we spend about Rs. 100 or 120 crores, we can attain near self-sufficiency if not complete self-sufficiency in food. The Congress President, Mr. Nijalingappa, speaking at Hyderabad has rightly pointed out that even if we have to resort to deficit financing, we must do so and complete these projects within a reasonable time. I am not an economist, but from a common sense point of view, I feel, where a country's prosperity is at stake, we should not hesitate to resort to deficit financing for completing these projects which will yield quicker results and enable us to march towards self-sufficiency at least in food. I hope the Finance Minister will bear this in mind and give top priority to such projects.

Coming to border problems I do not want to go into the vexed question of the Mahajan Commission's report, but I will highlight only one point. States' reorganisation has taken place on the principle that the local people of that area should have a sense of involvement and must be associated more closely with the administration. I take reasonable pride in the fact that my State has been formed on a linguistic basis after the self-immolation of the great patriot Potti Sriramulu. But now the tendency seems to be that the carving of linguistic provinces is just like declaring independence from the Indian Union. I would point out here that there was a long-standing border dispute between my State and Madras. The two Chief Ministers sat together and it

was resolved without much difficulty. The same spirit of give and take should prevail in all States. We must realise that the States could not be carved out in a very scientific manner whereby no non-Marathi-speaking man will come into Maharashtra or no non-Kannada-speaking man will come into Karnataka. There will be a large number of linguistic minorities in every State. In Madras, there are a large number of Telugu-speaking people who have played a very notable part in the development of that State.

Sir, I do not blame now the DMK Government, but I want to point out that there has been a tendency in the State Government not to protect the linguistic minorities. Language, as I said, is the life of the person. I am very sorry to find that the linguistic minorities in Madras are not treated fairly. They must be given all possible protection to improve, to develop, their language and their culture.

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North): How can he substantiate that?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I can say to Shri Manoharan, because he belongs to a linguistic minority—his mother tongue is Malayalam and not Tamil—

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: He has been protected well. That itself is enough proof to disprove what the hon. Member is saying.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I would like to point out to Shri Manoharan that the Telugu-speaking population in Madras are having a sense of frustration. They feel that slowly Telugu is being removed from various educational institutions.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: May I request the hon. Member, Sir, not to be so vague but to give specific instances? Even recently our Chief Minister went to the extent of saying . . .

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am told that the Chief Minister was kind enough to tell Shri Vinayakam that he loved Telugu more than Shri Vinayakam himself. These platitudes I understand. I have no objection to that. That is why I was very careful in saying in the beginning itself that I do not blame the DMK Government for this, perhaps they have inherited the legacy of the previous Government. I do not mince matters in all these things. Therefore, I say that there must be a sense of justice and fair-play so far as these linguistic minorities are concerned. It is not as though they are living in a separate country, they are part and parcel of our own country. I wish to say that till Shri Rajagopalachari became the Chief Minister of Madras in 1937—I say it with a sense of pride—the Telugus dominated the political field of Madras and all the Chief Ministers were from Andhra in the composite State of Madras. Now the two States have been separated. I have got a great liking for Madras. I have been a member of that Legislative Assembly for a number of years. I say that linguistic minorities should be safeguarded and then only these border problems should be amicably settled.

There is the matter of inter-State water allocations. I am not pleading the cause of any State here. I will only appeal to all friends that these matters should not be referred to a court or tribunal. That way it is impossible to find a solution, because when we come to question the wisdom of an eminent Commission presided over by such an eminent person as Mahajan how can we say that a tribunal sitting there will be able to solve the problem overnight. That should not be the approach. The water should be utilised to the maximum extent. The water should not go waste into the sea but it should go into the production of foodgrains in our country. In that spirit, whether

it is in Andhra, Maharashtra or Mysore, it becomes national property, and where there is facility for proper and quick utilisation it should be gone into. I appeal once again to all friends that it should be taken in the spirit of accommodation and we should see that these water disputes are settled as quickly as is possible.

About rural water supply problem, I very well remember Shri Morarji Desai telling in the Jabalpur Session of AICC that top priority will be given to rural water supply schemes. There are still several hundreds of villages where there is not even one drop of drinking water in spite of twenty years of our freedom. In my constituency itself there is a belt where there are 40 or 50 villages where every year water has to be supplied through lorries. A water supply scheme has also been formulated but it has not seen the light of day. I only wish that Government should give top priority in consultation with the State Government to see that every village should be covered by drinking water supply schemes whether it is through wells or pipes. In every nook and corner the basic amenities have to be provided for our people.

Lastly, I want to make only one appeal to my hon. friends. Unfortunately, political horse trading and changing of parties has become the order of the day. Nobody is sure whether his Government will survive or not. Premium is now being put on defections. That seems to be the order of the day. The Lok Sabha was good enough to give its unanimous approval to my resolution that was brought before this House. I would once again appeal to all our friends that irrespective of party affiliations they should give their serious thought to this matter and work for the stability and also proper democratic functioning in this country. Then alone

this country will progress towards prosperity and what our leaders had wished when they waged the war of independence against a mighty empire will be realised.

समाप्ति महोदय : कुछ देर पहले आपको बताया गया था कि जो सज्जन अपने संशोधन यहां पेश करना चाहते हैं वे उनके नाम यहां भेज दें। माननीय सदस्य अब राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर अपने अपने संशोधन प्रस्तुत करें। संशोधन नम्बर 1 से 4, 22 से 32, 43 से 55, 68 से 72, 74, 93 से 102, 106 से 130, 170 से 176, 230 से 234, 244, 245, 260 से 268, 273 से 276।

श्री श्रीवन्द गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : आज दस बजे से पहले जो दिये थे उनका क्या हुआ ?

सभापति महोदय : जब यहां पर प्रस्ताव आया था और उसका समर्थन हुआ था तब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब ने एक एक सदस्य का नाम पुकारा था। लेकिन कुछ माननीय सदस्य हाजिर नहीं थे। इसलिए यह सुझाव आया कि कुछ वक्त दिया जाए और पन्द्रह मिनट का समय दिया गया था। अगर आप कुछ और जानकारी इनके बारे में चाहते हैं तो आफिस से आप पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : कुछ संशोधन अभी सर्कुलेट हुए हैं। उस वक्त नहीं थे।

सभापति महोदय : आपने जो संशोधन दिये हैं वे तो आपको मालूम ही हैं। जो सर्कुलेट हो रहे हैं वे हम लोगों के फायदे के लिए हो रहे हैं और दूसरे मੈम्बरो के फायदे के लिए हो रहे हैं।

श्री वामपेयी

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : न इस समय प्रधान मंत्री हैं और न ही उप प्रधान मंत्री उपस्थित हैं। कोई तो होना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : दूसरे मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : सभापति महोदय, मैंने एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर आज उठाया था। उस वक्त डिप्टी स्पीकर चेयर में थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि यह आउट आफ आर्डर है। उस वक्त तक कोई भी खबर हम को बंगाल से नहीं आई थी। अभी टैलीग्राम मैसेज आया है—

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : यह क्या हो रहा है। बार बार आप उनको एलाउ कर रहे हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : बहुत बड़ी चीज है। कांस्टीट्यूशनल बैकम हो गया है। जो मैसेज आया है उस में यह कहा गया है :

Immediately after the Governor spoke a few words standing on a Chair just by the side of the Chief Minister Dr. P. C. Ghosh he was escorted back through the Western Gate by his ADC and others. The Speaker Mr. Bijoy Kumar Banerjee and the Chairman Dr. Pratap Chandra Guha Roy were not seen in the House. The whole Proceedings lasted only three minutes.

गवर्नर साहब जायन्ट सेशन को भी एड्रेस नहीं कर सके। इतना नाकारापन है।

सभापति महोदय : इस में पार्यंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : क्या यह माननीय सदस्य किसी रूल के पाबन्द हैं या नहीं।
No rule is binding on him. What is this?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He is making me more violent.

वह कह रहे हैं कि मैं किसी रूल का पाबन्द नहीं हूँ। मैं रूल 340 के मातहत यह पायंट उठा रहा हूँ। आप उस रूल को देख लीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : मैं ने उस रूल को देखा है। डिप्युटी स्पीकर साहब ने आप को बता दिया था कि उस मामले का हाउस से कोई संबंध नहीं है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मेरा निवेदन है कि बंगाल में कांस्टीट्यूशनल ब्रेक डाउन हो गया है, इन लिए उस पर विचार करने के लिए सदन को कार्यवाही को एडजर्न कर दिया जाये।

सभापति महोदय : उस की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। वहाँ पर पहले भी कई दफा ब्रेक-डाउन हुआ है। अब एक दफा और ब्रेक डाउन होने से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है।

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON (Ernakulam): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to meet the representatives of the All India (Posts and Telegraph) Administrative Offices' Employees Association, to negotiate on their demands submitted on the 23rd October, 1967.” (1)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to protect the existing conditions of service of the staff of the Telephone Revenue Accounts Offices resulting in pecuniary loss to them due to the non-protection of the present emoluments drawn by them and their pay scale.” (2)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to grant independent status to the Postal Stock Depots in each Circle, which is causing hardship to the staff.” (3)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to stop the heads of the Telephone Districts in New Delhi and Hyderabad from resorting to reductions in the staff strength of their respective offices.” (4).

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: (Quilon): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the discontinuing of the anti-democratic attitude of the Union Government towards the non-Congress Ministries of Kerala, Madras, etc.” (22).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the critical economic crisis in the country and industrial recession leading to retrenchment and unemployment of workers.” (23).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that that no mention has been made in the Address of the inordinate rise of sugar prices brought by a conspiracy between the sugar magnates and some section of the government's machinery.” (24).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the necessity of reducing the 20 per cent. increase imposed on the prices of rice and other cereals from 1st January, 1968." (25).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the necessity of reintroducing the subsidy on foodgrains supplied to the deficit States like Kerala and West Bengal." (26).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no assurance has been given in the Address about protecting the interests of the people of the non-Hindi States against the imposition of Hindi". (27).

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to put an end to differential treatment given to Jawans and officers in the army." (28).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to resume relations with People's Republic of China at ambassador level." (29).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to ban the activities of fascist organisation like Shivsena in Bombay." (30).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to recognise the German Democratic Republic." (31).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to condemn the establishment of U.S. military base in Indian Ocean." (32)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to nationalise Banks in the country." (43).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to stop corruption, nepotism and favouritism in the country." (44).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that Government has abused the Constitutional powers by using Governors to topple non-Congress Governments." (45).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that Government has failed to check lawlessness, disorder and constitutional crisis." (46).

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there no mention in the Address of failure to meet food situation and improve irrigation facilities in the country.” (47).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the break-down of constitutional machinery in the country.” (48)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the recession in industrial production in the country.” (49)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to achieve economic freedom in the country.” (50)

SHRI K. RAMANI (Coimbatore): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to nationalise foreign owned oil companies.” (51)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to modify the Bonus Act in favour of the Government.” (52)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the

failure to stop corruption and nepotism at the ministerial level.” (53)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to check the rise in prices.” (54)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to take over the closed textile mills.” (55)

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN (Tiruvandrum): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no concrete proposals have been made in the Address to combat the rise in price of essential commodities.” (56)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has been made that the Government of India has resorted to unconstitutional and undemocratic methods in dislodging the non-Congress Governments of Bihar, West Bengal, Haryana and Punjab.” (57)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Government of India has failed to supply adequate quantity of rice to the deficit States particularly Kerala.” (70)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Government of India has increased the price of foodgrains supplied to States.” (71)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Government of India has not taken effective steps to eradicate regional imbalances in Planning and Development as is evidenced from the utter neglect shown to States like Kerala.” (72)

SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR (Kishanganj): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the manner in which the present minority Ministry in Bihar has been installed.” (74)

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the Mahajan Commission Report on the question of boundary adjustment between Mysore and Kerala which created more problems instead of solving the boundary question satisfactorily.” (93).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention the increasing unemployment every year in our country and the failure of the Five-Year Plans to give employment to the educated and uneducated unemployed persons in the country.” (94)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention the failure of

the Central Government to evolve a national food policy due to which the food situation has become serious in the country in spite of the increase in the grain production.” (95)

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that while dealing complacently with the food situation, there is a surprising failure to announce the removal of zonal and other barriers to the free movement of foodgrains and food-stuffs throughout the country which had been imposed by reason of an acute shortage that no longer persists; the failure to announce the end of the policy of compulsory monopoly procurement; and the failure to propose concrete measures which would provide incentives to the farmer to increase production in order to cope with the rising population.” (96)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that while referring to the need for raising the efficiency of State sector enterprises, the Address has failed to announce—

- (a) the acceptance of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission which are devised to make these enterprises function more efficiently by giving them maximum autonomy from interference by the politicians and bureaucrats in office; and
- (b) a readiness to restrict the establishment of new State enterprises” (97)

[Shri M. R. Masani]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that while referring to the question of the reorganization of a border State like Assam, no reference whatsoever is made in the Address to the deplorable attack on Indian citizens of non-Assamese origin and their property that took place in broad day light in Gauhati and other places in Assam on Republic Day, 26th January, 1968, resulting in a large number of them becoming homeless and in the destruction of property worth crores of rupees as a result of the denial of even elementary protection to those who were left at the mercy of the mob." (98)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that while referring to the prevalent unemployment there is no mention in the Address of concrete steps to provide employment opportunities by encouraging productive investment." (99)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that while referring to the conflict in Vietnam, the Address repeats the sterile appeal for an unconditional stoppage of the bombing on North Vietnam at a time when the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong have intensified their attack on the Capital of South Vietnam and other places resulting in large losses of civilian life and that in this manner the Address has shown an utter lack of appreciation of the real nature of North Vietnamese aggression on South Vietnam and the desirability that it should be repelled in the interests of peace and security of the countries of South and South-East Asia including our own." (100)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret while referring to the movements for the liberation of people from colonial rule in the Southern part of Africa, no reference has been made in the Address to the brave struggle of the people of Tibet for the liberation of their country from Chinese Communist domination." (101)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret while contenting itself with a platonic hope that the ties between India and the countries of South and South-East Asia will be further strengthened, the Address makes no concrete proposals in regard to filling the vacuum caused by the withdrawal of British power from the region and the developing of a system of regional collective security among the countries of South and South-East Asia against the common menace of Chinese Communist expansionism." (102)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
(Bhubaneswar): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the worst drought which has affected nine districts and in particular areas of Daspalla, Gania, Nuagan, Mahipur, Koradaa, Jakada, Bolagarh, Bequria, Khurda, Ranpur, Banpur and Khandapada in the district of Puri in Orissa." (106).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the closure of all the khadi spinning and weaving centres in the entire State of Orissa resulting in the un-

employment of 20,000 families engaged in these industries." (107).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the growing awareness of the farmers in the country for utilising water for growing more food as such giving top priority for providing hundreds and thousands of minor and medium irrigation works in the drought affected areas with a view to finding a permanent solution to the problem of drought." (108)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the silting up of the mouth of the Chilka Lake, a national asset, and no mention of the steps to be taken for saving Chilka Lake and helping the 36,000 fishermen families solely depending on fishing from this lake." (109)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address for developing Chilka Lake and Kantilo as important national tourist centres." (110)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the growing combination of the fascist, undemocratic and reactionary forces in the country and no indication of the steps proposed to be taken to meet their challenge." (111)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no indications have been given in the motion

about the working of the Manibhadra and Gania Barrage irrigation schemes in Orissa." (112)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address for undertaking oil exploration works in Mahanadi Basin and Chilka estuaries in Orissa which has proved oil bearing." (113)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address for taking steps for extracting rare atomic minerals found in Orissa." (114)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address for locating a Naval Shipyard at the Chilka Lake in Orissa." (115)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the steps proposed to be taken to prevent unearned increment in urban land values and putting a ceiling on urban property." (116)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the steps proposed to be taken to ensure the six minimum needs of the vast masses of this country, i.e., food, housing, clothing, employment, health and education, within the coming five year period." (117)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore):
I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the unconstitutional and illegal measures adopted by the Central Government to topple non-Congress Ministries in States like West Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana.” (118).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the continued failure of the Central Government to supply minimum requirements of rice to Kerala.” (119).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to evolve a democratic popular solution for the language question.” (120).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the utter fiasco in finalising the Fourth Five-Year Plan.” (121).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the continued and dangerous dependence on foreign aid including PL-480 imports.” (122).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the

utter failure to evolve and implement a national food policy based on self-sufficiency.” (123).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the disastrous effects of recession in the economy, such as factory closures, un-employment, retrenchment, decline in exports, rise in prices, etc.” (124).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the menacing growth of aggressive, fissionary and chauvinistic organisations like the Shiva Sena in Bombay and the Lachit Sena in Assam.” (125).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to protect the lives, property and honour of the minority community in various States.” (126).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the refusal to nationalise the banks and general insurance companies.” (127).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the Government's failure to denounce U.S. aggression in Vietnam.” (128).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the

refusal to establish diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic." (129).

and failure of the Government to take effective measures for their complete rehabilitation." (173)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to take specific and positive initiative for improvement of India's relations with Pakistan and China." (130).

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the attacks on non-Assamese in Gauhati and in action of the Government of Assam in taking strong action to prevent the happenings on the Republic Day." (174).

SHRI C. DAS (Tirupathi): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to be taken in rectifying the difficulties in the implementation of the Official Languages Act and Resolution." (170).

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the non-implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board for non-journalists." (175).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Barackpore): I beg to moved—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the failure of the Government to link dearness allowance to the consumer price index numbers despite steep rise in prices." (176).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the closures and lockouts in a large number of factories in West Bengal resulting in unemployment of workers." (171).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of the Government to ban introduction of automation in public and private sector undertakings." (172)

"but regret that the address makes no mention of the grave threat to the nation's unity and the growing sense of insecurity felt by the large sections of citizens and measures to combat these tendencies." (230).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the address of the question of rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal

"but regret that the address makes no mention of the grave threat to the Constitution as evidenced by flagrant abuse of the powers of the Governors in the

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

matter of appointment of removal of the Chief Ministers." (231).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the grave malaise in the nation's economy as evidenced by recession, rising prices, unemployment, growing disparity in the income, and measures to combat or alleviate the sufferings of our people." (232).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any measures to redress the pledges taken by Parliament to liberate the territories occupied by China and Pakistan." (233).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any deterioration in the socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes of our people and measures to bring them up at par with others in the society." (234)

SHRI BRLJ BHUSHAN LAL
(Bareilly): I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of such dire issues as the threat to national survival contained in the language controversy and down-turn in relations between the Centre and the States." (244).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"But regret that the Address

does not condemn the 'Hate India Campaign' in Pakistan and thereby lowers the prestige of India before the world." (245).

SHRI MONOHARAN (Madras North): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the failure to remove the justifiable apprehensions of the non-Hindi speaking people through a suitable legislation and amendment of the Constitution." (260).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the demand and the need to discard the concentration of powers at the Centre in favour of the States to rectify the federal imbalance." (261)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the address makes no mention of the laudable experiment of the Government of Madras in providing rice at measure per rupee and of the deliberate attempt to scuffle down the scheme by the Centre by not providing reasonable financial assistance." (262).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the partisan attitude of the Central Government towards the non-Congress Governments in States." (263).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the

fact that prohibition is being scrapped by Congress Government in States and the need to appreciate the zealous and positive stand in enforcing prohibition in Madras State." (264).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need for setting up a steel plant at Salem." (265).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the address fails to mention the need to prevent automation in LIC, Railways and Oil companies in the face of opposition by employees." (266).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the deplorable condition of the handloom industry and "of steps for effective relief to weavers." (267)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the address has failed to take note of the miserable plight of textile industries in general and spinning mills in the State of Madras in particular affecting thousands of workers." (268).

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM
(Visakhapatnam); I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that among other omissions in the Address the most glaring omission is the one to make a reference to the deplorable situation that has arisen as a consequence of adopting an ill-considered resolution along with

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Official Languages Amendment Act during the last session of the Parliament or to indicate the steps which the Government propose to set right the injustice done to non-Hindi States by the Resolution referred to above." (273).

SHRI BADRUDDUJA (Murshidabad): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about hundreds of communal riots in the country resulting in colossal loss of innocent Muslims lives and properties and about the utter failure of the administration to prevent and check such communal disturbances that have naturally created a deep sense of insecurity in the Muslim minority in the State." (274).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the arbitrary and unconstitutional action of Governors in toppling down non-Congress Governments in various States." (275).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the failure of the Central Government to solve the Official language problem resulting in serious developments in various parts of the country." (276).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The following amendments may please also be moved:

S. No. 12 to 21
80 to 84
131 to 134
158 to 160
235 to 243
269 to 272

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN
(Ambalapuzha): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to ban automation in LIC, Oil Companies and various public and private sector undertakings." (12)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to fix a national minimum wage based on the rules laid down by the 15th session of the Indian labour Conference." (13).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to include Cochin Shipyard in the Fourth Five Year Plan." (14).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to continue rice subsidy to Kerala State." (15).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to allot sufficient funds for the development of Kerala." (16).

SHRI GANESH GHOSH (Calcutta South): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to condemn the U.S. aggression in Vietnam." (17).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to prevent the South African representatives from participating

in the UNCTAD—II Conference." (18).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the vindictive attitude of the Government towards West Bengal." (19).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to distribute waste land to the agriculture workers and poor peasants." (20).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to end country's dependence on foreign food." (21).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
(Delhi Sadar): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need for abolition of food zones in country." (20).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any positive steps to check dis-integrating forces such as anti-national activities of Sheikh Abdullah, lawlessness riots and goondalism on account of regional and linguistic feelings." (21).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the any positive steps to take back lost territories of India from Pakistan and China." (22).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any positive steps to check price rise and to provide minimum basic amenities to people." (83).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any steps to bring forward legislation for uniform civil law." (84).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the activities of anti-national elements and disrespect shown to the national flag in Assam, and cases of arson in Gauhati on the 26th January." (131).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the serious situation in East Asia and its repercussions on India as also the concrete steps to be taken to face them." (132)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of making the entire country one single food zone after abolishing the various food zones." (133).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the situation arising out of aggressive posture of Pakistan and China

towards the security of India and the steps to be taken to meet the same." (134).

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government failed to take any action in Assam even after the clear admission of the Home Minister that the State Government totally failed in maintaining law and order in Gauhati on and after the 26th January, 1968." (158)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the break-down of the State administration in Assam after the 26th January, 1968." (159).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to ease the food situation even after a bumper crop this year on account of wrong policies of the Government." (160).

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to grant the arrears of dearness allowance at the Central rates to the employees of Haryana Government, which has been granted to their counterparts serving in the State of Punjab." (235).

[Shri Shri Chand Goyal]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to grant dearness allowance at the Central rate to the employees serving the Union territory of Chandigarh who have been allocated to the State of Haryana." (236).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to solve the problem of unemployed Engineers in the country." (237).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to solve the problems of lecturers and teachers serving in the privately managed colleges and schools regarding their emoluments and conditions of service." (238).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to pay emoluments to college teachers and school teachers in accordance with the recommendations of the Kothari Commission." (239).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to provide for any repre-

sentative elected body for the administration of Chandigarh." (240).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to decide the criteria for the appointments of Governors in future in view of the formation of non-Congress Governments in a number of States." (241).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to make proper arrangement for the safety of late Shri Din Dayal Upadhaya when he was travelling from Lucknow to Patna on the 10th February, 1968 by Sealdah Express." (242).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to appoint by the Central Government of high powered Commission of Enquiry to probe into the causes of the tragic death of Shri Din Dayal Upadhaya in mysterious circumstances on the night between the 10th and 11th February, 1968." (243).

SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH (Bhind): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to encourage the Ayurvedic system of medicine." (269).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need for steps to establish diplomatic relations with Israel and Formosa and to re-install Dalai Lama Government in Tibet." (270)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to condemn the continuance of cow slaughter in India." (271).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to scrap the policy of nationalisation of industries." (272).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The amendments are also before the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : सभापति महोदय, संसद् के दोनों सदनों के सामने राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण एक महत्वपूर्ण अवसर होता है। संवैधानिक प्रमुख के नाते राष्ट्रपति संसद् को सम्बोधित करते हैं। यह आवश्यक है कि जब राष्ट्रपति जी संसद् के समक्ष अभिभाषण दें, तो उस अवसर की गरिमा की, उस अवसर के महत्व की रक्षा की जाये। प्रश्न व्यक्ति का नहीं है, प्रश्न पद का है। प्रश्न पार्टी का भी नहीं है, बल्कि लोकतंत्र के स्वस्थ परम्परायें प्रारम्भ करने और उन्हें बढ्दमूल करने का है।

मुझे यह जान कर खेद हुआ कि जब राष्ट्रपति महोदय दोनों सदनों के समक्ष भाषण कर रहे थे, तो प्रतिपक्ष के हमारे कुछ साथी बहिर्गमन कर गये। जिन

भावनाओं से प्रेरित हो कर उन्होंने यह कदम उठाया उन भावनाओं का मैं कद्र करता हूँ। जिस ढंग से गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें अफसस की गई हैं और उन की जगह अल्पमत वाली सरकारें धोपी जा रही हैं, वह सभी लोकतंत्र के प्रेमियों के लिए चिन्ता का विषय होना चाहिए। उस से हम भी क्षुब्ध हैं, हम भी असंतुष्ट हैं। लेकिन क्या यह आवश्यक है कि हमारा श्लोम, हमारा रोष उसी समय प्रकट हो, जब राष्ट्रपति जी संसद् के दोनों सदनों को सम्बोधित करने के लिए प्रायें ?

हमारी लड़ाई सामने बैठी हुई सरकार से है। राष्ट्रपति जी सरकार की सलाह पर काम करते हैं। राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के बाद संसद् के दोनों सदनों की बैठक होती है। उस में सरकार से जबाब-तलबी की जा सकती है और सरकार की निन्दा भी हो सकती है। लेकिन जब राष्ट्रपति संसद् को सम्बोधित कर रहे हों, तो इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को टालना चाहिए। अपने असंतोष और रोष को प्रकट करने का एक तरीका यह भी हो सकता है कि हम उस दिन सदन में जाने से इन्कार कर दें। मुझे संतोष है कि डी० एम० के० के माननीय सदस्यों ने इसी तरीके को ग्रहण नया।

SHRI N. C. CHATEERJEE (Burdwan): Abstention.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एम्बटेशन तो मैं समझ सकता हूँ, लेकिन चाक आउट मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

यह भी जरूरी है कि संसद्-सदस्य आचरण करें, तो यह देखें कि सारे भारत की भाँखें हमारे आचरण पर लगी हैं। आज हम देश के हर एक वर्ग से अनुशासन और संयम की अपेक्षा करते हैं। शपथे अधिकाओं के लिए लड़ते हुए भी हमें कुछ मर्यादाओं का पालन करना होगा, अपने कर्तव्यों के प्रति जागरूक रहना होगा। नई पीढ़ी को हम

[श्री मटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

अनुशासन की शिखा कैंते बे सकते हैं, अगर संसद्-सदस्य के रूप में हम अपने को कुछ मर्यादाओं में नहीं बांधते ?

समापति जी, हमारे राष्ट्र का प्रतीक राष्ट्र-ध्वज भी होता है। शताब्दियों की पराधीनता के बाद हम स्वाधीन हुए हैं। शताब्दियों के बाद हमारा देश एक झंडे के नीचे इकट्ठा हुआ है। इस झंडे की रक्षा के लिए बलिदान हुए हैं। इस के सम्मान को बचाने के लिए लोग अपनी जान पर खेले हैं। देश में राष्ट्र-ध्वज के अपमान की घटनायें हों, यह हमारे लिए बड़ी लज्जा की बात है। 26 जनवरी को जब हम सम्पूर्ण देश में गणराज्य का महोत्सव मना रहे थे, अपनी मुक्ति पर आनन्द प्रकट कर रहे थे, वर्तमान की कठिनाइयों के बावजूद, अपने मविष्य के निर्माण का जो अतिकार हमें प्राप्त हुआ है, उस के लिए हम समारोह कर रहे थे, गोहाटी में राष्ट्र-ध्वज को नीचे गिराने की, उसकी पैरों तले रौंदने की घटनायें हुई और पुलिस खड़ी देखती रही। एक गोली नहीं चली, एक टीयरगैस का झोला नहीं फेंका गया, राष्ट्र-ध्वज का अपमान विधि और कानून के रक्षक अपनी आंखों से देखते रहे।

सबनुच में जो भी राष्ट्र-ध्वज का अपमान करे, उसे गोली का निशाना बनाया जाना चाहिए। हम राष्ट्र-ध्वज का अपमान बर्दाशत नहीं कर सकते। वह हमारी एकता, हमारी सर्वभ्रुता हमारे सम्मान का प्रतीक है। जान दे कर हमें उस की रक्षा करनी है। इस बारे में हमको असंदिग्ध शब्दों में अपने संकल्प की घोषणा करनी चाहिए। अगर कुछ नोजवान, कुछ तत्व, गुमराह हो कर, भावावेश में आ कर राष्ट्र के प्रति यह अपराध करने की भागीदार होते हैं तो फिर उन्हें उस का दंड भुगतने के लिए भी तैयार रहना चाहिए।

15.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

एक सर्वभ्रुतासम्पन्न गणराज्य के नागरिक के नाते हम ने एक संविधान का निर्माण किया है। उस संविधान को हम ने अपने आप को समर्पित किया है। वह संविधान हमारे राजनितिक आर्थिक, सामाजिक ढांचे का आधार है। वह संविधान हमें अविहार देता है और हमारे कर्तव्यों का भी निरूपण करता है। संसद्-सदस्य के नाते हम उस संविधान की निष्ठा की शपथ लेते हैं। आवश्यकता पड़ने पर संविधान में संशोधन हो सकता है—होना चाहिए, लेकिन संविधान के प्रीएम्बल में संशोधन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। संविधान को प्रस्तावना, संविधान का वह अंग बदला नहीं जा सकता है, जहां हमने संविधान अपने आप को समर्पित किया है। उस अंग में हम ने यह बात कही है कि हम अपने देश में एक लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य स्थापित कर रहे हैं।

हमारा देश एक प्राचीन देश है। 1947 में हम ने किसी नये राष्ट्र का निर्माण नहीं किया। हम ने एक प्राचीन राष्ट्र के जीवन में नये अध्याय का श्रीगणेश मात्र किया है। अथर्व वेद के पृथ्वी सूक्त में जब हम ने कहा कि यह पृथ्वी हमारी मां है और हम इसके पुत्र हैं वह मानों राष्ट्रीयता की घोषणा थी। पश्चिम के विद्वान और विचारक उस समय राष्ट्र की परिकल्पना भी नहीं कर सके थे। लेकिन आज जो हमारे राष्ट्र का स्वरूप है वह विविधताओं से परिपूर्ण है। यहां अनेक भाषायें बोलने वाले हैं। अनेक सम्प्रदाय, मजहब, मत और उपासना को मानने वाले हैं। हमें इन विविधताओं को विकसित करना है। लेकिन इन विविधताओं के मूल में निवास करने वाला एकता की श्रावण से रक्षा करनी है। जब गोहाटी में इसी देश के कुछ नागरिकों के विरुद्ध उपद्रव होते हैं, उन के मन में सुरक्षा की भवना

पैः होती है, उनकी सम्पत्ति पर हमले किये जाते हैं, वह भासाम छोड़ कर चले जायें, यह नारे लगते हैं, जब बम्बई में शिवसेना की गतिविधियों के कारण हमारे दक्षिण के कुछ भाई अपने को असुरक्षित पाते हैं, जब भाषा के प्रश्न पर मद्रास के गैर-तामिल लोगों को उपद्रवों का सामना करना पड़ता है तो संविधान में हम ने इस देश की जो सामान्य नागरिकता के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार किया है वह सिद्धान्त खतरे में पड़ता है। कुछ महीनों से यह खतरा बढ़ता जा रहा है। विघटनकारी शक्तियाँ सिर उठा रही हैं। राष्ट्र की एकता संकट में है। जब हमारे शत्रु हमारी एक भी कमजोरी का लाभ उठाने के लिये ताक लगा कर बैठे हैं हमें विघटन के इस तरह खतरे से सावधान रहना होगा और दृढ़ता के साथ किन्तु समझ-दारी के साथ जो परिस्थितियाँ इन संकटों को बढ़ाती हैं उन परिस्थितियों का निराकरण करना होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण के अन्त में एक अपील की है जिस का उल्लेख मेरे वरिष्ठ सहयोगी आचार्य रंगा ने भी किया। राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा कि महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं को दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर रखा जाना चाहिये। इस से किसी का विरोध नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन केवल कहना ही काफी नहीं है, ऐसा करना भी होगा। लेकिन करने की जिम्मेदारी सब के ऊपर आती है।

यह ठीक है कि दलबदल के अभिशाप का कांग्रेस ने सूत्रपात किया। प्रचण्ड बहुमत में होते हुए विरोधी दलों के सदस्यों को अपनी ओर आकृष्ट किया। उस समय दल बदलने वाले विधान सभाओं से या संसद् से इस्तीफा दे कर वह नया चुनाव लड़े इस सिद्धान्त पर जोर नहीं दिया गया। इस मूल पाप के लिए कांग्रेस दल दोष से मुक्त नहीं किया जा सकता। लेकिन क्या जो कांग्रेस ने

किया वहीं विरोधी दल भी करेंगे? अगर कांग्रेस ने एक गलती कर दी तो क्या आज उसे सुधारने का समय नहीं आया है? मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ जिन्हें कांग्रेस से बहुत बड़ी आशाएं हैं। लेकिन ऐसे प्रश्नों पर अगर हम मिल कर नहीं बैठेंगे एक सर्व-सम्मत हल निकलने का प्रयत्न नहीं करेंगे तो इस देश की समस्याएं हल नहीं होंगी। कोई भी एक दल अब इस देश की समस्याओं को हल करने का सामर्थ्य नहीं रखता। इसके लिए आर्थिक और सामाजिक प्रश्नों पर मतभेद होते हुए भी राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं को राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण अपना कर समस्याओं को हल करना पड़ेगा। पहले कांग्रेस ने विरोधी दल की चिन्ता नहीं की आज विरोधी दल कांग्रेस की चिन्ता नहीं करेंगे तो फिर इस देश की चिन्ता कौन करेगा। दल-बदल की प्रवृत्ति लोकतंत्र की जड़ों पर कुठाराघात कर रही है।

ग्राम चुनाव के बाद जो लोकतंत्रात्मक क्रान्ति हुई थी मताधिकार का प्रयोग कर के जनता ने शासन पर से कांग्रेस का जो एकाधिकार समाप्त किया था उस के बाद कांग्रेस को एक विरोधी दल के नाते भी आचरण का आदर्श रखने का मौका था। हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्र यह आदर्श नहीं रख सके। मैं देख रहा हूँ कांग्रेस वाले जहां विरोधी दल में बैठे हैं वहां किस तरह से आचरण कर रहे हैं। इस संसद में बैठ कर जनसंघ किस तरह आचरण कर रहा है और इसी दिल्ली में बैठ कर कांग्रेसी सदस्य कारपोरेशन में और दिल्ली की मेट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल में किस तरह से आचरण कर रहे हैं इस पर कांग्रेस के नेताओं को जरा गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

मेरा निवेदन है कि राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में की हुई अपील पर सब को विचार करना चाहिए। कुछ समस्याएं ऐसी हैं जिन पर दलबन्दी से ऊपर उठ कर विचार करना होगा। दूसरा कोई चारा नहीं है। अन्यथा

करना चाहते हैं। वर्तमान कानून के अनुसार अंग्रेजी जब तक चाहें, चल सकती है, जब तक एक राज्य भी यह कहेगा कि अंग्रेजी चलनी चाहिये, तब तक अंग्रेजी चलेगी, अंग्रेजी के प्रचलन की अवधि सीमा तय नहीं है। जो अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग करना चाहते हैं, केन्द्रीय शासन में उन पर कोई बन्धन नहीं है फिर हमारे अंग्रेजी के प्रेमी क्यों नाराज हैं? कहा जाता है कि वे कानून से नाराज नहीं हैं, प्रस्ताव से नाराज हैं। क्या प्रस्ताव अंग्रेजी में काम करने पर रोक लगाता है? नहीं। लेकिन कहा जाता है कि हिन्दी-वाले केवल एक भाषा जान कर केन्द्र की सेवा में पहुँच सकते हैं, जब कि अहिन्दी भाषियों को दो भाषायें सीखनी पड़ेंगी। अगर बोझ बराबर करने की बात है तो हिन्दी वालों के लिये एक अन्य भारतीय भाषा का ज्ञान अनिवार्य किया जा सकता है और हम उस का समर्थन करने के लिये तैयार होंगे।

डा० मोहम्मद बास (जबलपुर) : अवश्य किया जाये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में जाना है और अगर उनकी मातृभाषा हिन्दी है, तो एक भारतीय भाषा और सीखें।

श्री मोल्ह प्रसाद (वासगांव) : फिर ये खहरपोश अंग्रेज कहाँ जायेंगे?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इन को जवता समझेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रचार किया जा रहा है कि संसद में जनसंघ दल ने भाषा नीति पर जो कुछ कहा, कालिकट अधिवेशन में उस में परिवर्तन कर दिया इस कथन

का कोई आधार नहीं है। आपको स्मरण होगा, मेरे साथी सदस्यों को स्मरण होगा, इसी सदन में भाषा सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव और विधेयक पर चर्चा के अन्तिम दौर में हम ने कहा था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवा में जाने के लिये अंग्रेजी या हिन्दी, इन में से किसी एक भाषा का ज्ञान अनिवार्य नहीं होना चाहिये। परीक्षा का माध्यम मातृभाषायें ही और जो नौकरी के लिये चुन लिया जाता है, वह चुनाव के बाद, लेकिन कार्यभार सम्भालने से पहले, हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी में से एक भाषा सीखे और जिनकी मातृभाषा हिन्दी है उन के लिये एक अन्य भारतीय भाषा का ज्ञान अनिवार्य कर दिया जाय। लेकिन यह संशोधन उस समय नहीं माना गया। वैसे में समझता हूँ कि भाषा की समस्या का हल इस आधार पर निकाला जा सकता है कि न किसी पर हिन्दी थोपी जाय और न किसी पर अंग्रेजी थोपी जाय। यह आधार अगर स्वीकार कर लिया जाय तो फिर एक सर्वसम्मत हल निकालने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिये, लेकिन कोई भी हल निकालने के लिये हमें मिल कर बैठना होगा चर्चा करनी होगी, विचारों का आदान-प्रदान करना होगा और अगर राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के बाद सरकार इस प्रक्रिया को प्रारम्भ करने जा रही है, तो कम से कम मेरा दल उस का स्वागत करेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में देश की प्राथिक स्थिति की भी चर्चा है। यह कहा जाता है कि देश जिन प्राथिक संकटों में फंसा हुआ है, उस के लिये दो साल का लगातार सूखा और भारत तथा पाकिस्तान का संघर्ष जिम्मेदार है। मैं उन की इस कारण मीमांसा से सहमत नहीं हूँ। दो साल के सूखे से इतना अन्नाभाव क्या हुआ? भारत और पाकिस्तान के 17-18 दिनों के संघर्ष में हम इतने जर्जर क्यों हो गये कि हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था लड़खड़ा गई, इस पर मौलिक रूप से, दूरगामी

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

दृष्टि से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। हमारी आर्थिक प्रगति की कुंजी खेती में है। जब हम अपने लायक अनाज पैदा करेंगे और कुछ फालतू बचा कर, कुछ अधिक उत्पादन कर के उस से मिलने वाली आमदनी को जब हम कल-कारखानों की ओर मोड़ेंगे, तब हमारे देश के आर्थिक ढांचे में वांछनीय दिशा में परिवर्तन हो सकता है। लेकिन हम ने योजना के प्रारम्भिक चरणों में खेती की उपेक्षा की। अभी तक हमारी खेती मौसम पर निर्भर है और उस का दुष्परिणाम हमें भुगतना पड़ रहा है। तीन पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं के बाद हम एक वर्षीय योजना पर आ गये हैं। हर साल पेश किया जाने वाला बजट ही एक-वर्षीय योजना है। हमें योजना के उद्देश्यों पर, उसकी वरीयताओं पर, अपने साधनों और देश की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप विचार करना होगा और आर्थिक मामलों में नारों से काम न लेकर यथार्थवादी दृष्टिकोण अपनाना होगा।

जब तक प्लानिंग कमीशन में श्री तिरलोक सिंह जी थे, तो देश में एक मजाक प्रचलित था कि भारत में तीन सभायें काम कर रहीं हैं—एक लोक सभा, दूसरी परलोक सभा और तीसरी तिरलोक सभा। अब वह तिरलोक सभा विशङ्कु की स्थिति में पहुँच गई है। मैं आश्चर्य रंगा से सहमत नहीं हूँ—अब वह यह कहते हैं कि हमें योजना को छुट्टी दे देनी चाहिये। योजना को हम छुट्टी नहीं दे सकते...

श्री बी० भा० कृपालानी : वह तां दी हुई है, और क्या दोष है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दी हुई है, उस का कारण है योजना गलत बनाई हुई है और जितनी गलत बनाई है, उस से ज्यादा गलत तरीकों से उस को कार्यान्वित

किया जा रहा है। आज का आर्थिक संकट हमारे सामने है। लेकिन इस आर्थिक संकट का इलाज ऐसा नहीं हो सकता जो बीमारी को ज्यादा बढ़ाये। बीमारी को ज्यादा बढ़ाने वाला इलाज हम नहीं कर सकते।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि आर्थिक नियोजन को छूट नहीं दी जा सकती, नियोजन की स्ट्रेटिजी, प्रायोरिटीज में परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है और ना के मोह से मुक्त हो कर आर्थिक, वित्तीय और मुद्रा सम्बन्धी नीतियों के निर्धारण की आवश्यकता है। अगर योजना आयोग इस में सफल नहीं हो सकता तो इस साल अच्छी फसल के कितने भी आसार होने के बाद हम इस विचित्र आर्थिक संकट में से निकल सकेंगे इस के लक्षण नहीं दिखाई देते। एक ओर आर्थिक मंदी है दूसरी ओर दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। दामों में कुछ कमी आई है लेकिन वह कमी नगण्य है और आवश्यक है कि हम अपनी आर्थिक नीतियों पर फिर से विचार करें।

एक बात और मैं कह कर समाप्त कर दूंगा। भारत के ऊपर विदेशी दबाव बढ़ता जा रहा है। हमारे घरेलू मामलों में विदेशों के हस्तक्षेप की गति बढ़ रही है। यह हमारी स्वाधीनता व प्रभुसत्ता के लिए चुनौती है। आर्थिक क्षेत्र में हम विदेशी सहायता पर निर्भर हैं। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में हम बारी बारी से दोनों शक्ति गुटों के साथ चलने की कोशिश करते हैं। कभी हम रूस के साथ क्रदम मिलाते हैं कभी हम अमरीका का अनुसरण करते हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि इस सरकार का दिमाग अंगर रूस के साथ है तो दिल अमरीका के साथ है। बारी बारी से हम एक दूसरे को तुष्ट करने की चिन्ता में हैं। अगर हमने दोनों शक्ति गुटों से अलग रहने

की नीति की परिकल्पना की थी तो उसका आचरण इस ढंग से नहीं होना चाहिये।

दक्षिण पूर्वोय एशिया से ब्रिटेन के हटने के कारण जो परिस्थिति पैदा हो रही है उसके प्रति हमें सचेत और सावधान होना चाहिए। ब्रिटेन के लिए वहाँ रहना सम्भव नहीं है। उसके जाने का हमें अफसोस भी नहीं है। मगर दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया के जो छोटे देश हैं उनकी स्वतन्त्रता और सुरक्षा संकटापन्न न हो यह उनके हृदय में आशंका पैदा होना स्वाभाविक है। जब श्री चागला दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया के दौरे पर गये थे तो उन्होंने "कौंसिल आफ एशिया" का सुझाव दिया था। मैं किसी सैनिक गुटबन्दी में शामिल होने की बात नहीं कर रहा। लेकिन क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है कि दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया के देश आर्थिक क्षेत्र में निकट सहयोग की प्रक्रिया को प्रारम्भ करें? कौंसिल आफ एशिया के उस सुझाव का क्या हुआ? सरकार ने उस सुझाव को ग्रहण क्यों नहीं बढ़ाया? हमें दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया को जरा निकट से देखने की आवश्यकता है। वैसे भी इन देशों के साथ हमारे पुराने सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार, चूँकि ब्रिटेन हट रहा है और हम किसी और शक्ति का इस क्षेत्र में पदापर्ण नहीं चाहते, और इस क्षेत्र के अन्य देश इस बारे में गम्भीरता से विचार करें। बस इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—
DISTURBANCES IN ASSAM—contd.**

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सभा की कार्यवाही स्थगित की जाय। यह प्रस्ताव रखने का मुख्य कारण यह है

कि पूर्वोत्तर हिन्दुस्तान में और असम में इन दिनों में जो घटनाएँ घटी हैं उससे न केवल और असामी नागरिकों की जानें और उनकी जायदाद खतरे में आई है बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा और उसकी अक्षुण्णता पर बड़ा संकट आया है और इस संकट से देश को बचाने में न केवल स्थानीय कांग्रेस के नेता और सरकारी नेता असमर्थ रहे हैं बल्कि केन्द्रीय सरकार भी इसमें सम्पूर्णतया असफल रही है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक अस से उनकी प्रकर्मण्यता के कारण पूर्वोत्तर हिन्दुस्तान सम्बन्धी परस्पर विरोधी वक्तव्यों और नीतियों के कारण आज ऐसा खतरा महसूस हो रहा है कि अगर यह नीति चली तो कुछ ही वर्षों के अन्दर यह पूरा इलाका हिन्दुस्तान से अलग हो जायगा। इसलिए आज हम इन नीतियों के प्रति विरोध प्रकट करके इसके बारे में जो सही रास्ता है उस रास्ते को बताना चाहते हैं। पूर्वोत्तर हिन्दुस्तान में पांच विदेशी हस्तक्षेप इस वक्त चल रहे हैं। एक और चीन के द्वारा ऐसी गतिविधियाँ हो रही हैं कि जिससे इस इलाके में अशान्ति बनी रहे फिर पाकिस्तान की भी हरकतें चल रही हैं और साथ साथ अमरीकी, विदेशी पादरी और चाय के बागानों के विदेशी मालिक, यह पांच विदेशी शक्तियाँ पूर्वोत्तर हिन्दुस्तान में बदअमनी पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रही हैं। अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी, जिसके कि हाथ में असम की हुकूमत रही और केन्द्र की हुकूमत है, अगर सही रास्ते पर चलती तो इस विदेशी हस्तक्षेप को रोका जा सकता था लेकिन इन लोगों का बराबर रुख ऐसा रहा जिससे विदेशी ताकतों को वहाँ बदअमनी पैदा करने का और तोड़फोड़ करने का मौका मिले। अभी भी गौहाटी में जो घटनाएँ हुईं उनके बारे में मैं बहुत तफ़्सील में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री मधु लिमबे]

हां यह मेरे पास तस्वीरें पड़ी हुई हैं जिसमें कितनी क्षति पहुंची है जायदाद को उसका पता चल जाएगा। लेकिन कुछ ऐसी बातें सामने आई हैं जैसे इस दंगे फिसाद की तैयारी एक भ्रस से हो रही थी और केन्द्रीय सरकार के जासूसी विभाग को जनवरी महीने में ही इसका पता चल गया था फिर भी कल चव्हाण साहब ने कहा कि हम को कोई इत्तिला नहीं थी कोई भ्रवसर ही नहीं था। इन के शब्द जो उन्होंने कल कहे हैं वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

"But about this particular incident naturally the Government of India had no occasion to receive any information."

श्री रवि राय ने सवाल पूछा . . .

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : उसके पहले मैंने क्या कहा था ?

श्री मधु लिमबे : मैंने वह सब पढ़ा है। आप जबाब दीजिये।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : हाउस को कहा है।

श्री मधु लिमबे : हाउस भी जानता है। हाउस पूरी तरह जानता है। रवि राय जी ने आप से पूछा कि क्या केन्द्र के जासूसी विभाग ने इस घटना को पहले आप को इस विषय में इत्तिला दी थी और अगर इत्तिला दी थी तो

वह घटनाएं बट्टे नहीं इसके लिए आपने क्या किया? आपने इस सदन को कहा कि स्थानीय अधिकारी जानते थे कि केवल राष्ट्रीय झंडा उतारा जायगा और यह घटना न हो पाये इसलिए उन्होंने सारा इन्तजाम किया था। सवाल यह है कि भ्रसमी और गैर-भ्रसमी के विवाद को उभाड़ कर इस तरह के व्यापक उपद्रव करने की तैयारी की जा रही थी और इसका पता आपको था फिर भी इस चीज को रोकने के लिए आपने कोई कोशिश नहीं की। यह मेरा आपके ऊपर और आपकी सरकार के ऊपर आरोप है।

जहां तक भ्रसम की पुनर्गठना का सवाल है शुरू से ही जैसे राज्यों की पुनर्गठना के सवाल पर इन लोगों की दुलमुल नीति रही है उसी तरह भ्रसम के बारे में भी रही है। आपको याद होगा कि जब बम्बई राज्य की पुनर्गठना का सवाल आया था तो एक एक दो दो महीने के अन्दर आप अपने निर्णयों को बदलते गए थे। पहले आपने कहा था कि लवु द्विभाषिक राज्य होगा, बाद में कहा कि त्रिभाषिक राज्य होगा, फिर कहा कि बम्बई केन्द्र शासित होगा बाद में कहा कि महा-द्विभाषिक बनेगा और अन्त में जाकर संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात बने। चार पांच बार नीतियां बदल कर आपने जो ऐसा वातावरण वहां पैदा किया उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि सैकड़ों मासूम लोगों की हत्या हो गई और तब जाकर इन्होंने पुनर्गठन के बारे में सही फैसला किया। भ्रसम के बारे में भी परस्पर विरोधी वक्तव्य ये देते आ रहे हैं। अगर नागा लोगों के साथ योग्य समय पर, योग्य भ्रवसर पर बात की जाती तो शायद नागाओं का अलग राज्य बनाने का जो फैसला इन्होंने बाद में जाकर किया वह इनको न करना पड़ता। लेकिन समय पर सरकार जो उचित और मुनासिब

काम है वह करती नहीं है, मामले को उलझा देती है और बाद में एसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है कि यह उपद्रव और बदनमनी का सिलसिला शुरू हो जाता है।

असमी वाजपेयी जो ने इस बात का उल्लेख किया है शायद हम लोगों ने जो रवैया अपनाया था उसको और वह संकेत कर रहे थे। यह बात सही है कि जब गृह मन्त्री जी ने फौसला किया पिछले वर्ष कि असम के प्रश्न पर राष्ट्रीय मतैक्य पैदा करने हेतु विरोधी दलों के नेताओं का एक सम्मेलन बुलाया जाय, तो जरूर हम लोगों को यह खूब धरुतयार करना पड़ा। इसका कारण यह था कि असम सम्बन्धी जितने बड़े-बड़े बक्तव्य इन्होंने किये उनको करते समय हम से कभी भी इन्होंने नहीं पूछा था।

जिस 13 जनवरी के बक्तव्य को लेकर इतना हंगामा हो रहा है इसके बारे में सरकारी प्रेस नोट मेरे पास है। हम लोगों में से किसी को भी नहीं पूछा गया था। इस में उन्होंने प्रस्ताव रखा था कि असम की पुनर्गठना संघ राज्य के सिद्धान्त के आधार पर की जायेगी और यह संघ राज्य समूचे पूर्वोत्तर हिन्दुस्तान के लिए बनेगा। जहाँ तक तफसील की बातों का सवाल है एक कमेटी बनेगी और वह छः महीने के अन्दर यह योजना बनायेगी। अब गृह मन्त्री जो कह रहे हैं कि यह केवल सुझाव था इसमें कोई आशवासन या वचन नहीं था। लेकिन इस बात को मानने के लिए पहाड़ी नेता तैयार नहीं और अगर आप उनका प्रेस नोट पढ़ेंगे, उनके बक्तव्यों को पढ़ेंगे तो आप को भी, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा कि इसमें निश्चित रूप से उनको एक किस्म का आशवासन इन्होंने दिया था और

कहा था कि असम राज्य की जो पुनर्गठना होगी वह संघ राज्य के सिद्धान्त के आधार पर होगी। मुझे यहाँ तक पता है कि असम के मुख्य मन्त्री चालिहा साहब ने पहले इस बात को स्वीकार किया था लेकिन चुनाव के दिनों में जब इन्होंने देखा कि मैदानी इलाके में इसके विरुद्ध भावनाएँ प्रज्वलित हो रही हैं तो जैसा कि चालिहा साहब का हमेशा तरीका रहा है इन्होंने यह असमी और और असमी का झगडा खड़ा कर दिया और फिर इस योजना का विरोध करना भी प्रारम्भ किया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शुरूसे आखिर तक चालिहा साहब के भाई भतीजावाद सबर्ज कट्टरता और मत्ता लोलुपता के कारण असम का मामला उलझ गया है। इन्होंने बिना यूनिशन जो कि अलग पहाड़ी राज्य के पक्ष में था लेकिन कम से कम भारत के प्रति वफादार था, उसको हराने के लिए उसको खत्म करने के लिए एक ऐसे संगठन को उभाड़ा जिन्होंने आज हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ विद्रोह किया है।

इसी तरह से असम राज्य की पुनर्गठना न हो इसलिए शुरू में इन्होंने जो आहोम लोग हैं जो वहाँ के दो जिलों में मोटी तादाद में हैं उन लोगों को भी उकसाया था और कहा था कि आप लोग भी मांग करो कि आहोम लोगों का स्वायत्त राज्य बने। इन्होंने वहाँ जो दो जिलों में राजवंशी लोग हैं उनको भी उकसाया था कि आप भी अलग राज्य की मांग करो। इन्होंने दो जिलों में जो मैदानी पहाड़ी लोग हैं उनको भी उकसाया और अलगाव की प्रवृत्तियों को धागे बढ़ाया। केन्द्र को यह बताने के लिये कि पुनर्गठना से पूर्वोत्तर भारत खतम हो जायगा। अपनी सत्ता को बनाये रखने के लिये चालिहा साहब ने ये सारे गन्दे काम किये हैं।

आपको यह जान कर ताज्जुब होगा कि गोहाटी में जब यह सब कुछ हो रहा था

[श्री मधु लिमये]

ये सब घटनायें घट रही थीं तो चालिहा साहब शिवसागर में गए हुए थे और मुझे इत्तिला मिली है कि जो 24 तारीख को वहां हड़ताल होने वाली थी और जिसको चालिहा साहब करवाना चाहते थे चूंकि वह सफल नहीं होने वाली थी—इस कारण से कि आहोम लोग कहते थे कि आपके इस झगड़े से हमें क्या मतलब इस वास्ते चालिहा साहब स्वयं शिवसागर में हड़ताल को सफल बनाने के लिए गए थे। उसके बारे में सारी इत्तिलायें हमारे पास हैं।

16.05 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

इसलिए मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेता चालिहा साहब को इस्तीफा देने को कहें। अगर चालिहा साहब इस्तीफा नहीं देते हैं तो फिर एक ही संवैधानिक तरीका रह जाता है उनको हटाने का। तब उनको उस संवैधानिक तरीके से हटाया जाए।

असम में जो कुछ भी हुआ है उसकी जिम्मेदारी जिस तरह केन्द्रीय सरकार की है उसी तरह चालिहा साहब की भी है और उनको हटाना असम में पूर्व स्थिति लाने के लिए और असम की समस्या का हल निकालने के लिए आवश्यक हो गया है। जो गोहाटी में उपद्रव हुए उनमें सभी गैर असमियों के ऊपर हमले हुए हैं। बर्मा स्पोर्ट्स की दूकान एक पंजाबी की दूकान थी उसको जलाया गया। सोहन संज मैडीकल स्टोर्ज था उसको भी जलाया गया। सिधियों तथा राजस्थानियों के मकान और उनकी दुकानें जलाई गईं। जब पूरा मार्किट जलाया गया तो बंगाली भी नहीं बचे। ये उपद्रवी लोग कहते थे कि सबसे पहले गैर बंगालियों से निपट लेंगे फिर बंगालियों को समाप्त करने में कितना समय लगेगा? इस तरह की बातें हुई हैं।

जहां तक लचेत सेना आदि का मामला है मुझे आज यह कहना पड़ता है कि चालिहा साहब जानबूझ कर इस तरह का वातावरण पैदा करना चाहते हैं ताकि केन्द्र पर दबाव डाला जा सके। उनके साथ साथ दूसरे लोग भी अपने ढंग से केन्द्र पर दबाव डालना चाहते थे। इसी कारण से वह उपद्रवकारी कामों को प्रोत्साहन देते हैं। अब समय आ गया है कि लोकसभा इन चीजों के बारे में सोचे। यह पहली बार नहीं हो रहा है। असम में 1960 में क्या हुआ? अल्पसंख्यक बंगालियों पर अत्याचार हुए। उसके बाद फिर एक बार गैर असमियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई और उपद्रव हो गए थे। आज तीसरी बार बड़े पैमाने पर यह सारा काम हो रहा है।

फिर आप यह भी देखें कि इस दंगा फ़ासद में आग लगाने के लिए किस एम्पूल का इस्तेमाल किया गया है। यह मेरे पास तसवीर है। मैं इसको चव्हाण साहब को दिखा रहा हूँ। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि विस्फोटक द्रव्य जिन में हैं इस तरह के एम्पूल कहां बनाये गये सप्रेगन कहां से आई? इधर दो तीन साल से जो विस्फोट हो रहे थे उनके बारे में खुद मैंने कई बार सवाल किये थे और तीन चार दफा सवाल करने के पश्चात् मुझे जवाब मिला है कि वहां जो राकेट पाए गए हैं और राकेट लांचर पाए गए हैं उनके ऊपर फ्रांसीसी मार्का था। मैंने पूछा था कि क्या सरकार ने फ्रांस से पूछा है। अभी तक इस प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं मिल रहा है। हम अभी तक विदेशी हथियार विदेशी पैसे और विदेशी हस्तक्षेप की जड़ में जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। हमारी मांग है कि आसाम में जितने भी विदेशियों के चाय के बाग़ीचे हैं उनका तत्काल राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये और चाय बागानों के मालिकों को निकाला जाये क्योंकि इन बाग़ीचों का इस्तेमाल उपद्रवियों और बिद्रोहियों को छिपाने के लिए किया जा रहा है। जब तक यह विदेशी हस्तक्षेप विदेशी

दृष्टिगार और विदेशी पैसा बन्द नहीं होगा तब तक आसाम की समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैदान में रहने वाले जो आसामी लोग हैं उनमें जो सर्वत्र तत्व हैं उनकी कट्टरता भी एक बड़ा कारण है जिससे आसाम का मामला बहुत कुछ उलझ गया है वरना यह समस्या इतनी गम्भीर न होती।

इस लिए आज मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन इस प्रस्ताव को पास करके ठोस शब्दों में सब किस्म के विदेशी हस्तक्षेप के खिलाफ़ भावाज उठाए चालिहा साहब की जो तोड़-फोड़ की और लोगों को उकसाने की कार्यवाहियाँ चल रही हैं उनके खिलाफ़ भावाज उठाए। उसी तरह इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की जो प्रकर्मण्यता है जो परस्पर विरोधी वक्तव्य और नीतियाँ हैं उनका सिलसिला बन्द करने के लिए भी इस प्रस्ताव को पारित करना जरूरी हो गया है।

"That the House do now adjourn."

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sitaram Kesri—not present. Shri Himatsingka

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have heard the speech of the hon. Shri Madhu Limaye. He has tried to condemn the Central Government for the trouble. So far as the Central Government is concerned, I may state categorically that as soon as the Central Government was informed of the troubles that were brewing in Gauhati, immediate steps were taken to send the Border Security Force and the Reserve Police and they were stationed in all the trouble-spots. It is a different thing that they were not utilised properly by the local administration or the local administration did not

use them properly. But so far as the Central Government is concerned, immediate steps were taken by them from Delhi to post all available forces that they had in different places, to Gauhati and other places in time to be able to prevent a portion of the trouble that had started earlier. But so far as the local administration is concerned, I must say that it completely failed to protect the citizens. Enormous loss of property was caused by hooligans even when curfew had been promulgated, and curfew had started; even during the curfew hours, the trouble continued and property after property was destroyed. Valuable property was looted and whatever was left was set on fire and destroyed. The police stood as silent spectators and the report was that they had in many places supported the hooligans and allowed them to loot property and put them on fire. So far as the local administration is concerned, it completely failed, and for that, I do not think that the Central Government can be taken to task.

As has been stated, the property of all the different non-Assamese elements was destroyed. No one was spared. The property of the people from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Sind, Rajasthan and of every other person who was regarded as a non-Assamese was destroyed. It was an organised thing, and this trouble had been going on for a number of months. Notices were issued to individuals, to associations and to shopkeepers and businessmen to clear away from Assam if they wanted to save themselves, but the local administration failed completely to do anything.

Assam is a border State full of trouble of different kinds and it is absolutely necessary that the local administration be strengthened, because it is an area which can give a lot of trouble; unless proper steps are taken in proper time, it will be very

[Shri Himatsingka]

difficult, and therefore, it is necessary that efficient administration is arranged by posting a number of efficient persons at the key posts, which is absolutely necessary for the safety of the border State. It may lead to various troubles if not attended to properly.

It is necessary to realise that the reasons that are being put forward by the local administration, that there was some kind of grievances about non-employment or want of employment for young men, are not convincing. It does not seem to be justified; it is a lame excuse, because the shopkeepers and businessmen who have been carrying on the kind of business that they have, are more or less self-employed; there is not much room for giving employment to others. So far as certain new industries are concerned, they have taken proper steps to employ a large number of local Assamese young men who are capable of doing that business and there cannot be any grievance, and that cannot be an excuse to allow this kind of destruction to be carried on, and the property of loyal and peaceful citizens being allowed to be looted. Crores of rupees worth of property had been looted and taken away and or destroyed, and the worst part of it is that the local administration at least did not take efficient steps to recover it or to bring the offenders to book. Otherwise, that would have brought confidence in the local people. Therefore, it is necessary that steps are taken to round up the culprits and to create a sense of security among the people who are there.

The people who have been affected are living there over hundreds of years. They have been born there, brought up there and their forefathers were there. Therefore, to treat them as non-Assamese also is absolutely wrong. Even if they are non-Assamese

they are citizens of India and every-one of them has equal right to be there as any other person has. Therefore, it is necessary that the local administration is geared up and takes proper steps to see that such people are not put into difficulties.

The insult to the National Flag has been mentioned. It was an organised thing. The people were not allowed to join the flag-hoisting ceremony. Only three persons including the Minister could be present at the flag-hoisting ceremony, and the students and others who had gathered together to prevent people from going to the Parade Ground, formed themselves into a procession and went about pulling down the National Flags and trampling them and putting them on fire. It is an insult to the whole nation and no step was taken by the police. In fact, the flag at the police station itself was pulled down and the flag at the State Bank of India was also pulled down and burnt. But still the local authorities did not take any steps. Therefore, I feel that the local administration was certainly negligent in its duty and it completely failed to take proper steps.

As has also been mentioned, different classes of people have been affected. It was not an action taken against any particular community, but all the non-Assamese residents of the place were affected.

I feel that the Government should now make arrangements to see that proper officers are posted so that the local administration may become strong and efficient, especially so far as the intelligence side is concerned, so that the Government might be able to get timely information and take proper steps in time.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): Sir, what has happened in Assam this time

is in my opinion a symptom of a very sinister disease that is spreading in this country. As an Independent, I feel that there is no sense in merely apportioning blame either on the opposition or on the Congress. Rather the time has come for all of us to sit together and find a solution as to how we can control this sinister regionalism, linguism and fissiparous tendencies that are trying to draw the country apart.

What happened in Assam is something that all of us Indians have to be ashamed of. Citizens from all over India including Rajasthan suffered as a result of this. It is against the very principles of our Constitution which lays down that every citizen has the right to move freely throughout the territory of India, the right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India, the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property and to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. When a slogan starts in any one part of the country like "Assam for Assamese", "Bengal for Bengalis", "Punjab for Punjabis", "Rajasthan for Rajasthanis" etc. I feel the time has come when all of us in this House and outside have to get together and quash this feeling and create a feeling of oneness in the country, which is so important.

I am sorry to state that with the passing away of our great leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri, a big vacuum has been created. I would like to make it clear that I have no respect for the Congress party today. But I have always worshipped the name of Jawaharlal Nehru, who had become the symbol of Indian unity. I am sorry to say there is not a single man today in this country who can be called an All-India figure. You have State figures and District figures but there is not a single man today who can be classified along with Jawaharlal Nehru or Lal Bahadur Shastri. We have our Home Minister;

to us, the people of India, he is a State figure. The same applies to Mr. Morarji Desai; he may be one and a half State figure. I do not wish to say anything about our Prime Minister. I come from a chivalrous State. All I can say is, she is a very gracious lady. I do feel that some sort of leadership has to emerge in this country to fill up this vacuum. What we need today is a leader who can go to any part of the country and millions will flock round him. I do not think there is anybody in this entire House today who can carry millions as Jawaharlal Nehru did. That is why this feeling of oneness and nationalism that had come to the country at the time of independence is gradually evaporating. All of us must sit together and try to fill that vacuum, whether by one individual or collectively. If this feeling of regionalism continues to spread in our country, as it is doing today, many of us are seriously thinking whether the time has not come to scrap the States and think in terms in zones. Every citizen must begin to think seriously how we can bring this great country together. I feel that all these linguistic and regional feelings developing in this country are extremely sinister and dangerous. I feel one day this same House may have to scrap the States and bring in a new regional formula which can defeat this tendency of "Assam for Assamese", "Gujarat for Gujaratis" etc.

Coming to the question of security of life and property, I feel every citizen in this country has a right to have his life and property safeguarded by Government. But we have seen that in many places nowadays the citizen's life and property is not safe. He is not safe to travel; he is not safe to start his business in different parts of the country. What sort of a nation are we trying to build if this is the situation? I would like to know from the Home Minister as to where he draws the thin line between self-

[Dr. Karni Singh]
 defence and murder. This time is coming when an armed citizen like Members of Parliament who have arms licences may wish to use his weapon to safeguard his life and property. When the Government is not in a position to protect a citizen, what are the rights of the citizen to protect himself and his property? I feel the Government will have to bring in some sort of law by which in case of break-down of law and order as was the case in Assam, a citizen will be able to use his arms to protect himself, his family and his property. I feel the thin dividing line between self-defence and murder that frightens the citizen will have to be made clear.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If a man is afraid to use his arms, he will never protect himself.

DR. KARNI SINGH: To an average citizen, in an average country, under average conditions, what the minister says will apply. But I doubt very much if average conditions prevail in this country today.

I would strongly urge on the Home Minister to call a meeting of all the Chief Ministers and leaders of all political parties—Congress as well as opposition—and devise ways and means of putting an end to these fissiparous tendencies that are developing in this country. I feel if all of us collectively put our heads together, we can find some sort of a solution. I feel if we do not work for this unification of the country, a time may very well come when this country may break into as many countries as we have States. All citizens in this country and responsible leaders will have to try and avert that catastrophe.

Before I conclude, I would like to ask the Home Minister whether he has any proposal to introduce President's rule in Assam or he likes to introduce President's rule only in opposition-run States.

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार) :
 अध्यक्ष जी, मधु लिमये साहब जो ऐडजर्नमेंट

मोशन लाये हैं मैं समझता था कि यह राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सदन में लाने का एक प्रश्न है और इन्होंने जो आसाम में घटनाएं घटीं इस के ऊपर एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विचार व्यक्त किया। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। यद्यपि सारे देश में इस तरह की घटनाएं, दुखद घटनाएं हो रही हैं और आसाम में जो घटनाएं घटी हैं वह प्रान्तीय भावना से भरी हुई घटनाएं हैं, बहुत दुःखद घटनाएं हैं। जो वहां पर लूटपाट हुआ, लोगों के माल और प्रापर्टी का तहस नहस और विनाश किया गया यह एक दुखद घटना है। तो प्रान्त की भावना से जो लोग प्रीतप्रीत रहे उन्होंने इस प्रकार की घटनाएं कीं। मैं अपने दोस्त से कहूंगा कि जब कभी राष्ट्र के स्तर पर इस तरह की घटनाओं को नियंत्रित करने के लिए हम आपको नियंत्रित करते हैं तो उसमें आप शरीक न होकर उसे राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर नियंत्रित करना नहीं चाहते। यह दुख की बात है। जो आसाम में घटनाएं घटी उस तरह की घटनाएं और प्रान्तों में तो नहीं घटीं लेकिन बहुत सारे प्रान्तों में विघटनकारी प्रवृत्तियां पैदा हो रही हैं जैसे आप महाराष्ट्र में देखिए, शिव सेना प्रान्तीय भावना को उत्तेजित कर रही है। मद्रास में देखिए वहां पर तामिल सेना प्रान्तीय भावना को उत्तेजित कर रही है। बंगाल में जाइए वहां भी प्रान्तीय भावना को उत्तेजित किया जा रहा है। आज देश में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इन सब चीजों को नियंत्रित करने के लिये आप को और हम को जो कि सत्ता में हैं एक साथ बैठ कर कोई समस्या का समाधान निकालना चाहिए। आप जो ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन लाए हैं उसको सदन के सामने लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। यह ठीक है कि आसाम में जो घटाएं घटीं वह सिर्फ दुख की बात नहीं है वह शर्म की बात भी है मगर इसकी वजह से यह कहें कि चालिहा साहब मुख्य मंत्री ने इस तरह की घटनाएं करायीं, मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें कोई औचित्य नहीं है,

इसमें सच्चाई नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि वहां की पुलिस ने, जो प्रान्तीय भावनाओं से अतप्रोत थी, उन घटनाओं को घटते हुए देखा। हमारे प्रान्त में भी कभी कभी इस तरह की घटनाएं घटी हैं। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि असम में गैर असमियों के साथ जो व्यवहार हुआ, उसमें राजस्थान के लोग ही नहीं थे, हमारे बिहार के भी थे, यू० पी० के भी थे और बंगाल के लोग भी थे। यह भी सच है कि वहां पर ट्रक में लोग धाये और उन गुण्डों और लुटेरों ने उनको लूटा।

आप यह भी जानते हैं कि असम हमारा सीमावर्ती प्रदेश है, जिसकी वजह से चीन, जो हमारा सब से बड़ा विरोधी देश है, पाकिस्तान जो हमारा सब से बड़ा विरोधी देश है, उन के बहुत सारे सिपाय, उन के जासूस हमारे यहां आकर इस तरह की घटनाओं को उत्तेजित करते हैं। मैं विरोधी दल के नेताओं से कहूंगा कि इस तरह की घटनाओं पर सिर्फ एडजर्नमेंट मोशन भूव कर के आप निन्दा नहीं कर सकते, बल्कि इसको आप राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर देखिये और प्रान्तीय भावना जो सारे देश में फैल रही हैं, पैदा हो रही है, व देश और जनतंत्र के विकास के लिए भयंकर रूप ग्रहण कर रही है, इसलिये मैं आग्रह करूंगा, यदि आप चाहते हैं, ईमानदारी के साथ चाहते हैं कि देश में अमन और शान्ति हो, प्रान्तीय भावना का अन्त हो, तो आप राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हमारी प्रघाना के साथ, हमारे राष्ट्रपति के आर्मवण में शरीक हो कर इनका कोई स्थायी हल निकालें।

मेरे दोस्त ने कहा कि सरकार के सबल होते हुए भी इस तरह की घटना घटी है, गड़बड़ हुई है, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि कॅनेडी जैसे व्यक्ति को भी सहायता नहीं पहुंचा सकती, गांधी जी को दिल्ली में मारा गया,

उन्हें सहायता नहीं पहुंचाई जा सकी, तो यह तो भावना का प्रश्न है, जनता के अन्दर कानून के प्रति ला-एन्शार्डिंग भावना आने से ही देश के अन्दर अमन और शान्ति रह सकती है लेकिन जिस तरह से आप उनको उत्तेजित करते हैं जिस तरह से आप उनको भड़काते हैं, जिस तरह से आप उनको उठाते हैं, उस की वजह से यह सारी घटनायें होती हैं। मैं आपसे अर्ज करूंगा कि इन छोटे छोटे उत्तेजनात्मक कामों, उपद्रवी भावना, विघटनकारी प्रवृत्तियों और विनाशकारी विचारों पर गम्भीरता से विचार कीजिए और जनतंत्र के आध्वर पर आगे बढ़ कर हमारे नेताओं से, सत्ता में जो हमारी प्रघना हैं, जो उप-प्रघान हैं, गृह मंत्री हैं और आपके नेता लोग बैठ कर इसका राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हल निकालें, जिससे कि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनायें न घटें, इस तरह की बीमारी न बढ़े, उस पर नियंत्रण हो, तभी इस समस्या का समाधान होगा, तभी इसको संसद में लाने की भावना की पुष्टि होगी और तभी जनमानस ऐसा समझेगा कि आपने असम की घटनाओं पर यह एडजर्नमेंट मोशन लाकर देश के प्रति अपनी ईमानदारी और बफादारी का परिचय दिया है।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever has happened there, never before such a large-scale damage was done within such a short period, never before in spite of large-scale damage the administration was as incapable as it was there. Where did it happen? All this happened in the border State of Assam where security arrangements are expected to be available at its best. It happened in Gauhati which is a *de facto* capital of Assam. It happened on Republic Day where police arrangements were already available. It happened in broad daylight between 9.30 and 12.00 in the morning.

The secessionist tendencies and anti-national activities are rising and

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

growing so fast that to minimise the importance and the seriousness of the incidents will not be proper and may become dangerous. There is no doubt that everything that has happened there has happened under the nose of the administration and the police, with their knowledge and with their connivance.

We are aware that the Lachit Sena element is growing since about one year. They are carrying out all these anti-national activities in various forms about which both the Centre and the State have ample information through their Intelligence Department. They were propagating secessionist tendencies 'Assam for Assamese not for Indians' and so on, and when the Prime Minister made certain statements these elements constituting Lachit Sena and pro-Pakistanis took advantage of the situation. It gave them the handle and they utilised this opportunity. They wanted to see that with the help of the local government they make an agitation, a demonstration which is successful. With this background it started.

On 13th January protest meetings were held, loud-speaker announcements were made, processions were taken out and posters were pasted. Thereafter, on 24th January there was a hartal all over Assam and violence took place at the airport of Gauhati. There was an attack on the airport by more than 500 persons, aircrafts were prevented from taking off and one air hostess was injured in the process. It is surprising how such a mob was permitted to enter into the airport area. Certain attacks were made on certain factories also. A decision was taken that on 26th January the Republic Day will not be permitted to be celebrated. It was not only the flag hoisting ceremony that was to be prevented, it was an anti-Republic Day demonstration and decision was taken to that effect.

All this was known to the State and the Centre about which there is a clear proof. The Chief Minister of Assam and the Assam Government wrote to the Central Government that the situation was getting beyond their control and if timely action was not taken, if the Centre did not change its attitude the situation will go beyond their control and they may not be able to control it. What more proof can there be about it. In spite of that the situation was permitted to deteriorate. In spite of that all this happened on the 26th January and it has been amply described. But in spite of that nothing was done either before the disturbances or during the disturbances or even after the disturbances. How can anybody explain, whether it is the Central Government or the State Government, that until three days after the disturbances no arrest was made, no searches were made, no police raid was made, not even diaries were recorded in the police stations? What does it mean? Still we claim that the Centre and the State did not have proper knowledge and they did not expect so much agitation. Is it not known to everybody that the Deputy Commissioner of that area has openly confessed that instructions were not carried out by subordinate officers? Is it not known to everybody that the Chief Minister of Assam even until the last stage wanted to justify by saying that in view of the students' agitation he was unable to control it? Is it not known to everybody that the State Administration and the Chief Minister were afraid of the students, afraid of the agitators and were afraid to arrest them? Is it not a fact that the Chief Minister permitted himself to be made a party and wanted to teach a lesson to the Centre, wanted to see that the demonstration succeeded and the Centre changed its attitude.

Sir, these were the circumstances. It is all so disgusting to describe these

incidents. A few years back similar incidents took place in Dibrugarh and surrounding areas and an Inquiry Commission was set up under the chairmanship of Shri S. K. Dutta. The Commission submitted its report. That report has still to see the light of the day. I have been told that that report has conclusively proved that even in those disturbances the Government of Assam was involved. That may possibly be one reason why the report has not been made public.

Now, Sir, regarding the Centre my hon. friend from the opposite side has said that Centre should not be made responsible. Does the Centre not have sufficient intelligence arrangements in that State which is a border State? Do they not get day to day and hour to hour information? If they do not get, their intelligence is weak. If they get, then they close their eyes and do nothing about it. Were they not aware that the State Government sent information to them in advance explaining the situation? What did they do? Did they not have sufficient powers, when such a situation arose in a border State, a situation of emergency, for them to intervene and do something under the Constitution? They do have such powers. But in this case they did not act. Now when so much of damage has been done, when on the plea of non-Assamese origin they were rendered helpless without protection, the State was unable to provide even the elementary protection which is the first duty of the State. When property worth crores of rupees has been damaged, the hon. Home Minister says that the question of compensation is very difficult. Why? Who is to compensate? What for the State has been provided? They are unable to provide protection, they are unable to provide security, they are unable to take adequate action either before or after the disturbances and they are also unable to provide

compensation. I want to state that it would be one of the duties of the State that adequate compensation is provided and that would be needed to restore the confidence that has been lost in the affected people of the area.

Now, another angle which I would like to touch is that Assam is a border State. It is a strategic area. If you look at the sequence of events in these border States, so much of disturbance has been happening in these border States and the Government and the Railway administration have been most ineffective. It started with Naxalbari; then it came to Kashmir and now it has come to Assam. At each of the places, the administration was ineffective and at each of the places hooligans had their way. Which way are we going? Are we going to make our borders vulnerable like this? Are we going to invite Chinese and Pakistanis again into our territory? Are we not going to be strong on the borders? What has happened? In spite of such damage, so much lawlessness, so much of inaction is an ample proof,—and as the hon. Home Minister has said that, in his opinion, the administration failed completely, why was this thing permitted and why is the Government permitted to function in this manner? Will he be good enough to compare the State of Assam with other States like Rajasthan? Will he consider not to apply double standards? We believe that this is a national point. This is a point over which the entire country is involved and we have to do something.

The third point which I would like to stress is regarding the survival of democracy in our country. My hon. friend, Shri Limaye, has very ably stressed on this. We are passing through a stage where, apart from economic distress, we are facing social unrest and political unrest.

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

There are language riots; there are religious riots; there are boundary riots, etc. and we are unable to control any one of them. In which direction is our country going? Is democracy going to survive like this? My hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, said yesterday that we do not know how many Indians we have in our country. We know how many Assamese are there; we know how many Bengalis are there; we know how many Rajasthanis are there. But we do not know how many Indians are there. This is the direction in which our country is going. Everything gets reflected from a weak leadership at the Centre. I want to say that if the leadership at the Centre is strong, the State Governments like Assam, the Chief Minister of Assam, will never have the courage to behave in the way in which he has behaved. Therefore, it is the Central leadership that is needed to be strong. It is the Central leadership that is needed to be effective if we have to prevent our country going to pieces.

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is with a deep sense of sorrow and responsibility that I share the feelings of all the hon. Members over what has happened in Gauhati. But I feel it is just a manifestation of a bigger disease which has taken roots in the entire country. Therefore, it is rather symptomatic than the disease in itself. I would appeal to the hon. Members to look at the whole thing from an objective perspective.

Looking to the geography of the area, we find that the State of Assam has been flanked by two inimical countries, China and Pakistan and, on the other hand, there are so many problems that both the State of Assam. My hon. friend, Shri Limaye, has thought it fit to come up with this adjournment motion. But I do not find the utility of an adjournment motion when a problem like this faces the entire country.

Now, the immediate problem for us today is how to rehabilitate the distressed people there and how to bring about confidence in the people there. It is true that on the 26th January, 1967, the disturbances took place there. The people of Assam do not take a solace from the fact that such things have happened in other parts of the country. We have no solace from the fact that in Madras, the National Anthem was not allowed to be sung. We are sorry for such unfortunate things happening in Assam. I can assure you that all shades of opinion came up immediately condemning violence as a result of which nothing happened in any other part of Assam. I myself rushed from here to Gauhati and from there I went to other parts of Assam. A silver lining is there that the disturbances which happened in Gauhati did not spread to other parts of Assam. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Members and to this House to put their heads together to see how the distressed people can be rehabilitated. It is not the material rehabilitation but the psychological rehabilitation that is more important. It needs neither anger nor emotion but only a practical approach.

I had the occasion to meet some young people, some students, and it was really gratifying to note that some of them were very sore for all the ugly happenings that took place in Gauhati. I am sure, if we approach the problem with sympathy and understanding, the people who were misled will, certainly, not repeat the same thing. You will remember that the people of Assam played a prominent role in the struggle for Independence. Even the present Chief Minister of Assam had made an immense contribution in the struggle for Independence. Even now, he did his best to bring about peace in the Nagaland.

I was surprised to hear a responsible Member like Shri Limaye say-

ing that it was the Chief Minister of Assam who encouraged all this and it was he who encouraged the people of Assam to demand a separate State. I can assure you that he is not a man of double standards of that nature. He was free and frank in saying that he was opposed to disintegration of Assam. To say something imputing motive is something very uncharitable. It was also said that the Chief Minister made a provocative speech. May I remind the hon. Member, Shri Limaye, that on the 13th January, in a meeting at Gauhati, his colleague, a S.S.P. member, made a very provocative speech? This is how the things happen. Therefore, it will be of no use...

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या कहा बतलाइये ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि "असम असमियों के लिए" बला चालिहा साहब ने जो भाषण दिया था उस पर एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव हमारे दल के एक आदमी ने पिछले साल दिया था इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने भाषण किया ? अगर कोई अनुचित काम किया है तो जरूर हम कार्यवाही करेंगे । आप बतलाइये कि क्या कहा था ?

SHRI R. BARUA: What I mean to say is that such statements have been made from such people also.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी भी वह नहीं बतला रहे हैं कि उन्होंने क्या कहा है ?

SHRI R. BARUA: As Mr. Karni Singh said, this is not a party question. It is the symptom of a disease and it should be dealt with as such. I say with a deep sense of sorrow that this disease has spread to such an extent and it is time we put all our heads together and to do something to find out the solution.

17 hrs.

It has also been said that nothing was done by the State Government. As my hon. friend sitting over there has said, this kind of thing has been happening in different parts of the country where the police sometimes remain inactive and the officers do not act in the manner that they ought to. A similar thing may have happened in Gauhati also; so, for that matter, immediately a commission of inquiry has been appointed by the State Government, and certain formalities alone remain to be completed. It is also my information that three of the top officers there have been transferred immediately subject to any future punishment that they may have to face after inquiry is over. On top of all this, the Government of Assam had also immediately appointed investigation cells to go ahead with specific cases. Therefore, it will be uncharitable to say that the Government of Assam did nothing. On the 27th and also on the 28th, the police force was mobilised and all necessary steps were taken in different parts of the State to see that there was no recrudescence of any such trouble.

Therefore, I would appeal to all hon. Members that this is a problem which needs the attention of all of us, and we have to see that such things do not happen again. It is true that divisive forces are there now in Assam as indeed in other parts of the country, but we should also beware of the fact that there are inimical forces on the two flanks to encourage these things, as has already been admitted by my hon. friend. So, you can realise the complexity of the problem. I was sorry that today somebody was trying to give a communal colour to it. This is not the time to create complications and make the matter more complex. Unless you go to that area and see for yourself the actual situation you cannot appreciate the position. If you go to that area you will find the complex pattern of the popu-

[Shri R. Barua]

lation there; the ethnological groups are different, their standards are different, their ways of living are different and so on; at the same time there is a conglomeration of the different races and ethnological groups. Therefore, isolating one group from the other or trying to set one against the other will land us in a serious difficulty in that part of the country.

One hon. Member has said that President's rule is the solution. Here and now, I may assure you that President's rule is no solution to the problem in that part of the country.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): It is a solution only for Haryana.

SHRI R. BARUA: Politically speaking, my hon. friend may be right because there is a Congress regime there and they want to throw it out. But I would submit that it is not just a political problem. If we really mean to deal with the problem, then we cannot do so through President's rule. We must take the people with us. This is not the time to provoke the people. Therefore, let us not speak and do things which may harm the wider and deeper causes that we have in view.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri J. B. Kripalani.

SHRI MANOHARAN: (Madras North): You had promised to call me.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of promise. I shall call him him later.

SHRI MANOHARAN: You should go according to parties. You may call me next after Shri J. B. Kripalani.

MR. SPEAKER: Next, I would be calling Shri Bal Raj Modhok.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): Those Members who had gone to Gauhati may be given some time.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. There is ample time, and we still have 1½ hours left and every party will get a chance. After Shri J. B. Kripalani I shall call Shri Bal Raj Modhok, then I shall call one from the Congress side, and after that I shall call Shri Manoharan. Shri J. B. Kripalani is above all parties. Now, I am calling him.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): I had also sent my name.

श्री जी० भ० कृपालानी (गना) : मुझे बड़ा अफसोस होता है जब इस बहस में कोई भी कांग्रेस वाला मधु लिमये जी के ऊपर दोष लगाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम लोगों को उनका शुकुर गुजार होना चाहिये कि इस सवाल को वह पार्लियामेंट के सामने लाए हैं। जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है उस में मैं अपने को भी शामिल करता हूँ। यह कहना कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को खबर नहीं थी बहुत अजीब बात है। हम जैसे ना चीज आदमियों के पास तीन महीने पहले फोटो स्टेट कापीज इसके बारे में आई थीं। जो पोस्टजं होते हैं वे आए थे। उनमें लिखा हुआ था :

"Asam is not part of India; Assam is for Assamese", all the foreigners must get away."

ये सब हमारे पास आए थे। लेकिन हम लोगों के पास कोई अख्तियार ही नहीं था जो हम कुछ कर सकतें। लेकिन मुझे मालूम है कि ये फोटोस्टेट कापीज होम मिनिस्टर के पास भी भेजी गई थीं और अगर मिनिस्टर के पास भी भेजी गई थीं फिर भी यह कहना कि हम लोगों को मालूम नहीं था ठीक नहीं है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह 'असम की' जो बीमारी है वह हर दम, हरदम उठती है। अगर सरकार पहले से इसके बारे में कोई कदम उठाती तो यह हालत न होती। भेरे भाई ने कहा कि बंगालियों के ऊपर

जुलूम हुए थे। उन लोगों के घर बरबाद किये गये थे, औरतों की बेइज्जती की गई थी। एक कमीशन भी बैठा था। उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट कभी किसी ने देखी ही नहीं। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट जब ऐसे अपनी ग्रांजें बन्द कर लेती है, अपने कानों में रुई डाल लेती है या उसे भी ज्यादा सब्त कोई चीज कानों में डाल लेती है

एक माननीय सदस्य : पत्यर डाल लेती है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : शीशा डाल लेती है।

श्री जी० भ० कृपालानी : जब यह कहा जाता है कि यह स्टेट का सवाल है तो यह बहुत अजीब बात मालूम देती है। इस तरह से हमारा देश चलेगा तो इस देश की एकता भग हो जाएगी। मैं कहता हूँ कि आज जो हालत है अगर 19वीं सैचरी में होती तो हमारा देश दूसरे किसी देश के नीचे पड़ जाता। लेकिन हमारी सरकार क्या करती है? जब बात हो जाती है तब वह जागती है। जागती है तब क्या करती है? एक कमिशन एप्वाइंट कर देती है।

They are just postponing the evil day. That has been the bane of this Government.

पोस्टपोन दी इविल डे, जैसे इविल डे आने ही वाला नहीं है। इस तरह से अगर गवर्नमेंट का काम चलेगा तो हमारा देश आजादी रख ही नहीं सकेगा। अगर मैं प्रधान मंत्री होऊँ तो मैं जो यह कहते हैं।

Assam for Assamese or Bengal for Bengalis or Maharashtra for Maharashtrians or Punjab for Punjabis. उनको मैं कहूँ कि जितने पंजाबी हैं, जितने महाराष्ट्रियन हैं, वे मेहरबानी करके अपनी स्टेट में चले जायें वहीं रहें, वहाँ से निकलें

ही नहीं। अगर ऐसा कुछ हमारी सरकार करे तो कुछ हो सकता है, वर्ना नहीं।

अभी क्या होता है ?

Bengal for Bengalis, but the rest of India also for Bengalis, Maharashtra for Maharashtrians but the rest of India also for Maharashtrians, Assam for Assamese but the rest of India also for Assamese

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: And UP for all.

श्री जी० भ० कृपालानी : खाली यह नहीं होता है कि असम फार असमीज। एक की जो स्टेट है, दूसरी स्टेट में वहाँ के आदमी जात हैं तो वहाँ से पैसा कमाते हैं और कमा कर घर ले जाते हैं और फिर कहते हैं कि हमारी चीज को हाथ मत लगाओ। तुम्हारी चीज हमारी है। हमारी चीज को हाथ न लगाओ।

श्री कंवर लाल मुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : हमारी तो हमारी है ही।

श्री जी० भ० कृपालानी : जब ऐसे चलेगा तो हमारा काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब वक्त आ गया है जब कम से कम असम में और बाद में दूसरी जगहों में भी गवर्नर्स रूल हो जाना चाहिये। और जगह अगर नहीं तो असम में तो जरूर गवर्नर्स रूल हो जाना चाहिये। इस सब के बाद इस सरकार को आप रख नहीं सकते उन्होंने कहा कि ला एंड आर्डर जिन्होंने खराब किया है, वह बदमाशों का काम है।

This is not the work of badmashes; this is the work of gentlemen.

यह हमें समझना चाहिये। एजुकेटिड आदमियों का काम है। यह किसी बदमाश का काम नहीं है। अगर आप कहें कि एजुकेटिड आदमी बदमाश है तो यह बात मेरी समझ में आती है। लेकिन यह कहना कि बदमाशों का काम है, बदमाशों के ऊपर धब्बा ल ना है।

[श्री जी० भ० कृपालानी]

There is honour even among thieves. बदमाशों में भी कुछ आनर होती है, लेकिन जब एजूकेटिड और साफिस्टिकेटिड आदमी बदमाश हो जाते हैं, तब उनमें कोई आनर नहीं रहती है। इस वजह से मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है।

मेरे पास सिंधियों की एक कम्प्लेंट आई है। पहले भी आई थी और अब फिर आई है। मैं तो अपने आपको कभी सिंधी नहीं समझता हूँ, लेकिन सिंधी मुझको सिंधी समझते हैं और दूसरे भी यह समझते हैं कि अभी तक मैं सिंधी हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान में कोई आदमी चाहे कितनी देर, चाहे बीस बरस तक, किसी स्टेट में रह जाये, लेकिन वह उस स्टेट का नहीं हो सकता है। अगर मैं पाँच, सात या दस बरस किसी दूसरे मुल्क में रहूँ, तो मैं उस मुल्क का निवासी हो जाता हूँ, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में चाहे कोई आदमी बीस बरस तक किसी स्टेट में रहे, लेकिन तब भी वह उस स्टेट का नहीं समझा जाता है, तब भी उस पर दूसरी स्टेट का आरिजिनल ठप्पा लगा रहता है। आज भी मैंने सिंधी समझा जाता है।

सिंधियों ने मुझसे कहा है कि राजस्थान के आदमियों के लिए राजस्थान के चीफ मिनिस्टर वहाँ चले गए, इससे राजस्थानियों की कुछ खबर ली जाती है; अगर हमारे पास आप आयें, तो हमारे लिए कुछ हो सकेगा। उन लोगों को यह मालूम नहीं कि मैं तो कर्ण का चीफ मिनिस्टर नहीं हूँ, मेरे जाने से क्या होगा? वे जो सहूलियतें और कम्पेन्सेशन मिल रही है, वे भी इस तरह मिल रही हैं कि अगर कांग्रेस का चीफ मिनिस्टर जाये, तब सहूलियतें मिलती हैं और जिन लोगों का कोई चीफ मिनिस्टर है ही नहीं, उनको सहूलियत भी नहीं मिलती है।

क्या यह हिन्दुस्तान एक है? क्या हम लोगों ने इनको जंग और जहाज-जहद इसलिए की थी कि हिन्दुस्तान के टुकड़े टुकड़े हो जायें? क्या इसलिए की थी कि सिंध इंडिपेंडेंट हो जाये? सिंध तो हिन्दुरतान में है ही नहीं। हम तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए काम करते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान को एक समझते हैं। अब कुछ लोग अपने को अलग अलग समझते हैं। अगर वे अलग है, तो क्यों न उनको अलग होने दें?

Let them keep their own army; let them keep their own navy; let them keep their own defence and let them be outside if they want to. Give them a fair chance.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri): Let them pay for it.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: They can pay for everything they do. They should not rely upon the Centre. Unless you put this proposition before those people who consider they are not Indians, there can be no solution to this problem. We should certainly let them go. We are not Pakistan; we will not force any province to be with us. But we cannot allow our national flag to be dishonoured, our national anthem to be dishonoured and our people living there to be dishonoured. Why cannot this Government take courage in both hands and act?

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): How could he expect this Government to do that?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: This Government goes out to keep the peace the world over; it cannot keep the peace in its own ranks. A house divided against itself is a house built on sands and when the storm comes, it will fall. I say that many governments have fallen before, in India and they have taken the nation along with them. My trouble is that when this Government falls, it is going to take the nation along with it. That is the

tragedy. It is not that the Congress Government may fall. It may fall; It does not matter. One government goes and another comes. But it is taking the nation along with it. That is the sad tragedy.

श्री मनुभाई पटेल (डर्भाई): अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री मधु लिमये, ने अपने एजार्नमेंट मोशन में कहा है कि भासाम में जो कुछ हुआ, वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के लीडर्ज और प्राइम मिनिस्टर के इनकानसिस्टेंट स्टेटमेंट्स के कारण हुआ। मुझे यह देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ है कि न तो श्री मधु लिमये ने, और न ही अन्य वक्ताओं ने, इस कथन के समर्थन में कोई इनकानसिस्टेंट स्टेटमेंट पेश किये। खुद श्री मधु लिमये ने यह कहा कि वहां पर जाय के बागीचों के विदेशी मालिकों द्वारा जो एक्सप्लायटेशन हो रहा है, वहां के मंदान के सवर्ण लोगों में जो कट्टरता है और वहां पर जो परदेशी हथियार धा रहे हैं, उनकी बजह से भासाम में ये सब घटनाएँ हुईं।

17.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री मधु लिमये ने अपने भाषण में कोई इनकानसिस्टेंट स्टेटमेंट नहीं बताया।

8 मई, 1961 का प्राइम मिनिस्टर, अडित नेहरू, ने ग्रेटर आटोनोमी की बात कही। उस समय से लेकर 13 जनवरी, 1967 तक, जब कि होम मिनिस्टर, श्री चव्हाण, ने रिजनल फेडरेशन की बात कही, कोई इनकानसिस्टेंसी नहीं हुई और न ही किसी ने बताया।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Who is responsible for that- Is the Government not responsible? What are you talking?

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: I was replying to Shri Madhu Limaye.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Is not the Government responsible for it? This is nonsense.

श्री मनुभाई पटेल: दादा ने भावावेश में धाकर कह दिया कि नेशनल फ्लेग का सम्मान खरम हो रहा है, इससे तो यही अच्छा है कि ऐसे लोगों को देश से अलग होने दिया जाये। जो लोग उम्र की बजह से मायूस हैं, वे ऐसा सोच सकते हैं, लेकिन हम नौजवान लोग कभी ऐसी बात बर्दास्त नहीं कर सकते।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: What nonsense are you talking about my age? Is there any young man here who is younger than myself? I say I am 80 years young.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: You are the youngest here.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Are not the Congress people ashamed of the doing of their Government?

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: We draw inspiration from him.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Yet they have the face to stand up in defence of their Government's doings.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: It is no question of defending anything; it is putting facts before the House. I am sorry. I am not trying to excite you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: You are losing your temper. He is a Member. He has a right to speak.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: He is a Member, but he must talk sepse. I hold my temper when the Houe is on fire.

श्री मनु भाई पटेल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दादा पर मैं कोई इल्जाम नहीं लगाना चाहता। मैं सिर्फ यह कह रहा हूँ कि राष्ट्र-ध्वज का जो अपमान हुआ, किसी ने उसको बर्दाश्त नहीं किया। खद होम मिनिस्टर ने यहां पर जो बयान दिया, उसमें उन्होंने इस घटना को धिक्कारा, इतना ही नहीं, गौहाटी में होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह स्टेटमेंट दिया—आसाम में कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट होते हुए भी उन्होंने कहा कि वहां का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन टोटली फेल हुआ। उन्होंने उसको छोड़ा नहीं। इस लिए यह कहना गलत है कि वहां जो कुछ हुआ है, किसी ने उसका बचाव किया है। हमने किसी का बचाव नहीं किया है। वहां पर जो कुछ हुआ है, वह अच्छा नहीं हुआ है और हम सबको उसका दुख है। लेकिन एजार्नमेंट मोशन में जो यह कहा गया है कि स्टेट की रीआर्गनाइजेशन के बारे में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जो इन-कानसिस्टेंट नीति रही, उसकी वजह से वहां पर ये घटनायें हुईं, इससे मैं सहमत नहीं हो सकता हूँ। इसलिए मैं इस एजार्नमेंट मोशन का विरोध करता हूँ।

मुख्य बात यह है कि देश के सब प्रांतों में भाषा के प्रश्न को लेकर एक भावना उठी है। खुद श्री मधु लिमये ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है। वह एक ऐसी नाजुक भावना है जिसके कारण मालूम नहीं, कब कहां फ्लेयर अप हो जाता है, तूफान मच जाता है। और आपने खुद मिमाल दिया कि बिगर बाम्बे, बाई-लिगुमल बाम्बे का बंटवारा होते होते पांच मात साल हो गए, दो राज्य का फार्मूला आया, बाम्बे अलग रहे यह फारमूला आया, यह सब कर के जो हुआ सो हुआ लेकिन वहां के जो लोग हैं उनकी भावनाओं को जहां तक संतुष्ट नहीं कर सके उस के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या करे? केन्द्रीय सरकार यहां बैठकर यदि कोई कड़ा कदम उठाती है तो कहेंगे

कि यह तो ब्रूटल कदम उठाते हैं और पटौदिया साहब ने कहा अभी कि केन्द्रीय सरकार यहां पर निरम है, वह नरमाई से काम करती है यहां पर स्ट्रांग लीडरशिप चाहिये। लेकिन अगर स्ट्रांग कदम उठाते हैं तो कल को दूसरा ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन आयेगा। इसलिए उनकी भावना का सम्मान करते हुए कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालना चाहिये जिसमें सब को संतोष हो सके। लेकिन यह तो हरगिज नहीं हो सकता कि देश का बंटवारा और करते जायं और बंटवारे को हम सहन करते जायें। पहले रीजनल फेडरेशन के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव था। उसके बारे में कुछ हिल लीडर्स के साथ भी बातचीत को। फिर मेहुता कमिशन आया। उस की मीटिंग में ट्राइबल लीडर्स और हिल लीडर्स हाजिर नहीं रहे इसलिए वह बात रुक गई। तो कहां किधर इन-कॉंसिस्टेंसी है? शुरू से लेकर आखिर तक कांसिस्टेंटली केन्द्रीय सरकार ने र्त्तिव किया है। एक के बाद एक कदम उठायें हैं। मधु लिमये साहब ने कह कि यह सब करते हैं, हम को पूछते नहीं हैं तो विरोधी दल के आसाम में जो लोग हैं उन सब का राय लेकर उन को साथ में लेते। लेकिन अगर यही सवाल है कि क्यों हम को पूछते नहीं हैं इसलिए हम विरोध करते हैं तब तो कुछ कह नहीं सकते। पटौदिया साहब ने कहां कहा कि नक्स बाड़ी है, यह है वह है तो इन को सहारा कौन देता है? वैसे तो नक्सलबाड़ी का विरोध करते हैं लेकिन यहां पर यूनाइटेड फ्रंट कर के उनके साथ बैठते हैं, ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन में भी सब एक साथ जुड़ जाते हैं और हम से शिकायत करते हैं कि नक्सलबाड़ी को बर्दाश्त करते हैं।

बर्दाश्त तो वह लोग करते हैं जो उनका साथ देते हैं। श्री कर्णो सिंह जी, महाराज बीकानेर, वैसे तो खुद इंडिपेंडेंट हैं लेकिन पास में बैठने से सोहबत का असर आ हां जाता है। तो वह भी अपने आप को संयम में नहीं रख सके और जो कम्प्यूनिस्टिक टैक्टिक है कैरेक्टर एसेसिनेशन की वह उन पर भी चढ़ गई। कहने लगे कि देश में एकता का कोई मिम्बल नहीं दांखता। पंडित नेहरू ये उसके बाद अब कोई नहीं रहा। हां महात्मा गांधी पंडित नेहरू वगैरह महान विभूतियां थीं। ऐसी महान विभूतियां हर जमाने में नहीं पैदा होतीं। क्रान्ति काल के वह हमारे लीडर थे।.. (व्यञ्जान)

..... मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि देश में सब से बड़ा काँई नेशनल फोरम है तो वह हमारी पालियामेंट है। हमारी पालियामेंट में वह क्षमता है और लोक-तांत्रिक व्यवस्था में एक एक लीडर में ऐसी क्षमता है कि वह नेशनल लीडर बन सकता है। ऐसी बात करना कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर नेशनल लीडर नहीं है, मोरार जी नहीं हैं, चव्हाण साहब नेशनल लीडर नहीं हैं यह कैरेक्टर एसेसिनेशन के सिवाय और कोई बात नहीं है। महात्मा गांधी और पंडित नेहरू की हाइट के वह नहीं हैं। लेकिन आज यह बात नहीं है कि देश में कोई नेशनल लीडर नहीं है। हम दावे के साथ कह सकते हैं कि हमारे देश की पालियामेंट एक ऐसा नेशनल फारम है जो देश की नेशनल यूनिटी और इंटिगिटी को संभाल सकता है। इसलिए कर्णो सिंह जी जैसे एक स्वस्थ विचार वाले व्यक्ति ऐसी बात कहें तो मुझे तो यही लगता है कि उन के ऊपर उन के साथ बैठने का असर हो गया है।

जो सच्ची बात है वहां आसाम में वह जो भाई मधु लिमये जी ने तीन कारण कहे, मैं उनको स्वीकार करता हूँ और उनके साथ

मैं सहमत हूँ कि वहां एक्सप्लायटेशन है, वहां विदेशी हाथ और हस्तक्षेप है और वहां के सवर्ण लोगों में तथा जो हिल के ट्राइब्स हैं या दूसरे प्रोताओं के लोग हैं, इन के बीच में जो एक साइकोलोजिकल डिस्टेंस हो गई है वह है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे भी ज्यादा, इस एक्सप्लायटेशन के साथ साथ वहां के लोगों में खाम करके नवजवानों में एक फ्रस्ट्रेशन है। आसाम के लोगों में फ्रस्ट्रेशन इसी वजह से है कि उनको एक रेकग्नीशन नहीं मालूम होता है, वह रेकग्नीशन भी देने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए, नेशनल इम्पार्टेंस भी उनको महलूस हो सके ऐसी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो आखीर में आचार्य कृपालानी जी ने सुझाव दिया इसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ। गवर्नर्स कूल का इससे कोई ताल्लक नहीं है, कोई वास्ता नहीं है। गवर्नर्स कूल से कोई काम बन नहीं सकेगा। और जैस मधु लिमये साहब ने कहा कि चालिहा साहब को वहां से हटाया जावे तो इस से भी कोई परिणाम निकलने वाला नहीं है। चालिहा साहब को हटाना या रखना वहां के एलेक्टोरेट के हाथ में है। यहां पालियामेंट के हाथ में नहीं है। उनको चुनने वाले वहां के लोग हैं। उन्होंने उनको चुनकर चीफ मिनिस्टर बटाया है। वह लोग चाहेंगे तो नहीं चुनेंगे। लेकिन हमारे पास ऐसी सत्ता नहीं है कि हम उनको हटाएं। इसलिए यह एडजर्नमेंट मोशन की बात आज के समय के अनकूल नहीं है जबकि घाव ताजा है। उस में मदद देने के बजाया वह और नमक डालने की कोशिश करता है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि जो कारण उन्होंने रखे हैं वह ठीक नहीं हैं। मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ और इस एडजर्नमेंट मोशन को खरम करना चाहिए।

श्री बलराज भषोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खेद है कि मादनीय सदस्य श्री पटेल ने आचार्य कृपालानी को

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

भावना को समझने के बजाय उन पर आघात करना ठीक समझा। आचार्य कृपालानी देश के एक वयोवृद्ध नेता हैं और उनकी बातों में वेदना थी। उस वेदना का कारण है। जो कुछ आसाम में हुआ, गोहाटी में हुआ वह एक सांकेतिक चीज है और उस से हमें सबक लेना होगा। मैंने गोहाटी में जो कुछ हुआ उसे स्वयं देखा। जो कुछ वहां पर हुआ उसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है इस में मैं आज जाता नहीं। मगर तीन घंटे के अन्दर ब्रिडों रुपये की सम्पत्ति तबाह कर दी जाय, राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का अपमान किया जाय, पुलिस स्टेशन के ऊपर से राष्ट्रीय ध्वज को उतारा जाय, पुलिस स्टेशन के सामने पीपुल्स कोर्ट लगाई जाय और खुल्लमखुल्ला पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद, अयूब जिन्दाबाद, माओ जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगाए जाय, यह कहा जाय कि जो लोग आसामी नहीं हैं वह निकल जाय, नाम चाहे किसी का लिया जाय, लचेत सेना का लिया गया है लेकिन लचेत सेना तो केवल एक कार नेम है, इसका कौन लीडर है, इसके पीछे कौन आदमी है कोई जानता नहीं, आसाम को जो वास्तविक स्थिति है उसको समझने की कोशिश कीजिए। आसाम हमारी सीमा का प्रान्त है। उस के साथ ही और क्षेत्र लगे हुए हैं, मणिपुर है, त्रिपुरा है, सारा उत्तरी पूर्वी सीमा का क्षेत्र है जिसके एक ओर चीन है, एक ओर पाकिस्तान है, और एक ओर बर्मा है। जब से बर्मा की सरकार और चीन के बीच में मतभेद शुरू हुए हैं उत्तर बर्मा के अन्दर जो इलाका हमारी सीमा से लगता है वहां पर भी चीनियों की गतिविधियां शुरू हो गई हैं। इस प्रकार तीन ओर से वह शत्रुओं से घिरा हुआ है। इस क्षेत्र पर पाकिस्तान की नजरें शुरू से रही हैं। 1901 में जब अंग्रेजों ने बंगाल का विभाजन किया तो आसाम को ईस्ट बंगाल के साथ

मिलाया। फिर जब कैबिनेट मिशन आया तो उसने बंगाल और आसाम को मिला कर एक करना चाहा। उस समय श्री बारदोली ने इस योजना के विरुद्ध प्रोटेस्ट किया और महात्मा गांधी ने भी उनका समर्थन किया। फलस्वरूप उस समय आसाम बच गया। मगर पाकिस्तान की कुदृष्टि आसाम पर है। अभी पिछले दिनों श्री भट्टो ने एक आर्टिकल लिखा था जिसमें स्पष्ट कहा था कि आसाम तो पाकिस्तान का है और होना चाहिए। इस उद्देश्य में पाकिस्तान की ओर से वहां 1947 से गतिविधियां चल रही हैं। सन् 1947 के अन्दर आसाम में मुसलमानों की आबादी लगभग 10 प्रतिशत थी। मैं मुसलमान का नाम खूंगा तो कुछ भाई कहेंगे कि यह कम्यूनल है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय जरूरत है तथ्यों की निर्भीकता से सामने रखा जाय। अगर हम यह कहने को तैयार नहीं हैं, तो हम देश के साथ द्रोह करेंगे, राष्ट्र के साथ द्रोह करेंगे। इसलिए मैं साफ बात कहना चाहता हूँ। उस समय यह आबादी 10% थी, मगर उसके बाद उन्होंने वहां से पाकिस्तानियों को अग्रम में भेजना शुरू किया और सन् 61 में वहां मुसलमानों की आबादी हो गई 25 प्रतिशत। यह आबादी कैसे बढ़ गई? एक तरफ यह मुस्लिम आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है और दूसरी तरफ जो मुसलमान नहीं हैं उन को पाकिस्तानी तत्व वहां से निकालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, कभी बंगाली के नाम पर करं और कभी गैर-आसामी के नाम पर। गोहाटी की घटना को इस पृष्ठभूमि में देखना होगा। गोहाटी में मैं गया और गोहाटी की तबाही का जो पैटर्न है उस को स्वयं देखा। दो दूकानें इधर बंगाली हिन्दू की और दो इधर मा.वाड़ी हिन्दू की हैं। वह जली हुई हैं। बीच में एक दूकान बंगाली मुसलमान की है वह नहीं जली है। एक प्रापटी है, मालिक मकान मुसलमान है, मगर टेनेंट हिन्दू है। उसका सामान निकाल कर जला दिया गया है, मगर बिल्डिंग कायम है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ मेरा चैलेंज है

कि हिम्मत हो तो इन तथ्यों को झुठलाओ, ।

हिम्मत हो तो इन्हें कन्ट्राडिक्ट करो ।
(व्यवधान)

इस लिये जो यह स्थिति है वह यह है कि एक और गैर-असमियों के नाम से वहां पर जो गैर-असामी हिन्दू आबादी है, बिहारी है, बंगाली हैं उनको हटाकर भगाने की बात की जा रही है और दूसरी ओर मुसलमान पाकिस्तान से वहां आ कर बस रहे हैं । मैं बव्हाण साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस बात में कितनी सत्यता है कि केन्द्र सरकार ने असम सरकार को कहा है कि जो वहां पर गैर कानूनी ग डसे पाकिस्तानी आये हुए हैं, और जो वहां पांच साल से रह रहे हैं, उन को नागरिकता के अधिकार दे दिये जायें । दूसरी ओर जो लोग सदियों से वहां रह रहे हैं, उनको निकाला जा रहा है । क्या यह सारा एक षड़यन्त्र नहीं है जो असम को भारत से अलग करने के लिये रचा जा रहा है ? इस काम में प्रो-बाइनीज एलीमेंट एक्टिव है, प्रो-पाक एलीमेंट एक्टिव है और जो प्रो-वेस्ट एलीमेंट है, पादरी लोग हैं, वे एक्टिव हैं । ये सब तत्व अपने अपने ढंग से असम के हिस्से काटने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

मुझे याद है जब 1962 में चीन का हमला हुआ था, तब तेजपुर में पाकिस्तान के झण्डे लगाये गये थे, तब अखबारों में यह छपा था कि यह योजना है कि ब्रह्मपुत्र के उत्तर का भाग जो है, वह चीन ले लेगा और दक्षिण का जो भाग है, वह पाकिस्तान ले लेगा । वही बात आज वहां पर चल रही है आज इस चीज को रिजनलिज्म का नाम दिया जा रहा है या उस के लिये विद्यार्थियों का नाम लिया जाता है । मैं वहां कालेजों के प्रिन्सिपल से मिला था, विद्यार्थियों से मिला था, यह काम विद्यार्थियों का नहीं था । मैं विद्यार्थियों को जानता हूं, मैं टीचर हूं, हमारे विद्यार्थी बुरे नहीं हैं उन का नाम केवल स्पोक-स्कीन के लिए लिया जा रहा है । उस के पीछे दूसरे तत्व हैं और आज यह पता

लगाने की जरूरत है कि किस तरह से कौन असम को अलग करने की कोशिश कर रहा है । इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

इस स्थिति के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति बहुत हद तक जिम्मेदार है । अभी कहा गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की बातों में इन-कंसिस्टेंसी है, अशोक मेहता जाते हैं वह केन्द्र के मंत्री हैं, वह एक रिपोर्ट दे कर आते हैं, उस के बाद प्रधान मंत्री जाती हैं, वह दूसरी बात कह कर आती हैं । क्या उन का यह फर्ज नहीं था कि वह इस सामरिक महत्व के क्षेत्र के बारे में विचारपूर्वक काम करें ।

फिर आपने नागालैंड बनाया, वह जो नागालैंड है, इस का असम की घटनाओं से बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण संबंध है । आपने तीन लाख की स्टेट बनाई और स्टेट बनने के बाद भी, वहां एक नया राज्य कायम करने के बाद भी आप वहां विद्रोही लोगों से बात करते हैं । इस का प्रभाव सारे असम पर पड़ा है । लोग समझते हैं कि अगर गड़बड़ करने से तीन लाख की स्टेट बन सकती है, जिनकी अपनी ग्रामदनी पांच लाख भी नहीं है, परन्तु केन्द्र से घाट-दस करोड़ रुपये साल का मिल सकता है, तो फिर तीन लाख की मीजोर्लैंड क्यों नहीं बन सकती, 20 लाख का अहोम राज्य क्यों नहीं बन सकता, कामतापुर राज्य क्यों नहीं बन सकता, कछार राज्य क्यों नहीं बन सकता ।

सन् 1962 में नागालैंड की बात याद थी । मैं उस वक्त लोक सभा का सदस्य था, मैंने उस वक्त कहा था कि नागालैंड स्टेट बना कर आप विघटन का रास्ता खोल रहे हैं—

“You are opening the flood-gates of disruption.”

जो बात मैंने उस वक्त कही थी, आज सत्य सिद्ध हो रही है । नागालैंड की मिसाल और जगहों पर भी चल रही है । कृपलानी जी ने

[श्री बलराज मबोक]

कहा कि महाराष्ट्र में शिव सेना बन गई है, असम असमियों के लिये है, बंगाल बंगालियों के लिये है, लेकिन यह सब शुरू कैसे हुआ ? अगर आप काश्मीर को स्पेशल स्टेटस देते हैं, काश्मीर काश्मीरियों के लिये है, काश्मीर में जा कर कोई जमीन नहीं खरीद सकता, नौकरी नहीं कर सकता, नागालैंड नागाओं के लिये है, वहां कोई जमीन नहीं ले सकता, तो फिर जो कहते हैं कि असम असमियों के लिये है, आप उनको दोष कैसे दे सकते हैं। इसमें हमारी गलती है, केन्द्रीय सरकार की गलती है। हम डबल स्टैंडर्ड नहीं चला सकते। जब काश्मीर काश्मीरियों के लिये है तो महाराष्ट्र महाराष्ट्रियों के लिये क्यों नहीं। तब हम शिव-सेना की कैसे निंदा कर सकते हैं। इस लिये मेरा कहना है कि हम इस समस्या के मूल में जायें इस पर विचार करने के लिये मैं आपके सामने कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उन पर ध्यान दें :

1. पहली बात तो यह है कि असम सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र है, तीनों ओर से शत्रु देशों से घिरा हुआ है। इस को भारत से अलग करने की योजनायें चल रही हैं, इसलिये यदि असम का कोई पुनर्गठन करना है तो हमारे लिये देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल सब से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। इसलिये इस पर पीसमील ढंग से या पार्टी ढंग से विचार न किया जाय। मेरा सुझाव है कि एक उच्च-स्तरीय आयोग बनाया जाय, जो डिफेन्स ओरियन्टेड हो, जिसमें सुरक्षा का विचार अधिक हो, उस में मिलिट्री के एक्सपर्ट्स हों और नैशनल लीडर्स भी हों, वह आयोग सारे क्षेत्र के बारे में, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, असम-नागालैंड और मीजोरलैंड इन सब के बारे में विचार करे। वहां की जन-भावना का भी विचार करे, आर्थिक विकास का भी विचार करे और सारे देश की सुरक्षा का भी विचार करे और उसके बाद जो सुझाव वह आयोग दे, उसके आधार पर इस सारे क्षेत्र का पुनर्गठन किया

जाय। ऐसा मत कीजिए कि कभी इस कमेटी को बैठा दिया और कभी उस कमेटी को बैठा दिया।

2. दूसरी बात—वहां पर जो लगातार पाकिस्तानी घसपैठ हो रहा है, उस को रोकिये। अभी तक आप उस को रोक नहीं पाये हैं। जब नन्दा जी गृह-मंत्री थे, उस वक्त ऐसा तय हुआ था कि सीमा के साथ-साथ एक मील की पट्टी खाली कर दी जाय ताकि इन्मी-ग्रेंट्स को रोका जा सके, लेकिन अभी तक उस पर अमल नहीं हुआ। यह योजना आपको अमल में लानी चाहिये ताकि पाकिस्तान के साथ जो इलाका लगता है, वहां से लोगों का आना रूक सके। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि सीमा का इलाका साफ कराया जाय और वहां पर ऐसे लोगों को बसाया जाय जो उनकी रोक कर सकें। जब तक यह रोक नहीं होगी तब तक देश पर खतरा बना रहेगा।

3. तीसरी—यह कि जो वहां पर विदेशी पादरी हैं जो नागालैंड और मीजोरलैंड में काम कर रहे हैं उन सब को वहां से निकाला जाय। यह अत्यावश्यक है क्योंकि वे लोग ऐसे ढंग से वहां पर उस चीज को करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वहां पर वेस्टर्न-पावर्स का एक अड्डा बन जाय। जिस तरह से कम्युनिस्ट चीन और पाकिस्तान वहां पर प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं उसी तरह से ये वेस्टर्न-पावर्स भी इन्टरेस्टेड हैं, पश्चिमी राष्ट्र भी पादरियों के द्वारा प्रयत्नशील हैं।

4. सारे असम में जो एक प्रकार का इनसिक्वोरिटी का भाव पैदा हुआ है, उस को दूर करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। आप कहते हैं कि यह वार्डर एरिया है—दुनिया भर का इतिहास बताता है कि जो वार्डर एरिया होते हैं और जहां वार्डर के उस पार दुश्मन मुक होते हैं वे उन पर वार्डर एरिया में गड़बड़ कराते हैं। उम का रास्ता यह नहीं है कि वहां से एन्डीकेट कर दो। पीछे हटा दो

उस का रास्ता सिर्फ यही है कि उस को मढ़ी से दबाओं। हमारे यहां क्या हो रहा है ?

We are temporising. Abdication is no solution. अगर बांडर एरिया के किसी क्षेत्र में गड़बड़ होती है तो उस का यह इलाज नहीं है कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट वहां से हट जाय। जरूरत यह है कि इन को सेन्ट्रल एडमिनिस्ट्रटिव एरिया बनाया जाय। जहां जहां सेन्टर की विशेष जिम्मेदारी है उस को सेन्ट्रल एडमिनिस्ट्रटिव एरिया बनाया जाय। जो आलरेडी सेन्ट्रली एडमिनिस्ट्रटिव एरिया है मैं उन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। लेकिन इन एरियाज में केन्द्र के अधिकार बढ़ने चाहिये कम नहीं होने चाहिये।

5. इन एरियाज में केन्द्र की पुलिस को बढ़ाइये। जिस प्रकार वहां की लोकल पुलिस ने काम नहीं किया उस से जनता का मनोबल घटा है उनका विश्वास घटा है। सेन्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस काफी मात्रा में इन क्षेत्रों में रखनी होगी।

6. वहां पर जो लोग मारे गये हैं जिन लोगों को लूटा गया है उन का कोई दोष नहीं था। सरकार की यह एलीमेंट्री चूटो है कि उन लोगों को सेफ्टी दे। उन की साइफ और प्रोपर्टी को बचाये। लेकिन जो गवर्नमेंट ऐसा नहीं कर सकी तो गवर्नमेंट का फर्ज है कि उन को कम्पेन्सेट कर। खास कर बिहार के लोगों को जिनकी रिक्वा में जला दी गई है। जो लोग अमीर हैं उन को रिट्रिबिलिशन ग्रांट दे, उन को विदाऊट इन्टरेस्ट लोन दिया जाय लेकिन जो गरीब तबका है उन को पूरे तंद्ह से कम्पेन्सेट करना होगा।

अन्तिम बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास हमें बताता है कि जब कभी भी हिन्दुस्तान की सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट कमजोर है हुई, तभी सीमाओं पर इस प्रकार

की डिमरिटिव फोर्सेज उठी हैं और विघटन को कार्यवाहियां शुरू हुई हैं। आप अपनी दृष्टि में बसवान व्यक्ति हो सकते हैं लेकिन आज देश के अन्दर यह इम्प्रेसन पैदा हो गया है कि Central Government is weak. और आपके बम का यह रोग वहीं रहा है। इसलिये कोई नीति सोचिये मिल कर बैठिये और विचार कोजिये। मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ जो चाहेंगे कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट दुबल रहे। मैं चाहूंगा कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट मजबूत हो चाहे आपके हाथ में हो या मेरे हाथ में हो लेकिन सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट मजबूत होनी चाहिये। इसलिये हम यूनीटरी गवर्नमेंट की एकात्मक शासन की मांग करते हैं। सेन्ट्रल एक्डीकेट न करे उन का मुकाबला करे और असम जो कि आज विदेशी विघटनकारी शक्तियों का अड्डा बन गया है उनका मजबूती से मुकाबला करे। इस लिये मैं चाहूंगा कि असम की और विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय।

इसलिये इस मोशन का बलगत भावना से नहीं बल्कि इस समस्या की और सरकार का ध्यान जाये इस दृष्टि से समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव (वारामती):

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस एडजर्नमेंट मोशन पर, जो इस समय हाउस के सामने आया है, हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने जो प्वाइन्ट्स उठाये हैं, जहां तक मेने सुना है किसी ने उनका समर्थन या निरोध नहीं किया है। सभी ने इस बात को कहा है कि आज देश के अन्दर जो एक गन्दी हवा फैली हुई है, उसका प्रभाव सारे देश पर पड़ रहा है और असम में कुछ ज्यादा पड़ा है। इस सब का क्या कारण है और कैसे यह सब हुआ, आज इस को सोचने की जरूरत है। वहां पर लाखों रुपये की जायदाद और मकान जला दिये दिये,

[श्री नुलसी दास जाखव]

गोहाटी के अन्दर जो ये बातें हुई हैं, यह बहुत बुरी है, लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा यह हवा दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी फ़ैल रही है, इसलिये आज इस हवा को निकालने की जरूरत है।

और वह हवा निकालने के वस्तु आपने अभी तक यह पिछले तीन, चार वर्ष में देखा है कि चाहे वह लैम्बेज के बारे में हो या बोर्डर के बारे में हो, वह जो एक भड़काने वाली जहरीली हवा पैदा हो जाती है तो फिर चाहे वह किसी पार्टी का हो उसका पब्लिक के ऊपर लोगों के ऊपर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं रह पाता है और एक चारों तरफ अशान्ति और अव्यवस्था की हवा फैल जाया करती है और आम तौर पर लोगों के हाथ में कानून का तोड़ना चला जाता है और उसको टैकिल करने में पुलिस या वह सरकारी मशीनरी नाकामयाब रहती है। वह खुद भी देखते हैं कि यहां जोखिम उठाने से क्या फायदा है? आखिर वह तो एक सर्वेंट लो। एक कर्मचारी लो। है और उन का जितना कानून से प्रमोशन आदि हो सकता है वहां तक वह होता चला ही जाता है। मेरी राय है कि इसमें जिसको रिस्क उठाना हो, जोखिम उठाना हो तो उनके लिए यह पब्लिक वर्कर्स है और इस पब्लिक क्षेत्र में चाहे आप उनको लीडर्स कहिये या वर्कर्स कहिये आज उनकी हमें कमी दिखाई देती है। इसके लिए अगर यह अपोजीशन वाले महज कांग्रेस पर चूकिए वह पावर में है उसके ऊपर वह धक्का लायें सारी जिम्मेदारी व दोष उस कांग्रेस के ऊपर ही मढ़ें तो उससे काम नहीं होगा। जिनकी पावर में जितना करना है उसमें हमारी समझ में कोई दोष नहीं है। ऐसा भी किसी का कहना उचित व सही नहीं होगा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर की अग्रिम में कुछ स्पीच हुई तो उसके

अन्दर कोई ऐसा इंटेंशन था कि यह अग्रिम भड़क जाय। अगर कोई मित्र इस तरह की बात प्राइम मिनिस्टर की किसी स्पीच के लिए कहें तो मैं उससे बिलकुल सहमत नहीं हूँ। वह एक झूठी बात है और वह इलजाम लगाने वाली बात है और पार्लिटिक्स में जैसा कहा जाता बैकब कहने वाली बात है। दूसरे कई लोगों ने कहा कि ज.। हमको इतिला मिली तो श्री चव्हाण को जोकि होम मिनिस्टर हैं; उनको यह इतिला कैसे नहीं मिली? हो सकता है कि कोई कोई बातों की इतिला मिली हो, इतिलाएं मिलती हैं यह हो सकता है लेकिन उसके अन्दर सचबाई कहां तक है वह भी इनकनोयरी करने के लिए उन्होंने पूछा होगा। वह भी एक प्रोजेज्योर है। ऐसा तो नहीं हो सकता कि कल वहां असम में कुछ दीवारों पर पर्चे आदि लगाये जायें और यहां सेंटर के होम मिनिस्टर से उस बारे में पूछताछ कर ली जाय। ऐसी पूछताछ करने के बाद भी लोग कहेंगे कि यह तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की डेमोक्रेपी में उन्होंने दखल दी है। मेरा कहना है कि यह भी धन्य लगते हुए उन्होंने उस बारे में कोई खपत्ता नहीं किया और उसका कोई लिहाज नहीं किया तो यह भी ठीक नहीं है।

मेरा कहना यह है कि आजकल देश में जो हवा फैली हुई है वह बहुत बुरी है और इस जहरीली हवा को जोकि फैली हुई है उसको हर आदमी के दिमाग से निकालने की हम सभी लोगों को मिल कर कोशिश करनी है। इस बारे में ज्यादा जवाबदारी पोलिटिकल पार्टियों की और

उनके नेताओं की है। जो हवा अभी आज दिखती है गांधी जी का खून होने के पहले वाली हवा मालूम पड़ती है। गांधी जी की हत्या होने के पहले वर्ष दो वर्ष तक अखबारों द्वारा और भाषणों द्वारा एक इतना अंगार फैलाया हुआ था कि हमने देखा कि वह चिगारी निकली और वह दुखद कांड हुआ। जाहिर है कि अंगार में जब चिगारियां फूटती हैं तो मकान जलते हैं और तबाही आती है और मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कुछ वही हाल आजकल हो रहा है। कल एक कॉलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस आया था और यहां पर उसमें बतलाया गया कि जैसे वह जनसंघ के अध्यक्ष उपाध्याय जी की मृत्यु हुई, वह कांड हुआ। दूसरे जैसे कल अखबार में आया और मालूम हुआ कि मध्यप्रदेश में हरिजन लोगों ने वहां कुछ धार्मिक हिस्सा लिया तो उनको खत्म कर दिया कितने ही आदमियों को वहां पर मार दिया गया। यह भी खबर आई है कि कोई एक एम० एल० ए० है किसी एक पार्टी के उनको गोली मार दी गई। इसके पहले भी जब वह बोरडर का सवाल था तो वहां भी पार्लियामेंट की जो वह हाइएस्ट डेमोक्रेटिक बौड़ी है, मंदिर भी है, उसके पुजारी को भी रेल के ऊपर जाकर पीटा जाता है। रेलें लूटी जाती हैं कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। ऐसे ही नक्सलवाड़ी में हुआ। ऐसा भी देखने में आया कि जहां पर कुछ रेलें जलाई गईं तो वहां ऐक्शन लेने के वास्ते रेलवे पुलिस को पावर नहीं थी और जैसा कि रेलवेज के मिनिस्टर ने कहा वहां स्टेट गवर्नमेंट देखती नहीं। उसके कुली भी देखते रहे। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह जो देश में यहां वहां सरकारी सम्पत्ति आदि को जलाने व बर्बाद करने और अपनी ओपीनियन का आदमी न हो तो उसको सहन न करने की प्रवृत्ति जो

दिनों दिन बढ़ती जा रही है उसके लिए देश के अन्दर छोटे से बड़े तक, एक छोटे वर्कर से लेकर हाइएस्ट नीडर तक सब पर उसकी जवाबदेही है। सब पर इसकी जवाबदारी हैं।

श्री बलराज मधोक ने यहां पर अभी अपने विचार रखे और मैं भी जो कि 30-35 साल से राजनैतिक क्षेत्र में काम करता हूं इसलिए उन्होंने जो चीज यहां पर साबित करने की कोशिश की है मैं उसको बखूबी समझ सकता हूं। उन्होंने जो जो बातें यहां पर कहीं उनके सत्य असत्य में मैं नहीं जाता। वह वहां गये थे। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि जितने भाषण यहां पर हुए हैं उनके अन्दर किसी आदमी ने किसी कम्युनिटी का नाम नहीं लिया लेकिन मधोक साहब ने अपने भाषण द्वारा जिस प्रवृत्ति का परिचय दिया है वह प्रवृत्ति ठीक नहीं है। मैं उनसे निवेदन करता हूं कि देश में अंगार लगाने में कुछ ऐसी इधर उधर गड़बड़ होने में, ऐसी स्पीच का कारण बनती हैं तो ऐसी प्रवृत्ति का परिचय देना और ऐसे भाषण आदि देना बिलकुल गलत बात है। देश के दो टुकड़ों करने में ऐसे लोगों पर इसकी जवाबदारी है जिन्होंने उस वक्त ऐसे उत्तेजनात्मक भाषण दिये और लेख आदि निकाले। इसी प्रवृत्ति के बढ़ने के परिणामस्वरूप गांधी जी का खून हुआ और मेरी प्रार्थना है कि देश का हित इसी में है कि ऐसे प्रवृत्ति को हम देशवासियों में पनपने न दें और उसको निकाल बाहर करें।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने वह शिव सेना की कही तो मेरा कहना है कि यह बात हर जगह है पर फिर चाहे वह शिव सेना हो या और कोई सेना हो, ऐसी सब चीजों को, प्रवृत्तियों को, हमें सबको मिलकर निकालने की कोशिश करनी है।

[श्री तुलसी दास झाड़ा]

इस तरह की जहाँ भी खतरनाक प्रवृत्तियाँ काम कर रही हों चाहे वह उनके अनुकूल हों या प्रतिकूल, इसका खयाल किये बगैर वह खुद उन्हें हटाने के लिए चले जाय, उसके वास्ते जोखिम उठाये और यहाँ कहने के बजाय उसे खत्म करने में स्वयं जुट जाय और उस काम को करने में खत्म हो जाय। आज हम सभी लोगों में बजाय यहाँ पर स्पेशल देने के इस तरह की एक भावना काम करने की और अच्छे काम के वास्ते जोखिम उठाने की आनी चाहिए तभी देश में शान्ति, समृद्धि आयेगी। खाली एक दूसरे पर दोषारोपण करने और अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बचते रहने से देश का कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है।

SRRI MANOHARAN (Madras North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to submit our reactions on what has happened in the State of Assam on 26th January. My hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, has explained everything that has been happening in Assam. In the course of his speech, he has mentioned about the extent of damage done, that women have been molested, that properties have been destroyed and that everything has happened in the State of Assam. While all that happened, the Chief Minister of Assam was not in Gauhati. I am told that on January 24, in anticipation of events that may arise, he left Gauhati and reached one of the villages in Assam for a holiday.

Sir, the general impression in the whole State of Assam was that in collision with the Chief Minister of Assam, the whole episode, all the drama, was enacted. I do not know how far it is true. But the general impression in the whole State of Assam was this. The minority communities have been singled out and these people have been attacked by those people who claim themselves to

be the members of Lachet Sena or something like that. I can understand the regional feelings of the people of a particular State. But I cannot understand this sort of a thing. If the regional feeling is allowed unchecked, I am sure, it will generate into regional perversion. What we are witnessing today in Assam is the regional perversion. The blessing has been given by the Chief Minister of Assam and some other officers who connected with that. It is really a tragedy that this kind of thing has been tolerated by the Central Government. The Governor is there and he could have submitted a report, to the Central Government. Perhaps he might have submitted a report; I do not know. But Shri Y. B. Chavan himself has confessed as follows. I would like to quote what he himself said here yesterday. This was what he said:

"The main question is to find out exactly what led to these disturbances. Then what the responsibility of the Administration is in this is also a major question. I have personally expressed my own view that that day the local administration completely failed. It is a matter of shame for us. I do not want to conceal that fact. I do not propose to give protection to anybody."

This is the exact confession or admission on the part of the Home Minister. I want to point out that mere confession and admission is not enough. We would like to know what he is going to do in the present situation. Biharis, Bengalis, Marathis, and Sindhis etc. have been singled out and attacked, and as I have said already, cars have been selected and demolished and thrown into the canals.

My hon. friend Shri P. Venkatasubbiah while he was speaking on the motion on the President's Address was

naturally expressing his apprehension about the minority communities in the State of Madras. For his information I want to say only this much. Perhaps he may have been told like this by somebody; I do not question his *bona fides*; probably he would not have meant what he said. For his information I may tell him that during the peak of the anti-Hindi agitation, the minority communities have been protected by the people of Madras State. In the State of Madras we have Rajasthanis, Marathi, Gujaratis, Sindhis and also the Sikh community....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): On a point of personal explanation...

SHRI MANOHARAN: I do not mistake his intention.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I did not mention the context of these anti-Hindi disturbances: I was speaking about linguistic minorities generally and I said that they should be provided with more facilities. It was in that context only that I was speaking.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): I was in Madras during the last week of December, and I went to that area of Madras where the Rajasthanis and the Telugu people live, and they said that they were under fire when that language controversy took place.

SHRI MANOHARAN: Very recently, each and every minority community's association has invited the Chief Minister of Madras and they have expressed their complete satisfaction regarding the law and order situation in that part of the country. I hope the Home Minister here would have received thousands and thousands of telegrams from these minority communities stating that they were safe and that their position was secure.

I would like particularly to mention here that I belong to a minority community myself. The very fact

that I am here as a Member of Parliament representing a particular party is itself positive proof that the minority community is well established and secure. So, Madras has the unique opportunity to have a dynamic leadership in the person of my Chief Minister Shri Annadurai. So, there is no question of the liquidation of minority communities or the minority communities being put to difficulties.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I hope I would get another chance to speak. I shall reply to these points.

SHRI MANOHARAN: He may hope for the best.

In the whole of Bombay, communities like the South Indian community, Bengalis, Gujaratis etc. were molested and manhandled by the Shiv Sena. Then, the press reporters went to our Deputy Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai. They asked him 'Are you going to be a passive spectator of the hooliganism let loose by the Shiv Sena?' and shamelessly, the Deputy Prime Minister said without any sense of responsibility. Don't you know that there is the DMK party in the South?. He had the guts enough to equate the DMK with the Shiv Sena. On the contrary, I would say that we have been responsible for maintaining the law and order situation in our State.

Another thing. While the Shiv Sena was creating havoc....

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I rise on a point of explanation? The hon. Member cannot make an allegation and then say that I will not have a chance to explain.

What I said had been torn out of context in a very shameless manner

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made): What is that context? It has appeared in all the newspapers.

श्री मधु लिमये : शेमलैस मैनर शब्द कहना मोरारजी भाई को शोभा नहीं देता है । उनको उनको यह नहीं कहना चाहिये था ।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): Let him say what it is.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: He was keeping mum all the while.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat): Does he deny the press report?

SHRI MONOHARAN: I expected some decency from him. I am sorry I am disappointed.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur): The hon. Member said something shamelessly. So he need not feel sorry.

SHRI MONOHARAN: When the Shiv Sena activities were going on the Bombay State, my Chief Minister was asked by pressmen, 'What is your reaction?' I will quote what he said. When Shri Karni Singhji was talking about the dearth of leadership in this country, I was thinking about my Chief Minister. He said: 'What is required today is not Lachit Sena or Shiv Sena. What is required today is a Seva Sena'. That is the leadership that is required in the country today. That is the leader whom we want.

I would request the Home Minister to consider this thing which is gradually developing. Right under the very nose of the Delhi Government, a scandalous collapse of law and order was witnessed by the people of this country on New Year Eve at Connaught Place. Certain young individuals having drunk came out in

the open and tried to molest ladies, even the wives of diplomats. What happened hereafter? What action has been taken by the Government of India is not known.

So it is going on. Who is responsible for this? I do not like to put the blame on anybody. But facts are facts and have to be faced. The villain of the whole tragedy in the country is none other than the Congress Party.

So I request the Home Minister to study this problem without any political bias, because the question of minority rights has to be taken into consideration. Democracy might be majority rule, but the preservation of minority rights must be the quintessence of democracy. So I request him to consider this matter. Having confessed that the law and order situation is out of control it is a clear case of complete failure of the constitutional machinery. I want to ask Shri Chavan: Why should he not have asked the Governor to submit a report? Or what prevented the Governor from submitting a report to the President recommending dismissal of the Ministry? Had it been a non-Congress Ministry, that Ministry would have been to be pled or dismissed by now.

So the whole problem should be viewed through the democratic way of solving it, not through any political angle. I request the Home Minister to find an immediate solution to this problem. Otherwise, as previous speakers have said, the integration of this country will be a will-o-the-wisp.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the deeply disturbing events which have taken place in Assam are evidence of what I consider to be the disgrace abounding which prevails today in our country, and that is on account of

the bankrupt leadership at the Centre, a leadership which has neither administrative acumen nor political insight, which is busy with its petty self-interested preoccupations about clinging some how to power. The result has been that we see in Assam a very dismal way in which the decline and fall of the Congress is being enacted.

In Assam, the putrid picture of political dog-fight is really so melancholy that one hesitates to describe it.

35 hrs.

We know very well how the administration is weakened on account of the Congress Party there being riven by dissensions. There are groups led by the Chief Minister Mr. Chaliha, there is Dev Kant Barooah, there is Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, and there is another person who was a member of this House a long time ago, Debesvar Sarma. I do not know what the Minister of Industrial Development does these days, I hope he is kept busy with problems of industrial development, but he may also have a finger in the dirty pie which is cooking all the time in that extremely helpless state.

So, this is what is happening, and the Government of India is showing its egregious incapacity just as in the case of Maharashtra. The Shiva Sena has been mentioned. It is a slander on the name of the great Shivaji, and yet Mr. Chavan is here unable to do a thing about it. Now there is a Lachit Sena. Lachit Barphookan was a local hero of Assam who resisted the Moghuls. His name is being abused and slandered in jobs which are of such a terribly disgraceful character.

I am sorry that today in the course of the debate my hon. friend Mr. Madhok referred to the Muslims having been exonerated from the trouble

there, and he made certain insinuations. I wish he had not made those insinuations.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Whatever I said was based on facts, and I challenge anybody to disprove my facts.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): I accept the challenge.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: A little while ago my hon. friend Shri Kalita gave me the information that at least he could, out of his own personal knowledge, say that there is the case of a Muslim gentleman of the name of Muhammed Sufi whose house in Gauhati was burnt. But I do not want any kind of discriminating reference made to members of the minority, religious, linguistic or others, in the course of a discussion in which we want to develop and strengthen the forces of national integration. In the context of so many riots having taken place where the Muslims have suffered grievously, the intervention of Mr. Madhok was utterly unworthy and his reference to Kashmir, which is a knotty enough issue without our having to dirty the waters over and over again, was also completely gratuitous.

I refer then to what has already been mentioned by so many of my friends here, that is, the responsibility of the Centre when the inefficiency and failure of the local Government was patent to everybody. I have here a Bengali weekly called Compass, run by a revolutionary who had spent about 30 years in British jails which has a report, and it says, it refers to chapter and verse, that everybody had known about the deliberate preparations being made for what was going to happen in Assam, but neither the State Government nor the Central Government did anything about it.

Mr. Kalita, our colleague in this House, has told me this, that on the morning of the 26th the National Flag

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

hoisted at the Communist Party Office was hauled down. The National flags hoisted in the Communist Party Office, Gauhati, and the P.S.P. office, Gauhati, were both hauled down by hooligans. The number of the taxi in which the hooligans came in order to do the hauling down was communicated to the police, but not a step was taken about it.

I can give so many other instances which are mentioned in this article, but you will not give me time, but I would refer to at least some matters where Mr. Chavan is said to have been involved. Here are reports which say that when Mr. Chavan went there, he did make some fairly good statements, I must give him credit for that, but when he was there and Mr. Chaliha was present, at a particular point of time the Chief Minister had been asked, "Did you not know which press had printed these leaflets of a dangerous and mischievous character?", and Mr. Chaliha is reported to have answered—"I am giving a rough translation—"I know everything, but what can I do? If I have to arrest the people concerned, then many big leaders, very distinguished people would have to be arrested, and perhaps at the very end, we shall discover that except for you and me, nobody would be left here". This is what is put in the mouth of Mr. Chaliha.

It is said also that on the 28th January in the morning at the Circuit House there was a meeting of political leaders, I do not know, I am quoting from a report printed in a very reputable journal, this is not a sensational weekly, a paper called Compass. The political leaders asked Mr. Chaliha: why did you not arrest the well-known anti-social figures whom, you know, were behind this business? Mr. Chaliha answered very frankly: what would have happened if I had made that trial? Ultimately, I would have been driven out." These are the

words which are put in the mouth of Mr. Chaliha. I know Mr. Chaliha; he has been a Member here and I have a soft corner for him. I know he wanted to bring about some reconciliation between the disparate elements inhabiting Assam and I know that he has been a victim of political factionalism which is going on in that State. That is why heaven knows what mischievous elements are behind this particular kind of thing which has happened in Assam. We have to think as to what exactly we ought to do in regard to Assam.

The Prime Minister and her colleagues are unable to make up their minds about any long-term solution of the problem of the peoples of Assam and talk in different voices from time to time. They say one thing to the hill people; and another thing to the people of the valley and all kinds of things to all kinds of people. The result is that nobody takes the word of this Government seriously. Then confronting the hill people, the Prime Minister or her representative says something in order to placate them but while confronting the plains people she says something different. She gives statements. She did come out with one statement which offered unnecessary provocation to certain elements of the youth of Assam. If she had any notion of statesmanship she would not have behaved in this fashion.

Besides you have to remember that Assam after all is strategically situated. Assam is also one of those States which can say that it is not being assisted to stand on its own feet. Why do people form fascist combinations like the Siva Sena or Lachit Sena? It is because opportunities of industrial development which would bring them employment are being denied to them. During the last twenty years of planning, only 5,000 employment opportunities had been created. That is the report which circulates in that State. It is the largest

oil producing State but the second refinery is denied to them. A petrochemical complex is not being put up there but in Barauni. Not a metre of broad-gauge railway is in Assam. There is no second bridge on the Brahmaputra and economically Assam is kept behind. If there is that kind of economic deprivation, it causes frustration and cynicism and despair and that is the breeding ground for fascist movements and they become the play things of certain factional elements in Assam. God help us and the country. This is exactly what is happening. Therefore, we have to be extremely careful about these things. We have also to remember that when revelations of the CIA's activities came to be made, a man called John Smith had written a pamphlet which had been circulated. It mentions how the CIA money had been spent—rightly or wrongly—for the purpose of bringing about literature on United Bengal, United North—Eastern State and all sorts of bunkum notions which go against the country and endanger security in our part of the country. Therefore, we have to be very careful. There has been a complete failure on the part of both the State and the Central Government and the most egregious imaginable default on the part of the Congress Party which rules at the Centre and in Assam and therefore this adjournment motion is one which should commend itself to the House.

श्री रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पार्लियामेंट के उन मेम्बरान में से एक हूँ जो उस मौके पर गौहाटी गए। सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना अपना फर्ज समझता हूँ—और अगर मैं नहीं कहता हूँ तो मैं अपने फर्ज में कोताही कल्याण—कि इस मामले में होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने निहायत संजीदगी, निहायत मुस्तेदी और निहायत काबलियत दिखाई है। कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरान से पहले, मैं और मेरे साथी दो और बैठे हैं यहां उन

से पहले यह गौहाटी पहुंच गए। इसका मतलब यह है कि जो तड़प हमें इस बात की थी कि वहां पंजाब के या दिल्ली के हरयाना के या राजस्थान के लोगों के साथ ज्यादाती हुई तो उससे कहीं ज्यादा होम मिनिस्टर साहब की थी। अभी प्रोफेसर साहब ने कुछ जिक्र किया मैं कहना चाहता हूँ चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब जब जवाब दे रहे थे तो मैं वहां बैठा था, जो एम० पी० बैठे थे उनके साथ मैं भी था यह सब बातें गलत हैं बिलकुल गलत हैं.....

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai):
These are all facts.

श्री रणबीर सिंह: मैं कहता हूँ कि यह बिलकुल गलत है मैं ही केवल नहीं था वहां। मधोक साहब भी वहां बैठे थे। यह बात कि चीफ मिनिस्टर आसाम ने यह बात कही यह सरासर गलत है। बाकी एक बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि जो होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने स्टेटमेंट किया वह स्टेटमेंट इतना जोरदार इतना सख्त स्टेटमेंट था कि मेरे ख्याल में मधोक साहब का और दूसरे एम० पीज० का भी उतना जोरदार नहीं था। लिहाजा एक ही डंडे से सबको हांकना और यह कहना कि यह तो मरकजी सरकार का कसूर है यह तो घोड़े के आगे बगधी टेकना है। यह गलत बात है। इससे मैं कभी इत्फाक नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन एक बात जरूर है। कोई आदमी सो रहा था। सोते सोते उस आदमी के ऊपर से एक मांप गुजर गया। उसने उसको काटा नहीं। उस आदमी को जब पता लगा तो वह रोने लगा। किसी ने पूछा कि भले आदमी रोते क्यों हो? तो उसने कहा कि रोता यों हूँ कि सांप तो गुजर गया उसने काटा तो नहीं मगर रास्ता तो पड़ गया। मेरी छाती पर से सांप गुजरता रहेगा।

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

तो बात यह है। होम मिनिस्टर साहब का खास ध्यान में इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस वास्ते नहीं कि हरयाने के लोग कमजोर हैं या पंजाब के कमजोर लोग हैं या दूसरे को कमजोर लोग हैं, मगर वहाँ एक एक गज के ऊपर पंजाब की सेना, हरयाना की सेना, दिल्ली की सेना और राजस्थान की सेना खड़ी है। वह सिपाही लोग क्या सोचते होंगे जब उनके भाइयों की दुकान लूटी जाती है और रिस्तेदारों की दुकान लूटी जाती है। यह फौज वाले उस समय क्या सोचते होंगे? उम में कोई राजस्थान का है, कोई पंजाब का है, कोई महाराष्ट्र का है तो यह बड़ा गलत कदम है.... (व्यवधान).... जो बात मेरे दिल में है वह मैं जरूर कहूँगा। मैं यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि आसाम जल रहा है, उसकी तरफ देखना पड़ेगा क्यों नहीं कि कोई बात जोश में आ कर यहाँ कह दें, इस से काम नहीं बनेगा। वहाँ आग सुलग रही है। अखबार में कल भी पढ़ा आपने और परसों भी पढ़ा होगा कि वहाँ लोगों के दिल में एक खौफ यह है कि अभी तो जायदाद ही लूटी गई, कल को कभी ऐसा न हो कि कोई दूसरी बात हो। मैं आप का ध्यान खास तौर से इस तरह दिलाना चाहूँगा कि वह जो लचेत सेना है वह और ही कुछ है, वह जो पोस्टरस वहाँ दिखाए गए वह यह है कि हमें तो होली खेलनी है हिन्दुस्तानी खून के साथ.... (व्यवधान).... वह पोस्टर मेरे पास मौजूद है, आप देखना चाहें तो मैं दिखा दूँ। उस में दिखाया गया है कि हिन्दुस्तानी खून के साथ होली खेलना है। तो यह जो दिमाग है, यह जो एहसास है, जो फीलिंग है यह कितनी देश के साथ खात्मे की फीलिंग है? मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि उस बात को खत्म करना है और यह कोई पार्टी के जबबे के साथ बात करने की चीज नहीं है, इस के लिए इस तरह से ऐडजर्नमेंट लाने की जरूरत नहीं थी। यह ऐसी चीज है जो देश से

ताल्लुक रखती है, जो कौमियत से ताल्लुक रखती है और हम सब को सब पार्टीस को मिल कर इस के ऊपर सोचना चाहिए। ख्वामख्वाह होम मिनिस्टर को या दूसरे किसी को इस के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराना उचित नहीं है। आप ज्यादा जिम्मेदार हैं इस के लिए.... (व्यवधान).... आप सब जिम्मेदार हैं.... (व्यवधान).... अपोजिशन वाले ज्यादा जिम्मेदार हैं इन की पार्टी ने वहाँ आसाम फार असमिया के नारे लगाए हैं। इस के लिए यह जिम्मेदार हैं जो चीनियों से हमदर्दी करते हैं। सब से ज्यादा यह जिम्मेदार हैं। बड़ी मीठी मीठी बातें यह करते हैं। इन की मीठी बातों से लगता होगा कि यह बड़े अच्छे आदमी हैं। लेकिन जो यह गड़बड़ करते हैं आसाम में, सब से ज्यादा गड़बड़ करने वाले वह चीनी एजेंट हैं जिन्होंने एक्साइट किया है आसामी सेन्टीमेंट को और साथसाथ प्रो-पाक सेन्टीमेंट को। लेकिन तबले की बला बन्दर के सिर वह जो जिम्मेदार थे उन को तो पकड़ा नहीं, पकड़ लिया बेचारे गुजरातियों को, पकड़ लिया बिचारे बिहारियों को। वहाँ बेचारे गरीब रिक्सा वाले सब बिहारी हैं। मैं ने अपनी आँखों देखा वहाँ गरीब रिक्सा वाले बेचारे बिहारी रहते थे, उन का पूरे का पूरा सब जला दिया है। मेरे कहने का असली मतलब यह है कि वहाँ कोई गरीब और अमीर का सवाल नहीं है। वहाँ तो पन्द्रह बीस दिन पहले से मकानों पर निशान लगा दिए गए थे कि यह यह मकान जलाने हैं.... (व्यवधान).... मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि यह प्री-प्लान्ड था और होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो बात कही है मैं उस की तारीफ करता हूँ। मैं साफ बात कहना चाहता हूँ, डी० सी० वहाँ का हमारा पंजाबी है, बड़ा अच्छा डी० सी० है, वह ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन करना चाहता था लेकिन उम की बात कप्तान पुलिस ने नहीं मानी। वह बेचारा क्या करता? मुझे उस जगह

ले जाया गया जहां पुलिस के सिपाही खड़े थे और लूट हो रही थी, दुकानें लूट रही थीं एक आदमी ने कहा कि जनाबआला, मेरी दुकान लूट रही है, लाखों का कपड़ा है, सिपाही कहता है कि हां, हां, मौका है इस वक़्त और केवल यही बात नहीं है। आदमियों से चन्दा लिया गया, सी सौ रुपया और कहा कि चन्दा सारा हमारा है। यह हालत है वहां। वह जो कांस्टीट्यूशन से बात पढ़ी कर्णी सिंह जी ने वह बड़ा वजन रखती है। यह एक फंडामेंटल राइट है हमारा प्रापर्टी बनाने का जहां हम जायं और जहां हम वसें लेकिन यह सारा कांस्टीट्यूशन के साथ खिल-वाड़ किया जा रहा है। मैं होम मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में आप ने बड़ी काबलियत का सबूत दिया है, बड़ी संजीदगी का सबूत दिया है कि जहां पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर नहीं पहुंचे, अपोजिशन के मेम्बर नहीं पहुंचे वहां आप पहले गए लेकिन एक शिकायत यह मुझको है कि दस करोड़ रुपये का माल जहां लूटा गया वहां आई जी० से जब पूछा गया कि रिकवर कितना हुआ तो बताया गया कि 24 डिब्बे सिगरेट के रिकवर हुए। यह क्या मतलब है इस का मैं आप से खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो की पोस्ट्स हैं आई० जी० बगैरह की उन का भी इस मामले में हाथ था। यह सारी चीज आप को देखनी है। इंटेलिजेंस की रिपोर्ट आप के पास है। इंटेलिजेंस वहां का वीक है। उसको मजबूत कीजिए और यह वही सांप घाली बात है। यह मामला अभी खत्म नहीं हुआ। आगे यह मामला न बढ़ जाय इस के लिए आप को कान्फिडेंस देना है। वहां जो बिहार का आदमी है, गुजरात का आदमी है, हरयाणा का आदमी है, दिल्ली का आदमी है उस को आप को कान्फिडेंस देना है सवाल यह नहीं है कि जायदाद खत्म हुई है। अभी तो जायदाद का सवाल है आगे और भी बात हो सकती है। मैं इतनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझे पता है कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस मामले में पूरे संजीदा हैं, अगर वह

भी इस को नहीं कर सकते तो फिर इस देश का क्या होगा (व्यवधान) . . . मैं नहीं मानता आप की इस बात को . . . (व्यवधान) . . . केवल हूँ हूँ करना आप को आता है। जनाब, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने पूरी जिम्मेदारी दिखलायी है इस मामले में और थोड़ी बहुत एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ से कोई चीज हुई है तो उस को आप को आप करें जिस में यह चीज रिपीट न हो।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Maudrai): Sir, I do not want to go into details of the incidents that have taken place. Enough has been said about them. Listening to the speech of my friend, Mr. Madhok, I find he has got one panacea for all these things. He says if we have unitary form of government and if all powers are concentrated in the centre, all these troubles would not arise. What else have we got today? It is a federation only in name. Where is provincial autonomy? Is it not a fact that all the troubles in this country arise fundamentally because of lack of powers in the hands of the States and concentration of powers at the centre? After all, we want unity of this country. But let us also realise that when we talk about unity, that unity must be found in diversity. We are not people of the same type. We are people who speak different languages, who inhabit different territories, who have inherited different customs and different cultures. These are facts of life. Why is it that a Maharashtrian feels that he is a Maharashtrian or a Tamilian feels that he is a Tamilian? Is it wrong to have that feeling? I do not think it is wrong. On the other hand, we have to find unity in the midst of this feeling. That is the only way this country can go forward. In the countries of Europe, where such things exist, where people speaking the same language inhabit a particular territory, single-nation States have been formed. In this country we

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do not want such a thing. We want all these things to be formed into a single State. At the same time we should recognise the aspirations of these people, recognise their equality and the feelings they have. Unless we make provision for all that all this talk of unity will be just a mantram and the country will go to dogs.

Let us take the question of Assam. My hon. friend Shri Manubhai Patel was saying that nobody gave him the reason for bringing forward this motion, nobody gave any argument for this motion. I suppose I will be able to convince him that the Central Government has been wobbling on this question. If I am able to convince him I hope Shri Manubhai Patel will vote with me and not with the Government. After all, we should realise that in this sensitive spot, just like other people in this country, there are what are called Tribal people who have been living there. They have their own separate customs and manners. Unfortunately, during the British period they have been extremely backward. Now with the dawn of freedom those people also have got their political aspiration and they want to be equal with the other people of this country. Under these conditions, is it wrong for them to think that if, for example, the Assamese speaking people can have a separate State, if the Tamil-speaking people can have their own Tamilnad, if the Punjabi-speaking people can have punjab simply because they are more advanced culturally, politically and economically, because the Tribal people are backward they are not able to have their own State within the Indian Union. It is a simply a demand that these people are raising.

Unfortunately, in Assam there was a conglomeration of these people and the majority happened to be from the plains. I am not saying that the common Assam people want to dominate over them. They are not. the

people who are exploited. Unfortunately, there are elements in the upper strata of the people from the plains who want to dominate, who think that these Tribal people or hill people can be utilised for purposes of exploitation. This thing has been going on. Therefore, when the demand arose, what happened? On the 13th January, 1967—there was not the present Home Minister but his predecessor Shri Nanda was the Home Minister—

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I was the Home Minister and I take full responsibility for all that is said there.

SHRI. P. RAMAMURTI: I am sorry This is the statement made by the Government of India.

"The Prime Minister and the Home Minister have held detailed discussions with the leaders of the All Party Hill Leaders Conference. The Government appreciates the political aspirations of the people of the hill areas of Assam and has decided to reorganise the State of Assam...."

This is the first part of the statement and I approve it fully. Then they go on to say: "...bearing in mind the geography and the imperative need of security and co-ordinated development of this region". Then they said:

"The Home Minister discussed with the APCC leaders the proposal for a full scheme based on federating units having equal status not subordinate to one another should provide the basis for this reorganisation."

It is not a mere proposal. Later on the Government tried to escape saying that this is a mere proposal. I want to point out that from the wording of the communique nobody

can come to the conclusion that it is a proposal. It is a definite commitment on the part of the Government of India. Later on it says.

"In this arrangement a limited number of essential subjects of common interest would be assigned to the Federation leaving the rest of the State function to the federating units which will have their own council of ministers, legislatures etc. etc."

It did not say that the Government of India was putting forward this proposal to the various parties in Assam. On the other hand, the last and concluding paragraph of that statement was:

"Details of the scheme including the subjects to be allocated to the regional federation would be worked out within six months by a committee..."

It was not after those people accepted it, even before they have said this.

"committee at which all concerned interests could be represented."

This was a definite commitment made by the Government of India. After all, if language means anything, when they say that within a period of six months details of this Federation will be worked out, it is a definite commitment. Otherwise, the Government could have said that they were making this proposal to those leaders and they can come to a conclusion. Subsequently what happened was that the various parties of Assam and the foremost among them, the Congress Party, had discussions with Mr. Chaliha at that time before making the statement. But later on Mr. Chaliha found opposition in his own party. The state of the Congress Party was very well described by my hon. friend, Prof. Mukerjee. Therefore, immediately Mr. Chaliha turned against it, there was terrific opposition to it from the leaders of the

plains. What happened then? The Congress Party was in the forefront. Then, the whole thing was given up. They said, "We will have another committee, Asoka Mehta Committee." They promised to work out this thing within six months. They kept quiet for six months and just towards the end of it, they appointed Asoka Mehta Committee which completely scuttled the whole idea of federation. Naturally, there is turmoil and a feeling of distrust among the hill people.

During the last session, in November, the Government came out with a proposal that the whole thing will go to the national forum. At that time, we saw that Mr. Chaliha had come here to lobby with the members of various parties and he had brought with him a number of students who were housed in a vacant house of the Chairman, House Committee, here, which is not an honour given to the ordinary people, for the purpose of going and meeting various people. Later on, we know that the Assam Congress Party itself said that they would get out of the All-India Congress Party if this federation is accepted. This was the particular position in which the Government of India was finding itself. We know that, before the 26th January—I am not going into the question of Lachet Sena and all that because I have not got time to do that—open propaganda was made in Assam that unless a big upsurge takes place, unless we show that we can create disorder of a very bad sort, the Government of India will impose federation and, therefore, we shall show that we can also create a tremendous amount of upsurge. That is what was openly preached.

My hon. friend, Shri Patodia, from the Swatantra Party, pointed out that the Home Minister, the Government of India, had received an intimation from the State Government saying that the situation will go out of hand if the Government of India does not change its policy. What is the policy that they wanted to change? The State Government wanted the Gov-

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ernment of India not to have anything to do with the idea of federation. They wanted that the Government of India must give up this idea of federation and that, if it is not done, the situation will get out of control. Here is the proof that the State Government was a party to this whole thing because they wanted to scuttle the whole idea of federation. It is not the common people of Assam but I know certain interested people at the top level who want to utilise the discontent of the common people against the conditions that are prevailing there. They want to divert it and they have diverted it for this particular purpose and they have created this whole disorder.

That is why I say the Government of India not pursuing a firm policy of this question of reorganisation but retracting from the position that had taken place from time to time is directly responsible for the situation that has been created in Assam. That is why I say I want to place the responsibility squarely on the head of the Central Government. I hope Shri Manubhai Pate] will at least now see the reasons why exactly the Government of India is responsible for that.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: I am not convinced with the arguments given by him and, therefore, I am not going to vote for the motion.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I cannot help people who do not want to see the facts. But these are the facts of the situation. That is why I say that the Central Government is responsible for this. If they want the unity of this country, we have to think in terms of winning the feelings of those people and not only those people but all the people inhabiting this country, speaking different languages and all that. It is only on the basis of the willingness of the people that the unity of the country can be preserved, not at the cost of the *danda*, not by showing the *danda*. The Jana Sangh may talk of the unitary form of Government. Well, that is exactly the thing

that will create apprehensions among the non-Hindi speaking people because the Hindi-speaking people happen to be in a big majority. That will be the thing that will create the feeling of distrust among the people of the country and will undo the unity of the country? Therefore, if you want to undo the unity of the country, you can have that. But we are not going to tolerate that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri Hem Barua.

श्री शिवनाथ राव (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मुझे आप इस पर बताने का चान्स नहीं देंगे ? आखिर यह क्या बात है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have called Shri Hem Barua. Shri Sheo Narain may resume his seat.

SHRI HEM BARUA: (Mangaldai): The causes and nature of the devastation caused at Gauhati on the Republic Day are too well known to be recounted, and most Members have given a vivid account of these disturbances; although I know that some Members have given an exaggerated picture, I do not want to waste my time on the narration of these events. But this is also a fact that although the devastation is limited to a particular locality in Gauhati, the devastation was too deep in dimension, there is no doubt about it. This is of the same pattern all over India; from Coimbatore and Meerut to Ranchi it is the same pattern of destructive and divisive forces raging together for the destruction of the country. I think you know that the Central Government are responsible to a very large extent because they have given a fillip to this sort of divisive psychology in the country.

18.31 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON in the Chair]

We say that Kashmir is an integral part of India. But then why is it that Indians from the rest of the country are not allowed to go to

Kashmir and buy land there? If NEFA is part of India, which NEFA is, why is it that we do not allow Indians from other parts of the country to go to NEFA without a permit? So, it is the Central Government which is responsible for creating a psychology of division in the minds of the people of this country and that is paying them dividends today.

What pains me most is this. Shri Nath Pai was very right the other day when he said that there were Assamese, Bengalis, Punjabis, Marathis and Gujarati but there were no Indians; he was very right when he said like that. That dynamo of social transformation has to be generated. After the achievement of freedom, no attempt has been made either by the party in power or by the other political parties in this country to generate the dynamo of social transformation in this country and that is why these divisive forces are gaining ground. Whatever that might be, what has pained me most is the disrespect shown to the national flag at Gauhati on the 26th January. That is the most painful thing. I cannot tolerate disrespect shown to the national flag anywhere in part of this country because it is a national flag for the achievement of which millions of India from Gandhiji and Netaji down to poor people like us have shed our blood. If this national flag is to be insulted like that and dishonoured like that and desecrated like that, God protect the nation. That is what I would like to say.

As to what happened at Gauhati on the 26th, the Home Minister knows it. I am very thankful to him that he came down to Gauhati immediately. What happened on the 26th at Gauhati was this. The flag that was unfurled on the mast of a particular police thana of Gauhati at Bharalamukh was pulled down, and the State policemen who were there in the police station looked at the sickening spectacle with merriment and did nothing to prevent the *goondas* from pulling down the flag. Again, what

happened when the flag was pulled down from the medical college at Pan Bazar which is within a few yards of the main police station at Gauhati? What did the policemen do then? They looked on merrily at this sickening spectacle and did nothing to prevent the people from pulling down the national flag. This has pained me most, and I think this has pained Shri Y. B. Chavan also most. This was a deliberate and organised disrespect shown to the national flag.

It has been said that there is deep-seated frustration among the youths of the State over the question of employment. It is a fact that there is such deep-seated frustration over the question of employment in the State. There are the Central Government installations in the State, particularly the installations under Shri Asoka Mehta's charge. May I ask him how many local youths have been employed in his installations? He has done nothing in this regard. For this, I hold the State Government also responsible. I welcomed Dr. B. C. Roy's statement when he was the Chief Minister of Bengal that any job carrying a monthly salary of Rs. 250 or below should go to nobody except the sons of the soil. The State Government has not prepared any manpower budget in that way. That Government should have looked into the problem of the youths of the State which it has not done. This is a very painful thing.

This is a question of fighting against vested interests. May I say that vested interests are the same the world over? Like *Goondas* they do not suffer from any caste or communal divisions. They belong to the same fraternity. What happened was that instead of trying to face these vested interests with a socialist programme, which the ruling party or the Government in the State could have done, things were allowed to drift, and the result was the holocaust there. This is a fact and the Home Minister has also admitted, that on the 26th January, the local adminis-

[Shri Hem Barua]

tration in Gauhati totally failed. The Deputy Commissioner on the spot was one Mr. Saigal, from the Punjab. What has happened to him, I know and you know. He was present at the Fancy Bazar where some boys were found setting fire to a certain place. He arrested the four boys and put them in a van and drove. As he put them in the van, twelve other boys also jumped into the van. He drove all of them to the police thana and when he got down, he did not know which were the four boys he had arrested. So he allowed all the four plus twelve to go away. That is the type of man we had there. He deserves to be President of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, in Assam, not the Deputy Commissioner of Gauhati or any other part of the State. That is the type of administrator we had. It was an Assam Minister who told me this story; I heard this from Mr. Mahendra Mohan Chaudhuri, Revenue Minister of Assam. Therefore, I do not have any reason to disbelieve it.

AN HON. MEMBER: He was a very bold officer.

SHRI HEM BARUA: He was very bold. I know what he did.

On 28th January, after visiting the devastated areas, when I came and met the Deputy Commissioner in the company of the Minister and so many other leaders of Gauhati, I asked him point-blank: "Mr. Deputy Commissioner, why is it that your police force and your civil administration failed on 26th January? On the 26th night, did you order any raid on any of those houses where looted properties might be kept and have them restored?" The Deputy Commissioner looked like a helpless man and said: "What can I do. I issued the order on the 26th, but the police has not carried out my order." That is the type of administrator you have there.

Shri Chavan is a bold and courageous man. He has admitted that the local administration collapsed

completely that day at Gauhati. I congratulate him on this admission. What is the type of police official we had in Gauhati? When I asked him in the presence of the Chief Minister, "Tell me why is it that your police did not function on that day" he said, 'Look here. What to do. The police force here is inadequate.' When Mr. Chavan came over there, I had the proud privilege of meeting him. The Chief Minister was sitting near to him. I asked him: "A top police official says that the police force is inadequate. Did you ascertain from the Chief Minister if it is a fact. If it is a fact, you should rush in with your own people. I was told that the police contingent in Assam, the Central Reserve Police, is the largest in India; possibly after that comes the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Yet it did not function.

There is an organisation in Assam known as Lachit Sena. There is an attempt to compare it with the Shiv Sena. Both the organisations are reprehensible organisations, with a difference. Whereas the Shiv Sena is functioning as an open organisation with an open office, open President and open Secretary, the Lachit Sena functions secretly. The Lachit Sena in Assam functions as a secret and underground organisation. They have circulated a paper where they have said that they have already entered into a pact with the underground Nagas and share the same ideals.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: You are making an alliance with the Shiva Sena in Bombay.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Our Chairman has condemned that.

As a matter of fact, we must not forget that Assam is a strategic State, and all the forces of destruction have combined there. The leader under whose auspicious the cycle factory was smashed, which Mr. Chavan saw

during his visit, is named Burman, and he confessed that he belongs to the Naxalbari group of Left Communists, and he also said that he would give a list of 11 other persons who were with him. These people have failed in Naxalbari. After that, they have shifted their headquarters to Gauhati, and, in collusion with the Lachit Sena which has entered into a pact with the underground Nagas, have created this holocaust there, and your Government is sleeping.

The Chief Minister said that there are certain foreign interests. I do not know who those mysterious foreign interests are, but there are no doubt certain foreign interests involved in the destruction of Assam. Besides Pakistan and China operating through the Naga hostiles, there is the Lachit Sena, and there are also six persons in Assam in the pay of the C.I.A. who get Rs. 2,000 a month.

Then, there is a dirty attempt to give a communal turn to these events. I may tell you once and for all that there is no use trying to cover up our sins. The Hindus were as much responsible, because I have a list of their names with me, as some of the members belonging to the minority community. This attempt to give it a communal colour is fraught with danger, because it may lead to communal tension, and Assam can least afford to have any more conflict or tension of that sort.

I am thankful that a judicial enquiry has been ordered into this, but at the same time anybody, however great or big he might be, who is found encouraging these fissiparous tendencies in that part of our country, or anybody who is actually engaged in these operations, must be brought under the arm of the law, and also, in order to ensure peace not only in that part of the country but also elsewhere in the country the Home Minister should summon a round table conference of all the political leaders, the leaders of different organisations also, and chalk out a

plan and programme with a determination to work it out. I know you are in the habit of appointing committees, but committees are an occupational disease of democracy, and our Government is expert in appointing committees, and the committees submit reports, and the reports are never paid any heed to.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): This debate, though we did not want it—we did not want it because the form in which and the purpose for which it was intended was not something with which we could agree—has afforded an opportunity for the different sections of this hon. House to have some sort of self-criticism as citizens of this country, because what has happened in Gauhati is something in the form of a warning, not only to the Government here or to the Government in Assam, but I think to all organised political thought.

I say so because when I went there I saw two shocking things in my visit to Gauhati. One was the vast areas which were burnt down and looted. That was bad enough. But another shocking sight was this. I met all the political parties, all the leaders of political parties. I saw them in a shocked condition—all national political parties. I met representatives of the Congress, the PSP—Mr. Hem Barua himself was there—the Communist Party and the Jan Sangh. They felt shocked in this sense that they came to realise that this form of madness could sweep all rational political thinking; they could not do anything. They were rather dazed; their mental condition was such. They did not know how it happened or what they should do. That is why I say that what happened in Gauhati is a warning not only to the Government but to all political parties and their leaders and workers in this country.

The adjournment motion refers to what we did about the reorganisation

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of Assam in the last few years and I shall make a brief survey of what happened in the last few months or so. The report of the Pataskar Commission came in 1966 and a cabinet sub-committee examined the whole thing. I was a member of the committee which examined it and we discussed the proposals with different sections of the people in Assam, particularly the hill areas. When I took over this portfolio in November, 1966 this was one of the problems which I had to tackle and I must say that it was a complex problem. Possibly it will remain a complex problem for some more time to come. Some persons are in the habit of over-simplifying these problems by saying: first take a decision, clarify issues and stick to them. I wish the political problems of this country are so simple as that. The basic point to remember is that there are aspirations of the people of the hill areas which had to be considered sympathetically. But any reorganisation problem has to be solved with the maximum of understanding among the people of the concerned State. It has always been the approach of this Government and I think it will have to be the approach of any Government. Because we have seen it and I hope the leaders of all political parties will agree with me that whenever there are problems of organisation or of language, all political parties are vertically and horizontally divided . . . (An Hon. Member: Including the Congress) I have said so. It is a national problem, not a party problem. Elections were approaching I wanted to arrive at some understanding on this question. As was very rightly pointed out the north-eastern region is very important to us from the defence point of view and peace in that part of the country was the paramount consideration for us. The hill areas were in those days thinking in terms of some direct agitation. In the Mizo hills there were some disturbances and wanted to show them our sympathetic understanding of their pro-

blem. The Prime Minister visited that area and had discussions with them and then issued certain statements which amount to saying that their political aspirations would be taken into account and she said this after consulting the Chief Minister of Assam. As a follow-up action, I held discussions and we had very long and, if I may say so, tortuous negotiations. We came to a certain understanding of the problems and that is contained in the statement of 13th January, 1967. I take full responsibility for that. Whatever it is good, bad or indifferent—whatever it is—I cannot say. I cannot say that I did not do it: I did it. I stand by that understanding and I justify it. Now some people are saying that they are trying to interpret it legally, this way or that way. Even there, I must say one fact, which is very essential. This is a matter which was discussed because the situation had to be faced and some efforts had to be made in this particular matter. I discussed this matter with the Chief Minister of Assam and told him categorically that we must think of some formula for keeping these areas together, because I was thinking that it is in the national interests that we should try to keep these areas under the umbrella of one administration. That was the thinking at that time, and that is the thinking even today; if you can succeed, it is good but if you do not succeed we will have to think of alternatives also. I must say that I had suggested that we must have some sort of federal formula, where all these people can sit together. The Chief Minister did not accept it; he did not reject it either. I thought. I had his permission, and I reported the matter to the Prime Minister, and I said that on the basis of this possibly we can carry on negotiations with the people.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Did Chaliha say to you "Go ahead"?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I had said what I mentioned. I know why you are asking because you want to use it as a stick against him. Please do not do it. I have said it; he did not accept it; but he did not reject it. That was the factual position. I thought it might come, because I know and I have gone through this politics of reorganisation so often that silence sometimes is presumed as consent, and I came away. So, we had discussed this question, and I think this must be made very clear because whatever tatement was made, it is said that "I nterpret it this way." It was not nerely a question of interpretation; that was the understanding on our side: that this decision about reorganisation was taken but the form of reorganisation was to be considered and the question of regional federation was a proposal. I had said that all concerned will have to sit together and discuss these matters, if it was to be a federation, one will have to make efforts to persuade other people to agree. It is not as if I just sit in my room and make a commitment which will have to be imposed on the other people. Shri Ramamurti said that we are trying to get out of it and that the Assam Government is trying to exercise some pressure on us. It is not true.

In May, 1967, I went to Gauhati and I discussed this matter. I spent two days there and I discussed it with all the representatives of all possible public shades of opinion in Gauhati, and when I found that the opinion in the plains area was against the federation, publicly, in a public meeting at Gauhati, I said that there is no question of imposition of a regional federation on Assam. So, the question of getting out of a federation does not come now. I had made that point very clear because when the Chief Minister of Assam said that particularly the people of the plains were against the federation, there was no question of imposition of it. I made it clear not only to the leaders of the HLS but to other people also. I am

on record and there is no question of somebody trying to pressurise us now to get out to the commitment made at that time. It was in May, 1967.

श्री मधु लिनये : मैं ने तो यही कहा था कि 13 जनवरी को घोषणा हुई, लेकिन जब चुनाव में वातावरण गरमाने लगा, तब आप के लोग मुकरने लगे ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: You have said what you had to say. Now, please hear what I have to say. The point is, even if we wanted to get out of it, we could have done it at the time of the election; in May, the elections were over. I had gone there to persuade them to agree to a regional federation. I did not go there merely to announce it. I spent two days there, and I think that Shri Hem Barua can possibly stand as a witness to what I am saying. They said, "nothing doing" about this regional federation. I invited him but he had some other commitment. He sent me a message saying, "I am glad you are in Gauhati". So, there was no question of getting out of it now.

I would appeal to this House that this question of reorganisation of Assam is a very complex problem and we will have to treat it as a national issue. Therefore when we failed to arrive at some understanding, even after May, I invited all the leaders of public opinion to come to Delhi and take part in a round table conference. Even that did not produce any unanimous results. It produced of course the Asoka Mehta Report which is one of the important documents before us and which has to be considered. I do not say it is good or bad. One has yet to take a final decision about it. This is very complex problem and we have to think about it in an objective manner not from party point of view. Therefore, we made an attempt to raise the level of decision from the State to the national level. We wanted the cooperation of all the political parties. At that time, the mover of

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the resolution who is now holding the Government responsible for this and that said, "No; we have nothing to do with it. It is your funeral". That is the normal attitude they take when we consult them on national issues.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप पहले निर्णय करते हैं और बाद में हम को पूछते हैं । मैंने यह बात लिखी थी आप ठीक बात बताइये ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If we had taken the decision, you could have blamed us. But we were in the process of deciding a national problem and we wanted your cooperation.

श्री मधु लिमये : 13 जनवरी के बयान से पहले क्यों नहीं पूछा ? मैंने अपने पत्र में लिखा था कि आप घोषणा करने और निर्णय करने से पहले नहीं पूछते हैं । जब आप तकलीफ में पड़ जाते हैं, तब आप इसकी जिम्मेदारी दूसरों पर लादना चाहते हैं ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: He has not followed what I said. At that time, no decision had been taken. This was only a proposal put out for consideration. We wanted to consult them when we decided to raise this issue to the national level.

श्री मधु लिमये : 13 जनवरी के पहले करना चाहिये था । इस का आप के पास कोई जवाब नहीं है ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : आप से पूछने का कोई फायदा नहीं होता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर फायदा नहीं तो क्यों हम से पूछा करते थे ? अब आगे में कभी मत पूछना । इस तरह से परस्पर-विरोधी बातें करने से क्या फायदा है ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Government accepts that the opposition should be consulted. But the consultation should be at the proper time.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : मंत्री महोदय परस्पर-विरोधी बातें कह रहे हैं । एक तरफ वह कह रहे हैं कि लोग को आपरेट नहीं करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि पूछने से क्या फायदा है । अगर आप ने नहीं पूछना है तो न पूछें । हम आप के यहां नहीं आ रहे हैं ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : आप हमेशा कहते हैं "इट इज यूअर फूनरल" । जब आप का यह एटोट्यूड है तो फिर पूछने से क्या फायदा है ?

I am repeating again. When a final decision of a problem is not taken, we are consulting you and at that time you say, "It is your funeral". Now you are telling us that this is because of the reorganisation and so.

(श्री मधु लिमये आप को पहले पूछना चाहिए ।)

I do not want to go further into the details of it. As the matter of reorganisation was referred to it was my duty to refer to it. As I said, this is a very difficult and complex problem. Let us not make use of it for any party purposes because that will lead to further complications.

As said in reply to some questions yesterday, maybe it is possible that this atmosphere which was created about the reorganisation problem may also be responsible for the troubles that started. But I must leave this question open because the enquiry commission is sitting and it is much better that they go into the causes and examine them.

SHRI HEM BARUA: What about the Prime Minister's reported statement in Jorhat?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The Prime Minister's statement was published completely out of context and was incorrect. First of all, it was not a statement. As a matter of fact she made one thing clear that no final decision has been taken in this

matter. That was, really speaking, the important thing, that no final decision about this matter had been taken. That particularly thing was not mentioned at all. Only the reference to the Ashoka Mehta Committee's report was put in such a way as if the report had been completely rejected and that put the people against us.

19 hrs.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Since you have said that, this is in the process of negotiation, the reorganisation of Assam and the form it would take, and since you have also mentioned the Ashoka Mehta formula and all that, we think that the Central Government has not come to a decision as yet. Since the Central Government has not come to a decision as yet, as we understand from your pronouncements, what business had the hon. Prime Minister to make a statement like that—might be a distorted one that appeared in the Press?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: She did not make a statement. That is what I am telling you about.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Why did she not contradict it in the Press?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): I did not hear what the hon. Member just now said, but I just want to clarify that I have made no statement whatsoever. Some people came to see me and they engaged in conversation. Many things were said. When they asked me about it I said just what the Home Minister has said to the House, that no final decision has been taken, we are in the process of consulting the various points of view—they had put their points of view—and all matters will be taken into consideration. Then they asked about the Ashoka Mehta Committee Report. I said that that will also be taken into consideration but that the hill people had re-

jected it and that view also had to be considered. That is all that I said and nothing beyond that.

SHRI HEM BARUA: The hon. Prime Minister's statement is one of the reasons for the trouble in Gauhati. If it was not correctly reported it was the business of the Prime Minister to correct it immediately. Why did she not correct it immediately?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I do not want another dialogue to start. It is better that I deal with the points raised in the speeches. This is the background about the reorganisation. This question will have to be followed further with constructive thinking. I would make an appeal to all political parties to give co-operation in these matters.

Whether the Central Government has failed particularly in this matter is the main question.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): When you said that the administration failed and there was no administration, that was good enough reason to have President's Rule there.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I will try to deal with that. What I said there.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Here also reiterated that the administration failed.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I said the local administration had completely failed.

SHRI NATH PAI: You did not mean the Municipal Corporation but the State Administration.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The words I used are in record. I am repeating what I have said before. This is not the first time I have said it. I said it in Gauhati itself. I had mentioned this matter to the Chief Minister himself that the local administration, the local machinery had completely failed that the Collector wanted to enforce law and order but he could not do

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that. That is a fact, In the process of this inquiry if it is found that certain policies of the State Government were also responsible certainly the State Government has to face the music. What can I do about it? What comes as a result of the inquiry. I do not know. Nobody intends to protect anybody. At the same time, as somebody said, Mr. Chaliha is one of the finest nationalists in Assam. I must say it. He is working in difficult conditions there. We must understand his difficulties also. I must not start questioning his *bona fides* in this matter, questioning the *bona fides* of the State Government as such. They were asked immediately to start inquiries and send investigation teams. I have got information that they have appointed a special CID DSP, a Deputy Superintendent of Police, some 15 to 20 inspectors and many sub-inspectors.

SHRI NATH PAI: These are the guilty persons and they are going to carry out the investigation.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Other people have been brought in. These people who were responsible for administration in Gauhati on the 26th have been transferred. The D.I.G., the D.S.P. and the D.C. have been transferred and other officers have been brought in and they have been given the responsibility of carrying on the investigation in a proper manner. A large number of people have been arrested, some property has been found out and prosecutions are being started. The judicial inquiry has also been ordered and Justice Sen has been appointed as the Inquiry Officer there.

Now, Shri Madhu Limaye, while moving his motion made one specific charge and he said, "I charge you"—that is why I am mentioning it—that we had information about this trouble of 26th January and that we did not do anything from here. That is where he is wrong. About this

question of reorganisation and the poster campaign, etc., we were aware of it and we had raised this question many times with the State Government and we had pointed out to them that this was something very serious and some of us have had discussion with the Chief Minister also on this question, once or twice. I must say that it was pointed out that possibly Gauhati city itself might be the focus of this trouble. So, as far as the Central Government was concerned, considering their own assessment of the situation, we had warned them about the possibility of what is likely to happen. But we must also know that in this constitutional setup, when we work in such matters, the Central Government can be useful in giving them assistance, advice and many other things which we did. But about what exactly happened on 26th January, naturally, as I suggested, had no anticipation of this exact form of happening taking place there. The Central Police force, whatever, we could spare, was present in other parts of Assam. If they had a proper assessment, they possibly could have made use of it by sending police force there. As far as the Central Government is concerned, it will be very unfair to say that we had any prior intimation of this particular thing happening and that we did not do anything. Certainly, if we had failed, I would have come forward to say, "I have failed". I will not hesitate to come and confess if there were any shortcomings in our thinking or in our working. Therefore, this charge is completely unfounded.

Then, the fact remains how these things are happening. I would like to submit for the consideration of the House, without any excitement, without making any allegation or charges, that all of us have to sit up and make some heart-searching. Certainly there are strong views about certain matters. But we have created an atmosphere in this country that

we can organise some explosive elements and take those issues to the streets and create an atmosphere of violence and then do what we like. Whether it is Assam reorganisation, whether it is Hindi, whether it is anti-Hindi, whether it is anything else, we have created an atmosphere of taking issues to the streets and deciding them there. The constitution can function if there is a democratic value accepted by all concerned and the democratic value is: Think honestly, stick to the convictions and try to persuade the other man to your point of view by argument. This is the basic value on which any democratic Constitution can function. If at all anything is responsible, it is this new atmosphere that we have created in this country, the attitude of resorting to violence, taking all the issues to the streets and doing as we like. When we create this sort of a feeling in the country, naturally, the younger generation become the first target of it. When they see that the Ministers go on the streets and break the law, why should not they do so. When that sort of a feeling comes in, how can you blame them? If at all we take advantage of this discussion, it is this. Very grave issues are at stake. What is at stake is something very big for this country. Therefore we shall have to search our own hearts and think in completely different terms. We have to give priorities to things which deserve priority in our national life. National unity has the first priority; democratic value has got the first priority in this country.

I, therefore, would make this appeal to the hon. Member Shri Madhu Limaye. If it was his intention through this motion to invite the attention of the country and that of the Members of this House to this particular aspect of the problem, then he has served that purpose, but if it was his intention merely to take a negative attitude and try to find a scape-goat for everything that happens in

this country, which according to him is the Congress Party and this Government, then I oppose the motion.

DR. KARNI SINGH: On a point of clarification. He has not answered my question. I had asked him a very pointed question, and I would like him to answer that. There has been a very grave breakdown of law and order in Assam. I wish to ask him now, as I did in the course of my speech, whether Government propose to impose President's rule there as they did in Rajasthan on very much less grounds.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I thought he had asked another question and I was going to answer that. He had raised some other question also.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I had raised the question whether the Central Government have advised the Assam Government to give citizenship to the infiltrators from Pakistan. This was told to us by the Ministers there.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I shall answer that question also. Again this is one of the misunderstandings that is going round in the country. Somebody has also written to me about it; I think some question was also asked in Parliament and I have already answered that. What we have done is this. There is no question of asking any State Government to give national citizenship to those people who are infiltrators. There is no question about it. The only question is that there are a large number of people in this country who during the last twenty years have been allowed to stay here on a year-to-year basis, on some compassionate grounds. There are a large number of people in different States who came over and who overstayed here and because of their family relations here and other human considerations, Government, after giving careful thought to the matter, have allowed some people to continue here on a

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year-to-year basis. It is about them that we have told the State Governments to consider their cases. The reason why we have said so is this. If we allow some people with our own permission to stay here without being citizens of this country . . .

SHRI RANGA: Are they lakhs and lakhs?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: . . . then they get all the advantages of citizenship but they have not the obligations of citizenship.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Are there just a few cases or are there lakhs of such cases?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: They are not lakhs; they are just a few hundreds. It is about them that we have told the State Governments to consider this question. There was never any question of asking the Assam Government to give citizenship to those people who, against the rules of that State without any permission, entered that State. We have not given any instructions about those cases. I hope my hon. friend is now wiser about the matter.

As regards the question put by the Maharaja of Bikaner, there is no question of taking over the Government of that State under President's rule. That is absolutely a clear thing. There was no constitutional failure in that sense and, therefore, there is no question of President's rule there.

DR. KARNI SINGH: What happened in Rajasthan?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member had asked me another question which he has forgotten to mention. He was asking me a very funny question in the course of his speech. First of all, he referred to lack of persons and great figures with any national stature. I have

no answer to that, because it is quite true that Gandhijis and Nehrus cannot be produced every ten years in this country.

DR. KARNI SINGH: We accept that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: None of us can even dream of comparing ourselves even to one-fourth of what they were. That is the position on this side of the House, and possibly that is the truth on the other side of the House also. Nobody is born a national leader. In future times also there will be nothing like that. I do not say that I do not belong to a State. I certainly belong to a State, who does not belong to a State? Is there anybody who can say that he does not belong to a State?

DR. KARNI SINGH: I do not think that that was my question.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Is there any person who can say that he does not belong to a State or to a linguistic group? As everybody else does, we all do belong to particular States. In this country, as far as my personal assessment goes, in the years to come, there will be leaders who will have ultimately to grow out of their State politics. Nobody will be just born or dropped from the skies as a national leader. So, it is no use merely blaming each other, and saying that one is only a State figure. I belong to a State and everybody else belongs to a State. He is fortunate in being a Maharaja, because he was born a Maharaja.

DR. KARNI SINGH: On a point of clarification.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am not yielding.

DR. KARNI SINGH: This is a very unfair statement. There is no question of Maharaja here. I can

also refer to him. As Shivaji the Second, but I do not.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not take it as an insult.

In a debate, if he is prepared to give, he must be prepared to take also. He is a sport, a great shot, an international sportsman. Where is that sportsmanship?

DR. KARNI SINGH: I think he has misunderstood my point. What I was saying was that the vacuum that has been created by the passing away of Jawaharlal Nehru has to be collectively filled up.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Thank you very much for that. When you give, you enjoy; so when you have to take, you should not whimper.

DR. KARNI SINGH: No, no.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Another thing he mentioned was about self-defence. He was worried about what is self-defence. Self-defence is guaranteed under the Penal Code. He knows about it as much as I do. He wants all the rules of the game and about self-defence also laid down.

DR. KARNI SINGH: The situation as it exists in Assam is an extraordinary one. It is not a normal law and order situation. The citizen must know how he could protect himself.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If he wants to resort to self-defence, he has to take all the risks of self-defence. This is the only rule of self-defence.

DR. KARNI SINGH: What happens when the Government cannot defend the citizen? Suppose there is such a situation prevailing. I want to know what constitutes self defence and what constitutes murder?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: On that, if he comes over to me, I would have a discussion with him.

DR. KARNI SINGH: All right.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I think I have answered his question.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मझे इस बात पर एतराज है कि गृह-मंत्री जी ने विरोधी दलों के बारे में तुच्छतापूर्वक यह बात कही कि तुम लोगों से सलाह-मशविरा करके फायदा ही क्या है.....

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : आपके बारे में कहा है, दूसरों के बारे में नहीं कहा है।

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है, मैं बिल्कुल नहीं चाहता कि आप हम से सलाह-मशविरा करें। लेकिन अगर आप करना चाहते हैं...

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : हम करना चाहते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : तो निर्णय करने के पहले और समस्याओं के उलझाने से पहले किया करें, इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : आपके साथ भी करना चाहते हैं।

I am keen to discuss with him also on that problem. But there is no decision taken yet.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कोई प्यासा नहीं हूँ। लेकिन मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर ये सहयोग लेना चाहते हैं तो निर्णय करने के पहले और समस्याओं को उलझाने के पहले करें। हमारी बातों को वह मानें या न मानें, उनको जो निर्णय करना हो वह करें, क्योंकि वह सरकार में है, लेकिन इस तरह की बात करना उनको शोभा नहीं देता।

जब वह सुरक्षा मंत्री थे, तब भी मैं उनकी बातों को सुनता था, लेकिन अब ऐसा लगता है कि दण्ड शक्ति इनके हाथ में आने के पश्चात्, गृह-मंत्री बनने के पश्चात् इनकी बोली में

[श्री मधु लिमये]

कुछ फर्क जरूर आया है। हम लोग अगर कोई गैर-जिम्मेदाराना बात या मुस्से से कुछ कह दें तो बात समझ में आती है; लेकिन आपके हाथ में दण्ड शक्ति है, राजदण्ड धारण करने वाले व्यक्ति को इस तरह की बात नहीं करनी चाहिये—उसको विनम्रता से बोलना चाहिये। यही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब सवाल यह है कि इन्होंने 13 जनवरी को जो वक्तव्य दिया था, क्या वह निर्णय था या केवल एक सुझाव था? अध्यक्ष महोदय, असम में असम के पुनर्गठन का मामला इधर 15 महीनों से शुरू नहीं हुआ, वह एक पुरानी चीज है। तीन अवस्थाओं से यह प्रश्न गुजरा है, जब संविधान बना, तो असम के पहाड़ी इलाके के लिये 6वीं अनुसूची की योजना बनी।

वह चल नहीं पाई। राज्य पुनर्रचना समिति ने भी इसको चलाने की सिफारिश की फिर भी चला नहीं पाई तो नागा प्रदेश जो असम का ही हिस्सा था उनके लिए अलग राज्य बनाया गया और बाकी पहाड़ी इलाकों के लिए भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि स्वायत्तता के आधार पर इसका हम हल निकाल लेंगे। यह दूसरी अवस्था शुरू हुई। स्वायत्तता से स्काटिश प्रदानमि की बात निकली। पाटस्कर कमिशन बठा कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला लेकिन 13 जनवरी को तीसरी अवस्था में हम लोग आ गये जब पहली बार सरकार की ओर से—अगर कोई विरोधी दल सुझाव देता है तो एक मतलब होता है, जब सरकारी दल, प्रधान मंत्री और गृह-मंत्री एक सुझाव देते हैं तो एक अलग बात होती है। वह इस शकल में देते हैं। शब्द है सुझाव (प्रोपोजल) लेकिन उसमें यह कहा गया है :

"A federal structure composed of federating units having equal status, not subordinate to one another, should provide the basis for this reorganisation."

आगे यह नहीं कहा गया है कि दूसरों के साथ बातचीत बगैरह होगी। अन्त में कहा गया है :

"Details of the scheme, including the subjects to be allocated to the regional federation, would be worked out within six months by a committee on which all concerned interests would be represented. At a later stage other administrative units in the eastern region may also join this regional federation."

मुझे यह भी पता नहीं कि मनीपुर और त्रिपुरा को उन्होंने पहले पूछा या नहीं। उन से सलाह-मशविरा किया या नहीं, शायद किया होगा, शायद नहीं किया होगा, लेकिन इनके लिये भी यह सुझाव था। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि शुरू में चालिहा साहब ने इस बात को माना था लेकिन जब असम के मैदानी इलाकों में उन्होंने देखा उसकी बहुत तीव्र प्रतिक्रिया हो रही है तो धीरे धीरे खुद चालिहा साहब इसका तीव्र विरोध करने लगे यह मैं कहना चाहता था। बाद में अशोक मेहता कमेटी बैठी और जो उनका सुझाव था बिलकुल उसके विपरीत। पहला ही वाक्य इनका देख लीजिये :

"Federal structure should not be the basis of the reorganisation of the present State of Assam."

यह दो परस्पर विरोधी वक्तव्य इधर एक, डेढ़ साल में जब हो गये तब अक्टूबर महीने में, पिछले अक्टूबर महीने में चण्णाय साहब का न्योता हम लोगों को मिलता है। क्या कहते हैं उसमें ?

"We feel that the matter is of national importance and that a decision should therefore, be taken after full consultations with the leaders of different parties in Parliament."

यह तीन अक्टूबर को कहते हैं । इसी पर मेरा एतराज था कि समस्या को उलझाने के पश्चात् प्राय लगाने के पश्चात् प्राय लोग हमसे कहते हैं बात करेंगे । बात करने के तरीके से हमको कोई झगड़ा नहीं है मतभेद नहीं है । यह भी मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि हमारी सलाह को मानें । उनको अपनी पार्टी है । बातचीत करने के पश्चात् जो उनको फैसला करना हो वह करें इसलिये मैं एतराज कर रहा था कि आपने एक अर्थ से परस्पर विरोधी बयान और सुझाव देकर समस्या को उलझाया जिसके कि फलस्वरूप असम में विस्फोटक स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई । अब मनुभाई पटेल शायद मानेंगे मेरे प्रस्ताव में मैंने जो कहा था कि गैर-जिम्मेदाराना और परस्पर विरोधी बयान सरकार देती रहो यह बिल्कुल सही है । यह 15 साल का सिलसिला है । वह भ्राज का नहीं है । अगर इसके बारे में शुरू से ही ठीक ढंग से सोचा जाता तो शायद नागा प्रदेश का अलग राज्य बनाना नहीं पड़ता । अभी भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार सोचे गृह-मंत्री जी को याद होगा कि पिछली बार जब नागा समस्या पर बहस चल रही थी तो मैंने कहा था कि हम जानते हैं कि मैदानों क्षेत्र में भी सवर्ण कट्टरता का ऐसा मामला है जिससे पहाड़ी लोग नाराज हैं । हमने उनसे कहा था कि आप हिम्मत के साथ फैसला कीजिये । वह नहीं हो पाता है ।

अब सवाल रह जाता है कि यह जो उपद्रव हो गये उनके बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को जिम्मेदारी क्या है ? एक अर्थ से यह पोस्टर्स बगैरह लग रहे थे इससे यह इकार नहीं कर सकते हैं । उन्होंने स्वीकार किया । इन पोस्टर्स में खुल्लमखुल्ला आवाहन किया गया था कि गैर आसामियों को कल्ल किया

जाय, भगा दिया जाय, उनकी दुकानों को जला डाला जाय, लूटा जाय । यह सब होते हुए भी, और मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार जनवरी महीने में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की इनके पास रिपोर्ट पहुंचने के बावजूद कि इस तरीके के उपद्रव होने वाले हैं उन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया । उसमें यह नहीं कहा था कि क्या होगा 24 को, 26 को क्या होगा ? लेकिन जनवरी महीने में इनको सूचना मिली थी, मेरा यह कहना है कि उस सूचना के बावजूद इम रपट के बावजूद जबकि दुकानों पर निशान लगाये गये थे, सफेद कागज सिधियों की दुकानों पर, पंजाबियों की दुकानों पर, बंगालियों की दुकानों पर, केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्यों कुछ कार्यवाही नहीं की ?

उप्राध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन के हक में नहीं हूँ न मैंने वैसा कहा है । क्योंकि राष्ट्रपति शासन हर समस्या का मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि हल है । लेकिन मैं एक बात जरूर कहूंगा कि आपने हरियाणा में चूकि दलबदल, आया राम और गया राम का मामला था इसलिये राष्ट्रपति शासन किया । केरल में बहुमत वाली कम्युनिस्ट सरकार को इससे भी बहुत कम चीजें वहां पर हो गयी थीं इसका असम के साथ मुकाबला हो नहीं हो सकता तुलना हो नहीं हो सकती फिर भी कम्युनिस्ट सरकार को आपने खत्म कर दिया । अभी अभी राजस्थान में, पिछले साल की बात है जयपुर में, थोड़ा बहुत कुछ हुआ । आप विरोधी दलों की सरकार को बनने नहीं देना चाहते थे इसलिये राष्ट्रपति शासन को लागू कर दिया । यही बात मैं पूछ रहा हूँ । मैं समर्थन नहीं करता हूँ लेकिन मैं इनके ऊपर आरोप करता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति शासन इनका गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों के लिए हमेशा हल रहा है । अगर यह असम के लिए हल नहीं है तो राजस्थान के लिए भी नहीं, हरियाणा के लिए भी नहीं और केरल के लिए भी नहीं था । फिर दोहरा मापदंड इनका क्यों है ? यह सवाल जरूर

[श्री मधु लिमये]

रह जाता है इसलिए इनकी निन्दा करने का हमको अधिकार है ।

राष्ट्रपति शासन के अलावा भी संविधान में 256 धारा है और सरकार को यह अधिकार है :

"The executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose."

यहां कानून बगैरह की रक्षा के लिए 355 धारा भी है जिसमें कहा गया है कि हर राज्य की सरकार संविधान और कानूनों के अनुसार चले । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन्होंने इस तरीके का निदेश दिया था और अगर भविष्य में देंगे तो लोगों के मन में तसल्ली होगी कि राष्ट्रपति शासन का अंतिम उपाय जरूरी नहीं है । लेकिन अगर वह काम केन्द्रीय सरकार करती है तो लोग मानेंगे । यह आप कर रहे हैं ? मुझे कहना है इन्होंने किया नहीं और इनको जानकारी होते हुए भी जान और भाल की रक्षा इन्होंने की नहीं । यह कोई असम में नई घटना नहीं हुई है । 1960 का उदाहरण इनके सामने था । फिर एक, डेढ़ साल पहले दूसरी घटनाएं हुई थी यह तीसरी बार हो रही है । इसलिए मैं इनको इस मामले में क्षमा करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ । उन्होंने कहा कि मैं प्रस्ताव को वापिस लूँ । अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी गलती को कबूल करती और कहती कि संविधान की ओर, कानून की ओर और नागरिकों के कानूनों की रक्षा करने के लिए हम कदम बढ़ायेंगे तो मैं मानता । प्रादेशिक आकांक्षाओं के मैं खिलाफ नहीं हूँ लेकिन प्रादेशिक आकांक्षाओं का हरगिज यह मतलब नहीं है कि केवल मैदानी या सिर्फ पहाड़ी लोगों की आकांक्षा । प्रादेशिक आकांक्षा का यह मतलब नहीं कि दूसरों को कल्ल करो । इसलिए अन्त में मैं कहूँगा कि इन सारी समस्याओं का सरकार

ने कोई हल नहीं निकाला । विदेशी हस्तक्षेप के बारे में मैंने जो कहा उस का जवाब नहीं दिया गया । यह ऐम्प्यूरा और स्पेन्स कहां से आई और यह फेंच मारके रकैट्स कहां से उस इलाके में आये ? किसी का भी इनके पास जवाब नहीं है । इसलिए मैं अपना प्रस्ताव वापिस देने में असमर्थ हूँ । मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन मेरे प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करे और इसको निकाल दे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn" Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those against may say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the Noes have it. The Noes have it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): Sir, we want the votes to be recorded.

श्री मधु लिमये : वे मांग नहीं कर सकते हैं, उनको अधिकार नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do not want a division?

श्री मधु लिमये : उनको जरा नियम समझाइये ।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): When the decision is not challenged, why division?

श्री मधु लिमये : यह कोई प्रोसीचर नहीं है । हमारे यहां पर कोई ऐसी प्रक्रिया नहीं है । सदन का समय स्व.महर्षि खराब कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): Are they challenging it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have not challenged it. They demand the recording of the vote.

श्री मधु लिमये : किस नियम के अन्दर ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, he is raising a point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : रिकार्डिंग किस नियम के अन्दर ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think they have demanded a recording of the vote. They have not challenged my decision.

श्री मधु लिमये : न, न ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have a right to challenge; they demand the recording of the vote.

SHRI UMANATH: Under which rule?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I had announced the decision; I stick to it. They have a right to demand a recording of the vote. That is all.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह न कीजिये । अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाना पड़ेगा । आप के ऊपर अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाना पड़ेगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a difference, Mr. Limaye. Please listen to me. It is not a question of no-confidence. They have demanded a recording of the voting.

SHRI RANGA: Sir, this is not the first time that we are being defeated. We are not afraid of finding ourselves in a hopeless minority. But then the point is, we must be able to understand each other properly. (Interruption). Are you hearing me or are you making silent comments?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am listening.

SHRI RANGA: You can enjoy yourself...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I said I am listening.

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SHRI RANGA: My point is this. This is not the first time that we are being defeated in this House. We are not afraid of finding ourselves in a hopeless minority. (Interruption) The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs wants to enjoy this as a big joke. But the point is, we must be able to understand the position. I have been here in this House for a much longer time than some of my friends on that side. What we have understood is only this: when we do not challenge your decision—"The Ayes have it" or "The Noes have it"—then we understand that there is to be no formal division. If, in spite of it, you want to create a precedent here, I have no objection; it will go down to your credit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The decision of the vote has already been announced; it was a voice vote. There was a demand for recording the votes. You have already admitted that you are in hopeless minority. (Interruption). So, the motion is lost.

19.34 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now resume the debate on the President's Address.

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर): उपाध्यक्ष जी, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के संबंध में जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव आया है उसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

19.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, February 15, 1968/Magha 26, 1889 (Saka).