

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



PARLIAMANTARY DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 18, 1968/Agrahayana  
27, 1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए कृषि भूमि का  
अलाट किया जाना

\* 811. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या  
रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार  
अथवा राज्य सरकारों ने ऐसे भूतपूर्व सैनिकों  
को कृषि भूमि देने का कोई उपबन्ध नहीं किया  
है जो किसी भी सेवा में वेतन वाले पद पर  
नियुक्त हैं;

(ख) क्या भूमिहीन तथा सेवानिवृत्त  
भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को उनके सेवा के पद के अनु-  
सार भूमि दी जाती है और यदि हां, तो पद-  
वार कितनी भूमि नियत की गई है; और

(ग) क्या भूमि अलाट करने से पहले  
यह जांच की जाती है कि वे सेवा में नहीं हैं  
और उनके पास भूमि नहीं है।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R.  
KRISHNA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid  
on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c). Allotment of agricultural land  
to ex-servicemen is made under the rules of  
the respective State Governments and Union  
Territory Administrations. These rules  
vary from State to State. In some States,

for example, Gujarat, no consideration is  
given to the point whether the ex-serviceman  
is employed or not. In some other States,  
for example, Andhra Pradesh, employment  
in certain organisations like Border Roads  
Organisation and National Cadet Corps  
is no bar to allotment of agricultural land.  
In some other States, like Mysore, land is  
given to ex-servicemen if they are poor, the  
criterion for poverty being an income up to  
Rs. 1,200 per annum. Except in the case of  
one resettlement scheme in a remote area,  
where it was considered necessary to attract  
officer ranks to provide leadership to resettle-  
ing ex-servicemen, in all the States and  
union Territories, no distinction is made  
regarding the acreage to be allotted on the  
basis of the rank held by ex-serviceman.  
Enquiries are generally made in every case  
of allotment to ensure that the application  
for land is in conformity with the rules.

So far as the Central Government is  
concerned, the Ministry of Defence land  
which is temporarily surplus to Defence  
requirements, is usually leased out for  
cultivation purposes. Preference is generally  
given to those unemployed ex-servicemen  
who need assistance for resettlement over  
those who have already been rehabilitated  
and are employed. Applications are generally  
to be received through the DSS and A Board  
concerned who verify the facts before for-  
warding the application to the authority  
concerned with the allotment of a land. No  
consideration is given to the rank held by the  
applicant in making the allotment.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह  
जानना चाहता हूँ कि सैनिकों को भूमि अलाट  
करने के सम्बन्ध में ब्रिटिश शासन के नियमों  
और आज के नियमों में क्या अन्तर है। क्या  
सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि जो  
भूमि केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन है, उसको  
बहु स्वयं अपने हंग से अलाट करे? क्या भूमि  
अलाट करने के सम्बन्ध में हरिजन सैनिकों

और अफ़सरों को कोई विशेष सहूलियत दी गई है? चूँकि देश के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों पर चीन और पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण होते रहते हैं और उनके घुसपैठिए वहाँ आते रहते हैं, इसलिए क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि उन क्षेत्रों में रिटायर्ड सैनिकों को भूमि देकर बसाया जाए?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: The land is with the State Governments. Most of the State Governments are very helpful in rehabilitating ex-servicemen and the families of those people who have been killed in the war. The Central Government have also a scheme for rehabilitating about 150 families in Andaman and Nicobar islands and another 200 families in NEFA. The rules for giving land are made by the State Governments. As far as possible, the State Governments are helpful in rehabilitating the ex-servicemen.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैंने यह पूछा है कि भूमि एलाट करने के सम्बन्ध ब्रिटिश शासन में जो नियम थे और आज जो नियम हैं, उन दोनों में क्या अन्तर है और चूँकि चीन और पाकिस्तान द्वारा हमारे सीमा-वर्ती क्षेत्रों में गड़बड़ियाँ होती रहती हैं, इसलिए क्या सरकार ने वहाँ पर रिटायर्ड सैनिकों को बसाने की कोई योजना बनाई है?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: The rehabilitation responsibility, which was with the British Government then, was very small compared to the rehabilitation problem which we are facing today. The number of people to be rehabilitated is increasing year by year. Therefore, we have to depend upon the State Governments. Rehabilitation of people in the border areas and other places is also under the consideration of Government. As I said, in NEFA we are rehabilitating some ex-servicemen.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या सरकार ने लड़ाई में मारे गए सैनिकों की विधवा पत्नियों को कोई विशेष सहायता देने की योजना बनाई है? चूँकि सैनिकों का सम्बन्ध सीधा केन्द्र से है, इसलिए क्या सरकार इस बात

पर विचार कर रही है कि भूमि एलाट करने के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारें अपने अलग अलग नियम न बनाएं, बल्कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बनाए गए नियमों का पालन करें, ताकि इस समय विभिन्न प्रांतों के नियमों आदि में जो भिन्नता है, उसको दूर करके उनमें एकरूपता लाई जा सके? रेल की पटरियों के आस पास केन्द्र के पास जो रेलवे की काफ़ी ज़मीन पड़ी हुई है, क्या वहाँ भी सैनिकों को ज़मीन देने का सरकार का विचार है? महंगाई में जो वृद्धि हुई है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार सैनिकों को दी जाने वाली पेन्शन में बढ़ोतरी करने का विचार कर रही है?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: The dependents of those people who have been killed in the front are given lands by the State Governments. Because we wanted the State Governments to decide the extent of land that is to be given to the deserving families, we wanted the State Governments to frame rules so that they will determine what is the extent of land that should be given to a family which has lost a husband or some member of the family. If the Central Government has to decide all these things, we may not be able to have a uniform rule applied to all the States.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का पूरा उत्तर नहीं मिला है। मैंने पूछा है कि चूँकि महंगाई बढ़ गई है, लेकिन पेन्शन पहले के स्तर पर मिलती है, जो कि बहुत कम है, इसलिए क्या सरकार सैनिकों की पेन्शन में बढ़ोतरी करने का विचार कर रही है।

**श्री मं० रं० कुब्ज :** वह भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कर रही है। वह बात भी उसके ध्यान में है।

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): May I clarify the position? Pension is a Central responsibility and we have been, from time to time,

taking into consideration the rising costs and making some *ad hoc* payments.

श्री रणवीर सिंह : हम ग्रंथों में सी खामियां बतायें, लेकिन उनकी एक बात की तो तारीफ़ करनी पड़ेगी। ग्रंथ जवानों और भ्रक्षरों से ज्यादा सर्विस लेते थे, लेकिन चूँकि वे लोग लड़ाई में बहुत बहादुरी से कूदते थे, इसलिए फ़ौज का मोरैल हाई रखने के लिए वे उन लोगों को ज़मीन, मुरब्बे, जागीरें, एवार्ड और इनाम वगैरह देकर उन्हें काम्पेन-सेट करते थे। हमारी फ़ौज के भ्रक्षरों और जवानों ने चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ हुई लड़ाइयों में बहुत वैलर दिखाया था। उन लोगों को ज़मीनें वगैरह देने का मामला खास तौर से सरदार प्रतापसिंह कैरो ने उठाया था। आज ऐसी शिकायतें आ रही हैं कि जिन घरों के एक, दो या पांच बेटे, सब के सब, फ़ौज में हैं, उन्हें भी जागीरें या मुरब्बे नहीं मिले हैं। इससे फ़ौज के मोरैल पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के पास ऐसी कितनी शिकायतें आई हैं और ऐसे कितने केसिज पड़े हुए हैं कि जिन घरों के सब के सब बेटों ने चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ हुई लड़ाइयों में हिस्सा लिया और ज़ख्मी हुए, लेकिन उन्हें जागीरें नहीं मिलीं और क्या सरकार इस किस्म की शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए ज़रूरी कदम उठाएगी। क्या सरकार जवानों और भ्रक्षरों को काम्पेन-सेट करने के लिए कोई ऐसी जामा स्कीम तैयार करेगी, जिससे फ़ौज का मोरैल हाई हो, उसमें देश-भक्ति और बहादुरी का जज़ा ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदा हो और मार्शल रेसिज के ज्यादा से ज्यादा भ्रादमी फ़ौज में शामिल हों ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: Applications are also received from various people belonging to different States. They are scrutinised here and sent back to the State Governments with our recommendations. In those cases where people who are ex-servicemen and are not given land by the State Governments the matter is again referred to the State Govern-

ments by the Defence Ministry.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: The procedures for giving land to ex-soldiers vary from State to State and all these procedures suffer from one defect, namely, information about the land available for re-settlement is not readily available. This applies also to Harijans and others and I have been pursuing this question as to what can be done about making this information available by taluk headquarters. Because, almost one-fifth of the land which is available for cultivation is now at the mercy of the land development officers. I would, therefore, like the Defence Ministry to ask the State Governments to make available to the district soldiers board information about the land available in different villages so that they need not remain at the mercy of the village officers.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: The Defence Ministry frequently writes to the State Governments who, in their turn, indicate to the Defence Ministry the extent of land available and what percentage of it can be allotted to ex-servicemen. They try to distribute land on that basis wherever applications are received by the State Governments.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Could you not make available this information to the District Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: Yes, we also get information from the District Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: It is not available, I can tell you.

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: While the objective of the State Governments is to be helpful to ex-servicemen, whether this feeling percolates to the lower rungs of authority is another matter I would also say that the delay on the part of government in allotment of land causes frustration among the families of the jawans. Quite often the excuse given is that certain lands have to be de-forested and correspondence goes on for years together and nothing happens. Ultimately what is said "That God and the soldier are people adored in times of trouble and war and no more, for when war is over or trouble is righted, the God is forgotten

and the soldier is slighted." I think this does happen even now. I would like to know what the hon. Minister intends to do to see that State Governments expedite the granting of lands to ex-servicemen and also to the families of the jawans.

**SHRI M. R. KRISHNA:** It is true that there is delay in distributing land and helping the ex-servicemen in various States. The District Soldiers Board consists of people who are drawn from public life and also ex-servicemen and the Collector; even the Governor has got some responsibility on the State Board. We are trying to make this Board more effective and, in future, it will be able to function more effectively.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** In view of the fact that the ex-INA servicemen are no longer blacklisted and all stigmas attached to them have been removed and, in principle, the Government have agreed to pay pension and other facilities due to ex-servicemen, may I know whether the Government will extend the facility of giving agricultural land to ex-INA servicemen?

**SHRI M. R. KRISHNA:** The ex-INA servicemen have been given all the dues which were hitherto not given to them. Ever since the present Defence Minister has taken over, he has taken a very lenient view and the ex-INA people have been helped. About the question as to how many ex-INA people have got the land, I do not have the information.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I asked whether the Government have, in principle, agreed to that.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next Question . . . Mr. Prem Chand Verma.

**Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.**

\* 812. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. at the time of its setting up and as on 31st March, 1968;

(b) the amount of loan which the Company owed on the 31st March, 1968 to the Central Government, banks or other parties, separately;

(c) the amount which has been paid as interest by the Company during the last three years; and

(d) the working results of the last three years, the extent of profit and if loss was incurred, the main causes for the loss and the estimates for 1968-69?

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

*Statement*

(a) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited came into being on 1-10-1964 on the amalgamation of the erstwhile Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. with Aeronautics India Ltd. The Capital structure of the Company as on 1-10-1964 and 31-3-1968 was as follows:—

	As on 1-10-1964	As on 31-3-1968	
	(Rupees in lakhs)		
Authorised Capital	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Paid up Capital	2,280.00	3,853.00	
(b) The outstanding loans as on 31-3-1968 were as follows:—			
From the Central Government	..	3,360.00	lakhs.
From the Central Government under the Subsidised Housing Scheme.		1.04	lakhs
From the Government of Mysore under the Subsidised Housing Scheme.	--	10.09	lakhs.
From HAL Gratuity Fund		71.62	lakhs.
From the State Bank of India on Cash Credit Account.		63.66	lakhs.
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>3,506.41</b>	<b>lakhs,</b>



(c) The interest paid by the Company during the last three years was as follows:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1965-66 . . .	17.79
1966-67 . . .	62.71
1967-68 . . .	246.31

(d) The sales and net profits after providing for depreciation are given below:—

	Sales (Rupees in lakhs)	Net Profit
1965-66	1646.33	121.98
1966-67	2928.76	129.24
1967-68	4137.54	129.98

The profit for the year 1968-69 is estimated at Rs. 209.00 lakhs.

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : जो स्टेटमेंट माननीय मंत्री जी ने रखा है, उससे पता चलता है कि लगभग 73 करोड़ रुपये की इन्वेस्टमेंट इस कम्पनी में है, जिस पर 129 लाख रुपये का प्रोफिट हुआ है जो कि तकरीबन डेढ़ परसेन्ट बनता है और यह प्रॉफिट भी कास्ट-प्लस-बेसिस पर है, जो इनकी सेल है, उस पर बनता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार "हाल" की कीमतों को इन्टरनेशनल प्राइस स्ट्रक्चर के मुताबिक लाने के बारे में विचार करेगी ?

क्या यह दुस्त है कि कानपुर डिवीजन में 1966 से ट्रूल्ड एण्ड जिग्ज जो कि एच० एस० 748 एयर-क्राफ्ट के लिए इस्तेमाल होते हैं, उनमें से लगभग 65 लाख रुपये के जो कि 33 परसेंट से ज्यादा हैं, बेकार पड़े हैं और इसी रेसो से लेबर भी बेकार है। अब ग्लाइडर की मांग भी नहीं रही है जिससे उसकी मशीनरी और लेबर भी बेकार हो जाएगी जो कि कम्पनी की मशीनरी का लगभग 50 फीसदी हिस्सा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस कारखाने की मशीनरी और लेबर को पूरे तौर पर इस्तेमाल करने के लिए क्या ठोस कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जहाँ तक कीमत का सवाल है, बेंगलोर डिवीजन में ऐसा है कि कास्ट-प्लस-बेसिस पर कीमत रखते हैं। कुछ जहाजों के पार्ट्स की कीमत ज्यादा होती है, लेकिन मिलाजुला कर हमारे जहाजों की कीमत में दुनिया के दूसरे जहाजों की कीमत से विशेष फर्क नहीं होता है।

जहाँ तक कानपुर के ट्रूल्ड एण्ड जिग्ज का सवाल है, यह बात सत्य नहीं है। कानपुर का कारखाना अपनी कैपेसिटी के अनुसार काम कर रहा है और एबो 748 बना रहा है। इसलिए बेकारी या रिट्रेन्वमेंट या सरप्लस स्टॉक्स का प्रश्न ही नहीं है। ग्लाइडर की बात सही है, उसकी मांग घट गई है, उसका बनाना हम कम कर रहे हैं। उसकी मांग जब बढ़ेगी, तब उसको पुनः बनायेंगे।

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा इन्होंने कहा कि कानपुर डिवीजन में ऐसी बात नहीं है, यह तो किताबों में लिखी हुई है, फिर भी यह नहीं मानते हैं तो बात दूसरी है।

क्या यह दुस्त है कि एच० एस० 748 एयरक्राफ्ट, जिसे हम एबो भी कहते हैं, के एयर-फ्रेम पर 58 लाख रुपये की लागत आती है, जिसमें 57 लाख रुपये का मैटीरियल इम्पोर्टेड इस्तेमाल होता है। इसी तरह से इन्जिन, जिसकी 15 लाख रुपये लागत आती है, उसमें 8 लाख रुपये का इम्पोर्टेड मैटीरियल लगता है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने पिछले चार सालों में इस सिलसिले में क्या कार्यवाही की है जिससे हिन्दुस्तान का बना हुआ मैटीरियल इनमें इस्तेमाल हो सके ?

दूसरे—एच० एफ० 24—मैक 2 का फ्रेम दो साल हुए तैयार हो चुका है, मगर उसके लिए इंजिन अभी भी तैयार नहीं हो सका है और न ही सरकार उसके लिए कोई इन्वेंचन कर सकी है। क्या सरकार किसी

विदेशी कम्पनी से मैक 2 इंजिन का डिजाइन खरीद कर इन फाइटर हवाई-जहाजों को जल्दी एयर-फोर्स को देने की कोशिश करेगी और इस सिलसिले में सरकार अपना जो रिसर्च कर रही है, उसमें कितनी कामयाबी हासिल हुई है ?

तीसरा—“हाल” कब तक इस पोखी-शन में हो जायगा कि कम से कम वैंसैंजर एयर-क्राफ्ट नए डिजाइन के मुताबिक बनाने में हम आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेंगे ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जहां तक एच० एस० 748 का ताल्लुक है यह सही है कि कुछ पुर्जे उसके लिए बाहर से आते हैं, लेकिन धीरे-धीरे प्रोग्रेसिवली . . .

SHRI RANGA: What is the use of giving vague answers? Anybody can say like that. Can he say to what extent this is done, whether it is 30 per cent or 20 per cent or whatever it is?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: More than 60 per cent of the cost of the plane is covered by Indian equipments and materials. It is only near about 40 per cent that we import. But, in a progressive manner we want to reduce the imported material. So far as HF 24, Mark II is concerned, it is true we had gone for a frame and we have made the frame. So far as engine is concerned, Sir, you know, there was a story about this engine of Mark II. So far as this is concerned we had some understanding with one country. But we have not decided to manufacture this HF 24 with Mark II. We are having new kind of HF 24 re-heating system. The hon. Member said about passenger plane. H. S. 748 is transport and a passenger plane, and at present we are fully booked and if there is further orders we will manufacture more of H. S. 748.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Aircraft industry is an important industry. There is growing demand both for military and civil purposes. At the moment we have got three separate places where attempts are being made to manufacture aircraft, at Bangalore,

Kanpur and Hyderabad. May I know whether any steps are being taken to see that we try to separate them, so that we may concentrate at one place on building or manufacturing aircraft for civil purposes and at the other place we may concentrate on manufacturing aircraft for military purposes, so that the present diversification at different places can be avoided? At present, the Kanpur factory is not doing anything; it has produced only a few Avro's which are used by the Indian Airlines. I want to know clearly whether you will completely do away with Kanpur and concentrate entirely at Bangalore for military aircraft besides the MIG factory at Hyderabad.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: We have decided to reorganise HAL. We are having one MIG complex for manufacture of MIG planes and the Bangalore Division will be looking after HF 24 Gnats, Pushpak, Krishak etc. Kanpur will look after HS 748. So far as the efficacy of HS 748 is concerned, it has been fully established. We have made a number of planes and half-a-dozen planes of HS 748 have been delivered to the IAC and they are proving of great service to the IAC.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Can you concentrate this work in one or two places, instead of having it at three or four places, as at present? That means more money and more expenditure which can be saved.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The hon. Member knows that Bangalore division has its own history. It was set up a long time back. Today it is making some military planes and some small training planes. We do not want to disturb that arrangement there. But, to reduce the burden we have decided that we will have three units, one to look after MIG complex, Nasik, Koraput and Hyderabad; and one at Kanpur to look after HS 748 which is a transport plane.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Having regard to the fact that Pakistan is gearing up its defence potential so far as the Aircraft potential is concerned, are we taking steps to see that our production potential of this aircraft is also increased? That is number one. And, number two is this. May I know by which time we shall be able to be

self-sufficient in production of this defence aircraft?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It is true that we want to be self-sufficient but it is very difficult to say when one will reach self-sufficiency. So far as potentiality is concerned, we have got a positive programme before us and we are trying to achieve the target.

SHRI RANGA: May I know whether any steps are being taken to manufacture helicopters in our country since the need for them is growing especially in regard to our border security? May I also know whether the question of the manufacture of Gnat or any of our other aircraft was thought of to be developed in three or four places and to be assembled in some one of these three places or four places, so that the question of security could be uppermost in the mind of Government and if in any unfavourable circumstances the enemy wanted to do any harm to us, he would not be able to destroy the whole of it but at best hit only one part of it?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: So far as helicopters are concerned, we do manufacture Alouette helicopters in collaboration with a French firm, and production is going on. But I cannot say that the production has been satisfactory so far. But we are after it, and we hope that in a year or two we shall be able to make some good progress.

The security aspect is always taken into consideration when we establish a new factory. So far as the Gnat, HF24 and other planes etc. are concerned, they are manufactured at Bangalore, and it will be difficult now to dislocate the present arrangement there.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: In view of the fact that there is a growing need for the establishment of indigenous production of aircraft, may I know whether any training institute has been established to train new people in designing aircraft and aero-engines?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: We have got one good design unit at Bangalore.

श्री रणजीत सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, बंसी महोदय ने अभी बतलाया कि हम किसी

एक अन्य देश से मिलकर इंजिन तैयार करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं जिस देश का नाम पूरे सदन को मालूम है—मिथ्र यानी यू० ए० भार०। पता नहीं क्या रिश्ता है इस सरकार का यू० ए० भार० से कि मंत्री महोदय उसका नाम लेने में घबड़ाते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि उस प्रोजेक्ट में जो हमारे इंजिन यू० ए० भार० में बन रहे थे उस पर कुल कितना पैसा सरकार का खर्च हुआ जो कि अब बेकार माना जा रहा है और उसमें कितना फारेन एक्सचेंज इन्वाल्ड था? इसके प्रतिरक्त वहां पर कितने हमारे टेकनिशियंस थे? उसमें से कितने वहां रह गए और क्यों वह वहां पर अभी हैं? यहां क्यों नहीं उनको बुलाते हैं?

श्री ल० ना० मिथ्र: जहां तक इंजिन का सवाल है यह सत्य नहीं कि हमारे इंजिन मिथ्र में बन रहे थे। वह अपना इंजिन बना रहे थे, हम अपना फ्रेम बना रहे थे। ऐसा कोई ठेका या एग्जिमेंट हमारे उनके बीच में नहीं था कि हम वहां इंजिन बनायेंगे। बल्कि यह बात थी कि फ्रेम हमारा रहेगा और इंजिन उनका रहेगा। यह बात तय हुई थी कि वह अपना इंजिन बनायेंगे और हम अपना फ्रेम बनायेंगे। हमने अपना फ्रेम वहां भेजा। उसका ट्रायल हुआ वह सक्सेसफुल हुआ। उनका इंजिन भी सक्सेसफुल हुआ और हमारा भी सक्सेसफुल हुआ है। लेकिन जहां तक लेने का सवाल है, हम लोग उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

श्री रणजीत सिंह: कितना खर्चा हुआ है और कितने टेकनिशियंस वहां पर हैं?

श्री ल० ना० मिथ्र: इसके बारे में अभी नहीं कह सकते हैं। वैसे कुछ खर्च नहीं हुआ है। हमने कुछ ट्रेनिंग के लिए पायलट्स और टेकनिशियंस भेजे थे। और कोई फायनेंसियल कमिटमेंट नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: He says that there is no financial commitment.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: May I know whether any study has been undertaken of the HOVER-CRAFT in view of its utility for defence services?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: No, Sir.

श्री रवि राय: मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कहा जा रहा है कि 40 परसेंट कम्पोनेंट्स आयात कर रहे हैं क्या कोई भ्रवधि इसके लिए तय की है कि कब तक यह चलता रहेगा और कब सारे कम्पोनेंट्स भारत में मिलेंगे? और दूसरा सवाल यह है कि कोरापत में जो मिग फेक्ट्री बन रही है इसका क्या उत्पादन हुआ है और अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र: जहाँ तक प्रतिशत का सवाल है यह कहना कठिन है कि हम कब 100 परसेंट इंडिजिनस बना सकेंगे। लेकिन हम लोग उस दिशा में बढ़ रहे हैं और उम्मीद है कि बहुत दूर तक बढ़ सकेंगे। लेकिन 100 परसेंट इंडिजिनस तो कभी भी नहीं हो सकेगा।

जहाँ तक कोरापत का सवाल है वहाँ प्रोडक्शन शुरू हो रहा है और 2 तारीख को बाजाजो तरीके से उड़ीसा के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा उसका हम उद्घाटन भी करवाने जा रहे हैं।

1968-69 में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन कार्यक्रम

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\* 814. श्री शारदानन्द:

श्री श्रीकार सिंह:

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त:

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1968-69 में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन कार्य पूर्व-निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार नहीं हो रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कार्य पूर्व निर्धारित

कार्यक्रम से कितना पीछे है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस संबंध में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है और क्या इस वर्ष उक्त लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना संभव होगा?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) By and large the production programme in 1968-69 is going on according to the expectation except in a few items where there have been physical difficulties.

(b) and (c). It will not be in public interest to give these details but we are constantly vigilant.

श्री शारदानन्द: मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि उत्पादन का अधिकांश भाग वह विदेशों को सप्लाई करते हैं? यदि सप्लाई करते हैं तो उससे हमको अब तक कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मिली है?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र: अभी तक तो नहीं करते हैं। लेकिन हम लोग कुछ बाजार की खोज में हैं और यह कहना कठिन है कि हम कितना बाहर भेज सकेंगे।

श्री शारदानन्द: दूसरा सवाल मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा प्रति रक्षा उत्पादन केवल विदेशों की नकल मात्र है, अपने देश की आवश्यकता और उसके अनु-रूप मास की तैयारी में हमको क्या कठिनाई है?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र: जी नहीं। नकल नहीं है। हमारी अपनी भी डिजाइन है। यह सही है कि कुछ मामलों में कुछ कोर्से-रेजंस हैं, कुछ ऐप्रीमेंट्स हैं। लेकिन सब नकल नहीं है। हम लोग अपने भी हथियार बना रहे हैं और अपनी चीजें भी बनाते हैं।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त: अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमेशा ही हम डिफेंस के बारे में यह सुनते

हैं कि पब्लिक इंटेरेस्ट में नहीं बताया जा सकता, यह बात ठीक है। लेकिन देश यह भी चाहता है कि हमको यह विश्वास हो कि डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन और डिफेंस का मामला ठीक चले। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि पहले से हालत कुछ सुधरी है। लेकिन इसके बाद भी जो हम इधर उधर सुनते हैं, बाहर के भ्रूखबारों में पढ़ते हैं या अपने भ्रूखबारों में जो खबरें पढ़ते हैं उस से बड़ी डिस्टेंस दिमाग में होती है क्योंकि 1962 में भी जो कुछ ग्राज कहा जा रहा है, वही चीज उस समय भी कही जाती थी और जो एक किताब मिस्टर खेरा ने लिखी है जो डिफेंस सेक्रेटरी थे, वि प्राबलम ग्राफ इंडियन डिफेंस और एक डी० प्रार० मानकेकर ने लिखी है, इसी तरह एक जनरल कौल ने लिखी है, यह तीन किताबें धाई हैं और तीनों ही हमारे डिफेंस की एक बड़ी खराब तस्वीर खींचती हैं जिसे देख कर भ्रूदमी का खून खौलता है और दुख भी होता है तो यह जानने के लिए कि वस्तुस्थिति हमारे डिफेंस की क्या है, यह देश जरूर चाहता है और हाउस भी जानना चाहता है। उसको सेटिस्फाई करने के लिए, अब यह एक रिप्लेटिव चीज है कि कितनी तैयारी है, तैयारी पाकिस्तान और चीन के मुकाबिले होनी चाहिए और उसके हिसाब से नई नई क्या क्या इन्वेंशंस होती हैं, उसके अनुरूप होनी चाहिए। तो इन सब बातों का ध्यान रखते हुए मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कोई इस तरह की एक्सपर्ट्स की कमेटी बिठाएगी जो इस बात की जांच करे कि चीन और पाकिस्तान का मुकाबिला करते हुए और नई इन्वेंशंस जो इसमें हो रही हैं उसका ब्याल करते हुए ग्राज हमारी कितनी तैयारी है और कितनी कमी है और वह कैसे दूर हो सकती है ?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जैसे कहा गया कि एक सप्ताह का ही हमारे पास एम्प्लिमेंट्स हैं अगर सड़ाई हो जाय तो उसके बारे में आपका क्या कहना है ? कितनी हमारी तैयारी है ।

श्री ल० ना० जिन्ध : मैं पिछले सवाल का उत्तर पहले दे रहा हूँ। जहाँ तक एम्प्लिमेंट्स का सवाल है पिछले दिनों यह बात उठाई गई थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात असत्य है और इस तरह की बात करना मैं समझता हूँ देश की सेवा भी नहीं है। कोई देश इस तरह का काम नहीं कर सकता है कि उसके पास एक सप्ताह के लिए ही एम्प्लिमेंट्स हों।

जहाँ तक दूसरी बात है कमेटी बिठाने की, कोई कमेटी बिठाने की जरूरत हम नहीं महसूस करते हैं क्योंकि चीन या पाकिस्तान में जो कुछ हो रहा है उसको हम नजर में रखते हैं। उस के अनुसार हम भी अपनी तैयारी रखना चाहते हैं। मैं इस सिलसिले में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह 1962 नहीं है, 1968 है। विशेष रूप से इस समय इसकी और व्याख्या नहीं करना चाहता। पिछले साल जो हमने रिपोर्ट रखी थी उसमें सारी बातें बताई गई हैं इसके अलावा पिछले हफ्ते बहस हुई थी यहाँ पर उसमें डिफेंस मिनिस्टर ने इसके बारे में बतलाया था। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ यह 68 है, 62 नहीं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी मेरे से इत्फाक करेंगे। हम बार-बार ऐसा सुनते हैं। डिफेंस मिनिस्टर ने भी कहा, लेकिन सचन को विश्वास घ्राए कि यह 62 नहीं है 68 है, इसके लिए क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं ? अगर एक्सपर्ट्स की कमेटी नहीं बिठा रहे हैं तो आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं जिससे विश्वास घ्राए ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): I may point out that there is no need for an expert committee, because this subject is so vital for the defence of the country that almost from day to day this is under constant examination of the military strategists, the production wing etc., and everything is taken into consideration. No useful purpose will be served by constituting an expert committee, because this is an important thing which is being

considered by the Service Chiefs, the Secretary (Defence Production) and the Secretary (Defence), and we ourselves are associated with it. No separate expert committee can give any useful guidance in this matter.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** May I know whether it is a fact that in some of our defence production establishments where we have very good sophisticated machineries, only 75 per cent of the machinery is utilised and 25 per cent remains unutilised? It is only when some officers from the defence inspectorate go to visit the factories that these machineries are oiled and put into commission for that very day, whereas they remain unutilised for the rest of the year. I know definitely that this was gone into. I am not going to mention the names of the factories. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister when such officers went and visited and reported to the Defence Ministry as regards unutilised capacity and sophisticated machinery not being put to use, what effective steps have been taken to see that such capacity is completely and fully utilised?

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA:** This is not correct . . .

**SHRI RANGA:** What does he mean by saying 'this is not correct'? The hon. Member has visited the factories and he says officers themselves have visited the factories and they have said this.

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA:** As a matter of fact, our ordinance factories are working overtime. We have two shifts of 11 hours and in some cases 10 hours. They are working 22 hours a day. We would have been very happy if we had spare capacity in any of these factories because we want spare capacity. But there is none.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** May I ask him to again look into these cases? You can refer this, Sir, to the Estimates Committee.

**SHRI RANGA:** He talks through his hat.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** It may be that in a particular establishment there may be a surplus capacity. If the hon. Member gives me information about it, I will examine it.

**SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK:** Let him not be cocksure all the time.

**SHRI N. K. SOMANI:** The design and availability of electronics . . . Have they decided who will answer this question?

**SHRI RANGA:** He does not even allow the Cabinet Minister to interfere with his wonderful portfolio.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** Why is Prof. Ranga angry?

**SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:** He is never angry.

**SHRI N. K. SOMANI:** It is extremely important and critical that the design and availability of electronic equipments and accessories should be continuously available to our defence department. In view of the fact that there has been extremely poor progress in the implementation of the Bhabha Committee report, at long last now the Government of India have come out with an Electronics Committee which has made two recent specific recommendations which; I think, are extremely important. One is that the industrial licensing procedures in the field of electronics must be thoroughly streamlined and regulated so that prompt industrialisation in this field takes place. The other is that certain areas must be earmarked for the private sector so that we can reinforce these supplies which are so critically needed by the defence department. In view of these recommendations by the highly-place Electronics Committee, what specific steps have been taken and much time the Government of India are going to take to meet this demand?

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA:** So far as the implementation of the recommendations of the Bhabha Committee report is concerned, it will not be fair to say that the progress has not been satisfactory.

**SHRI N. K. SOMANI:** The Committee is saying. The Prime Minister agreed to that in the House.

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA:** This is our impression that we are trying to implement the recommendations of the Bhabha

Committee to our fullest capacity and ability. Facts will bear this out. Production in 1963-64 was to the value of Rs. 26 crores; this year it is of the order of Rs. 88 crores. The Bhabha Committee has projected a production of about Rs. 300 crores per annum in ten years time. We hope we will be able to achieve the target set by the Committee.

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:**

While conceding that certain things cannot be disclosed on the floor of the House in public interest, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether all our defence production units are working to the maximum capacity and that there is no extent of a potential or actual idle capacity which can be rightly tapped in public interest ?

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA:** The same question was asked by Shri Panigrahi and answered by the hon. Minister.

**श्री प्रकाशश्रीर शास्त्री :** यह तो सही है कि आप कुछ इस प्रकार के झांके नहीं दे सकते, देश हित में प्रकट भी नहीं करने चाहिए, परन्तु मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि रक्षा मंत्रालय में काम करने वाले वैज्ञानिकों में तथा इस विभाग के कुछ अधिकारियों में पिछले कुछ वर्षों से मतभेद चलते चले आए हैं जिसके कारण वैज्ञानिकों ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं वे अभी तक कार्यान्वित नहीं किए जा सके हैं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों में तालमेल बैठाने के लिए आपने कुछ प्रयास किए हैं ? और यदि किए हैं तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

दूसरे यह कि आपकी जो रक्षा उत्पादन सामग्री तैयार करने वाली फैक्ट्रियाँ हैं क्या इनमें कुछ इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति भी काम कर रहे हैं जिनकी गतिविधियाँ संदिग्ध हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो इनकी गतिविधियों पर दृष्टि रखने के लिए आपने क्या निर्णय लेने का आग्रह किया है ?

**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र :** जहाँ तक मुझे

सूचना है वैज्ञानिकों में और डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के आफिसर्स में कोई मतभेद नहीं है। हम लोगों की एक कमेटी है डिफेंस मिनिस्टर की चैयरमैनशिप में जिसमें हम लोग बैठ करके विचार विनिमय करते हैं। उसमें तीनों सबसेब के चीफ भी रहते हैं, उनके रिप्रजेन्टेटिव भी रहते हैं तथा रिसर्च और साइंटिफिक डिपार्टमेंट के लोग भी रहते हैं। इसलिए कोई मतभेद की सूचना मुझे अभी तक नहीं मिली है। यदि माननीय सदस्य को कोई सूचना हो तो हमें दें।

जहाँ तक गतिविधियों का सवाल है, माननीय सदस्य ने इस तरफ ध्यान खींचा था और हम लोग उस बारे में पूरी तरह सजग हैं।

**श्री अश्वजीत यादव :** यह बात सही है कि चीन और पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण के बाद हमारी सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने के लिए कारगर कदम उठाए गए हैं। लेकिन जिस प्रकार से डिफेंस साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी जितनी तेजी के साथ बढ़ रही है और जिस प्रकार की तैयारी दूसरे देश कर रहे हैं इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अपनी उन कमजोरियों को भी कि हम अपने देश में वह जीप भी नहीं बना सकते थे जो 15, 16 हजार फीट की ऊँचाई पर चल सके, जिनको बाद में हमें जापान से मंगाना पड़ा, अभी हमने मिग फ़ैक्ट्री भी बनाई है लेकिन यह बात सही है कि दो साल के बाद जब मिग का प्रोडक्शन होने लगेगा उस समय तक, टेक्नोलॉजी की बढ़ती हुई प्रगति को देखते हुए, हम और पीछे हो जायेंगे, क्या हम इस स्थिति में हैं कि बढ़ती हुई साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी के मुताबिक अपने देश को पूरी तरह से तैयार कर सकें और यह आश्वासन दे सकें कि अगर कोई भी देश हम पर आक्रमण करेगा तो उसका सामना करने के लिए हम तैयार हैं जहाँ तक बैपस का सवाल है ? इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार अपने यहाँ के रिसर्च ऑर्गेनाइजेशन को अधिक सजग

बनाने या जो दूसरे देश आगे बढ़े हुए हैं उनसे कोई इस प्रकार का कोलेबोरेशन करने को तैयार है जिससे बढ़ती हुई साइंस और टेक्ना-लाजी से हम पूरी तरह भ्रवगत रहें और उसके अनुसार अपने रक्षा प्रांतों में प्रगति कर सकें ?

**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र :** इसकी व्यवस्था है कि रक्षा विज्ञान में जो नई बातें हैं उन पर ध्यान रखा जायें, और एक देश के वैज्ञानिक दूसरे देश में जाते हैं और यह ध्यान रखते हैं कि कहां क्या तरक्की हो रही है ।

**SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA:** In certain fields the Defence Production scientists and the scientists employed in the Universities do the same work. Is there any arrangement to co-ordinate their activities so that there may not be unnecessary duplication ?

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA:** There is a Committee where representatives of important Defence Science Laboratories and also the Scientific Adviser are there and other scientists are also there.

**SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE:** Consequent upon the question asked by Shri Bhattacharyya, is there any kind of assistance whereby the technology available in the Universities as also outside in the country could be better utilised in public interest ?

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA:** As I stated earlier there is a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Defence Minister where the representatives of important scientific laboratories in the country and also the Director of R & D organization are there and there is exchange of information.

**SHRI HEM BARUA:** May I know if the attention of the Government is drawn to the fact that Chinese troops are now mobilised on a very large scale all along the Nathu La pass and they are indulging in propaganda—very mild propaganda—directed towards our soldiers. In view of that the Government is in a position to tell us that this Chinese challenge will be met with arms and munitions that we have. Then there is

another point which is very important. Our country is producing MIG planes, but the MIGs will become obsolete soon; they are producing advanced type of planes. May I, therefore, know if the Defence Ministry is in a position to give us an assurance that we shall be able to meet this new challenge poised against us by China ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** This matter was discussed in considerable detail the other day.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yes; half-hour discussion.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** It took about three and a half hours. I myself explained this—the continuing danger and threat that we are facing from our neighbours in the north as also in the west and also the steps that we are taking to meet that challenge.

About the second question, it is true that there are some successor planes to MIGs, but the MIGs will continue to meet our requirements for a considerable time. We are also looking out, and we hope we will succeed in having planes which have better performance than even the MIGs.

About spare-parts, there is no difficulty. We are acquiring the necessary spare-parts to ensure that they always remain airworthy and in a condition of battle-worthiness.

### छावनी बोर्डों के अधीन क्षेत्र

\* 815. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने 23 मार्च, 1968 को छावनी बोर्डों को एक परिपत्र भेजा है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप निर्माण और पुराने मकानों की मरम्मत के काम में अनेक कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न हो गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार छावनी बोर्डों के क्षेत्रों से असीनिक जनता को हटाने का है; और



(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि भ्रम सर-कार का बिचार छावनी बोर्डों के क्षेत्रों में केवल एक मंजिल मकानों का निर्माण करने की अनु-मति प्रदान करने का ही है और दुमंजिले मकानों के निर्माण पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिए गए हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) It is correct that a letter was issued on 23rd March 1968, consolidating various previous communications in the matter of regulation of construction on 'Old Grant' sites. The implementation of the communication will assist in orderly development and also ensure proper return to Consolidated/Cantonment Fund. The same does not impede repairs, but requires the licencees of Government land to take out leases before putting up additional constructions or making subdivision or change of purpose, etc.

(b) There is no proposal under the consideration of Government to remove civilian population from Cantonment areas. However Government land held on conditions which provide for resumption can be resumed when required for defence or other public purposes.

(c) The construction of more than one storey in Cantonments is regulated by the Cantonment bye-laws. No restriction is imposed by Government on the construction of double storeyed houses. However, the licencees of Government land held on 'Old Grant' terms are required to obtain leases before putting up additional constructions etc.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, छावनी बोर्डों की जितनी सिविल आबादी है वह बेचारी अभी तक जननंत्र नहीं देख पाई। पता नहीं क्यों आप उस कानून को संशोधित नहीं करना चाहते, बाबा-आदम के जमाने के धंधे के छोड़े हुए नियम-कायदे चल रहे हैं और इसीलिए सब परेशानी आती है। आपने जो जवाब भी कहा है कि धिन सोर्नो

ने लीज पर जमीनें लेकर मकान बनाए हैं, भ्रमर वे अपने मकानों में कोई तब्दीली नहीं करना चाहते तो आप भी लीज में कोई पैसा बढ़ाने वाले नहीं हैं क्योंकि कानूनन आप बंधे हुए हैं। इसीलिए सरकार ने यह नियम बना दिया है कि भ्रमर आप मकान में बीवार देकर बटवारा करना चाहो, या दूसरी मंजिल बनाना चाहो तो वह नई लीज होगी और उस पर नए पैसे देने पड़ेंगे। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इसमें जो कहा है कि हमने यह कानून इसलिए बनाया है कि—छावनी निधियों में उचित धाय में सहायता सुनिश्चित करेगी—तो अपनी छावनी की भ्रामदनी बढ़ाने के लिए इस नियम में आपने उन्हीं लोगों को चुना है जो कि मकान में और कमरे बनाना नहीं चाहते हैं, वैसे ही पड़े रहने देना चाहते हैं, उनसे तो आप भ्रामदनी बढ़ा भी नहीं सकोगे क्योंकि कानून मजबूर करता है। मैं एक स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो आबास की समस्या है, बसने के लिए जगह नहीं मिलती है, उसके बाद भी क्या सरकार ने यह पालिसी बना ली है कि छावनी बोर्डों में लीज पर दी हुई जमीनों को वैसे ही पड़े रहने दिया जाएगा, कोई नए मकान नहीं बनने देंगे ? क्या सरकार ने यह पालिसी अपना ली है ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): No, Sir. That is not the policy. We want to encourage construction of houses and also the improvement of houses, but it must be under some control. We cannot permit haphazard construction and haphazard growth.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सीधा प्रश्न यह था कि इन्होंने जो जवाब दिया है उसका मतलब यह है कि छावनी बोर्डों की भ्रामदनी बढ़ाने के लिए हमने यह नियम बना दिया है कि भ्रमर कीई नया कांस्ट्रक्शन करेगा तो नई लीज मानी जाएगी और उसके लिए और नए पैसे बढ़ाए जायेंगे, तो मैं कंटेगारिकल एक्सप्लेन्स चाहूंगा

कि जो नए कांस्ट्रक्शन करेंगे, उनके ऊपर नए रूल्स रेगुलेशनस तो लागू हों लेकिन उनकी लीज के पैसे नहीं बढ़ाए जायेंगे, क्या यह बात कहने की हिम्मत सरकार की है ?

**SHRI SWARAN SHINGH:** The hon. Member is quoting only one part of the reply. He should also take into consideration the other part which says:

"The implementation of the communication will assist in orderly development and also ensure proper return to Consolidated / Cantonment Fund."

This is a desirable objective and I do not see what legitimate objection can be raised.

**श्री महाराज सिंह भारती:** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी जानकारी में मेरठ का कन्टोनमेंट बोर्ड है जहाँ पर न मालूम कितने मामले पड़े हुए हैं और इसी तरह सारे देश की हालत हो रही है कि नए कांस्ट्रक्शन के लिए दरखास्तें दी गईं लेकिन उनको खारिज कर दिया गया और उनसे कहा गया कि अगर लीज के 50 रुपये देते हो तो पांच सौ रुपया देना शुरू करो तभी इजाजत मिलेगी। वहाँ पर जनतंत्र का रास्ता तो है नहीं, आपके आफिसर्स बैठे हुए हैं, उनको घूस दो वह बात भ्रमलग हुई. . . (व्यवधान). . . तो मेरा सीधा सवाल यह है कि आपके यहाँ ऐसी बहुत सी दरखास्तें आई हुई हैं कि लोग नए कांस्ट्रक्शन करना चाहते हैं लेकिन चूंकि आप नई लीज के ज्यादा पैसे मांग रहे हैं इसलिए कांस्ट्रक्शन रुक गए हैं, क्या ऐसी दरखास्तें आई हुई हैं ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** It is a normal condition of many leases that if the original purpose is altered or more intensive utilisation of the land is intended by new construction, the lessor is entitled to some additional amount. Let me also clarify that this money does not come to Government. This goes to the cantonment funds and is available for road improvement, lighting, sewerage and that type of work. Government is not getting anything.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपके यहाँ जितनी छावनियां बनी हुई हैं जैसे राजस्थान में नसीराबाद है, मेरठ की छावनी है या इस प्रकार से जितनी छावनियां हैं वे सब राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बनाए गए म्युनिसिपल ऐक्ट्स से गवर्न होती हैं या आपने वहाँ पर मकानों और सफाई के बारे में कोई नियम या कानून बना रखा है ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** I hope the hon. member is fully aware that there is a separate Act known as the Cantonment Boards Act.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :** नसीराबाद में आपका कन्टोनमेंट बोर्ड है, मेरठ में आपका कन्टोनमेंट बोर्ड है, इसी प्रकार से जो कन्टोनमेंट बोर्ड्स हैं वहाँ पर जो नियम लागू हैं वे राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा बनाए हुए हैं या आपके द्वारा बनाए हुए दूसरे नियम लागू हैं ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** The boards are controlled and regulated by a central Act known as the Cantonment Boards Act.

**SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:** The civilian population was induced to go and occupy cantonment areas so that they may serve the military personnel. But in pursuance of the Government's letter in question, the cantonment authorities have separated military areas from civil areas and they do not allow military personnel to come to civil areas. They are not allowing repairs to houses and old dilapidated walls. If they desire that the civil population should live in those areas, will they allow the civil population to remodel and repair their houses ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** I would very much like the civilian population, who provide very important services for the station, to continue to live there, subject, of course, to the overall control in the matter of building or expansion or improvement. That is the only object of introducing restrictions. This is not very much different from what obtains in corporations, municipal boards and municipalities.

श्री मधु लिखये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये सारी दिक्कतें इसलिए पैदा हो रही हैं कि यह जो कन्टोनमेन्ट कानून है वह बहुत पुराना स्टोन-एज वाला है। एक नियम की धोर मैने भी ध्यान खींचा था, जिसमें कहा गया था कि कन्टोनमेन्ट के इलाके में यूरोपियन लोगों के कपड़े धोर काले लोगों के कपड़े एक साथ धोये नहीं जायेंगे धोर एक साथ सुखाए नहीं जायेंगे धोर उसके बाद धापने उस कानून को खत्म कर दिया था। धापने धाशवासन दिया है कि हम जल्दी ही इस कानून में परिवर्तन करने वाला विधेयक लायेंगे धोर मेरा भी एक विधेयक सदन के सामने पड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब धाप इसमें सुधार करने वाला विधेयक पेश करेंगे धोर कब इस कानून को लोकतांत्रिक धाधार प्रदान करेंगे?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : यह ठीक है कि कन्टोन-मेंट बोर्ड कानून में तरमीम करने की तजवीज काफी धरसे से खेरे-गौर है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम उसको जल्दी हाउस के सामने ला सकें। लेकिन इस वक्त मैं उसके बारे में कोई खास टाइम नहीं बता सकता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिखये : कुछ टाइम तो बताना चाहिए। यह मामला कितने दिनों से चल रहा है। मेरा बिल भी पड़ा हुआ है। प्रधान मंत्री भी बैठी हुई हैं। धोर सुरक्षा मंत्री भी हैं। वह कुछ तो समय बतायें। क्या वह इसको धगले सत्र में लायेंगे? कम से कम बजट सत्र में इस को लाया जाना चाहिए।

#### राजस्थान नहर क्षेत्र में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की बसाना

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\* 816 श्री बलराम स्वर्ण शर्मा:

श्री नारायण स्वर्ण शर्मा:

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी:

श्री धगनाथ राव जोशी:

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने राजस्थान नहर क्षेत्र की पांच मील लम्बी पट्टी में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को बसाने की धोधणा की है; धोर

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संदर्भ में धब तक भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को कितने एकड़ धूमि धाब-टित की गई है तथा इस संबंध में धावी योजना क्या है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4043 on 14-8-1968, the Government of Rajasthan had intimated reservation of 50,000 acres of land within a 5-mile belt along the Indo-Pak border, but, according to their latest communications, the Rajasthan Government are apparently unable to proceed with their earlier intention, because of the need for providing land to special classes of allottees, including the oustees of the submerged area of the Pong Dam etc.

श्री बलराम स्वर्ण शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 14 धगस्त, 1968 को इस बारे में दो प्रश्न—एक मेरा धोर दूसरा श्री बालूपाल का—इस सदन में ध्राए थे। उनमें से एक प्रश्न का यह उत्तर दिया गया था:

"The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House when received."

धोर दूसरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा गया था:

"The information is being collected and it will be placed on the Table of the House."

यह धगस्त की बात है धोर धब दिसम्बर धा गया है। मैं नहीं जानता कि धब तक सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या इनफ़ॉर्मेशन इकट्ठी की है, लेकिन उसने हाउस के सामने कोई इनफ़ॉर्मेशन नहीं रखी है। धभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट ने पचास हजार एकड़ धमीन इस काम के लिए रखी

थी, लेकिन वह उसको खाली कराने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। क्या यह तथ्य नहीं है कि सरकार और डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए वचनबद्ध है और डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने इस बारे में सेना के भवकाश-प्राप्त लोगों से धावेदनपत्र भी मांगे थे? डिफेंस के पायंट आफ व्यू से यह इलाका बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। परन्तु राजस्थान सरकार इसलिए धानाकानी कर रही है कि वहां पर जो लोग इस वक्त बसे हुए हैं, जिनको हटा कर वहां पर भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को बसाना होगा, उसको उन लोगों के वोट लेने की जरूरत है। इस कारण राजस्थान एसेम्बली के मेम्बर इसमें रुकावट डाल रहे हैं। एक दसगत कारण से एक्स-सर्विसमैन को बसाने की राष्ट्रीय हित की योजना को कार्यान्वित करने में रुकावट डाली जा रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भगर यह बात सत्य है, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले को अपने हाथ में लेकर स्वयं इस इलाके में एक्स-सर्विसमैन को बसाने का प्रबन्ध करेगी।

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: On the 21st May 1966, the Rajasthan Government had indicated to the Central Government that they will keep about 50,000 acres of land to rehabilitate ex-servicemen. Then, again, they have reported on the 24th August, 1966 that they would still be willing to allot this land to ex-servicemen. Recently, they found it difficult to keep this land for the ex-servicemen since all those people who have been uprooted from there have to be rehabilitated first. Even then, the Rajasthan Government was not slack in rehabilitating ex-servicemen. They have constituted special-committees. By June, 1968 more than 2,000 applications were pending with the Rajasthan Government and they have said that all those applications will be considered and land will be given to the ex-servicemen.

श्री बलराज मधोक: मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। मैंने पूछा है कि क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि सरकार जान-बूझ कर वहां से लोगों को हटा नहीं रही है, क्योंकि

एसेम्बली के मेम्बर उन लोगों के वोट प्राप्त करने की दृष्टि से उनको उठाने नहीं दे रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: How can he answer that?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: 2,000 applications were pending with the Rajasthan Government. They have constituted special-committees and they are giving land to most of these 2,000 applicants.

श्री बलराज मधोक: 1965 के युद्ध के अनुभव के बाद पाकिस्तान पंजाब की सीमा पर डिफेंसिव तैयारियां कर रहा है—नहरें और खाइयां खोद रहा है। जहां तक जानकारी मिल रही है, पाकिस्तान की आक्रमणात्मक तैयारियां ज्यादा राजस्थान और गुजरात बार्डर के पार हैं। वहां पर वह सड़कों का जाल बिछा रहा है और डिफेंसिव के बजाए आफेंसिव तैयारियां कर रहा है। हमारी साइड में वहां पर आबादी कम है और वहां विकास भी नहीं हुआ है। राजस्थान कैनल नहीं बनाई गई है और पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। सूखे के कारण वहां से बहुत से लोग निकल गए हैं। उस इलाके के डिफेंस के लिए यह अत्यावश्यक है कि वहां पर जल्दी आबादी बसाई जाए और सुरक्षात्मक तैयारियां की जायें। क्या सरकार इस सारे बार्डर पर, जहां कोई आबादी नहीं है और अधिक बिसप्लेसमेंट करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, नेहल टाइप के मिलिटरी सेटलमेंट्स स्थापित करने पर विचार करेगी, ताकि भगर पाकिस्तान वहां पर फिर मिसएडवेंचर करे, तो हम उसको ठीक जवाब दे सकें और 1965 में जिस प्रकार उसने हमारा कुछ इलाका ले लिया था, वह बौबारा वैसा न कर पाए?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): I would request the hon. Member to keep in mind that the subject of land and the question of resettlement on land are State subjects; so, we can persuade them to adopt a certain policy but the

over-riding and final decision rests with the State Government.

As to the other question that has been raised by the hon. Member about adequate steps that we should take to safeguard our borders between Pakistan and Rajasthan and between Pakistan and Gujarat, that is a matter which is very much before us. We are taking steps and will continue to take steps to ensure that the integrity and sovereignty of that border is maintained.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:** I have made a specific suggestion. What about that ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** I have said that that is a matter primarily for the State Government to decide.

**श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, लगता है कि शासन में अहिंसा इतनी ठूस ठूस कर भरी हुई है कि सैनिकों के प्रति जो सहानुभूति की भावना होनी चाहिए, वह दिखाई नहीं देती है। श्री मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को बसाने की दृष्टि से उन्हें भूमि देने का सवाल प्रलग-प्रलग राज्य सरकारों के अन्तर्गत आता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सवाल को इस तरह नहीं टाला जा सकता है। चूंकि डिफेंस अधिका सुरक्षा का विषय केन्द्र के अधीन है, इसलिए क्या सरकार ने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को रोजगार देने और उन्हें बसाने के कार्य को प्राथमिकता देने के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को कोई निर्देश दिया है ?

**श्री स्वर्ण सिंह :** मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में, जहाँ उनकी पार्टी ताकत में है, ऐसी जमीन है और अगर वह अपनी पार्टी को उसी ख्याल की तरफ लायें, जो कि उनका ख्याल है, तो इसमें बहुत मदद मिल सकती है। . . . (अव्यञ्जन) . . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order, order. How does it serve any useful purpose? Either Shri Joshi or Shri Madhok would get up and point

that out. Shouting like this is not going to help anybody.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:** It is not a question of party politics and I think that the Minister has not done any service to any party by saying that we have our party government in Madhya Pradesh. It is a question of border areas and we want to know what you are going to do to rehabilitate ex-servicemen in border areas not only from the point of view of rehabilitation but also from the point of view of defence of the border as well.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** There are two separate questions. One is the general question, which Shri Joshi has raised, of taking every possible step to help ex-servicemen in the matter of resettlement, finding alternative employment, land and all those matters. I would again like to say that I am not trying to raise any party matter but it is a hard reality that according to our Constitution land is a State subject. Settlement on land or the colonisation policy when new land is to be brought under irrigation is one which is essentially within the control of the State Government. We from the Centre are very anxious that the State Governments, whatever may be the political complexion of that State Government, should help us in providing land so that ex-soldiers may be resettled. This persuasion will continue. When I said that I was not trying to criticize the hon. Member, I was trying to enlist his support so that land may be available and he could persuade his constituents and his friends in the state there also to see the strength of our case and, therefore, enable us to take concrete steps by which we might be able to help them.

The other question which has been raised by Shri Bal Raj Madhok is the question about the protection of the border. That is a matter in which, I appeal to the hon. Member, he should take into consideration the sentiments of the people who are living on the border. Any scheme of a type which requires large-scale displacement is not practical from any point of view. Whenever there is vacant land, we should settle people who are prepared to face the rigours of living on the border. That is what we have been pursuing with the State Government.

Lastly, with your permission, I would like to say that the question of resettlement on new colonised land is an important matter. But we cannot repeat what the Britishers did 70 or 80 years back because the pressure on land was not so great at that time. All these factors should be kept in mind before any concrete suggestions are made.

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SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

**With-holding of Telegrams sent by School Teachers in U. P.**

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SNQ. 14. SHRI S. KUNDU:  
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:  
SHRI RABI RAY:  
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telegrams sent by the school teachers through Lucknow Telegraph Office were with-held by the Post and Telegraph authorities in U.P.;

(b) if so, how many such telegrams were with-held; and

(c) the reasons for with-holding the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICA-  
TIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir. Fifty identical telegrams booked by the Action Committee of the Secondary Teachers' Association were not transmitted to destination.

(b) It is not a fact that the telegraph office refused to book the telegrams; after booking they were found to be objectionable and hence with-held.

श्री आर्ज करनेम्डीस : यह कहाँ की हुकमशाही चला रहे हो? शर्म भी नहीं लगती है. . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Will you kindly sit down?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: What is objectionable? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. You want to know what is objectionable. It is so simple a thing. The names of four Members are here. Mr. Kundu's name is on the top. He can ask that. It is a simple thing. The Minister says, it is objectionable, and you do not agree with him. (Interruptions)

श्री आर्ज करनेम्डीस : हद् हो गई । यह इन लोगों की निजि जायदाद है क्या ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is out of the question now. I will have to expunge everything. Order, order. It is such a simple thing. He says, it is objectionable and you do not agree with it. There are four names here. Mr. Kundu can get up and ask how it is objectionable. It is so simple a thing. But so many of you begin to shout. Mr. Kundu will get a chance immediately and he can ask about it.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: (c) All these telegrams being of an objectionable nature were with-held under section 5 (1) (b) of Indian Telegraph Act on the advice of the competent authority.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Sir, it is a matter of great shame and also tragedy, as we live in a democracy, thousands of U. P. school teachers when wanted to communicate with the authorities here, they were not allowed because the hon. Minister says, the telegram they sent was objectionable.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame!

SHRI S. KUNDU: This is just what a dictator would fear not to do, what to speak of this hon. Minister. Thousands of teachers are behind the bars. Everyday, they are requesting us to speak to the Government. But they are not allowed the access to the Education Minister. My first question is, what is objectionable in the telegram, and let him place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Read the text of the telegram. (Interruptions) पढ़िये ।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: The hon. Member, Mr. Kundu, has used so many

adjectives. I welcome all those adjectives. I pity his intelligence that he did not care to get that rule changed. Had he been not having a mind of a dictator, he would have cared to get that rule change democratically. He is teaching us a lesson that we are living in a democracy. But neither Mr. George Fernandes nor Mr. Kundu has cared to get that rule changed. (Interruptions). You are only having a drama here. Your action is shameful that you are dramatising the whole affair. . . (Interruptions)

श्री जार्ज करनेडीख\* : यह अंग्रेज की झोलाद है. . . (ब्यवधान) . . .

श्री सीताराम केसरी : विद्वद् इत । . . . (ब्यवधान) . . .

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: The other part of the question has not been answered. What was the telegram? What were the contents of the telegram? Will he place it on the Table of the House?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: I will place the contents of the telegram on the Table of the House.

SHRI UMANATH: What was the telegram? Why was it objectionable? He has not answered that. . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I am on my legs.

श्री शिव नारायण : सर, यह कहते हैं कि अंग्रेज की झोलाद है. . .

MR. SPEAKER: You were very silent till now.

श्री शिव नारायण : यह अंग्रेज की झोलाद कहेगी ? गुंडागिरी नहीं चलेगी यहां ।

MR. SPEAKER: What was the telegram? They want it to be read out.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: They have also got it. Mr. Somani has got.

MR. SPEAKER: Some of them do not have it.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: It is this:

"CONGRATULATIONS. STRIKE COMPLETE. GO AHEAD PEACEFULLY." . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now I will not allow any one. . .

SHRI UMANATH: What is objectionable in that?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called Mr. Umanath. Mr. Kundu may put his second question.

SHRI S. KUNDU: The Indian Telegraph Act was enacted by the Britishers in 1885. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh said . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Even assuming that someone is mad, all of us need not be mad. The hon. Member should sit down. I have called Mr. Kundu. Mr. Kundu may continue.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Most respectfully I would like to submit this. The hon. Minister said that by a government order these telegrams were withheld. Section 5 of the Indian Telegraph Act which was enacted by the British people says that on the occurrence of a public emergency, government officers take the necessary steps to withhold, and for doing that, they must get an order from the particular authority and a certificate to that effect from the Central, or as the case may be, the State Government. Was there a public emergency in U.P.? What was the matter in the telegram? It was a message congratulating that the strike was successful. Was there a public emergency? The British people did not use this provision capriciously but this Government, after 21 years, are using this as they like. I would like to say that they have misused and abused section 5 of the Indian Telegraph Act.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: It was done at the instance of the State Government. It was at the instance of the Home Ministry of the UP Government that it was done.

श्री विजय शिव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अध्यक्ष महोदय, उधर से जो यह कहा गया है

\*These words were later withdrawn by Shri George Fernandes. Vide Col. No. 241-43

कि वह भंप्रेजों की भ्रौलाद हैं उसको सदन की कार्यवाही में से निकाल दीजिए ।

**श्री गुमानन्द ठाकुर :** जो श्री व्यवस्था उन्हें उठानी हो वह शोक से उठा सकते हैं हम लोग उसका जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

**श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा :** अब अगर हमारे लिए वह भंप्रेजों की भ्रौलाद वाली बात कहते हैं तो क्या हम यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि वह रूस वालों के हैं ?

**श्री रणधीर सिंह :** भंप्रेजों की भ्रौलाद वाली बात कहना अनुचित थी । अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम तो हिन्दुस्तानियों की भ्रौलाद हैं भंप्रेजों की कहां हैं ?

**श्री शिव नारायण :** तुम लोग भंप्रेजों की भ्रौलाद हो, इससे बढ़कर गाली और कोई क्या देगा ? श्री जार्ज फरेन्डीज कहते हैं कि यह भंप्रेजों की भ्रौलाद हैं इससे बढ़कर गाली और क्या देंगे ?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Will you kindly sit down please? I will see what has been said. If there is anything objectionable I will expunge it. I will read the record. If something is wrong it will be expunged. It won't be published also \*

Now, may I appeal to both sides to keep on peace?

**श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्रायदे कानून भी तो निकलवाइए भंप्रेजों के . . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** The hon. Member should not get up like this. I cannot answer his question. I am not a Minister. My only point is, you have got ample opportunity to shout outside from the 21st onwards. Why do you do it here?

**SHRI UMANATH:** Opportunity here is coming to an end. That is why we are shouting.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri S. S. Kothari.

**SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:** Some over-enthusiastic officer there wanted to show his authority and he acted in a hurry. I would like to say, Sir, that this code is somewhat outdated. Will the Minister and the Government give attention to this matter, to have the code revised and come before the House for necessary revision, to set right any lacunae that may be found in this code? Also, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he would try to fix certain specific criteria for determining the ground on which an officer may refuse a telegram given by the public, because, it is the basic right of a citizen, to transmit messages.

**DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH:** We will keep this suggestion in view.

**श्री रवि राय :** इतनी उत्तेजना जो इस सवाल को लेकर हुई है वह बिलकुल स्वाभाविक है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इंडियन टेलीग्राफ ऐक्ट के चलते यह भ्रफसरों ने कार्यवाही की और जो कि इस चीज को नहीं मानते कि सन् 1950 में संविधान के लागू होने के बाद हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को यूनियन आदि बनाने का हक दिया गया है तो उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए क्या इंडियन टेलीग्राफ ऐक्ट को परिवर्तन करेंगे और उसमें परिवर्तन करने के लिए वह भ्रागामी बजट सेशन में कोई इसके लिए लेजिस्लेशन लायेंगे ? जिस भ्रफसर ने इस तरह का भ्राईर दिया है कि उसको विद्दोल्ड किया जाय उसने अपनी पावर्स का मिस्त्यूज किया है और क्या उस जिम्मेदार भ्रफसर के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** श्री कोठारी के प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठायी गयी भ्राघी बात का उत्तर मैं पहले ही दे चुका हूँ । उस भ्रफसर ने कोई गलती नहीं की है और जैसा पहले उत्तर दिया है उसके संदर्भ में और कच्ंगा लेकिन भ्रफसर का कोई

\*Shri George Fernandes later withdrew the words used by him. (vide col. No. 241-43)



दोष नहीं है। अब जहाँ तक इंडियन टेलीग्राफ ऐक्ट में परिवर्तन के लिए आवश्यक लेजिस्लेशन लाने के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है तो मैं उसके बारे में ऐम्प्योरेंस इस सदन को इस समय नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

श्री शिव नारायण : ठीक है उन्हें कोई ऐम्प्योरेंस मत दीजिए।

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: It appears that the hon. Minister is standing on prestige in regard to an act of indiscretion committed by one of his officers. I would therefore like to appeal to him that in addition to Government's re-examining this whole question of codification of the grounds on which messages, whether obscene or extremely objectionable or seditious or antinational etc. should be banned, and in addition to clearly demarcating these areas, he should also take action against the officer concerned, so that this particular right of people to transmit messages is upheld.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Actually, I had replied to this question when Shri Rabi Ray had put a similar question before. I do not contemplate any action being taken against the officer. As regards the reviewing and codification of the Act, I do not make any promise, but Parliament is intended to review all the statutes that are there.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I do not know how and why the contents of the telegram were found to be objectionable; the reasons may be best known to the officer concerned. But we feel that it is something more than that. May I know whether when the telegrams were withheld, the reasons were conveyed to the teachers so that they could rewrite it and send another telegram?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: We had not only given the reasons but we had also requested the Joint Action Committee to take back the money that they had deposited while booking the telegram.

श्री स० शौ० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो टेलीग्राम लिखा गया था उसमें केवल

हड़ताल की खबर थी जो कि हुई थी। यह बतलाया गया था कि हड़ताल कामयाब है और पीसफुली भागें बढ़ते रहो साथ ही स्ट्राइक की कामयाबी पर दूसरों लोगों को बधाई दी गई थी। आपने देखा होगा कि उसके बारे में एडीटोरियल्स भ्रष्टचारों के निकले हैं और तमाम राजनीतिक दलों ने टीचर्स को बधाई दी है कि जिस प्रकार से शांतिपूर्ण रहकर उन्होंने अपने भ्रान्दोलन को चलाया है। यहाँ तक कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री ने भी कहा है कि टीचर्स ने शान्तिमय ढंग से भ्रान्दोलन किया है और कोई तोड़फोड़ नहीं हुई है। जो टेलीग्राम अभी यहाँ सदन में पढ़ा गया है उसमें केवल दूसरे लोगों को शांतिमय ढंग से स्ट्राइक चलाने पर बधाई ही दी गई है और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे डा० राम सुभग सिंह प्रोडक्ट आफ नेशनल मूवमेंट हैं वह एक नेशनल लीडर हैं और इस नाते मैं उनसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह ऐसे टेलीग्राम को जो कि बिल्कुल इनफोरमेटिव था और जिससे कोई देश को कोई नुकसान होने वाला नहीं था उसे विद्-होल्ड करना क्या उचित था? दूसरे ऐसे समय जब कि हजारों टीचर्स गिरफ्तार हो गए थे और राज्यपाल, प्रधान मंत्री और शिक्षा मंत्री सब इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे थे कि वह टीचर्स की हड़ताल खत्म हो और समस्या सुलझे, ऐसे मौके पर यह टेलीग्राम्स को विद्होल्ड करने का किसने आदेश दिया था उस ऐगारिटी का नाम बतलाया जाय।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैं इसका उत्तर पहले ही दे चुका हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के गृह विभाग के सचिव के आदेश पर वैसे किया गया।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The first part of my question can be answered. May I know whether as a national leader, he feels that this was wrong?

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a question for an answer.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : इधर के एक माननीय सदस्य के यह कहने पर कि वह भ्रष्टाचारों की झोला है वह नाराज हो गए लेकिन इसमें नाराज होने की तो कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है क्योंकि भ्रष्टाचारों के बारिस के रूप में वह यहां पर बैठे हैं. . .

MR. SPEAKER: He is a national leader. There is no doubt about it. The hon. Minister need not answer this question.

श्री शिव नारायण : इंडियन कांस्टीट्यूशन में हर एक सिटीजन को फंडामेंटल राइट्स मिले हुए हैं तो मैं इस सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इन फंडामेंटल राइट्स को विद्वह करेंगे ? टीचरों ने भ्रष्टाचारी प्राम दिया तो उसे रोकने का क्या औचित्य था और भ्रष्टाचारी उसे जाने दिया होता तो कौन सा पहाड़ टूट पड़ता ? क्या उस भ्रष्टाचारी ने उसे रोक कर उस सिटीजन के फंडामेंटल राइट को नहीं तोड़ा है और क्या मंत्री महोदय उस जिम्मेदार भ्रष्टाचारी का इस बारे में जवाब तलब करेंगे ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : माननीय सदस्य श्री शिव नारायण ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठाया है। उनके दिल की बात मैं जानता हूँ कि टीचरों के लिए उनके दिल में कितना दर्द है और कितना उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री और शिक्षा मंत्री से मिल कर उनकी उचित मांगों को मनवाने के लिए प्रयास किया है। जो इनके दिल की बात है उसको कार्यान्वित करने का यत्न करूंगा। मैं जानता हूँ कि फर्नान्डीज जी की तरह ये कोकोडाइस टीचरों कभी नहीं बहाते हैं।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: From the contents of the telegram read out just now, it appears that there is nothing objectionable. May I know whether when the hon. Minister had received this question, and got this information from the concerned authorities he made inquiries and whether it struck him that there was nothing objection-

able and whether he found out why it was withheld? Was it because some general instruction was issued to the postal authorities that as long as the strike continued, they would not permit any telegram or message to be transmitted to the Central authorities or to Delhi by any agency whatsoever?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: It all happened at Lucknow, and it was with a view to giving precise details that I had accepted this short notice question.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: I find that there is nothing particularly objectionable at all, in the section as it stands, but the question is about the proper implementation of the provisions of the section. So far as this particular telegram is concerned, we have all read it and we find absolutely nothing wrong in this particular telegram nor is there anything objectionable in it. In this context, I would like to know whether the order given by the concerned officer is a general order prohibiting the sending of telegrams in connection with strikes as such or there was individual discretion with reference to the merits of each telegram. In view of these things, will Government consider the matter further and see that even if a general order is issued, the merits and demerits of the order are also taken into consideration before it is accepted?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: There is no general order; whenever any officer feels anything, he does consult the appropriate State authority, and it was in pursuance of this that this had happened. Anyway, as has been suggested by the hon. Member, I shall examine the matter.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: We have been all along under the impression that the duty of the telegraphic department is to communicate messages. But, unfortunately here we are given to understand that they have been given power to screen and process messages which are given to them for transmission. This is a very serious matter. It will have far-reaching consequences. In the light of what has happened at Lucknow, I would like to know whether Government are prepared to give a categorical assurance that as far as the Telegraph Department is

concerned, the duty of screening or processing will never be done by them and whatever objection might be there to the contents of the telegram, it should not be withheld; probably they may have the power to inform the Home Ministry, but the Telegraph Department should not take upon itself the duty of screening the telegrams. That is highly objectionable. I would like to know the reaction of Government to this.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: I accept this. Our misfortune is that we are guided by the State authority.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: My question has not been answered. In this particular department, they need not be guided by the State authorities, because this is a Central Department....

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: It was not screened by the booking clerk or the CTO officer, but he consulted the appropriate authority and then only it was withheld and the persons concerned were intimated.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a recent judgment of the Supreme Court in this regard? Under the Bihar regulations, the Sugarcane Commissioner of Bihar was supposed to exercise a particular discretion in the matter of imposing or lifting a particular restriction. The Chief Minister ordered that the discretion should be exercised in a particular way, and the sugarcane Commissioner issued the notifications accordingly. The Supreme Court has held that such exercise of discretion at the dictation of a Chief Minister who is not the specified authority under the statute is wrong. So, on the basis of that judgment, the action of the postal authorities who exercised their discretion on the recommendation of the UP Government was equally wrong. On the basis of that judgment, the action of the postal authorities who exercised their discretion on the recommendation of the UP Government was equally wrong. On the basis of the same judgment do Government propose to take action against the officer for the wrong exercise of discretion construing it *ipso facto* as an act of indiscipline?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Not indiscipline; but I will go into the matter.

श्री कान्वर लाल गुप्त : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सैंसरान अपने पढ़ा, जिसमें पब्लिक एमरजेंसी की बात कही गई है, उस दृष्टि से इस टेलीग्राम में पब्लिक एमरजेंसी की क्या बात थी ?

दूसरा—जिस अधिकारी ने—होम सेक्रेटरी हो या कोई और अधिकारी हो—इसका ठीक इन्टरप्रेटेशन नहीं किया—घाइन्दा इस प्रकार की घटना न हो, क्योंकि यह सैन्ट्रल एक्ट है, स्टेट एक्ट नहीं है, क्या सरकार कोई डिटेल्ड इन्स्ट्रक्शन अपने पोस्ट-ऑफिसिज को भेजेगी ताकि घाइन्दा ऐसे तारों को न रोका जाय ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इसका तो मैं जवाब दे चुका हूँ । आपका सवाल ही यूजलेस है ।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He has not replied what is the public emergency involved.

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied. It is a repetition of the question.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Are you convinced about the public emergency?

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: The hon. Minister is relying upon the advice given by the Home Department to his official. As has already been pointed out, it was not the duty of the Home Dept. of UP to give any advice to the postal department which is exclusively under the control of the Centre. But before amending the Act, could he give instructions to the postal officials not to obstruct transmission of any message, unless it contained positively objectionable or obscene language or was a positive incitement to violence? Of course, it is within his power to give instructions. We want an assurance from him that he will do so.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: As the hon. Member knows, I use my power very scrupulously, and I hope that I shall never use it in a wrong way.

भी विज्ञप्ति लिख : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो लोग खराब भाषा लिख कर देते हैं, इनको खुद कन्डेम करना चाहिए। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो इस तरह की भाषा में तार देते हैं, क्या सरकार उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करने की बात सोच रही है? क्योंकि जान-बूझ कर लोग ऐसी भाषा का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, इसलिए कानून में इस तरह से परिवर्तन किया जाय, ताकि उनके खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही की जा सके?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : आप से बात करके और सारी बातों को जानने के बाद उनकी तह में जाने की कोशिश करूंगा।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश का इस सदन में प्रतिनिधि होने के नाते, मैं शिक्षकों के भ्रान्दोलन से पूर्णतया परिचित हूँ। जिस समय यह भ्रान्दोलन प्रारम्भ हुआ, उत्तर प्रदेश के शिक्षकों ने अपने साधियों को बड़ी बलवती भाषा में यह बात कही थी कि यदि कभी भी इस भ्रान्दोलन में हिंसा या तोड़फोड़ का समावेश होगा, तो तत्काल हम अपने भ्रान्दोलन को वापस ले लेंगे। गृह विभाग (उत्तर प्रदेश) ने जो आवेश आपके पोस्ट-ग्राफिसिज को तार रोकने के लिए दिया—क्या उनको इस प्रकार की कोई जानकारी मिली थी कि पीसफुली शब्द का अर्थ अशान्ति उत्पन्न करना है—यदि ऐसा था तब तो यह सम्भव हो सकता है कि उन तारों को रोका जाता। लेकिन जब उनके भ्रान्दोलन का प्रारम्भ शांतिपूर्ण है, मध्य शांतिपूर्ण है, तो आपके विभाग को जो आवेश भ्रान्दोलन का विषय बनना पड़ा है, क्या आपने अपने विभाग में कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं बना रखी है कि वे अपने स्तर पर भी इस बात की जानकारी लेते कि गृह विभाग का निर्णय उस सम्बन्ध में कहां तक सही है?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह ठीक है। इसका कोई खास जबाब मैं नहीं समझता हूँ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I ask one question?

MR. SPEAKER: If it is only one question, I do not mind. But Shri Hem Barua, Shri Nambiar, Bakshi Sahib, all want to ask questions. I have already given half an hour to this. Therefore, it is not proper to spend more time on this.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Interpreters in External Affairs Ministry

\* 813. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of I. F. S. Officers who know foreign language other than English and are able to accompany the Heads of the Missions on top diplomatic missions; and

(b) the total amount spent annually on the Interpreters and their numbers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) Out of 294 Indian Foreign Service officers 224 have qualified in a foreign language at the advanced level. Besides these 116 IFS(B) and 25 Information Officer have a working knowledge of at least one foreign language. Qualification in atleast one foreign language, other than English, at the advanced level is now compulsory for all direct recruits to the IFS selected as a result of competitive examinations.

(b) 103 persons are employed as interpreters cum-translators in Indian Missions and Posts abroad. Government spends a sum of Rs. 18,26,425/- on them. In addition, there are 6 interpreters and translators employed in the Ministry of External Affairs. The annual expenditure on them is Rs. 53,135/-.

##### A. I. R. Programmes

\* 817. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the All India Radio

repeating old and stale items in their programmes, particularly in the "Vividh Bharti"; and

(b) the steps taken to improve upon the programmes of the A. I. R. and to man it by people with imagination, efficiency and quality?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH):** (a) Repetition of programmes is not unusual for a broadcasting organisation the reasons being (i) listeners' demand, (ii) requests through Programme Exchange by other Stations for the benefit of their listeners (iii) inadequacy of funds, and (iv) for different audiences at different times.

(b) The programmes of AIR are constantly under review for effecting improvement in them. Recruitment of the personnel manning the programmes is regulated in accordance with the rules prescribed for the purpose.

#### Department of Company Affairs

\* 818. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended the transfer of the Department of Company Affairs to the Ministry of Finance;

(b) if so, the reasons given by the Administrative Reforms Commission for the transfer of the Department to the Ministry of Finance; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) Reference is invited to paragraph 206 of the Commission's report on the Machinery of the Government of India and its Procedures of Work, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 13-11-1968 in reply to unstarred question No. 413.

(c) The report is under examination.

#### हिंडन हवाई अड्डा

\* 819. श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या हिंडन हवाई अड्डे के लिए प्रजित की गई भूमि का पूरा मुआवजा दे दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अपनी भूमि का मुआवजा, किराया आदि न मिलने के कारण किसानों को बड़ी भारी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(घ) इस बारे में कब तक प्रतिम निर्णय हो जाने की संभावना है?

**प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह):**

(क) और (ख). लगभग 86 प्रतिशत भूमि के संबंध में लैंड एक्वीजीशन कलेक्टर द्वारा निर्धारित किया गया मुआवजा 102.4 लाख रुपये है। तदपि वृक्षों, बगीचों, मकानों, कुओं, भट्टों इत्यादि तथा शेष भूमि के लिए मुआवजा अभी निर्धारित किया जाना है।

लगभग 89 लाख रुपये की अदायगी कर दी गई है। लगभग 12 लाख रुपये की अदायगी, अभी निर्धारित किए जाने वाले मुआवजे के संबंध में उसके हिसाब में कर दी गई है। अदाई किए गए मुआवजे के शेष की अदायगी, अभी उत्तराधिकार के प्रमाण के प्रस्तुत न किए जाने के कारण अभी नहीं की गई, क्योंकि अधिकारी व्यक्तियों का अज्ञान-अज्ञानता इत्यादि ज्ञात नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). उन भूस्वामियों को कुछ दिक्कत अवश्य हुई होगी, जिनका मुआवजा अभी निर्धारित नहीं हो पाया, या निर्धारित हो चुका है परन्तु अदा नहीं किया गया। कलेक्टर और स्थानीय अधिकारियों को कहा गया है कि वह मुआवजे का निर्धारण और अदायगी शीघ्र करें।

**External Broadcasts in Indian Languages**

\* 820. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian languages in which external broadcasts are made from the All India Radio with the time allotted to each of them;

(b) in how many foreign languages broadcasts from the All India Radio are made with the time allotted to each of them; and

(c) whether the broadcasts in the Chinese language are made to the People's Republic of China to project India's policies convincingly?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) In its External Services All India Radio broadcasts daily in the following four Indian languages for the duration indicated against each:—

	Hrs.	Mts.
Hindi ..	2—	30
Tamil ..	1—	45
Gujerati ..	1—	00
Konkani ..	0—	10

(b) Fifteen languages for the duration indicated against each:—

	Hrs.	Mts.
English ..	9—	45
French ..	1—	00
Burmese ..	1—	35
Indonesian ..	1—	00
Cantonese ..	0—	45
Kuoyu ..	0—	15
Arabic ..	1—	30
Persian ..	1—	15
Pushto ..	1—	30
Afghan (Persian) ..	0—	30
Nepali ..	1—	15
Tibetan ..	1—	00
Sinhala ..	0—	30
Swahili ..	0—	30
Thai ..	0—	20

(c) yes, Sir.

**News Publicity A. I. R.**

\* 821. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Radio tried to make up the deficiency of news publicity during the period of two months of the newspaper strike by changing the news schedule so as to give more time to news broadcasts;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the percentage of time given to the news by the All India Radio in 1965 and 1968?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Although the number of news bulletins and the time devoted to broadcast of news was not increased, an attempt was made to increase the quantum of news by condensing it and thereby packing more news in the available time.

(c) The percentage of time given to news in 1965 was 21.9 and in 1968 it is 22.37. In 1965, All India Radio broadcast a total of 132 bulletins everyday. In 1968, All India Radio is broadcasting 179 news bulletins daily.

**Use of Napalm Bombs in Modern Warfare**

\* 822. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that napalm bombs are being freely used in modern warfare;

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take for the manufacture of the same; and

(c) whether any defensive measures against napalm bombs are feasible and if so, whether Government are adopting them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). Napalm bombs have been used in warfare in recent years. Limited defensive measures are feasible against napalm bombs and our defence arrangements take into account possibility of use of such bombs by the enemy.

**भारतीय नौसेना का विकास**

\* 823. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय नौसेना अपने पड़ोसी देशों की तुलना में सैनिक उपकरणों और नौसैनिक बल की दृष्टि से बहुत पीछे है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि तीनों प्रकार की भारतीय सेनाओं में नौसेना ने सबसे कम प्रगति की है; और

(ग) भारतीय नौसेना के चतुर्मुखी विकास के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना तैयार की है ?

प्रति-रक्षा-मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). तीनों सेवाओं का विकास और उनके लिए नियतन द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले संकट के गुणरूप पर प्राधारित है । इस सन्दर्भ में बीते समय में नौसेना ने जायब कम ध्यान प्राकर्षित किया हो, परन्तु अब तुलना में जनशक्ति तथा बेड़े के प्राधुनिकीकरण दोनों के बारे में बहू अधिक ध्यान प्राकर्षित कर रही है ।

**अंग्रेजी फिल्मों का आयात**

\* 824. श्री ज्ञान प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि इस समय आयात की जा रही विदेशी फिल्मों हिंसात्मक तथा कामोत्तेजक हैं जो भारतीय परम्परा के बिल्कुल विरुद्ध हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अधिष्य में विज्ञान-बर्षक फिल्मों का आयात करने का है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा कि जो विदेशी फिल्में इस समय देश में दिखाई जा रही हैं उनमें ध्राम तौर पर हिंसा तथा कामोत्तेजना का चित्रण होता है । फिल्मों में विषयों के वृक्ष चित्रण का उद्देश्य क्रिस्माए गए स्थान को जीवन पद्धति, उसकी सामाजिक रीति तथा ब्यबहार का चित्रण करना होता है । तो भी हिंसा और कामोत्तेजना का चित्रण करने वाली कुछ फिल्में हाल के वर्षों में देश में आयात की गई हैं; इनमें से अधिकांश एक्सपोर्ट एनटाइटलमेंट स्कीम के अन्तर्गत भारतीय आयातकर्ताओं द्वारा । इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत फिल्मों के आयात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठा लिए गए हैं ।

तथापि, केन्द्रीय क्रिस्म सेंसर बोर्ड निर्धारित सामान्य मार्गदर्शन करने वाली बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रदर्शन के लिए फिल्मों को स्वीकृति देने में काफ़ी सावधानी बरतता है । एक जांच समिति कलात्मक अधिब्यक्ति, देश की सामाजिक संस्कृति और परम्परा की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सेंसरशिप के समूचे प्रश्न पर इस समय पुनरीक्षण कर रही है ।

(ख) और (ग). यह पहले ही किया जा रहा है ।

**Modernisation of Indian Navy**

\* 825. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to modernize the Indian Navy during 1968-69;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Modernisation of the Navy is a continuous process.

Government have taken a number of measures since 1965-66 such as procurement of new ships, construction of frigates, mine-sweepers, Seaward Defence boats, tugs and other ancillary vessels, establishment of a Submarine Arm, development of Base facilities at Goa, Port Blair and Vishakhapatnam, etc.

In the Budget for 1968-69, a provision of Rs. 18.64 crores has been made for the Navy under Defence Capital Outlay for various works, Naval Dockyard expansion and purchase of vessels other than minor craft.

**Statement by Deputy Prime Minister in U. S. A. On Chinese-occupied Territory**

\* 826. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Washington, India's Deputy Prime Minister said on the 2nd October, 1968 that the Chinese forces occupying India's Northern territories would have to be pushed out, if they were not removed by agreement;

(b) if so, the specific reasons as to why the Deputy Prime Minister had to make such a statement at this particular time; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative, the text of his statement to the Press in Washington on the 2nd October, 1968?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). At a lunch given on October 2, 1968, by the National Press Club in Washington, the Deputy Prime Minister was asked several questions on Sino-Indian relations. In the course of his answers the Deputy Prime Minister stated, *inter alia*, that the Chinese must be removed from the area which they had occupied, and expressed the hope that one day India would be able to do so. He went on to say that if the Chinese did not vacate the area by agreement, we would have to push them from the area. He added that we did not believe in solving any problem by the method of war, but we also did not believe in surrendering to force.

**Film on Central Government Employees' Strike On 19-9-68**

\* 827. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a film was made or movie shots were taken on the 19th September, 1968, the day of Central Government Employees' Strike at Indraprastha Bhawan and elsewhere in Delhi, by some foreigners or Indians;

(b) whether it is being screened or has been screened recently in Japan and U. S. A. or in some of the foreign countries;

(c) whether it is permissible for foreign photographers to take shots and make films on such occasions; and

(d) if not, whether permission was granted by Government in this case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) to (d). There are no restrictions on photography around Indraprastha Bhawan. It is possible that some Press or TV representatives, Indian or foreign, took movie shots on September 19, 1968 when some Central Government employees went on strike. Government have not received reports of any such film having been screened at any place.

**सहाची भाषा में पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन तथा रेडियो प्रसारण**

\* 828. श्री कुशीक बाकुला : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में पुस्तक प्रकाशन सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास तथा जाय पुस्तक न्यास योजना के अन्तर्गत सहाची भाषा में प्रकाशित की गई पुस्तकों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) भाषासहायी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से सहाची भाषा के प्रसारणों के कार्यक्रम का



झीर कया है;

(ग) इन कार्यक्रमों के लिए प्रतिदिन झीर प्रति सप्ताह किस प्रकार समय बंलाट किया जाता है;

(घ) कया कार्यक्रमों में लद्दाख के सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक तथा भौखोगिक पहलुओं सम्बन्धी वार्ताओं और भाषणों को शामिल किया जाता है; और

(ङ) यदि लद्दाखी भाषा में किसी कार्यक्रम का प्रसारण नहीं होता है, तो उसके कया कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट ने लद्दाखी भाषा में अभी तक कोई पुस्तक प्रकाशित नहीं हुई है, न ही इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय ट्रस्ट के सामने है। जाय ट्रस्ट के बारे में पता किया जा रहा है।

(ख) आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से लद्दाखी भाषा में कोई कार्यक्रम प्रसारित न ही किया जाता।

(ग) और (घ). सवाल नहीं उठते।

(ङ) इसका कारण यह है कि दिल्ली केन्द्र का अपने अंग्रेजी कार्यक्रमों के अतिरिक्त हिन्दी, हरयानवी, बज, उर्दू और पंजाबी भाषी श्रोताओं की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अपना प्राथमिक कार्यक्रम है।

#### Film Industry Complex at Ghaziabad

\* 829. SHRI BASUMATARI:  
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to lay the foundation-stone of Asia's biggest film industry complex at Ghaziabad, near Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that besides up-to-date studio, there will be a film insti-

tute, the second of its kind in India and a wax museum on the lines of Madam Dussa's Museum in London; and

(c) whether it is further a fact that this Institute will be run by the Central Government and will train artists, cameramen, television experts etc ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the reply given to the question No. 2353 on 27th November, 1968 in the House. According to the U. P. Government, the scheme does not contemplate the setting up of a wax museum or a Film Institute.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Nuclear Energy

\* 830. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an International Scientific Conference has recently been held in Washington to consider the constructive possibilities of nuclear energy;

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereat; and

(c) the steps which Government have taken or are taking to implement those decisions in the country?

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 purpose of the Conference was to review the progress made and to assess future problems. The question of taking any decisions did not arise.

#### Visa for the wife of Israeli Defence Minister

\* 831. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:  
SHRI HEM BARUA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mrs. Moshe Dayan, wife of the Israeli Defence Minister applied for a visa to visit India but was not granted the same;

(b) whether in spite of the above, when she arrived in India, she was granted temporary visa for about three weeks; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). Mrs. Dayan applied for a visa for three weeks' stay in India to attend a seminar organised by the International Labour Organization on the role of handicrafts in the economy of developing countries due to be held in Delhi from November 4 to November 16. Before the decision to grant her visa could be conveyed, she left Israel on November 1 and arrived in New Delhi on November 2. Therefore the visa had to be granted to her on arrival at the airport. In the light of these facts, it would not be correct to suggest, as the Honourable Member does, that a visa was not granted to Mrs. Dayan.

#### **Nehru-Liaquat All Pact;**

\* 832. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the categorical declaration by the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on the floor of this House on the 7th August, 1950 that the Nehru-Liaquat All Agreement was not a law which could not be touched, but where necessary the Government was competent to change the paragraphs or articles of the Agreement;

(b) whether Government have actually made any periodic assessments or reviews of the working of the Agreement till to-date and effected any changes/amendments in the various sections of the 1950 Agreement; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir. But the Prime Minister had also pointed out in the same statement that the importance of the Agreement lay in its approach and not in this or that article of the Agreement.

(b) and (c). The working of the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement has been reviewed from time to time. Although Pakistan has not observed it either in letter or in spirit Government do not propose to abrogate the Agreement as it is based on correct principles and embodies a right approach.

#### **Issue of Passports to Hindus by Pakistan**

\* 833. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindu social and political leaders and businessmen in Pakistan have been denied passports to visit their relatives in India;

(b) the protests which Government have made so far regarding the above and whether Government propose to take retaliatory measures; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) The Government of India are aware of the difficulties faced by members of the minority communities in Pakistan in getting passports for coming to India.

(b) and (c). Government have repeatedly urged the Government of Pakistan to facilitate travel between the two countries as a step towards normalisation of relations between our two countries.

#### **Persons washed away to East Pakistan by Floods**

\* 834. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:  
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Members of Parliament had called on the Prime Minister in the second week of November, 1968 to apprise her about a number of persons who had been washed away from Jalpaiguri and in other North Bengal Districts during the recent floods in the region of East Pakistan;

(b) what according to Government's information is the numbers and name of the

persons who have been so missing; and

(c) in respect of how many such persons information has been received from Pakistan and how many of them have been received back?

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

(b) and (c). Authentic information is available only about one boy named Basu Dev Mandal, who was rescued in East Pakistan and returned to India. There is also a report about Smt. Bagchi, wife of Dr. S. K. Bagchi of New Delhi, who was washed away by the North Bengal floods of October 1968 and is said to be alive. The Pakistan authorities have not so far been able to confirm the report. Government of India are energetically pursuing this matter with the Pakistan authorities.

### छावनी क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले अस्तित्विक लोगों का पुनर्वास

\* 835. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने ऐसे वादेस जारी किए हैं कि छावनी क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले अस्तित्विक लोगों को वहां पर बसने की अनुमति न दी जाए और यदि हां, तो उनके पुनर्वास के लिए बनाई गई योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सम्प्र और जबलपुर को इस संबंध में एक अणुवाच के रूप में रखा गया है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप हजारों एकड़ ऐसी भूमि खाली हो जाएगी, जिस पर लोग बसे हुए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके बदले जंगल की भूमि नियत करने का विचार है ?

प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

### Soviet Nuclear Aid to Pakistan

\* 836. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:  
SHRI CHANGALRAYA NAIDU:  
SHRI M. L. SONDHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U. S. S. R. has agreed to give nuclear aid to Pakistan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). According to a statement made in Karachi on November 17 by the Chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, the Soviet-Union and Pakistan are expected to sign a bilateral agreement in March 1969 for cooperation between the two countries in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Such bilateral cooperation in the field of utilisation of atomic energy for peaceful purpose is not unusual.

### Pakistan's Claim over Ganga River

\* 837. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAY NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has claimed over the river Ganga as her own natural resources;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Pakistan has alleged the claim of India over the river Ganga against the international law; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to stop such propaganda and claims by Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) (a) to (c). If the Hon'ble Member means that Pakistan has claimed the River Ganga entirely as her own, the answer would be in the negative.

Whatever may be Pakistan's claims in respect of this river, India's position has been made clear to all concerned that the River Ganga is almost entirely an Indian river in terms of the length of the river, the area which it drains, the population which depends upon it, the contribution made to the waters of the Ganga by India and the overall economic and social needs of our country.

#### Television Sets

\* 838. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are aware that many types of television sets emit dangerous radio activity; and

(b) if so, the steps which are being taken to make the Geiger Counter Tests of all indigenously manufactured and imported television sets in the interest of public safety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Television sets do not emit dangerous radio-activity.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Veto in United Nations

\* 839. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has made any efforts in asking the big powers to forgo their power of veto in the United Nations to promote peace;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of these powers thereto?

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

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

#### Officers Belonging to Ministries Posted in Indian Missions Abroad

\* 840. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstar-

red Question No. 507 on the 13th November, 1968 and state:

(a) the designations, numbers and annual cost of establishment maintained by other Ministries abroad;

(b) whether there are any officers doing the same work in the Missions and if so, their designations, numbers and cost; and

(c) whether it has been examined that the establishments in the Missions can do the work of independent representatives of Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Repatriates from Kenya

4934. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian evacuees or refugees who arrived in India from Kenya till the 30th June, 1968;

(b) the total amount spent on their rehabilitation till the 30th June, 1968; and

(c) the types of assistance given to these people and the number rehabilitated, State-wise?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) No Indian national from Kenya has come to India as evacuee or a refugee.

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

#### घाबुध कारखाना, जबलपुर

4935. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में जबलपुर के घाबुध कारखाने में युद्ध सामग्री का निर्माण प्रारम्भ हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे विदेशी मुद्रा की कितनी बचत होने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या निर्धारित लक्ष्यों के अनुसार इस कारखाने में निर्माण हो रहा है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र): (क) दो फ़ाईनेंस फैक्ट्रीएँ अर्थात् (1901 में स्थापित की गई) गन कीरेज फैक्ट्री जबलपुर और (1942 में स्थापित की गई) फ़ाईनेंस फैक्ट्री खमरिया यौद्ध सामान का उत्पादन कर रही है।

(ख) प्रत्येक फ़ाईनेंस फैक्ट्री में या क्षेत्रवार उत्पादित यौद्ध सामान की राशि के संबंध में सूचना प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं है।

(ग) उत्पादन प्रायः नियत किए गए लक्ष्यों के अनुरूप रहा है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक उपक्रम

4936. श्री गं० ख० वीक्षित: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में से बेरोजगारी को समाप्त करने के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में उस राज्य में औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने का कोई विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है और इसकी अनुमानित लागत कितनी है; और

(ग) इनमें प्रत्येक उपक्रम में कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिए जाने की संभावना है?

प्रधान मंत्री, जन्म कृष्ण मंत्री, योजना

मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) से (ग). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है, अतः इस प्रकार की स्थिति में यह बताना कि मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में कौन-कौन प्रतिष्ठान स्थापित किए जायेंगे या उनके बारे में अन्य किसी प्रकार का ब्यौरा देना संभव नहीं।

#### मध्य प्रदेश में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए कृषि भूमि का आवंटन

4937. श्री गं० ख० वीक्षित: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि भूमि का आवंटन करके वहाँ भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को बसाने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) भूमि के आवंटन के लिए भूतपूर्व सैनिकों से राज्य सरकार को कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ग) ऐसे भूतपूर्व सैनिकों से जो 15 अगस्त, 1947 से पूर्व सेवानिवृत्त हो गए थे, कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(घ) ऐसे सैनिकों से, जो चीन तथा पाकिस्तान के हमलों में जख्मी हो गए थे तथा ऐसे सैनिकों के आश्रितों से, जो उन हमलों में मारे गए थे, प्राप्त हुए आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या पृथक-पृथक कितनी है;

(ङ) कितने आवेदकों को अभी तक भूमि आवंटित की जा चुकी है तथा कितने आवेदकों को अभी तक भूमि का आवंटन नहीं किया गया है तथा उन्हें कब तक भूमि का आवंटन किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(च) इन मामलों में निर्धारित की गई बर्गवार प्राथमिकता क्या है तथा इनमें किस अनुसूत में भूमि का वितरण किया जाएगा?

प्रति रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपसूची (श्री सं० इं० गुप्ता) : (क) से (घ). सूचना राज्य सरकार से मांगी गई है, और अभी प्राप्त हुई सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

#### Duty Imposed by Nepal on Indian Goods

4938. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian goods and medicines sent to Nepal during the years from 1960 to November, 1968 were subjected to 7.5 per cent more duties in Nepal as compared to duty levied on Pakistani medicines and that when Indian medicines reached there Nepal charged one per cent duty against Treaty provisions; and

(b) if so, the action which is being taken by Government against this higher duty on Indian goods?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The information required by the Hon'ble Member is being obtained and the same will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

#### Nature of Help asked for by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan from India

4939. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India ever tried to ascertain the views of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan regarding the nature of the help he wanted from the Government of India in connection with the self-determination movement of the Pakhtoons;

(b) whether it is a fact that he publicly expressed the view in course of his interviews with Indians who met him near Kabul that he will visit India on a minimum condition that India will raise the issue of Pakhtoons in the U. N. O.;

(c) whether in order to correctly ascertain his views regarding the nature of India's help

he wants and persuade him to come to India to join Gandhi Centenary celebrations, a delegation of the Members of Parliament will be sent to meet him; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Government have already stated the position in this respect in the half-an-hour discussion raised by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri in the Lok Sabha on November 13, 1968.

(b) This has not come to Government's notice.

(c) This is not under the consideration of the Government at present.

(d) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has already accepted the invitation to visit India at an opportune time.

#### Invitation to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to Visit India to Participate in Gandhi Centenary Celebrations

4940. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directly invited Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to participate in the Gandhi Centenary celebrations in India;

(b) if so, through whom this invitation was sent;

(c) whether Indian Ambassador in Kabul met him at any time and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any Cabinet Minister of the Central Government who had the privilege to work with 'Frontier Gandhi' as he is known in India, would be sent to invite him to participate in Gandhi Centenary celebrations?

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 Indian Ambassador in Kabul meets Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan from time to time for an exchange of views.

(d) This is not under consideration at present.

**Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's Meeting with Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in Kabul**

4941. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan recently visited Kabul to meet Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan there with a view to persuade him to join the Gandhi Centenary celebrations;

(b) if so, whether Government tried to know the result of his request to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan expressed his willingness to come to India provided the Government of India agreed to extend their support to the cause of right to self-determination for the Pakhtoons; and

(d) 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) No, Sir. Shri J. P. Narayan visited Kabul in October, '68 to inaugurate the Gandhi Centenary celebrations;

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

**Chinese Military Preparations on Sino-Indian Border**

4942. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the Chinese army along the Tibetan border;

(b) whether China has any Armoured Division stationed on the Tibetan borders and if so, the strength, nature and equipment of such force;

(c) how many aerodromes have been constructed by China along these borders and the strength of the Air Force mobilised at present and likely to be mobilised in future;

(d) whether China has set up missile bases in Tibet and if so, the number of such bases and the range of the missiles likely to be used; and

(e) whether China has set up any base for nuclear warhead and if so, the stockpile of such weapons and their range and destructive capacities?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The Chinese are known to have deployed roughly 13 to 16 divisions on the northern borders of India.

(b) and (c). It will not be in public interest to disclose the information available with Government.

(d) Government have seen certain reports regarding the setting up of a missile base in Tibet, but have no reliable information which would go to corroborate them.

(e) As already indicated in reply to Starred Question No. 292 answered on the 27th November 1968, it is believed China can produce about 40 nuclear bombs every year of 20 kiloton capacity and at this rate may have stock-piled 120 bombs. China is also developing medium range ballistic missiles which have a range up to 2,000 miles, but there is no indication yet of their actual deployment.

**Aid to Sikkim**

4943. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:  
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:  
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:  
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY;

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chogyal of Sikkim recently paid a visit to New Delhi to seek India's aid for Sikkim's development plan;

(b) if so, the extent and nature of aid asked for; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The Chogyal visited Delhi from 1st to 4th December, 1968. The main object of his visit was to discuss his request to the Government of India for additional funds for the current year of Sikkim's Third Five-Year Plan (66-71) and for financial assistance for repair of the damage caused in Sikkim by the October 1968 floods. The total amount requested by the Chogyal for both these purposes was approximately Rs. 220 lacs against which the Government of India has agreed to provide between Rs. 50 to 60 lacs during the current financial year and between Rs. 60 to 70 lacs during the next financial year, subject to Sikkim Government's capacity to expend the funds.

#### Exchange of Ambassadors With China

4944. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to exchange Ambassadors with China; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Government do not at present have any such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Lord Mountbatten's Speech on Shri Jawaharlal's last Birthday Anniversary

4945. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will The PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the observation of Lord Mountbatten in the course of his Nehru Lectures to the effect (*inter alia*) that "I asked him (Nehru) to refuse the invitation of local Indians (Singapore) to lay wreath on the

memorial to the Indian National Army. . . He agreed not to lay the wreath";

(b) whether the above observation of Lord Mountbatten is contrary to late Jawaharlal Nehru's part in I. N. A. trial in the Red Fort;

(c) whether Government have any document to substantiate the veracity of the above observation;

(d) if so, the details about such documents; and

(e) whether with a view to uphold the honour of I. N. A., Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and late Jawaharlal Nehru, Government propose to undertake to rebuild the I. N. A. Memorial at Singapore, demolished by the British Army under command of the then British Admiral, Lord Mountbatten ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Presumably, the Hon. Member wishes to know whether Government's attention has been drawn to Lord Mountbatten's observations to this effect. The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Prime Minister Nehru's Part in the defence of the accused in I. N. A. trials in the Red Fort is a well-known part of history.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) It will be appreciated that Singapore is a sovereign Independent State, and it is not practicable for the Government of India to set up memorials in foreign countries.

#### Mazagon Docks Ltd.

4946. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Mazagon Docks Ltd., was floated, who were the members of its Board of Directors at that time and how long the same Board continued; and

(b) who are members of the Board of Directors at present and who is the Chair-



man or Managing Director of the Company and when they were appointed and what is their tenure and terms of employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library. See No. LT-2762/68.]

**Mazagon Docks Ltd.**

4947. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the loss which the Mazagon Docks Ltd. suffered on account of (i) irregularities, (ii) theft, (iii) stock shortage, (iv) fire or any other such causes;

(b) whether these matters were looked into; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Mazagon Docks Limited, Bombay has not incurred any loss on account of theft, stock shortage, or fire since April, 1960 when it was taken over by the Government. A loss of Rs. 24,318.05 was suffered by the Company due to acceptance of timber below specifications supplied by a contractor during 1960 and 1961.

(b) and (c). The matter was investigated and as a result of the inquiry, the concerned employee was warned and the contractor was black-listed.

**Mazagon Docks Ltd.**

4948. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister Of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

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

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

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

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

(b) For recruitment of personnel selection and appointment is done either by the Board of Directors or by the Managing Director depending on the scales of pay. Vacancies are advertised in all India news papers and selections are made by a Committee taking into account, merit, experience and ability. For purchase, contracts and sales tenders are invited by advertisement through the Press except in cases of selected tendering. Detailed rules exist for indenting, tender enquiries and placing of orders for stock purchase direct purchases, purchase of iron and steel and purchase of imported items.

(c) Does not arise.

**Mazagon Docks Ltd.**

4949. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of the Mazagon Docks Ltd., at the time of its setting up and as on the 31st March, 1968;

(b) the amount of loan which the company owed on the 31st March, 1968, from the Central Government, Banks or other parties separately;

(c) the amount which has been paid as interest by the Company during the last three years; and

(d) what are the working results of the last three years, the extent of profits and the loss incurred the main causes for the loss and the estimates for 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Mazagon Docks Limited was purchased by the Government as a running concern in April 1960. At the time of acquisition the authorised capital was Rs. 200 lakhs and the paid up capital was Rs. 63 lakhs. On 31-3-1968 the authorised capital was Rs. 400 lakhs and the paid up capital was Rs. 300 lakhs.

(b) Capital loan plus Bank overdraft owed by the Company on 31-3-1968 was Rs.

571.47 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 453 lakhs was capital loan outstanding to Government and Rs. 118.47 lakhs was bank over-draft from State Bank of India.

(c) The interest paid by the Company on Capital loan and bank over-draft during the last 3 years was:—

1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
9.48	(In lakhs of Rs.) 15.38	22.11

(d) The working results and the profit earned by the Company during the last three years are as under:—

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	(In lakhs of Rs.)		
Production	390.91	501.27	692.84
Profit before Tax	17.98	24.90	40.71
Profit after Tax	8.23	17.59	40.71
Dividend	5.82	9.93	14.33
	(4½%)	(5%)	(5%)

The estimated production and profit during 1968-69 are given below:—

Production	Rs. 1083.60 lakhs
Profit before Tax	Rs. 55.00 ..
Profit after Tax	Rs. 55.00 ..

#### Diplomatic Appointments

4950. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in last two years a number of high level diplomatic appointments have been made from outside the Indian Foreign Service Cadre;

(b) if so, the number of such appointments;

(c) whether officers from the regular Indian Foreign Service Cadre were not available for such appointments; and

(d) if Officers of Indian Foreign Service Cadre were available, the reasons for appointment from outside the cadre?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). During the last two years eleven appointments have been made of Heads of Indian diplomatic Missions abroad from outside the Indian Foreign Service Cadre.

(c) and (d). Most appointments of Heads of diplomatic Missions are made from among officers of the regular I. F. S. cadre. Government are, however, free to choose distinguished public figures from other walks of life for specific assignments, as has been the practice since Independence.

#### I. F. S. Officers Assigned to Central Economic Pool

4951. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some I. F. S. Officers are assigned to the Central Economic Pool regularly as associate members to provide economic expertise;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Central Economic Pool has not yet been formed. However, so far as the training of IFS Officers in economic and commercial matters is concerned, there are regular arrangements for the deputation of officers at all levels to the Ministry of Commerce. Officers of the IFS are also being deputed to the Department of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance for such training.

(b) the total number of officers who have so far served in the Ministries of Finance and Commerce is 6 and 28, respectively.

(c) Does not arise.

## Posting of Officers Abroad

4952. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several senior officers of his Ministry posted in India since last five years or more have not been transferred abroad; 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) Only three senior officers of the Indian Foreign Service have not been posted abroad for a period exceeding five years. Two of them are under orders of transfer.

(b) These officers have remained at Headquarters at their own request for personal reasons.

केनिया में रहने वाले भारतीय लोग

4953. श्री शारदानन्द :  
श्री श्रीकार सिंह :  
श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :

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

(क) केनिया में रहने वाले भारतीय लोगों की, जिनके पास ब्रिटिश पारपत्र हैं, वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में भारत सरकार के कुछ प्रस्तावों को ब्रिटेन की सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है; और

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

प्रधान मंत्री, जयु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). पिछले कुछ समय से केनिया से ब्रिटिश पासपोर्टधारी

भारतमूलक लोगों का बहिर्गमन नहीं हो रहा है। लेकिन, भारत सरकार और यूबाइटेड किंगडम की सरकार के बीच उन लोगों के पुनर्वासि के बारे में प्रबंध किया गया है जिन्हें मजबूरी में केनिया छोड़ना पड़े और जो वापस आना चाहते हैं।

(ग) और (ख). चूंकि इन लोगों की जिम्मेदारी ब्रिटिश सरकार की है; इसलिए केनिया की सरकार के साथ बातचीत करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

## Indian Navy

4954. SHRI SHARDA NAND:  
SHRI ONKAR SINGH:  
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:  
SHRI J. B. SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps which Government have taken during the last six months to improve the Indian Navy; and

(b) the target fixed for producing Frigates in India in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The development of the Navy is a continuous and long-term process and Government have taken a number of steps for the purpose since 1965-66. These include, procurement of new ships, construction of frigates, mine-sweepers, Seaward Defence boats, tugs and other ancillary vessels, establishment of a Submarine Arms and development of Base facilities at Goa, Port Blair and Vishakhapatnam, etc.

(b) Three Leader class Frigates are expected to be constructed in India during the Fourth Plan period.

## समाचारों की कतरनें

4955. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :  
श्री रामसचन विद्याधी :  
श्री हरबल्लभ केन्दुप :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की प्रेस इन्फार्मेशन ब्यूरो द्वारा विभिन्न मंत्रालय तथा विभागों को समाचारों की कतरनें आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने के लिए भेजी जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1968 के पहले नौ महीनों में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को कुल कितनी ऐसी कतरनें भेजी गईं;

(ग) उनमें से कितनी कतरनें हिन्दी में थीं तथा कितनी अंग्रेजी में;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी समाचार पत्रों से हिन्दी में समाचारों की कतरनें लेने की इस समय कोई उपयुक्त व्यवस्था नहीं है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा कब तक इसकी समुचित व्यवस्था की जाएगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (बी के० के० शाह): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) लगभग 3,88,600 ।

(ग) हिन्दी कतरनें लगभग 36,800 और अंग्रेजी कतरनें लगभग 3,52,100 ।

(घ) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों को कतरनें भेजने के लिए जिन हिन्दी दैनिकों और साप्ताहिकों का निरीक्षण किया जाता है, उनका हाल ही में ही पुनरीक्षण किया गया है और उसमें चार दैनिक और जोड़ दिए गए हैं । सूची का समय-समय पर पुनरीक्षण किया जाएगा । वर्तमान व्यवस्था को सन्तोषजनक पाया गया है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

योजना आयोग में हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी के स्टेनोग्राफिस्ट तथा स्टेनोग्राफर्स

4956. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :  
श्री राम स्वर्ण विद्यार्थी :  
श्री हरबयाल डेवयुज :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजना आयोग में हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी के कितने-कितने स्टेनोग्राफिस्ट तथा स्टेनोग्राफर हैं तथा उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने कर्मचारी हैं;

(ख) क्या योजना आयोग में इस समय काम करने वाले सभी स्टेनोग्राफरों ने संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षा पास कर ली है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या विभागीय परीक्षा लेते समय अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए पद आरक्षित किए गए थे;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) क्या स्टेनोग्राफिस्टों की भर्ती के समय भी अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों के लिए स्थान आरक्षित किए गए थे; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अन्वु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंधेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) स्टेनोग्राफिस्ट्स

	व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित आदिम जाति
हिन्दी	2	-	-
अंग्रेजी	40	1	-

## स्टेनोग्राफर्स

व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित आदिम जाति
हिन्दी	1	-
अंग्रेजी	123	1

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) प्रौर (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

(ङ) प्रौर (च). स्टेनोग्राफिस्टों का अलग संवर्ग नहीं है। निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों में से जो कोई भी 80 शब्द प्रति मिनट की गति से शार्टहेड में लिखने की कुशलता प्राप्त कर लेता है, उसे 20 रु० प्रति मास विशेष वेतन देकर उससे स्टेनोग्राफिस्ट के रूप में काम लिया जाता है। अतः स्टेनोग्राफिस्टों के पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों प्रौर अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए आरक्षण करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मुयीउद्दीन चिस्ती उस में भाग लेने हेतु पाकिस्तानियों के लिए बीछा

4957. श्री हुकम चम्ब कछबाय : क्या बंबेसिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अजमेर में इबाजा मुयीउद्दीन चिस्ती उस में भाग लेने के लिए इस वर्ष कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को बीछा दिया गया; प्रौर

(ख) उस में भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि (भारतीय रुपयों में) मंजूर की जाती है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंबेसिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) सितम्बर/अक्तूबर, 1968 में अजमेर में हुए उस में शामिल होने के लिए पाकिस्तान से 132 तीर्थ यात्रियों

को बीछा जारी किया गया था।

(ख) इन तीर्थयात्रियों के लिए भारत सरकार ने कोई खर्च मंजूर नहीं किया था। लेकिन, खिला मेजिस्ट्रेट प्रौर अजमेर की नगर पालिका परिषद् ने, इन तीर्थ यात्रियों से संबंधित व्यवस्था पर 1398.69 रुपये खर्च किए थे।

लखनऊ प्रतिरक्षा संस्थान में सांकेतिक हड़ताल

4958. श्री हुकम चम्ब कछबाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लखनऊ स्थित कुछ प्रतिरक्षा संस्थानों ने माह सितम्बर, 1968 में एक घंटे की सांकेतिक हड़ताल की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे; प्रौर

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

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

समाचार एजेंसियों की सहायता

4959. श्री हुकम चम्ब कछबाय : क्या सूचना प्रौर प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अखिल भारतीय स्तर की समाचार एजेंसियों तथा पी० टी० आई०, यू० एन० आई०, हिन्दुस्तान समाचार तथा भारती को गत पांच वर्षों में सरकार ने कितनी राशि के अनुदान दिए तथा क्या सहायता दी ?

सूचना प्रौर प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : सरकार ने प्रेस ट्रस्ट प्राइव्ण्टी को पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट, नई दिल्ली में उसके कार्यालय के अवन के लिए 55 लाख रुपये का ऋण मंजूर किया है। 12 लाख रुपये की पहली

किस्त मार्च, 1968 को दी गई। यू० एन० आई० को दिसम्बर, 1967 में अपने सेवाओं के विकास के लिए चार लाख रुपये का ऋण दिया गया। सरकार ने सिद्धान्त रूप से यह निश्चय कर लिया है कि समाचार भारती को दूर-संचार उपकरण को खरीदने के लिए 5 लाख रुपये का ऋण दिया जाए। 75,000 रुपये की पहली किस्त मई, 1967 में दी गई। धागे की किस्त रिलीज किए जाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। हिन्दुस्तान समाचार ने उपकरण खरीदने के लिए दस लाख रुपये के ऋण के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिया है जो विचाराधीन है।

2. डाक तार विभाग मान्यता प्राप्त समाचार एजेंसियों को टेलीप्रिन्टर सर्किट के लिए किरायों तथा तारों की दरों में, और ट्रंक काल बिलों में छूट देता है। उनको पत्र सूचना कार्यालय द्वारा मान्यता तथा समाचारों को एकत्र करने और देने की अन्याय सुविधायें भी दी जाती हैं। इसके प्रतिरिक्त सरकार भी उनसे खबरें लेती है।

#### यूरेनियम हाईप्रोक्साइड ईंधन

4960. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या तारापुर ऐटॉमिक रिएक्टर के लिए यूरेनियम हाईप्रोक्साइड ईंधन तैयार करने के बारे में छाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र द्वारा किए गए सुझाव को, जो कि काफी अच्छे से सरकार के विचाराधीन है, सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त परियोजना पर कितना खर्च आया तथा यह किस स्थान पर खर्चा जाएगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) तारापुर परमाणु विद्युत्

प्रायोजना में इस्तेमाल करने के लिए समृद्ध यूरेनियम ब्रॉक्साइड ईंधन तत्वों का उत्पादन करने वाले संयंत्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग ने कर लिया है। इन संयंत्रों के बारे में विस्तृत प्रायोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार की जा रही है।

(ख) इन संयंत्रों की स्थापना पर लगभग 1 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपये व्यय होंगे तथा ये संयंत्र हैदराबाद में न्यूक्लीय ईंधन कम्प्लेक्स के साथ लगाए जायेंगे।

#### हाई टैम्परेचर थोरियम रिएक्टर

4961. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या सरकार हाई टैम्परेचर थोरियम रिएक्टर के बारे में कोई प्रयोग कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितनी सफलता प्राप्त हुई है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### Incident in Shooting Range in Village Heggaur near Bangalore

4962. SHRI NARAIN SWARUP-SHARMA :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :  
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4045 on the 14th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the incident in village Heggaur, District Bangalore, has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The answer to Unstarred Question No. 4045 dated the 14th August, 1968 has since been given through an Assurance Statement, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2763/68].

A Board consisting of civil and military officers held on the 28th August, 1968 and subsequent days, has made recommendations regarding the amount of compensation finally payable to the next-of-kin of the persons killed, as well as to the persons who were injured; and action is being taken thereon.

**वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग**

4963. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :  
श्री प्रदल बिहारी बामनेयां:  
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी:

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

(क) उनके मंत्रालय को गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय का 6 जुलाई, 1968 का जापन संख्या 2/29/68 श्री० एल० मिल गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त जापन के पैरा 3 से 7 के अनुसार क्या कार्यवाही की गई है प्रथम करने का विचार है;

(ग) अगस्त और सितम्बर, 1968 में उनके मंत्रालय, मंत्रालय के अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा संस्थाओं द्वारा कितने टेण्डर, क्रार, ठेके, लाइसेंस, परमिट, अधिमूचनाएं, प्रशासनिक प्रतिवेदन हिन्दी में जारी किए गए हैं;

(घ) प्रथम श्रेणी के ऐसे कितने अधिकाारी हैं जो न तो हिन्दी जानते हैं और न ही नियमित रूप से हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण कक्षाओं में उपस्थित होते हैं ?

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

(ख) गृह मंत्रालय के इस कार्यालय जापन की एक-एक प्रति विदेश मंत्रालय के सभी अनुभागों/विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनों और केन्द्रों/क्षेत्रीय पासपोर्ट कार्यालयों आदि को भेज दी गई है कि वे सावधानी पूर्वक इनका पालन करें । इन अनदेशों के क्रियाम्वयन की प्रगति पर त्रैमासिक रिपोर्टों के जरिए निगाह रखी जाती है । हिन्दी के प्रयोग को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए सभी मिशनों आदि को "सहायक" साहित्य अर्थात् शब्द-कोश आदि दिए जा रहे हैं । अनुवाद एकांश को शक्तिशाली बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर सक्रिय विचार किया जा रहा है और हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण की गति को और तीव्र किया जा रहा है । इस योजना के अंतर्गत विदेश-स्थित मिशनों में जहां कहीं संभव होता है हिन्दी सिखाने की कक्षाओं की व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

(ग) अपेक्षित संख्या इस प्रकार है:

निविदाएं	} एक भी नहीं
संबिधाएं लाइसेंस	
परमिट और प्रशासनिक रिपोर्टें	
क्रार	1
अधिमूचनाएं	94

(घ) 71,

उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में नए रेडियो स्टेशन

4964. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मयुरा, बीकानेर, जयपुर, भीपाल तथा इन्दौर में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र खोले हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कोटा, अजमेर के प्रायोगिक महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहां प्रथम उसके आसपास किसी अन्य स्थान पर आकाशवाणी केन्द्र खोलने का विचार है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अजमेर में पहले ही एक रेडियो स्टेशन कार्य कर रहा है और कोटा की आवश्यकता अजमेर तथा इन्दौर के रेडियो स्टेशनों से पूरी हो रही है ।

हिन्दन हवाई अड्डे के निकट फरूखनगर जाने वाली सड़क

4965. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फरूखनगर को जाने वाली सड़क के हिन्दन हवाई अड्डे क्षेत्र में आ जाने के कारण उस नगर के लिए जो वैकल्पिक सड़क बनाई जाने वाली थी, वह पूरी हो गई है;

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

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस छोटी सड़क के न होने से फरूखनगर तथा उसके आस-पास के क्षेत्र के निवासियों को बहुत असुविधा हो रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क), (ख) तथा (ग). वैकल्पिक सड़क के केवल एक छोटे से अंश का ही अभी निर्माण शेष है, क्योंकि भूमि का कुछ भाग अभी अधिशुद्धित किया जाना है । तदपि क्षेत्र के निवासियों को अभी कुछ तंगी का सामना करना पड़ रहा, क्योंकि पहले से निर्माण की गई सड़क भारी यातायात के कारण कुछ खराब हो गई है । यह मामला स्थानीय अधिकरणों के साथ उठाया जा रहा है ।

आकाशवाणी के कर्मचारियों द्वारा टैक्सी का प्रयोग

4966. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी/टेलीविजन विभाग तथा प्रेस इन्फार्मेशन ब्यूरो के कर्मचारी स्टाफ गाड़ियों के अतिरिक्त टैक्सियों का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन तीन विभागों में से प्रत्येक द्वारा पिछले 6 महीनों में टैक्सी किराए के रूप में कितनी राशि व्यय की गई;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन टैक्सियों के साथ कुछ गाड़स भी लगाए गए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन पर उपरोक्त विभागों में से प्रत्येक ने उक्त अवधि में कितनी राशि खर्च की ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) आकाशवाणी	36,402.90 रु०
टेलीविजन केन्द्र	2,559.10 रु०
पत्र सूचना कार्यालय	2,040.79 रु०

(ग) जी हां । केवल समाचार सेवा प्रभाग, आकाशवाणी में ।

(घ) 4,104.65 रुपये ।

अणु-शक्ति के शांतिपूर्ण प्रयोग के लिए अनुसंधान केन्द्र

4967. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :  
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में अणु-शक्ति के शांतिपूर्ण प्रयोग के लिए कुछ अनुसंधान केन्द्र खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के नरोला के स्थान पर एक ऐसा केन्द्र खोलने का



कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के भासपास के राज्य भी इस केन्द्र का लाभ उठावेंगे; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कब तक अंतिम निर्णय किए जाने की संभावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बेंबेसिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान नए परमाणु बिजलीघर स्थापित करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) तथा (घ). संयंत्र के स्थापित करने के स्थान तथा राज्यों को दी जाने वाली बिजली की मात्रा अभी निर्धारित नहीं की गई है।

#### Darbhanga Radio Station

4968. SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA:  
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:  
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the starting of the Darbhanga (Mithila) Radio Station of the A.I.R. stands finally approved and sanctioned and could not be implemented only due to lack of funds;

(b) if so, the break-up of the expenses to be incurred; and

(c) whether the implementation is likely to be taken up in 1969?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) The sanction for setting up a Radio Station at Darbhanga has not so far been accorded. It has, however, been agreed to set up a recording studio at Darbhanga for which necessary action has already been initiated.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not possible to say anything definitely at this stage.

#### Grant of Citizenship to Indians Living in U.K.

4969. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister received any letter from an M. P. about an Indian living in U.K. who satisfied all the conditions for citizenship but whose application was turned down on the ground that he was not found "suitable" for registration as citizen;

(b) if so, the response of Government to the request made in the letter; and

(c) whether it is the practice of Government to advise Indians to take up U. K. citizenship when they seek Indian citizenship?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. A letter dated 27 August, 1968 was received from the Hon'ble Member to that effect.

(b) The matter was carefully examined and the Hon'ble Member was informed on the 14 October, 1968 that the person in question did not qualify for registration as a citizen of India but that if he returned to India for permanent settlement his request for such registration would be considered on merit.

(c) No, Sir. It is not the practice of the Government of India to advise Indians to take up U. K. Citizenship when they seek Indian citizenship and qualify for such citizenship.

#### शांताकुमर हवाई अड्डे पर विमान का दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होना

4970. श्री शौंकार लाल बेरवा: क्या एका मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 29 सितम्बर, 1968 को भारतीय वायु सेना का एक विमान

शांताकृज हवाई अड्डे पर दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ?

प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) तथा (ख). 29 सितम्बर, 1968 को शांताकृज हवाई अड्डे पर उतरते हुए एक विमान का स्टार बोर्ड टायर फट गया। विमान को और कोई क्षति नहीं पहुँची।

विदेशों में गांधी जयन्ती समारोह

4971. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बहिष्क-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के प्रतिरिक्त उन देशों के नाम तथा उनकी संख्या क्या है जिन देशों में भारतीय और विदेशी नागरिकों ने 2 अक्टूबर, 1968 को गांधी जयन्ती समारोह का आयोजन किया था;

(ख) विदेशों में ऐसे भारतीय दूतावासों की संख्या क्या है जिन्होंने इस वर्ष गांधी जयन्ती समारोह का आयोजन नहीं किया; और

(ग) उनके द्वारा गांधी समारोह आयोजन न किए जाने के क्या कारण थे ?

प्रधान मंत्री, धनु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बहिष्क-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) सुलभ सूचना के माध्यम पर, उन देशों की एक सूची तैयार की गई है जहाँ 2 अक्टूबर, 1968 को गांधी जयन्ती मनाई थी; यह सूची सत्रा पटल पर रख दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2764/68]

(ख) नौ।

(ग) ऐसी कुछ जगहों पर समारोहों का आयोजन नहीं किया गया था जहाँ स्थिति

सामान्य नहीं थी अथवा जहाँ की स्थानीय प्रतिक्रिया पर्याप्त नहीं थी अथवा जहाँ की सरकारें 1969 में, वास्तविक शताब्दी वर्ष में, समारोह करना चाहती हैं।

Memorandum from M. Ps. about Relations with China

4972. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a M.P., who has been selected as a Member of the Indian Delegation to U.N.O.; lent her support to a joint Memorandum by 150 Members of Parliament urging the recognition of Taiwan in place of Peking as the Government of China; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and 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, but the member assured the Government that she fully supported its policy on this question and her signing of the press statement was inadvertent.

(b) The joint press statement is an expression of a viewpoint and does not reflect the policy of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations and the Government of India.

भूमध्य सागर में रूसी सेनाओं का अभाव

4973. श्री प्रकाशचर शारदा :

श्री शिवकुमार शारदा :

श्री रामाचतार शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूस ने प्राच-विक हथियारों से लैस अपनी काफी सेना भूमध्य सागर में तैनात कर रखी है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पश्चिम

एशिया में गत वर्ष हुए संघर्ष के बाद रूस ने अपनी नौसेना जमा करनी प्रारम्भ कर दी थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). भूमध्य सागर में सोवियत बेड़े के मूनिटों की उपस्थिति के बारे में हमें जानकारी है। इसके हथियारों के विषय में न तो हमें मालूम ही है और न मालूम होने की संभावना है।

(ग) सरकार इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकती।

#### टेलीविजन का प्रसार

4974. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री:  
श्री बाल्मीकि चौधरी:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टेलीविजन के क्षेत्र में भारत पाकिस्तान की तुलना में भी सबसे पीछे है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में टेलीविजन सेवा का विस्तार करने तथा देश में सस्ते रेडियो और टेलीविजन सेट बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय अपनाए जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितना धन नियत करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) भारत टेलीविजन के क्षेत्र में सबसे पिछड़ा देश नहीं है बल्कि इस क्षेत्र में वह पाकिस्तान से पीछे है।

(ख) तथा (ग). आकाशवाणी की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में दिल्ली के टेलीविजन केन्द्र के विस्तार के अतिरिक्त बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास और कानपुर में टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था है जिसमें लगभग 4.73 करोड़ रुपये के खर्च होने का अनुमान है। यह भी निश्चय किया गया है कि सामुदायिक दर्शन केन्द्रों के साथ साथ 1.67 करोड़ रुपये के खर्च से शीनगर में एक टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापित किया जाए।

30,000 टेलीविजन सेट प्रति वर्ष निर्माण करने के लिए बड़े तथा छोटे दोनों ही उद्योगों के क्षेत्रों को लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं। प्राया है कि देश में बने टेलीविजन सेट जनसहज को बेचने के लिए शीघ्र ही उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे। बड़ी संख्या में निर्माण के स्थापित हो जाने पर टेलीविजन सेटों की कीमत कम हो जाएगी।

रेडियो उद्योग पर्याप्त विकसित है और देश में सस्ते रेडियो सेट बन रहे हैं। लघु उद्योग के क्षेत्र की फर्मों प्रायः सस्ते रेडियो सेट बनाने के काम पर लगी हैं। संगठित सेक्टर में रेडियो निर्माण करने वालों को जारी किए गए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस में भी यह निर्धारित है कि उत्पादनशक्ति का 75 प्रतिशत रेडियो सेटों के निर्माण के लिए होगा जिनकी कीमत 185 रुपये प्रति सेट से कम रखी जाएगी।

#### Audiences Granted by Ministers to Businessmen

4975. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cabinet Ministers are permitted to grant audiences to businessmen and industrialists against whom severe criminal cases and/or allegations are pending; and

(b) if so, whether instructions are proposed to be issued to the Ministers to avoid such meetings?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF

PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Cabinet Ministers meet visitors generally at their request and agree to do so in their discretion. There are no specific instructions on the subject, and none are proposed.

### हिन्दी भ्रनाउत्तर

4976. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 26 अक्टूबर, 1968 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में हिन्दी भ्रनाउत्तरों के साक्षात्कार के बारे में छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या भ्राल इंडिया रेडियो के ब्राडकास्टर एण्ड टेलीकास्टर गिल्ड के महासचिव ने उनको एक पत्र लिखा है जिसमें उन्होंने भ्रकाशवाणी के विरुद्ध भ्रारोप लगाए हैं कि वहाँ पर इस सम्बन्ध में धन का भ्रपथ्यय और गलत प्रक्रिया भ्रपनाई जाती है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त पत्र का व्यौरा क्या है, और

(घ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) पत्र में भ्राल इण्डिया रेडियो ब्राडकास्टर एण्ड टेलीकास्टर गिल्ड ने दिल्ली केन्द्र के लिए हिन्दी भ्रनाउत्तरों के चयन को रद्द करने पर भ्रापत्ति की है और मूल चयन को बहाल करने की मांग की है ।

(घ) मूल चयन को बहाल करना संभव नहीं पाया गया है क्योंकि उसे कुछ प्रशासनिक प्रक्रिया के कारण रद्द किया गया था । यह निर्णय किया गया है कि फिर से चयन किया

जाए जिसमें वे लोग भी भाग ले सकते हैं जिनका चयन किया गया था ।

'मिग' फैंक्टरी नासिक के पास पकड़े गए पाकिस्तानी जासूस

4977. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पूर्व नासिक में मिग 21 फैंक्टरी के भ्रस-पास घूमते हुए कुछ पाकिस्तानी जासूस पकड़े गए थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में क्या पूर्वोपाय किए गए हैं?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

### लद्दाख में रेडियो सेट

4978. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में लद्दाख जिले में कुल कितने रेडियो सेट हैं और उनमें से कितने-कितने सामुदायिक विकास केन्द्रों तथा गैर-सरकारी नागरिकों के पास हैं; और

(ख) उनकी संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य के लद्दाख जिले में रेडियो सेटों की कुल संख्या 2287 है जिनमें से 2,147 गैर-सरकारी नागरिकों के पास हैं और 140 सामुदायिक विकास केन्द्रों में लगे हुए हैं ।

(ख) लद्दाख जिले के सामुदायिक विकास केन्द्रों में रेडियो सेटों की संख्या बढ़ाने की,

केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस समय कोई योजना नहीं है, परन्तु, इस मामले पर राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से विचार किया जाएगा।

**लेह और कारगिल में क्षेत्रीय प्रचार**

4979. श्री कुशोक बाकुला: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सामग्री तथा उपकरण की कमी के कारण क्षेत्रीय प्रचार विभाग द्वारा लेह तथा कारगिल में कोई ठोस कार्य नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए कार्यवाही करने में सरकार को कितना समय लगेगा ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह):** (क) तथा (ख). जी, नहीं। यह सच नहीं है कि क्षेत्रीय प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा लेह तथा कारगिल में कोई ठोस कार्य नहीं किया जा रहा है। उनके पास सामग्री तथा उपकरण की कमी भी नहीं है। इन यूनिटों को और शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिए, विशेषकर सदियों के महीनों में भ्रूकस्मिक टूट-फूट से बचाव के लिए, एक प्रतिरिक्त भ्रूपातकालीन प्रोजेक्टर तथा एक जेनेरेटर भेजा जा रहा है।

**कारगिल में भ्रूकाशवाणी केन्द्र**

4980. श्री कुशोक बाकुला: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कारगिल में एक भ्रूकाशवाणी केन्द्र खोलने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह किस तारीख तक क्रियान्वित हो जायेगा; और

(ग) क्या जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य में जिला लद्दाख में किसी स्थान पर भ्रूकाश-

वाणी का एक केन्द्र खोलने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह):** (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य के लद्दाख जिले में लेह में एक रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने की कार्यवाही पहले ही शुरू कर दी गई है।

**Action on A. R. C. Reports**

4981. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission at the Indian International Centre on the 25th October, 1968 to the effect that the Commission had to recommend to the Government to set up a Cabinet Committee to consider the Reports of the said Commission due to the inability of Government to consider those Reports expeditiously;

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

(c) the action being taken by Government on the Reports of the Commission ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Chairman was drawing attention to the suggestion made by the Commission that a Committee of the Cabinet might consider its reports before they go to the Cabinet. While the Commission's recommendations always receive Government's earnest consideration, it has not been found necessary so far to have any specific Committee of the Cabinet for the purpose. The various reports submitted by the Commission have been dealt with expeditiously or are in the process of being examined.

The Commission has so far submitted the following eight reports:—

1. Problems of redress of citizens grievances.
2. Machinery for Planning (interim report).
3. Machinery for planning (final report).
4. Public sector undertakings.
5. Finance, accounts and audit.
6. Economic administration.
7. The machinery of the Government of India and its procedures of work.
8. Life Insurance Administration.

Final decisions have been taken in regard to most of the recommendations contained in the first four reports; only 15 recommendations out of 103 are still under consideration; 4 others concern the State Governments.

The report at item No. 5 above is in an advanced stage of consideration, in consultation with the Auditor General, and decisions are expected to be taken shortly. The remaining reports are also under consideration. The report at item No. 8 has only just been received.

### “न्यूक्लीअर इंडिया” का हिन्दी संस्करण

4982. श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :  
श्री नरदेव स्नातक :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अणु शक्ति विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित मासिक “न्यूक्लीअर इंडिया” को, जो अणु विज्ञान के बारे में सूचना देने वाली एकमात्र पत्रिका है, हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसे कब हिन्दी में निकाला जाएगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग). मासिक “न्यूक्लीअर इंडिया” को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित

करने का अभी सरकार का कोई विचार नहीं है क्योंकि इसमें गहन वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी लेख होते हैं और इसे हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने में प्रत्यक्ष कठिनाइयाँ हैं।

भारत(८) यु.क द्वारा जाली पार-पत्र पर लन्दन की यात्रा

4983. श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर:  
श्री रामावतार शर्मा:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लड़की के वस्त्र पहने एक लड़के ने लन्दन के लिए जोगिन्दर-कौर के नाम पर एक पारपत्र प्राप्त किया था और उसकी वास्तविकता का पता लगने पर उसे उसी विमान द्वारा वापस भारत भेज दिया गया था जिसमें वह लन्दन गया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जाली पारपत्र जारी करने वाले अधिकारी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). इस मामले पर गौर किया जा रहा है और रिपोर्ट सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

भारतीय माल का अफगानिस्तान को निर्यात और पाकिस्तानी माल का नेपाल को निर्यात

4984. श्री शारदा नन्ड : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने पाकिस्तान के क्षेत्र से होकर भारतीय माल के परिवहन के लिए धावा देने से इन्कार कर दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि नेपाल को पाकिस्तानी माल का निर्यात भारतीय क्षेत्र से होकर किया जाता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस देश से होकर नेपाल को पाकिस्तानी माल के परिवहन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) पाकिस्तान सरकार भारतीय मालों को पश्चिम पाकिस्तान के परम्परागत भूमि-मार्ग से होकर अफगानिस्तान में जाने देने को राजी नहीं हुई है।

(ख), (ग), (घ) और (ङ). पाकिस्तान के माल जो नेपाल में जाते हैं, वे केवल कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह से ही पारगमन कर सकते हैं। पाकिस्तानी मालों को भारतीय क्षेत्र से सीधे पार कर पाकिस्तान से नेपाल में जाने देने की अनुमति नहीं है।

#### Reply to Letters of M. Ps. to Ministers

4985. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the stipulated time within which Central Ministers and their Ministries should ordinarily acknowledge letters of Members of Parliament and send full replies thereafter;

(b) the reasons why some Ministers and their Ministries do not acknowledge such letters or even when acknowledged late, replies are never sent; and

(c) whether some specific instructions are proposed to be issued in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Instructions already exist suggesting that all communications received by Ministries from Members of Parliament should be acknowledged suitably and whenever necessary, an interim reply

should be sent to letters which cannot be answered in full promptly; also, that communications received from Members of Parliament should receive priority. These instructions are again being brought to the notice of the Ministries.

#### Bhabha Committee's Report on Development of Electronics

4986. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken so far to implement the recommendations of the Bhabha Committee on the development of electronics;

(b) the production of electronic goods during the years 1966, 1967 and 1968 so far; and

(c) the steps which are being taken to accelerate the production in the electronics industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a), (b) and (c). The Government have accepted the recommendations of the Bhabha Committee on the development of electronics in the country and have appointed a high level Committee to advise in the implementation of these recommendations.

The Bhabha Committee Report visualize that the production of electronic items should increase to about Rs. 300 crores per annum by 1975 as against the production of Rs. 26.5 crores obtainable in 1964-65. The production of electronic items during last 2 years and anticipated production during current year is given below:—

1966-67	—	Rs. 50 crores.
1967-68	—	Rs. 65 crores.
1968-69	—	Rs. 85 crores.
(anticipated)		

Some of the important steps being taken for the development of electronics are as under:

(i) The licensing of capacity for electronic components is constantly under review and advance action is being taken to set up adequate

capacity to meet the increasing requirements. Steps are also being taken to establish production of high quality professional grade components.

- (ii) Adequate capacity is being created for the manufacture of radio receivers, TV receivers and other items of entertainment equipment.
- (iii) Increased capacity is being set up for the manufacture of test instruments and computers.
- (iv) A number of projects for research and development for equipments, components and materials required for the electronic industry have been sanctioned.
- (v) Manufacturing units are being encouraged to create research and development facilities in their production units. Their applications for import of testing equipments for research and development are being favourably considered.
- (vi) Additional capacity is being set up for the production of Radar and Microwave Systems required for the Air Defence Plan and for the manufacture of Line Communication equipments.

#### Repatriation of Indian Nationals Detained in Burma

4987. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:  
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the repatriation of the Indian nationals detained by the Burmese Government for the so-called 'economic offences';

(b) the stage at which the prosecution launched against some of these persons stands;

(c) whether the Indian Embassy in Burma have been given any instructions to interview these persons in Jail to check up whether they are being properly treated and afforded

necessary facilities just like, getting their own food, engaging of Counsel to defend themselves and to make diplomatic approaches to the Burmese Government to secure their early release and settlement of their cases; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Of the 25 Indians who had been arrested in 1964 and later years for economic offences 13 have been released and the cases against 12 are pending. Of this latter number 3 are on bail, 3 still in jail, all facing trial, and the remaining 6 have not yet been placed on trial. Those already released are in different stages of repatriation to India.

In November '67, 36 more Indians were arrested but the specific charges against them have not yet been revealed nor have they been placed on trial. Our Embassy in Rangoon has taken up the matter with the Burmese authorities.

(c) and (d). The Embassy has taken all possible action to interview such detenus and to ensure their proper treatment and adequate legal facilities.

#### Naval School in Chanakyapuri, New Delhi

4988. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Naval School in Chanakyapuri, New Delhi propose to raise the tuition fee from Rs. 20/- p.m. to 25/- p.m. with effect from January, 1969 arbitrarily for the children of civilians and, if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether it has the approval of Government;

(c) whether the School is recognised and whether any Government aid is being given to the school; and

(d) if so, the extent of aid being given?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN[SINGH]): (a) to (d). A Naval



Primary School is run in Chanakyapuri as a private institution, mainly for the welfare of sailors in the barracks at Chanakyapuri. The institution is unrecognised and gets no aid from the Government. The Managing Committee have, in connection with the expansion of the school and improvement of the instructional facilities, apparently decided to increase the fee for children of civilians from Rs. 20.00 to Rs. 25.00 per mensem. No Government approval therefor is necessary.

### विभिन्न मंत्रियों में विषयों का बटवारा

4989. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) उन विषयों में से जिनके लिए भारत सरकार जिम्मेदार है, कौन-कौन से विषय प्रत्येक मंत्री, उपमंत्री तथा राज्य मंत्री को पृथक-पृथक सौंपे गए हैं; और

(ख) उन राज्यों में जहां अब राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू है कौन से विषय केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों को मंत्रिवार सौंपे गए हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख) मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों तथा उप मंत्रियों की नियुक्ति से संबंधित राष्ट्रपति के आदेशों में मंत्रियों एवं राज्य मंत्रियों के संविभागों (पोर्टफोलियो) का उल्लेख है जिन्हें मंत्रालयों/विभागों का स्वतंत्र कार्यभार सौंपा गया है। अन्य मंत्रियों के मामले में केवल उन मंत्रालयों/विभागों के नाम दिए गए हैं जिनके साथ वे संलग्न हैं। बाद वाली श्रेणी के कार्यों को राज्य मंत्रियों एवं उप मंत्रियों के बीच विभाजित करने के संबंध में राष्ट्रपति अथवा प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा मामान्य या विशेष नियम नहीं बनाए गए हैं। मंत्रालय/विभाग को नियत किए गए कार्यों के संचालन के लिए मंत्रालय/विभाग का प्रमारी मंत्री अंतिम रूप से उत्तरदायी है और मंत्रालय/विभाग के बीच कार्य-विभाजन उन आदेशों

द्वारा नियंत्रित होता है जो यथा प्रसंग राज्य मंत्रियों अथवा उप मंत्रियों द्वारा निपटाने जाने वाले मामलों को अलग-अलग श्रेणियों में निर्धारित करते हैं।

### HS-748 Aircraft

4990. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:  
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has recently designed and developed a new aircraft HS-748, which is fit for passenger and passenger-cum-cargo traffic;

(b) if so, the salient features of this aircraft;

(c) whether this aircraft is fit to replace the Dakota Aircraft still in service with the Indian Airlines Corporation and, if so, whether orders for sufficient number of HF-748 have been placed with the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. for replacing the Dakotas in service with the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(d) whether this aircraft will also be of military use to the Indian Air Force; and

(e) if so, how many such aircraft are being procured for the Indian Air Force and for what purpose it would be used by the Indian Air Force and the total number of orders for the HS-748 received from different parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) H. A. L. has not designed and developed a new aircraft of designation HS-748; this aircraft is being built by H.A.L. under licence from Hawker Siddeley Aviation Limited, U. K. This aircraft is fit for passenger and limited cargo transportation.

(b) It is a turbo-propeller aircraft with normal operating speed of 225-250 Kts. at an altitude of 12,000 to 20,000 ft. It can carry 40 to 52 passengers. The seats are removable.

(c) This aircraft is fit to replace the Dakota aircraft. I.A.C. have ordered a number of HS-748 aircraft to replace the Dakotas in service.

(d) and (e). This aircraft will be used by I.A.F. for VIPs and for training purposes. The I.A.C. have placed orders for 14 aircraft. Some order have also been placed by the I.A.F. but it is not in public interest to disclose this number.

**Reported Letter from Mr. Richard Nixon to Rebel Nagas**

4991. SHRI SWELL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have investigated the claim of the Vice-President of the Naga National Council that he is in possession of a letter from the American President of U.S.A. Mr. Richard Nixon, assuring the Naga National Council his assistance;

(b) whether such a letter exists; and

(c) whether Government have contacted Mr. Nixon about that?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Towards the end of 1967 the Underground Nagas have mischievously spread a story that some members of the Republican Party of the U.S.A. were in sympathy with them and that they had received a letter to that effect from Mr. Richard Nixon. Our Embassy in Washington had made enquiries from Mr. Nixon's Office and were assured that no such letter had been sent by Mr. Nixon to the Underground Nagas. The allegation has also been categorically denied by the U.S. Ambassador in India.

**Arrest of Indian Sikh Families in Shanghai**

4992. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 15 Indian Sikh families living in Shanghai have been suddenly arrested, deprived of their properties, livestock and belongings by the Chinese Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one of the Sikhs was confined in a seven by four feet cell and was denied all exercise, visitors and water and subjected to terrible torture day and night;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to rescue these Indian Sikhs; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

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

(b) One Sikh of Indian nationality was arrested by the Chinese authorities on arbitrary charges and was subjected to ill-treatment.

(c) On learning of the arrest, the Indian Embassy in Peking had protested to the Chinese authorities against the vague charges preferred as also the denial of consular access to him. Government have taken all possible steps for protecting the legitimate interests of Indians in China.

(d) Does not arise.

**गोरखपुर सफल में वयस्क शिक्षा कार्यक्रम**

4993. श्री मोलू प्रसाद: क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला योजना अधिकारी के 27 दिसम्बर, 1965 के अर्घ सरकारी पत्र संख्या पन/65-66 के अन्तर्गत 26 जनवरी से गोरखपुर जिले में प्रत्येक ग्राम सेवक के क्षेत्र में एक ग्राम सभा में वयस्क शिक्षा का कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किया गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गोरखपुर जिले के चारगोबा, भठात और पिपरिया विकास खंडों में इस कार्यक्रम को अग्रिम परि-योजना के रूप में चालू किया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त कार्यक्रम में की गई प्रगति का पूर्ण व्यौर क्या है?

प्रधान मंत्री, जन्तु सक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग). वांछित सूचना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और जैसे ही प्राप्त होगी सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी ।

**M. Ps. Included in Indian Delegation to U.N.**

4994. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the five Congress Members of Parliament who have been included in the Indian Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly this year;

(b) the reasons for which Government could not nominate Members of the other political parties;

(c) the cost of this delegation and the exact benefit of it to the country;

(d) whether such special delegations to U. N. are reserved only for members of the Congress party; and

(e) the amount of foreign exchange released to them?

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

1. Shri Shantilal Kothari
2. Kumari Mary Naidu
3. Shri K. R. Ganesh
4. Shri M. N. Neghnoor
5. Shri T. H. Sonavane

(b) and (d). The delegation represents the Government and naturally only those members are included in it who agree with Government's policies.

(c) The expenditure on the entire Indian delegation, including the five Members of Parliament, is estimated at Rs. 6,40,986. The cost likely to be incurred on the 5 MPs is Rs. 2,06,332/-. India's participation in the General Assembly of the UN is necessary

as a Member State and is certainly of benefit to us.

(e) The foreign exchange component of the expenditure on the entire Indian delegation is estimated at Rs. 4,83,582.00.

#### Haj Pilgrims

4995. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for over 15,000 Muslim pilgrims to Haj, foreign exchange of over Rs. 2,50,000/- was provided during the year 1968; and

(b) the reasons why such a large number of Indian Muslim nationals are permitted to go to Haj in the present hard days of foreign exchange scarcity?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Indian pilgrims for the Haj in 1968 were allowed a provision of Rs. 2,36,25,000/- as foreign exchange.

(b) The number of Haj pilgrims was limited to 15,000 consistent with India's foreign exchange resources and the custom followed in this regard in the past years.

#### Atomic Power Station in Rajasthan

4996. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the up-to-date progress of the project of the atomic power station in Rajasthan for its expansion to 40,00,000 K.W. capacity for which an agreement was signed between the Governments of India and Canada in 1966?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The Rajasthan Atomic Power Station will consist of 2 units of 200 MWe each. Both the units have been sanctioned and their construction is in progress. The first unit is expected to be ready for operation by early 1971 and the second in 1973.

**Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.**

4997. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the productivity has been low in the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited according to the report for 1967-68;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to gear up the whole machinery to increase production to a satisfactory level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir. The productivity has been low in the Bangalore Division of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited during the year 1967-68;

(b) and (c). The output has been affected by technical and production problems and delay in receipt of essential supplies. A detailed examination of the Bangalore Division was undertaken recently and certain measures have been taken to improve its performance. In particular, the Production Planning Department is being reorganized with the assistance of a team from the Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad. The Aeronautics Committee has also made certain recommendations regarding the reorganization of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. and based on these recommendations, necessary changes are being made in the organizational structure of the Company. The Committee is expected to make further recommendations to improve the working of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

**Exploration of Atomic Mineral Resources**

4998. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's atomic mineral resources are still largely unexplored;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

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

GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

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

**चलचित्र कलाकारों द्वारा प्रस्तुत विविध-भारती कार्यक्रम**

4999. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवीरिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ चलचित्र कलाकार विविध भारती कार्यक्रम से जवानों के लिए कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत करते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन चलचित्र कलाकारों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने पिछले ग्यारह महीनों में ऐसे कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत किए हैं और प्रत्येक कलाकार को पारिश्रमिक के रूप में कितनी-कितनी घनराशि दी गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण सदन की भेज पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें उन फिल्म कलाकारों के नाम, जिन्होंने पिछले 11 महीनों (1-1-68 से 30-11-68 तक) विविध भारती से जवानों के लिए विशेष जयमाला कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत किया; दिए गए हैं [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT-2765/68] प्रत्येक कलाकार को कितना पारिश्रमिक दिया गया, इसकी सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और बाद में सदन की भेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Shifting of Items of Planning to Rural Areas**

5000. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1430 on the 20th November, 1968 and state:

(a) the items of Planning which are being shifted to rural areas to correct the balance considering that only 4 million employment opportunities out of 14.5 million generated

by the Third Plan are in the rural sector; and

(b) whether Planning Commission propose to support an indicative Plan for other amenities for raising the standard of service in rural areas, like metalling of roads inside the village, shops, hotels and cinemas?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The employment generated in the rural areas comprises not only employment in agricultural occupations, which is estimated at 4 million but a considerable volume of non-agricultural employment which is created as a result of the development of irrigation, rural roads, housing, schools, village and small scale industries and services. It is not possible to indicate the total employment opportunities thus generated in the rural areas as separate figures of investments in rural and urban areas under these other sectors are not available.

In the Fourth Five Year Plan, high priority is envisaged for the promotion of agriculture, minor irrigation, village and small-scale industries, rural communications, rural schools, hospitals, etc. This is expected to ensure a more rapid development of rural economy. The precise details of the programmes to be included in the Fourth Plan have yet to be finalised.

**Pakistani Piquet Near Sandek Village  
Ferozpur**

5001. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has posted a piquet within 150 yards of the Hussainiwala border near Sandek village in Ferozpur in violation of the ground rules; 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) No new post has been constructed by Pakistanis at Sandherke within 150 yards of the boundary opposite the Indian piquet at Ulloke.

The present post at Sandherke has been in existence since 1962. The Pakistan side contends that it is beyond 150 yards from the boundary.

**भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि का धाबंटन**

5002. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जिला भलीगढ़ (उत्तर प्रदेश) में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि दी जा रही है और यदि हां, तो गत दो वर्षों में उनको कितने एकड़ भूमि दी गई है और कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि दी गई है;

(ख) जिन स्थानों पर भूमि दी गई है उनके नाम क्या हैं और धाबंटन किस धाघार पर किया गया; और

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की भूमि को एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में बवल भी देती है और यदि हां, तो विभिन्न जिलों में भूमि के वितरण का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा बंजालय में उपमंत्री (जी नं० रं० कृष्ण): (क) से (ग). सूचना राज्य सरकार से मांगी गई है, और जभी प्राप्त हुई सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**Money being Received by Chinese Living in  
Calcutta from Communist China**

5003. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Chinese living in Calcutta are receiving money from the Communist China;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chinese Embassy in Delhi acts as the disbursing agency; and

(c) if so, whether Government have tried to find out the modus operandi and whether it has also been ensured that the money thus channelised does not go into the hands of the Naxalites in the country?

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

(b) Small sums of money have been received by some of the Chinese nationals in Calcutta from the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi.

(c) The amount is normally sent by money order by the Chinese Embassy. Mere receipt of such money orders is not actionable under the law, but vigilance over the activities of the recipients is being maintained.

#### National Development Council's Meeting

5004. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the National Development Council was held recently at New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main decisions taken at the meeting?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) A meeting of the Committee of Chief Ministers of the National Development Council was held in New Delhi on November, 29, 1968.

(b) The Committee considered the question of mobilising additional resources by the States for the Fourth Five Year Plan. Various suggestions were made and discussed. In the light of the discussion, the State Governments have been requested to formulate their proposals and communicate them to the Planning Commission.

#### भारतीय सैनिक अकादमी के लिए राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना के कैंडिडेटों का चुनाव

5005. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या रक्षा

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय सैनिक अकादमी में पच्चीस प्रतिशत कैंडिडेट राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना के चुने जाते हैं तथा यदि हां, तो उनको किस आधार पर चुना जाता है;

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों में वर्ष-वार कितने कैंडिडेट चुने जाते हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस वर्ष से उक्त सुविधा समाप्त कर दी गई है तथा यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मं० रं० धृष्ण): (क) से (ग). यद्यपि पहले कई भूतपूर्व एन० सी० सी० छात्रों को आई० एम० ए० में लिया जा चुका है, 1966 से 32 भूतपूर्व एन० सी० सी० छात्रों को आई० एम० ए० में दाखिल करने के प्रबंध किए गए हैं, ताकि नाकारा होने वालों का ध्यान करते हुए 30 कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों का निर्गम सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

गत पांच वर्षों में आई० एम० ए० के माध्यम से स्थायी कमीशन प्रदान किए गए भूतपूर्व एन० सी० सी० छात्रों की संख्याएं हैं:-

1964	64
1965	66
1966	27
1967	50
1968	51

यह प्रविष्टिएं ओ० टी० एस० जो अभी तक कार्य कर रहा है, तथा 'सी' प्रमाणपत्र एन० सी० सी० छात्रों के प्रवेशों पर सम्मिलित हैं, जिन्हें अब बन्द कर दिया गया है। इन अकादमी में कुछ अतिरिक्त प्रविष्टिएं भी शामिल हैं, जिनका प्रवेश के अन्य ढंगों द्वारा कमियों को पूरा करने के लिए प्रबंध किया गया था।

ओ० टी० एस० योजना के माध्यम से भूतपूर्व एन० सी० सी० छात्रों का प्रवेश बन्द करने के लिए कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया।

विदेशों को भेजे जाने वाले शिष्टमंडल

5006. श्री.श्रींकारलाल बोहरा क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से कितने संसद् सदस्य अथवा शिष्ट मंडल निकट भविष्य में विदेश जाने वाले हैं; और

(ख) इन शिष्टमंडलों के सदस्यों को किस आधार पर चुना जाता है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री, (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) 1969 वर्ष के दौरान अफ्रीका और एशिया के विभिन्न देशों में संसद् सदस्यों के करीब सात प्रतिनिधिमंडल भेजने का प्रस्ताव फिलहाल विचाराधीन है। प्रत्येक प्रतिनिधिमंडल के संसद् सदस्यों की संख्या अभी तक निश्चित नहीं हुई है।

(ख) हालांकि प्रतिनिधिमंडल में शामिल होने वाले संसद् सदस्यों के चुनाव का निश्चित मानदंड नहीं है, फिर भी इसका पूरा ध्यान रखा जाता है कि प्रतिनिधिमंडल का स्वरूप प्रातिनिधिक हो।

विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीय राष्ट्रिक

5007. श्री श्रींकार लाल बोहरा : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विश्व के विभिन्न देशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों की सम्पत्ति की रक्षा तथा उनके सांस्कृतिक तथा सामाजिक विकास के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : विदेश स्थित हमारे मित्रों को विदेश में भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों के सभी पहलुओं पर निगाह रखने के स्थायी आदेश हैं। अथवा उनकी भास्तिवों के बारे में कोई समस्या

उठती है तो सम्बद्ध सरकारों के साथ समुचित कार्यवाही की जाती है।

विदेशों में भारतीय समुदायों के लोगों को भारत के साथ सांस्कृतिक और अन्य संपर्क बनाए रखने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है, और भारतीय मिशन भारत का समग्रपूर्ण चित्र प्रस्तुत करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

योजना आयोग की अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम समिति द्वारा सर्वेक्षण कराया जाना

5008. श्री बृजराज सिंह कौटा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग की अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम समिति ने दक्षिण पूर्वी राजस्थान के प्रमुख नगरों में औद्योगिक विकास तथा नागरीकरण के बारे में सर्वेक्षण करने का कार्य विश्वविद्यालय वाणिज्य स्कूल को सौंप दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सर्वेक्षण कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा; और

(ग) सर्वेक्षण कार्य के लिए नियुक्त किए गए दल अथवा विशेषज्ञों की काम करने की प्रक्रिया क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) योजना आयोग (अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम समिति) ने 'दक्षिण पूर्व राजस्थान में नागरीकरण, विकास क्षमता और औद्योगिक स्थान-निर्धारण को श्रेष्ठतम रूप देने' के सम्बन्ध में एक अध्ययन शुरू किया है। यह कार्य राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय के वाणिज्य स्कूल को सौंपा गया है।

(ख) कार्यक्रम के अनुसार सितम्बर, 1969 में अध्ययन पूरा हो जाएगा।

(ग) यह अध्ययन जिसके बारे में कार्य-पद्धति तथा अन्य तकनीकल ब्यौर तैयार कर

लिया गया है, डा० भ्रम प्रकाश, प्राध्यापक तथा वाणिज्य स्कूल के निदेशक के निर्देशन में किया जा रहा है। उनकी सहायता वैतनिक अनुसंधान कर्मचारियों का एक दल कर रहा है।

**हिन्द महासागर के उत्तरी भाग के बारे में सतर्क रहना**

5009. श्री बृजराज सिंह कोटा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समाचार पत्रों में इस भाष्य के समाचार छपे हैं कि भारत सरकार को हिन्द महासागर के उत्तरी भाग में अधिक सतर्क रहना चाहिए जिससे देश की अखण्डता तथा स्वतन्त्रता को खतरा उत्पन्न न हो; और

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

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :** (क) तथा (ख) यद्यपि सरकार के नोटिस में ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है, सरकार हिन्द सागर में किसी प्रकार के संवर्धनों की ओर सावधान है, जिससे कि देश की प्रादेशिक समग्रतः की रक्षा के लिए सभी संभव उपाय किए जायेंगे।

**Talks with U. K. Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary**

5010. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:  
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:  
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:  
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:  
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:  
SHRI M. L. SONDHAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Michael Stewart, the U.K. Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary recently paid a visit to New Delhi to explain a way and clarify some of the obvious impressions created by his reported statements from Pakistan regarding the Indo-Pak rela-

tions particularly relating to the Kashmir issue;

(b) if so, what was the sum and substance of the clarifications given by him; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir. He paid a visit to India at the invitation of the Government of India.

(b) and (c): Does not arise. Government have however welcomed the declaration of the British Government that issues with Pakistan should preferably be settled bilaterally.

**Diamond Harbour Sluice Gates**

5011. SHRI K. HALDER: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Diamond Harbour sluice gates are under the control of military authorities, being a protected place;

(b) if so, whether the said gates are neither repaired nor the mouth of the canal desilted for a number of years as a result of which vast tracts of cultivable land are inundated;

(c) whether Government propose to allow the representatives of the people to enter into the area wherever necessary for irrigation purposes; and

(d) if so, whether the permission of the military authorities will be necessary for entering into that area?

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

**Recruitment of Fishermen in Navy**

5012. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2316 on the 27th November, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government propose to ascer-



tain if fishermen are adequately represented in the Navy;

(b) whether Government have examined the advantages of recruiting, for the Navy, those persons who have natural proficiency on water and if so the measures prescribed in this regard; and

(c) whether there are instructions that Recruiting Officers for the Navy should pay special attention to coastal areas and if so, the reasons for not recruiting fishermen to the Navy from the South Kanara District?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) As recruitment to the Navy is not made on Community basis, this question does not arise.

(b) Aptitude to sea life is only one of the many requisites for entry into the Navy and keeping all relevant aspects into consideration, only the best possible recruitment is made.

(c) No, Sir.

#### आकाशवाणी पर संसद् सदस्यों की बातें

5013. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्ष आकाशवाणी ने कितने संसद् सदस्यों को विभिन्न अवसरों पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने के लिए आमंत्रित किया था और प्रत्येक संसद् सदस्य को कितनी बार आमंत्रित किया गया था;

(ख) उनका चयन किस आधार पर किया जाता है और क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए आकाशवाणी द्वारा किसी विशिष्ट प्रक्रिया का पालन किया जाता है और यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या संसद् सदस्यों के विचारों और समाचारों को प्रसारित करने के बारे में आकाशवाणी ने अपने विभिन्न केन्द्रों को निदेश जारी किए हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या निदेश जारी किए हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) 131, पिछले वर्ष प्रत्येक सदस्य को प्रसारण के लिए कितनी बार आमंत्रित किया गया, यह सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी। उन संसद् सदस्यों की सूची जिनको आमंत्रित किया गया 28 अगस्त, 1968 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6279 के उत्तर में सदन की मेज पर रखी जा चुकी है।

(ख) आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों में संसद् सदस्यों के भाग लेने के लिए चयन करते हुए निम्न बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है:—

- (1) किस प्रकार का विषय है,
  - (2) व्यक्ति विशेष की उस क्षेत्र की गतिविधियों में क्या स्थिति है, और
  - (3) प्रसारण माध्यम की विशेष आवश्यकताओं के दृष्टिकोण से व्यक्ति की उपयुक्तता।
- (ग) जी, नहीं।

#### Slicing of Plan Outlay of Delhi

5014. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has sliced the plan outlay of Delhi to Rs. 225 crores against a demand of Rs. 405 crores by the Delhi Administration; 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). Proposals received from Delhi Administration are still under consideration.

लद्दाख के प्रमुख लामा द्वारा दलाई लामा का संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में समर्पण करने के बारे में वक्तव्य

5015. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : क्या बहिर्देशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लद्दाख के प्रमुख लामा द्वारा हाल ही में दिए गए वक्तव्य की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने भारत सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र में दलाई लामा के मामले को उठाया जाए तथा उसका समर्पण किया जाए; और

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

प्रधान मंत्री, धनु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बहिर्देशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) सरकार ने इस प्रश्न की खबरें प्रश्नकारों में देयी है ।

(ख) ऐसी प्रथाओं को खत्म करने के लिए जिनकी वजह से तिब्बत में लोग मूलभूत मानवाधिकारों से वंचित रहते हैं, संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा में जब भी कोई प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, भारत ने उसका समर्थन किया है और भविष्य में भी ऐसे हर प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करेगा ।

#### Banning of Communal Writings in Press

5016. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of banning of communal writings in the press was also discussed at the Zonal Conference of the Information Ministers held in December, 1968; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and nature of decision taken ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K.

SHAH): (a) and (b). The question of dealing with writings in the Press likely to inflame communal passions was discussed at the East, West and North Zonal Conferences of Information Ministers recently. The conferences were unanimously of the view that close scrutiny by the Central and State Governments should be maintained over writings of a communal character in the Press. Failing persuasion, the habitually defaulting newspapers may have to be prosecuted under the law. It was agreed that in such cases a coordinated approach would be maintained between the Central and State Governments in the matter of issue of Government advertisements.

#### New Constitution for Bhutan

5017. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhutan has sought the assistance of India in drawing up a new constitution; and

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

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

(b) does not arise.

#### Return of Rebel Naga Leader from China

5018 SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pro-Phizo faction leader 'General' Mowa has returned to India with a band of Nagas after receiving military training in China; and

(b) if so, steps taken to meet the situation arising out of his return and the preparation by the Pro-Phizo section for starting hostilities ?

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

GANDHI): (a) and (b). According to information reaching Government the Underground leader, Mowa Angami, with a gang of Nagas trained in China, has been on the border of Nagaland in Burma since August and has been making attempts to gain entry into Nagaland but without success so far. It is understood that Mowa Angami has split up his gang into small groups to facilitate their entry into Nagaland. Our security forces are aware of these developments and have taken necessary measures to prevent entry of these groups. Should these gangs manage to come in, in adequate numbers and restart hostilities, our security forces are in a position to deal with them effectively.

#### A. I. R. Mechanics Working on Live Transmitters

5019. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last 16 months six fatal accidents took place as A.I.R. Mechanics were made to work on live transmitters by their Officers;

(b) whether one of the workers also died of this accident;

(c) whether it is permissible under the safety regulations for any Officer to ask the Mechanics to work on live wires;

(d) if not, whether any high level enquiry has been conducted to find out as to how such orders were passed; and

(e) whether compensation has been paid to the deceased employees and the injured ones and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir. A. I. R. Mechanics are not required to work on live points when transmitters are working. During the last 16 months, there were five accidents involving six persons, *wz.* three Mechanics, one Cleaner, one Senior Engineering Assistant, and one Khalasi, working on transmitters. Of them, one accident involving one Mechanic was fatal and others were of minor nature.

(b) Yes, Sir. One Mechanic died as a result of one of these accidents.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) An inquiry was made and it was found that the deceased had not been required to work on live points, but had accidentally come into contact with a live point.

(e) An *ex-gratia* grant of Rs. 1,000/- has been made to the family of the deceased in addition to the voluntary assistance which members of the staff have given. Orders for payment of gratuity and extra-ordinary pension to the widow of the deceased have been issued. A proposal for a grant from the Compassionate Fund of India is under consideration of Government. In the case of the five other persons, no compensation was paid, as the accidents were of very minor nature.

#### Launching Ranges of Satellites

5020. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more launching ranges are to be set up for the new project of launching satellites; and

(b) if so, whether locations thereof have been finalised?

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

(b) Not yet Sir.

#### Gajendragadkar Commission's Report on Development of Kashmir

5021. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gajendragadkar Commission in its report has suggested that Kashmir's development should be the special charge on the Centre considering the strategic and other importance of the region;

(b) if so, to what extent the State's development plans are being financed by the Centre at present; and

(c) Government's reaction to the suggestion mentioned in part (a) above?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The Gajendragadkar Commission was appointed by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. Action on its report is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However it may be stated that the State's Annual Plan, 1968-69, will be wholly financed by the Centre.

**Non-Gazetted Ministerial Staff in Atomic Energy Department**

5022. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of temporary non-gazetted ministerial staff in the Department of Atomic Energy;

(b) how many of them had completed more than 3 years or more of service on the 1st July, 1968; and

(c) the reasons for not declaring them permanent or quasi-permanent so far?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) 1648.

(b) 915.

(c) The cases of employees who have completed 3 years' service as on 1.7.1968 are under review and action is being taken to make them permanent/quasi-permanent on the fulfilment of the prescribed criteria for confirmation.

**Foreign Service Inspector's Recommendations on Indian Missions Abroad**

5023. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3204 on the 4th December, 1968 regarding the Foreign Service Inspector's recommendations on Indian Missions Abroad and state:

(a) the further time likely to be taken in abolishing 110 posts out of 253 recommended for abolition in the Indian High Commission in London;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange lost due to the delay in abolishing the 110 posts; and

(c) the total staff under different Ministries/Departments individually and foreign exchange spent on them annually?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Ministries/Departments concerned are continuing their efforts to implement the recommendations of the Foreign Service Inspectors as early as possible.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2766/68*)

**Poona Cantonment Board**

5024. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Cantonment Board Poona has been deprived of the revenue accruing to it from building applications issued by the Civil Area Committee; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the suspension of these powers of the Cantonment Board in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No fee is charged by the Poona Cantonment Board in respect of building permission. The question of loss of revenue from building applications does not accordingly arise.

(b) Does not arise.

**Expenditure on Publicity Incurred by Indian Embassies during Prime Minister's Tour of Latin American Countries**

5025. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts spent by our Embassies on pre-publicity and publicity during the

Prime Minister's tour to the Latin American countries and after the tour; and

(b) whether expenditure in connection with the tour and its publicity is considered necessary by Government?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Rs. 1,06,074/95 (Rupees One lakh six thousand and seventy four and paise ninetyfive).

(b) Yes, Sir.

#### Acquisition of Land by Permanent Magnets Co.

5026. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 383 on the 27th November, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have since collected further information through the Maharashtra Government or through their own Government about the ownership or tenancy rights for the land acquired by the Housing Board for house construction and later on transferred to Permanent Magnates Company;

(b) whether Government have re-examined the question of propriety of this deal;

(c) whether Government propose to appoint an Enquiry Commission to look into this Matter of this incident in particular; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The State Government has furnished further information in the matter as follows:—

The land was purchased by the Maharashtra Housing Board from a private party, in October, 1958. Before the purchase deed was finalised, the proposed purchase was advertised in local newspapers through the Legal Adviser of the Board, and objections

were invited. No claims or objections were filed.

Prior to the purchase, the land stood in the name of the Billimoria family in the record of rights. During the Second World War, the land was requisitioned by the Government for military purposes and was de-requisitioned and handed over to the Billimoria family only in 1956. Upto that time the land remained in the possession of Government.

Some people were cultivating a portion of the land. The agriculturists filed appeals before the Revenue authorities, including the President of the Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal, asking that they be treated as agricultural tenants. Their appeals were rejected by the Tribunal on 10.7.1961. Thereafter, the unauthorised cultivators were removed from the Board's land through the Competent Authority of the Maharashtra Housing Board, Bombay. But the trespass is being continued, and the process of removing also continues. Now some trespassers have filed appeals before the Government of Maharashtra against the eviction orders issued by the Competent Authority.

Some persons had filed fresh application before the Mamalatdar, Andheri after the issue of judgment by the Tribunal, claiming rights in the land. Most of the applications have been dismissed, but three appeals are still pending with the Mamalatdar.

The State Government have added that they are not aware whether the agriculturists are Adivasis.

(b) to (d). The matter falls within the jurisdiction of the State Government. The Government of India do not consider any enquiry to be called for.

#### Development Schemes of West Bengal

5027. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of development schemes of West Bengal included in the First, Second and Third Plan;

(b) the numbers and names of such schemes which have been completed;

(c) whether all these developments schemes were completed in time; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d). A statement relating to irrigation, power and industrial sectors schemes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2767/68.]

Further information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available.

#### Exemption of Bengali Films from Entertainment Tax

5028. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Bengali Film produced by the Bengali Film Industry during the last five years has been exempted from entertainment-tax; and

(b) if so, the names thereof and reasons for their exemption?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

#### N. C. C. in West Bengal

5029. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the amount proposed to be spent during 1968-69 on the National Cadet Corps in West Bengal by the Central Government and the State Government respectively?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): The entire expenditure on NCC is not booked separately. Based on

per capita cost of the planned strength of NCC in West Bengal during 1968-69. the approximate expenditure by the Central Government and the State Government would be Rs. 92.81 lakhs and 75.14 lakhs respectively.

#### Advisory Committees

5030. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 547 on the 13th November, 1968, and state:

(a) whether the required information regarding Advisory Committees under his Ministry has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2768/68.]

#### Investment in Scientific and Technological Research

5031. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have made any estimates of resources for investment in Scientific and technological researches during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Investment on scientific and technological research is widely dispersed under various organisations, both Government and non-official. In drawing up the Fourth Plan proposals an attempt is being made to bring together such information in respect of organisations directly engaged in scientific and technological research. The picture will be clear when the Fourth Plan is finalised.

**Accommodation for Military Personnel  
When Posted at Family Stations**

5032. SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that military personnel when posted at family stations after their tenure at front are provided family quarters and arrangements are made to get their wards admitted in schools;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that in spite of this, a number of military personnel posted at Palam (Delhi) have not been provided any accommodation; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of these military personnel?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Military personnel posted at family stations are entitled to family accommodation to the extent of the prescribed percentages of authorised married establishment. Where adequate defence owned accommodation is not available, the same is supplemented by hired accommodation to the extent possible, while the rest of the entitled personnel can claim reimbursement of rent/compensation in lieu of quarters. The deficiencies of married accommodation are being steadily reduced by new construction according to a phased programme.

While there are no arrangements to guarantee admission in schools to the wards of military personnel posted to family stations, there is usually no difficulty in getting such admissions.

(b) and (c). The information desired in respect of Palam Station is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Clash with Rebel Nagas**

5033. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a clash recently at Meyoena, ten miles off Kohima, between the Indian Security Forces and the Underground Nagas; and

(b) if so, the details of the incident and the casualties suffered on both sides?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). On the 2nd December, 1968 our security forces, searching for China-returned Underground Nagas, raided a camp near Mozema, approximately 10 kilometers West of Kohima, which was reported to be one of their hideouts. After an exchange of fire lasting for about an hour, the inmates of the camp retreated to the jungle. Their camp was destroyed and some arms and ammunition were recovered. No casualty was suffered by the security forces. The casualties suffered by the Underground Nagas are not known.

**Squadrons of Russian Navy in Indian Ocean**

5034. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently two small squadrons of the Russian Navy cruised the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, whether the decision or the performance of the deed was communicated to Government;

(c) the details and main objective of and behind this incident; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Government has no information in the matter.

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

**Indian Nationals under Detention in Burma**

5035. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Indian nationals are in the detention of Burma Government; for last about one year; and

(b) if so, their number ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). According to information available with us 81 Indian nationals are under detention for economic and immigration offences. In addition, 10 more Indian nationals were arrested during the first few months of 1968 but the nature of their offences have not been intimated.

#### Atomic Development Works

5036. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalized the amount to be spent during the Fourth Plan on the atomic development works; and

(b) if so, the total amount to be spent and on what projects?

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.

#### Foreign Experts for Indian Planning

5037. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to invite some planning experts from abroad for consultation about Indian planning;

(b) if so, when and who they are; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This is not considered necessary.

#### Duties of Cultural Attache in Indian Embassy in U. S. A.

5038. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the functions of the Cultural Attache in the Indian Embassy in U. S. A.;

(b) whether those functions are performed by the present Cultural Attache; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) There is no officer designated as Cultural Attache in the Indian Embassy in U. S. A.

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

#### Separate Indian Ambassador in Cuba

5039. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have separate Indian Ambassador in Cuba;

(b) if so when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir, not for the present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The present arrangement under which the Indian Ambassador resident in Mexico is concurrently accredited to Cuba, is generally satisfactory.

#### Indo-Pak Conflict of 1965

5040. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) far how long (in hours) the Indo-Pak conflict in 1965 lasted;



(b) how many tanks of Pakistan were destroyed by India;

(c) how many Indian and Pakistani soldiers were killed during the conflict;

(d) how much territory of Pakistan was captured during that conflict;

(e) how much of that territory has been retained uptill now by India; and

(f) whether the occupied areas were returned to Pakistan and if so, on what conditions?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The conflict commenced on the 5th August, 1965 with the massive infiltration of armed men from Pakistan for the purpose of armed action in Indian territory. The ceasefire became effective at 0330 AM on the 23rd September, 1965. The above period is about 1,180 hours.

(b) 475 Pakistani tanks were destroyed or damaged. Of these 39 were captured in serviceable condition.

(c) 3,295 personnel on our side have been killed, including some of those who were earlier reported as missing but now presumed to be killed. Over 5,800 Pakistani personnel were killed.

(d) 470 square miles. In addition, 270 square miles in Pakistan-occupied-Kashmir were also occupied by our forces.

(e) None.

(f) Yes, Sir, under the Tashkent Declaration which provided for withdrawal of armed personnel of India and Pakistan to the positions they held prior to 5 August, 1965.

#### Community Radio sets in Rural areas

5041. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of community radio sets in the rural areas at present;

(b) the percentage of the rural population which is covered by these sets;

(c) how many of these sets are in working order; and

(d) how long it will take to cover the entire rural population with community radio sets?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Target of One Radio Set for Every Indian by 1971

5042. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UNESCO has visualised one radio in every Indian home by 1971;

(b) whether it is possible to realise this vision by 1971;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps which are being taken by Government to meet the growing demands for radio receivers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (d). A statement is enclosed.

#### Statement

UNESCO has visualised that in developing countries there should be a minimum of one radio receiver for every 20 persons and that the ultimate objective should be to have one radio in every family.

The number of broadcasting receivers licensed as on 31-12-1967 was about 7.6 million. The production of radio receivers during 1968 is expected to be 2 million Nos. It has been planned that by 1973, the annual production should be 7 million radios.

Steps have been taken to ensure that cheap radios of good quality are produced in large numbers. 75% of the new capacity being established for manufacture of radios is for cheap radios. Manufacture of components which go into the radios is being established on a mass production basis. The price of components and of radios have been coming down and are expected to go down further.

With the additional capacity that is being established and the large scale production of cheap radio sets, it is expected that the minimum target of 1 receiver for every 20 persons would be met by the end of the Fourth Plan.

#### Price of Low Cost Radio Sets

5043. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of low cost radio sets produced in the country are much higher than the prices of similar sets produced in other countries like Japan;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the high prices of the Indian made sets; and

(c) the steps which Government have taken to bring down the prices of Indian made low cost radio sets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). The prices of low cost radio receivers manufactured in the country have come down considerably, though they are still higher than the prices of similar sets manufactured in Japan and some other countries. The main reason for the higher prices is the high cost of indigenous electronic components which go into the manufacture of radio receivers.

(c) Steps have been taken so that components become available at cheaper prices, which would further bring down the prices of Indian made low cost radio receivers.

#### सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में हिन्दी कार्य

5044. श्री शिव चरण नाज : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा राजभाषा अधिनियम को क्रियान्वित किए जाने के बारे में जारी किए गए आदेशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनके मंत्रालय ने निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए हैं :

(1) उनके मंत्रालय के सब प्रकाशनों का हिन्दी में प्रकाशित किया जाना,

(2) चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा पुस्तिका हिन्दी में रखी जाना,

(3) हिन्दी अनुवाद कार्य की बढ़ती हुई मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुवादकों को नियुक्त करने और टाइप-राइटर्स की व्यवस्था करने के लिए धनराशि का पूर्व नियतन किया जाना,

(4) हिन्दी पढ़ाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत 1 जनवरी, 1961 को 45 वर्ष से कम आयु के सब अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाना,

(5) हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में काम करने के निदेश देना,

(6) हिन्दी प्रारंभ योजना तथा हिन्दी पढ़ाने सम्बन्धी योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के उद्देश्य से संयुक्त सचिव, उप-सचिव तथा प्रवर सचिव के पदों पर हिन्दी जानने वाले व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति करना, और

(ख) उक्त उद्देश्यों के बारे में गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय से किन तारीखों को आदेश प्राप्त हुए थे और इस बारे में उनके मंत्रालय ने किन तारीखों से प्रबन्ध किए थे और उनके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० साह) : (क)

(1) इस मंत्रालय के प्रकाशन प्रभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित किए जाने वाले

साहित्य को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने के लिए प्रभाग में कुछ कर्मचारियों से साहाय्यित एक उप-निदेशक के अधीन एक हिन्दी स्कन्ध है। इसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था सम्पूर्ण गांधी बाइमय का सम्पादन करने वाली यूनिट में भी है।

पंच वर्षीय योजना, खाद्य, परिवार नियोजन, बचत, भादि जैसे राष्ट्रीय अभियानों सम्बन्धी विस्तृत वितरणार्थ सारा साहित्य इस मंत्रालय के विज्ञापन और वृक्ष्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा हिन्दी में (प्रत्येक अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषा में भी) प्रकाशित किया जाता है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए अपेक्षित सम्पादकीय कर्मचारी वर्ग है।

भारत के समाचार-पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के प्रथम भाग 'प्रेस इन इंडिया' का हिन्दी रूपान्तर प्रत्येक वर्ष प्रकाशित किया जाता है। प्रकाशवाणी की कार्यक्रम पत्रिकाएं हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी और कुछ अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में प्रकाशित की जाती हैं।

- (2) गृह मंत्रालय ने अगस्त, 1968 में निर्णय किया है कि हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा पुस्तिकाओं में प्रविष्टियां हिन्दी में की जाएं। इस मंत्रालय ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि सेवा पुस्तिकाओं के द्विभाषिक संस्करण (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में) छप रहे हैं। वर्ष 1969 के लिए सेंट्रल फार्म स्टोर, कलकत्ता के पास जनवरी,

1969 में भेजे जाने वाले इंडेंट में सेवा पुस्तिका के द्विभाषिक संस्करण को भी शामिल किया जाएगा।

- (3) इस मंत्रालय में एक हिन्दी एकक है जिसमें एक हिन्दी अधिकारी, एक हिन्दी सहायक, हिन्दी से पूरी तरह विज्ञ एक प्रबन्ध श्रेणी लिपिक और एक हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट है। कर्मचारियों की संख्या पर्याप्त समझी जाती है। अतिरिक्त हिन्दी टाइपराइटर खरीदने का एक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है जिसे अगले वित्तीय वर्ष तक पूरा किया जाएगा।
- (4) 1 जनवरी, 1961 के दिन जिन अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की आयु 45 साल से कम थी, उन्हें हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी सीखाने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा की गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार, यह मंत्रालय प्रति वर्ष 20 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति हिन्दी सीखने के लिए भेजता है।
- (5) गृह मंत्रालय के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 2/29/68-ओ.एस, तारीख 6 जुलाई, 1968 के पैरा 4 के अनुसार, सरकारी काम काज में हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी के प्रयोग करने पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है। अधिकारी कर्मचारी नोट और अलेखन के लिए इनमें से किसी भी भाषा का प्रयोग करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं।
- (6) हिन्दी प्रारंभ योजना और हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना की कार्यान्वित करने के उद्देश्य से संयुक्त सचिव, उप सचिव और प्रबन्ध सचिव के

पदों पर हिन्दी जानने वाले व्यक्तियों को ही नियुक्त करने के कोई आदेश नहीं है। तथापि, गृह मंत्रालय के स्थायी अनुदेशों के अनुसार, हिन्दी के प्रयोग और हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना सम्बन्धी विभिन्न अनुदेशों के कार्यान्वयन की देख रेख करने के लिए एक संयुक्त सचिव को नामजद किया गया है।

(ख) गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा समय समय पर जारी किए गए विभिन्न आदेशों की प्राप्ति और उन पर की गई कार्यवाही का सारांश नीचे दिया गया है:

- (1) गृह मंत्रालय ने प्रशासनिक रिपोर्टें, सरकारी पत्रिकाएँ, आदि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में प्रकाशित करने के बारे में अनुदेश 1955 में अपने कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 59/2/54-पब 1, तारीख 8 दिसम्बर, 1955 के द्वारा जारी किए थे। इस मंत्रालय ने 1956-57 में वार्षिक रिपोर्ट और कुछ अन्य प्रचार साहित्य हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में प्रकाशित किया।
- (2) गृह मंत्रालय का अधिसूचना संख्या 2/8/60-ओ.एल. तारीख 27 अप्रैल, 1960 में अधिसूचित राज भाषा अधिनियम सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रपति के आदेश के अनुसार, सेवा के दौरान हिन्दी का प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रीय सरकार के उन सभी कर्मचारियों के लिए लाजमी करार कर दिया गया जिनकी आयु 1 जनवरी, 1961 के दिन 45 वर्ष से कम थी। यह मंत्रालय अपने कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए उत्तरोत्तर भेज रहा है।

- (3) गृह मंत्रालय ने अपने कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 16/30/60-ओ.एल. तारीख 4 अक्तूबर, 1960 के द्वारा कार्यालयों में हिन्दी का कार्य करने के लिए हिन्दी प्रशिक्षित तथा हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों को उपयोग करने के बारे में अनुदेश जारी किए थे। इस मंत्रालय में हिन्दी के टाइप का काम हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी टाइपिंग में प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों द्वारा किया जाता है। जहां तक नोट और आलेखन हिन्दी में लिखने का सम्बन्ध है, गृह मंत्रालय ने हाल ही में अपने कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 2/29/68-ओ.एल. तारीख 6 जुलाई, 1968 में यह स्थिति स्पष्ट की है कि सरकारी कार्य में हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी के प्रयोग पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं होनी चाहिए। अधिकारी कर्मचारी नोट और आलेखन के लिए इनमें से किसी भी भाषा का प्रयोग करने के लिए स्वतन्त्र हैं।
- (4) राज भाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1967 के अनुसार, गृह मंत्रालय ने अतिरिक्त अनुवाद सुविधाओं और हिन्दी टाइपराइटर्स के लिए धन की पूर्व व्यवस्था करने के लिए अगस्त, 1968 में अनुदेश जारी किए थे। इस मंत्रालय ने संशोधित बजट प्राक्कलनों में जितने अतिरिक्त हिन्दी टाइपराइटर चाहिए, उसके आधे टाइपराइटर चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में ही खरीदने की व्यवस्था कर दी है।
- (5) अतुर्ष श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की

सेवा पुस्तिकाएं हिन्दी में रखने सम्बन्धी अनुदेश गृह मंत्रालय से अगस्त, 1968 में प्राप्त हुए हैं। क्योंकि सेवा पुस्तिकाओं के द्विभाषिक संस्करण अभी छप रहे हैं, अतः इनके लिए सेंट्रल फार्मस स्टोर, कलकत्ता के पास इंडेंट अगले वर्ष भेजा जाएगा।

**आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों से उत्तेजक गानों के प्रसारण बन्द करना**

5045. श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि दिल्ली और देश के अन्य भागों के कई न्यायाधीशों ने बाल अपचार के लिए फिल्मों और विविध भारती और आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों से उत्तेजक गानों और प्रसारणों को कारण ठहराया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार फिल्मों से उत्तेजक और अपराध दिखाने वाले उद्देश्यों को हटाने और आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों और विविध भारती कार्यक्रम के प्रसारणों से ऐसे प्रसारण बन्द करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) :** (क) सरकार को यह पता है कि कुछ लोग यह विचार रखते हैं।

(ख) सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के लिए रिलीज किए जाने से पूर्व सभी फिल्मों को केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड से प्रमाणित कराना पड़ता है और जब भी केन्द्रीय बोर्ड कुछ अंश काटने का निर्देश दे तो वे अंश हटाने पड़ते हैं। तथापि, केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा संबंधित फिल्म के प्रमाणपत्र देने पर भी आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित किए जाने के लिए फिल्म के प्रत्येक गीत की उपयुक्तता पर विचार किया जाता है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Films for Adults only

5046. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Films which have been passed by the Central Board of Film Censors For 'Adults only' during the last five years; and

(b) the names of those films in respect of which no cut at all was applied by the Board during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

#### Hindi Films for Exhibition in Foreign Countries

5047. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Hindi Film produced by the Film Industry during the period from January, 1968 to November, 1968 has been sent to foreign countries for exhibition;

(b) if so, the names of such films and whether they have been sent by Private Agencies or Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation; and

(c) if these have been sent by Private Film Agencies, the names of such Private agencies?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Banning of Films Released by Certain Distributors

5048. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the films that have been distributed by (i) Paramount Films, (ii) Col-

umbia Films Limited, (iii) 20th Century Fox in India during the last two years and upto end of November, 1968 were banned by the Central Board of Film Censors, and

(b) if so, the names of such films?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The titles of the films with the names of the applicants who applied for certification thereof are as follows:—

Period	Name of the film	Name of the applicant	Remarks
1966-67	1. Beach Ball	Paramount Films	
	2. Die: Die my Darling	Columbia Films	
	3. The Chase	Columbia Films	
	4. What's New Pussycat	20th Century Fox	
	5. Cast A Giant Shadow	20th Century Fox	Revised version certified.
1967-68	1. For a Few Dollars More	20th Century Fox	
	2. The Jackals	20th Century Fox	
	3. Deat Heat On A Merry Go Round	Columbia Films	
	4. Alfie	Paramount Films	Revised version certified.
	5. The Idol	Paramount Films	
1.4.1968 to 30.11.1968	1. The Incident	20th Century Fox*	*On receipt of an appeal from the applicants against the decision of the Central Board of Film Censors refusing to grant a certificate of public exhibition, the Central Govt. had ordered the Board to certify the film as suitable for public exhibition restricted to Adults only.
	2. Navajo Joe	20th Century Fox	

#### Film "Gauri"

5049. SHRI D. BASUMATARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recently released picture named "Gauri" produced by Shri Shivaji Ganesan of Madras shows gruesome details of an eye-operation;

(b) if so, the reasons for which the picture was not certified for adults only; and

(c) whether any Film produced by the Film Industry has shown eye operation of this type and if so, the names of such films?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). The scene relating to the eye-operation no doubt makes an un-

pleasant sight, but it cannot be said to be gruesome. The film was given a 'U' certificate by the Central Board of Film Censors after consideration of all the implications involved and it would not be correct for government to intervene.

(c) Similar eye-operations have been shown in a number of Indian films including the film "Shanti" the original Tamil version of the film "Gauri" and a documentary shot.

#### Tashkent Film Festival

5050. SHRI D. BASUMATARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the names of film stars who participated in the Tashkent Film Festival recently and the basis on which they were sent for participation there?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): The Indian official entries in the Tashkent Festival were (1) Anupama and (2) Chemmeen. Accordingly, two delegates in respect of each film were nominated in terms of the festival rules and regulations;

1. Shri Hrishikesh Mukerjee,  
Director, Film Anupama.
2. Shri L. B. Thakur,  
Producer, Film Anupama.
3. Shri Ramu Kariat,  
Director, Film Chemmeen.
4. Shri Babu,  
Producer, Film Chemmeen.

2. The Indian Film Delegation led by the Deputy Minister, Information and Broadcasting, also visited Tashkent after completing their engagement in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet authorities. The delegation included the following:—

1. Shri Rajinder Kumar
2. Shri Ramanand Sagar
3. Shri A. L. Raghavan
4. Shri Amrita Lingam

3. In addition, the Tashkent Festival authorities had sent direct invitations to a number of film personalities out of which the following were reported to have actually participated in the Festival:—

1. Shri F. C. Mehra
2. Shri Balraj Sahni
3. Shri Jalal Agha
4. Shri Raj Kapoor
5. Shri O. P. Ralhan
6. Shri Gopala Krishnan

स्वर्गीय श्री जवाहरलाल के पिछले जन्म  
दिवस समारोह पर साईं मॉटबेटन  
का भाषण

5051. श्री मधु सिन्घे: क्या प्रधान  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 14 नव-  
म्बर, 1968 को संघन में कैम्ब्रिज विश्व-  
विद्यालय के सामने साईं मॉटबेटन डायरिए

गए उस भाषण की धोर दिलाया गया है, जिसमें  
उन्होंने वर्ष 1946 में श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू  
से हुई अपनी भेंट का उल्लेख किया था, जब श्री  
नेहरू मलाया (मलेशिया) गए थे;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान साईं  
मॉटबेटन के भाषण के उस भाग की धोर भी  
दिलाया गया है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है, कि पं०  
जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने मेरे अनुरोध करने पर  
मलाया में आजाद हिन्द फौज के स्मारक पर  
फूल माला नहीं चढ़ाई थी भ्रम था उन्होंने ऐसा  
करने से इंकार कर दिया था; धोर

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह घटना सच है?

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

(ग) श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू को जो  
सलाह दी गई बताई जाती है, उसके बारे में  
सरकार के पास कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

#### Release of Nepalese Arrested on Indo-Nepalese Border

5052. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Nepal  
have demanded release of four Nepalese  
recently arrested by the Indian officials in  
Susta on the Indo-Nepalese border;

(b) if so, the circumstances, in which these  
persons were arrested and whether it involves  
some boundary dispute between India and  
Nepal and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the  
Nepal Government's request?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER  
OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF  
PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EX-  
TERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA  
GANDHI): (a) to (c). The attention of the  
Hon'ble Member is invited to the statement  
made in the House by the Deputy Minister  
of External Affairs on December 11, 1968.

**Release of Films**

5053. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Film Censors has accorded their sanction for release of the films (i) Sadhu Aur Shaitan, (ii) Diwana, (iii) Sanghursh, (iv) An Evening in Paris, (v) Jhuk Gaya Aasman; and

(b) the date on which these films have been censored by the Board and whether in these films, cuts were applied and if so, in which films?

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

(b) Name of the film

	Date of certification
(i) Sadhu Aur Shaitan	15.11.1968
(ii) Diwana	21.10.1967
(iii) Sanghursh	19.9.1968
(iv) An Evening in Paris	31.10.1967
(v) Jhuk Gaya Aasman	25.5.1968

The films "Sadhu Aur Shaitan", "Sanghursh" and "An Evening in Paris" were granted certificates by the Central Board of Film Censors subject to cuts. "Jhuk Gaya Aasman" was granted clear 'U' certificate subject to cuts accepted. The film "Diwana" was granted a clear 'U' certificate.

**Nominations to Film Federation, Screen Actor Guild and IMPPA**

5054. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the members of the Film Federation of India, Screen Actors Guild of India and Indian Motion Pictures Producers Association nominated in 1968-69;

(b) the number of films titles that have been registered in the All India Motion Pictures Producers Association during the last eleven months and names of banners in which these titles were registered;

(c) whether any fee has been paid by the film companies to register their film titles; and

(d) if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (d). These are private organisations and Government have no information about these details nor have Government made any nomination of members to these bodies.

**Placing of Confidential Files Relating to Communist China at the Disposal of Shri R. K. Nehru, Former Foreign Secretary**

5055. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:  
SHRI C. C. DESAI:  
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that confidential files/papers relating to the Communist China have been placed by Government at the disposal of the former Foreign Secretary, Shri R. K. Nehru;

(b) if so, for what purpose;

(c) whether files/papers have been placed at Shri Nehru's disposal with the prior permission of the Cabinet or have been done at the initiative of a certain Officer in the External Affairs Ministry; and

(d) whether, if information from files/papers is used for certain writings, it would not amount to the violation of the Official Secrets Act?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Shri R. K. Nehru had applied for permission to consult records of the Ministry of External Affairs in connection with his project of writing a book on China. Permission was accorded to him in accordance with the existing rules on the recommendations of the 3 Secretaries but no confidential files/papers relating to China have in fact been placed at the disposal of Shri R. K. Nehru as the relevant rules are being reviewed by Government.

(d) Does not arise.



**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 403 DATED 13-11-1968 RE: FILM DOCUMENTARY OF MAHATMA**

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH):** The original reply to part (a) of the Unstarred Question may be substituted by the following:—

“(a) The film ‘Mahatma’ was produced by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi in collaboration with the Films Division mostly out of the funds provided by the Nidhi. The Division has provided the services of some staff and use of some equipment to the Nidhi, worth Rs. 2,18,800/- approximately.”

12.29 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN COLLABORATION TO TATA FERTILISER PROJECT**

**SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali):** I call the attention of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

“Reported withdrawal of the American Chemical Company, Messrs. Allied Chemicals, of its collaboration with the Rs. 176 crores Tata Fertiliser Project at Mithapur, Gujarat.”

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):** It is a conditional withdrawal or an unconditional withdrawal?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):** In the proposal which Tata Chemicals had made for setting up a fertilizer plant at Mithapur, there was provision for participation by Allied Chemicals of U.S.A. in the equity capital of the enterprise to the extent of Rs. 5 crores. Allied Chemicals were also

to supply to Tata Chemicals liquid ammonia, phosphoric acid and sulphur for the purposes of process use. Finally, the American company had offered the free use of its technology in the Allied-IMI-process for the production of phosphoric acid through the hydrochloric acid route.

Government have since been informed by Tata Chemicals that Allied Chemicals have decided to withdraw their offer to participate in the project. Tata Chemicals have accepted this position, and have informed Government of their determination to proceed with the project on their own in a fully Indian-owned company. Tata Chemicals understand that the National Petro-chemical Co. of Iran will assume full responsibility for the supply of liquid ammonia, phosphoric acid and sulphur on the same terms as originally proposed by Allied Chemicals. Allied Chemicals' withdrawal will, therefore, only necessitate additional foreign exchange financing to the extent of their intended equity participation. This participation is relatively small compared to the total foreign exchange requirement of about Rs. 47 crores. Allied Chemicals' technology in the Allied-IMI process earlier referred to will have to be purchased, if and when necessary, in the normal way.

**SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam):** What about the attitude of the Government? Have they accepted the proposition or not?

**SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:** Delay, in action and indecision have become the other name of the Government of India. (*Interruptions*) One disgruntled investor scares away 100 more prospective investors to come and invest in our country at this critical time. And the situation has become so bad that, if recent press reports are any indication, even the bosom friends of the Government, the Russians, are also unhappy with the situation and they find that the red tape and bureaucracy of which the Government has become a captive, comes in the way of progress. I do not know how Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit would have described this situation of the week a member of this House to-day. But we know that this indecision is one of the factors which led to the resignation of Shri Asoka Mehta when he was the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals.

[Shri S. K. Tapuriah]

When it comes to speaking individually, whether it is the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister or the Commerce Minister or anybody. . . (*Interruptions*) they all go hoarse speaking about the necessity for rapid industrialisation in the country for welcoming foreign investment or for increasing agricultural output through increased use of fertilisers. But when it comes to collective decision of the cabinet or of that Super Cabinet, the Planning Commission, the Government appears to be strangled in chains of sorts. The statement which the hon. Minister has made, though inadequate and which tries to hide certain facts and in which he tries to hide the reasons which led to the withdrawal of this offer, in spite of the best attempts, reveals in part that the country will be losing Rs. 5 crores in foreign exchange which would have come as capital participation and in addition they will also lose some foreign exchange by way of buying the technology which the Tata Chemicals may be forced to do. We also know that this delay means that the country stands to lose foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 7½ crores every month or in other words Rs. 25 lakhs per day and Rs. 1 lakh every hour that this Government delays their decision. So far the country has lost Rs. 67½ crores in the 9 months that the Government have failed to take a decision on this.

May I, therefore, know from the hon. Ministers:

- (a) Is it a fact that Allied Chemicals, U.S.A. have withdrawn their offer because of the failure of the Government to reach a decision within a reasonable period;
- (b) It is a fact that the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals have okayed the project;
- (c) Will the Minister nail down the exact causes and grounds on which the Planning Commission and the Cabinet disapproved or delayed the project?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: At the outset, let me dissociate myself completely

with the overall castigation of the Government of India by Shri Tapuriah. Of course, I expect such a language from a Member of the Opposition and so I am not surprised that way.

Having said that, I don't know whether he will be glad to know or will be enlightened to receive the information—I do not know what adjective I have to use—when I say that one of the reasons mentioned by Allied Chemicals for their withdrawal from the project is the fact that Tata Chemicals have agreed to Government of India's participation in the project. That is one of the specific reasons, —the Tata Chemicals have informed us—why they have withdrawn from the project.

About the IMI process, this process may become necessary only after seven long years. It is a process which is still in the pilot stage, which has not been put on any commercial scale. But if and when all these things could happen, it could always be purchased. What is more, I may explain that this process is meant to produce calcium chloride out of the sea-water which will be converted into hydrochloric acid, and this when reacted with rock phosphate will produce phosphoric acid. It has not been tried anywhere on a commercial scale. If and when it is tried,—and it is to be acquired after seven long years—Tata Chemicals themselves have pointed out that it could be purchased.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Sir, he has mentioned only one of the reasons. What are the other reasons for the withdrawal?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: When the Tata Chemicals themselves have not given other specific reasons, what can I do?

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar): Sir, it is a very inadequate answer. He has given only one reason. Let us know all the reasons. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is only a difference in language. But the Minister says that they have not given any other reason.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): At the outset, I would like to join with the remark that has been made by Shri Tapuriah. It is a fact that this Government today is a Government which is pursuing a policy of indecision and inactivity. It is not only in this instance. Let me here quote a line from the report of the Estimates Committee—51st Report (Fourth Lok Sabha)—to substantiate what Shri Tapuriah has said and to substantiate also what I am saying. The report says:

“The Committee are concerned at the inordinate delay in the execution of formal mining lease deeds and petroleum exploration licences for these areas.”

that is, for the mining licences in Assam—Naharkatiya, Hugrijan and Moran. The matter has been taking a long time. It is there since 1944. I think this is enough for this House and for you to understand what an inordinate delay this Government takes in coming to conclusions on such policy matters and others.

About this particular project, it has been stated very clearly in the statement itself as follows:

“‘Allied Chemicals’ withdrawal will, therefore, only necessitate additional foreign exchange financing to the extent of their intended equity participation.”

So, it is proved. Because this Government could not finalise the matter in time, now he says that certain additional foreign exchange is necessary. This is one point.

MR. SPEAKER: Come to the question.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I am coming to the question. It is one thing that we should have our fertiliser projects. But before fertilising all these schemes on fertiliser projects, two things are necessary to consider: whether we have the technical knowhow in the country or whether we are lacking in resources. It is a fact that in the Sindri Fertiliser Factory we have done something good. In the Sindri Fertiliser Project, in the research section, we have enough technical knowhow. I do not know whether

this Government likes to have foreign collaboration for the resources. So far as resources are concerned, they may be required in respect of liquid ammonia and something else. Leaving aside the question of American collaboration, we have seen in the newspapers that Tata project is having negotiations with the National Petroleum Company of Iran. I would like to know whether this Government feels that the Iranian company has got a better technical knowhow and resources than what our Government have. Secondly, in view of the changed circumstances, may I know whether the Government will take up the project in the public sector?

MR. SPEAKER: Please answer only the last portion; forget the first portion.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I am in your hands, Sir, About the last portion, the Shahpur Chemical Company of Iran have taken responsibility of supplying us liquid ammonia, phosphoric acid and sulphur. So far as technology is concerned, we are not tied up to any foreign technology. It depends on what will be necessary at a particular stage.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): We find that sometimes when these fertiliser projects are discussed in this House only the interests of Tatas or Birlas or Dharamsey Morarjee are considered and the real interest of the country or the need of the people is forgotten. We all want to know that what has happened to this project after Allied Chemicals have withdrawn their support and whether the Allied Chemicals collaboration presupposed that they should also get liquid ammonia from one of the factories which they had put up in the middle-east.

The news paper also says:

“The sponsors of the project which in recent months attracted considerable notice in Parliament and elsewhere have advised the Government that the American Company's withdrawal should not be taken as an end of the project.”

In this regard, very scrappy information has been given in the minister's statement. I would like to know exactly where the pre-

[Shri S. Kundu]

ject stands at the moment and from where Tatas are going to find out the resources to get the technical knowhow, liquid ammonia, sulphur and other things necessary for this project. I would also draw the attention of the minister to this remark:

"The Tata project ran into difficulties following some objection raised by the Planning Commission. The Commission opposed the project on the ground that it was linked up with a technology which was yet to be tried on a commercial basis in America itself. The Commission had also taken exception to the project's reliance on public financial institutions for raising the bulk of its funds."

These things are engaging the attention of various departments of Government, but we do not know anything about it. The minister should not hide things and make a cryptic statement of a few lines. He should make clear all these issues.

It has been said:

"The latest Tata proposal has already been forwarded to the Cabinet."

I want to know what is the latest Tata proposal and whether some sort of port is supposed to be built by a private industrialist to fit in with this proposal.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: About the financing part of it, as Tatas have pointed out the Allied Chemicals' participation would have ultimately amounted only to Rs. 3.25 crores. The total foreign exchange requirement is of the order of Rs. 46.77 crores. The best part of it has to be obtained by way of loans abroad. The rupee part of it will be found by Tatas by increasing the share capital from Rs. 3.93 crores to Rs. 25 crores and partly by raising long-term and short-term loans to the extent of Rs. 119.11 crores. Therefore, the withdrawal of Allied Chemicals, that is what Tata Chemicals say, does not substantially affect the financial structure of this project. It is true that in their withdrawal Allied Chemicals referred to the delay. But, as I said, they have also referred to various other things of which we have no information. Among them they have specified only the reason that the Govern-

ment of India have been allowed to participate in it. About the party which is going to supply the raw materials, it is the same source which will supply ammonia and phosphoric acid. The source remains the same. The Allied Chemicals are also partners along with the National Petroleum Company of Iran in the Shapur Chemicals which is to supply the raw material. There is no question of any Iranian technology. About the Planning Commission, it has raised certain points which are being gone into by the government. There is a reference to some paper, latest proposal; I do not know what the reference is. Certainly, there have been a series of negotiations between the concerned department of the government and Tata Chemicals and one of the latest things they have agreed to a few days ago only was as regards public control of the deep sea jetty, subject to certain conditions. That is the latest offer by them in a series of negotiations.

MR. SPEAKER: Has the government agreed to this latest proposal?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: This matter is pending with the government and I can assure this House that we hope to take an early decision.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Why not take it as a public sector industry?

MR. SPEAKER: The same question was asked by Shri Das Chowdhury also.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): To begin with, I have to note with some regret that the Minister was very touchy about some adjectives that were used. Unfortunately, if he had only passed this concern on to the fact that this country has so far lost, because of the delay of the government, Rs. 67 crores in foreign exchange, which works out to Rs. 7½ crores a month, or Rs. 25 lakhs a day or Rs. 1 lakh an hour he would have given better results. But this does not cause him the concern that a few adjectives did. And what did the adjectives try to say? That the Government has now become a prisoner of indecision and delay. I would, therefore, like to ask of the Minister whether he will make some statement as to why this delay and whether he is aware that this much money is being lost. Secondly, I would like

to know whether the Minister is aware that as a result of the withdrawal of Allied Chemicals, the project now stands to lose whatever Cooley funds it was going to get and what arrangements, have been made by way of replacement for the Cooley funds. I think he rattled off some figures a little earlier; I did not quite catch them. Now the substantial question that I want to ask is this. The Perspective Division of the Planning Commission plus all our planning *pundits* have projected certain figures for fertilizer requirement in the year 1975. From what I understand, by 1975 you will be needing 5 million tonnes of nitrogenous fertilizers for which so far the government has made bandobast for only 2 million to 2.4 million tonnes. They will require 2 million tonnes of phosphatic fertilizers for which so far they have made arrangements for only 0.8 million tonnes. And they will need 1 million tonnes of potassium fertilizer for which they have made no bandobast whatsoever. Therefore, if the Tata project, which was supposed to supply something like from 10 to 15 per cent of these three requirements, is to be delayed in this way, I would like to ask the government, come the year 1975, what are they going to do to provide the fertilizer that will be required. From my information, the Philips Project has gone away, the Goa project is marking time and as for the Mangalore project nothing is happening. What is this government going to do to supply the fertilizer needs of this country?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, you have prevented me from referring to the adjectives. He has multiplied them. But I would like to say that any day my hon. friend will agree that it is much better to take a decision, which is a solid, clean, clear and healthy decision at, leisure rather than do something in a hurry.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not agree.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: You had your say; now let me have my say.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You said that I should agree. I do not.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: As I explained last time, this is not a small project.

It is a project involving, as the Planning Commission pointed out, an investment of Rs. 200 crores being concentrated in a single business house.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Only Rs. 160 crores.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: It is a project which involves over 200 crores involving a deep-sea jetty of Rs. 20 crores, which, as originally conceived, was to be managed by a private company. This raises very serious fundamental issues. Therefore Government have taken time while certainly Government is anxious to hurry up with these projects. As I mentioned just now, only a few days ago came the latest clarification. Now I will assure the House that we will very soon come to a decision on this.

As regards the Cooley funds, the Tata Chemicals themselves have said that not much dependence was put on that earlier and, therefore, nothing much was lost by that. They themselves have said so.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: How much will be lost?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: How can the Minister know about Tata?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: As to the actual details of internal loan etc., that has to be worked out.

As regards the target and the huge loss which he has pictured before us, it is one of the hypothetical cases. I might as well say or some hon. Member might as well say that had all the fertilisers been produced in this country right from the day of independence, we would have saved so many crores of rupees. Of course, we are anxious to do that; we are in a hurry to do that, but surely we are not going to be hustled into a wrong decision because of something.

Then, my hon. friend is not at all well informed. He said that the Mangalore Project had gone awry or some such thing. It has not gone awry; it is coming home fully aired. I understand that it is to be tied up with the British or such other credit. Similarly, I can say about other projects.

[Shri Raghu Ramaiah]

Probably, my hon. friend knows that for 1975 the consumption target is 5,000,000 tonnes and we have now planned for a target of 49,56,000 tonnes of nitrogenous fertilisers. Similarly about other cases. It is very difficult to say to what extent a particular project will affect the whole target; after all, you have to take into account the entire gamut of production, the various schemes on the anvil and also new ones which may come out.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand): The people of Gujarat are very anxious about this scheme because it involves the development of a backward area also. Everywhere in our constituencies people are asking questions about the Narmada and the Mithapur Projects and, naturally, they are eager. Moreover, the Tatas have said that this scheme is feasible only at Mithapur and nowhere else in India. May I know what substantial modifications have been made in the proposal recently in the light of the criticism made by the Planning Commission? May I also know whether the Government of India have noted that the Shah of Iran is visiting India next month and that negotiations would have to be carried on with the Iranian Government? In view of this, will the Government come to a decision before the arrival of the Shah here? Thirdly, is the Minister aware that in South East Asia, which I had the honour to visit some time back, there is a lot of effort in all the countries to develop fertilisers in a massive way and to help agro-industries? In view of this, in order to help farmers will the Government come to an early decision in the matter?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: The Government are fully aware of the anxiety of the members of his constituency and that will certainly be borne in mind in coming to a decision of this nature. As regards modifications, I had myself mentioned last time some of them and I will repeat it if you permit me.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is repetition, you need not do that.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: He has not replied to the question whether the decision will be arrived at before the arrival of the Shah of Iran in India.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

12.54 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN AIRLINES AND REPORT ON THE COMMISSION OF RAILWAY SAFETY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): Sir, on behalf of Dr. Karan Singh, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Airlines for the year 1967-68, under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.
- (2) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Airlines for the year 1967-68 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2759/68]
- (3) A copy of the Report on the working of the Commission of Railway Safety for the year 1966-67.  
[Placed in Library. See. No. LT-2760/68]

#### ACTS UNDER UTTAR PRADESH STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following President's Acts (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968:—

- (1) The Uttar Pradesh Tolls Validation Act, 1968 (President's Act No. 33 of 1968) published in Gazette

of India dated the 2nd December, 1968.

(2) The Uttar Pradesh Public Moneys (Recovery of Dues) Amendment Act, 1968 (President's Act No. 34 of 1968) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-2761/68]

### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

#### FORTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed): Sir, I beg to present the Forty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.55 hrs.

#### ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE BILL *Contd.*

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको पता होगा कि जब एसेंशियल सर्विसेज मेंटेनेंस बिल पर यहां बहस हो रही थी तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने हम लोगों के द्वारा प्रारोप उठाए जाने पर दो मामले कमेटी और सबोर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन के पास भेजे। कमेटी ने इन शब्दों में इस बात को रखा है। उनकी रपट से मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ:

"whether the provisions relating to delegation of powers contained in the Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 1968 are of a normal or exceptional nature and (2) whether the notifications to be issued under the said Bill, when enacted, should be laid on the Table of the House before they come into operation or after..."

इसके बाद मैंने कमेटी से कहा कि मैं बाहर जा रहा हूँ मुझे समय दीजिए लेकिन मुझे कोई

इतिला नहीं दी गई। मुझे बाद में पता चला कि दूसरे दिन शाम को वह अपनी प्रतिम फैसला करने वाली है तो रात भर मेहनत करके मैंने अपना बयान कमेटी के सामने पेश किया। शाम को मैं 5 बजे कमेटी के सामने अपनी गवाही देने के लिए उपस्थित हो गया। मैंने जो लिखित बयान दिया था वह तो कमेटी की रपट के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है लेकिन साथ-साथ मैंने जो जवानी बातें कहीं थीं उसके बारे में मेरा ख्याल था कि कमेटी सोच-विचार करने के बाद अपना निर्णय देगी। जब मैं पेटेंट्स कमेटी के काम के लिए डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी श्री चावला आदि के साथ लखनऊ गया था तो मेरे मन में यह संदेह उत्पन्न हुआ कि शायद मेरी गवाही पर कमेटी विचार ही नहीं करेगी। इसलिए लखनऊ से मैंने आपकी सेवा में एक पत्र भेजा और मेरे मन में जो सन्देह था वही हो गया। यहां आने के पश्चात मैंने कमेटी की रपट को देखा और मुझे बड़ा दुख हुआ कि मेरी गवाही पर कमेटी ने बिलकुल गौर नहीं फरमाया।

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand): It is a reflection on the Committee.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसमें रिफ्लेक्शन की क्या बात है मैं स्वयं इसको साबित करने वाला हूँ। यह सदन कमेटी से बड़ा है और कमेटी जब कोई शर्त काम करती है तो व्यक्तिगत रूप से सदस्यों को उसके बारे में सदन के सामने आकर अपनी शिकायत रखने का अधिकार है। वह अपने को सदन से ऊंचा न समझे।

अब मैं कमेटी के निर्णय में से एक ही अनुच्छेद पढ़ूंगा। उसके बाद आपको पता चलेगा कि मैं क्या निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। यह चौथे पृष्ठ पर अनुच्छेद 7 है :

"In the light of the previous precedents and the aforesaid judgments of the Supreme Court and the Bombay High Court and after considering all aspects of the matter, the Committee

[श्री मधु लिमये]

are of the opinion that the provisions of part (ix) of clause 2 (1) (a) of the Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 1968 are normal in the sense that they are constitutional and not bad on account of excessive delegation of legislative power as the criteria or standards or policy on the basis of which essential services may be notified have been spelt out and are within the ambit of the legislative policy laid down in clause 2 (1) of the Bill."

घब मेरा कहना यह है .

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

श्री मधु लिमये : इतनी जल्दी यह खत्म नहीं होगा । दो बजे मैं इसे पूरा कर दूंगा । अभी तो मैं कोई बात भी नहीं कह पाया हूँ . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow a long speech. I have allowed you five minutes.

The point is, you did want to go to the Committee, the Committee gave you an opportunity to come before the Committee and you did go before the Committee. They heard you, they took your views and then only they made a report.

Apart from that, we are now at the third reading of the Bill. The point of order will not arise. I am going to overrule it.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माफ कीजिएगा, हमें कोई नियम व कानून के अन्दर चलना है । आपने मेरी बात भी नहीं सुनी ।

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right; it is not necessary. I thought you will take 2 or 3 minutes. We are at the third reading of the Bill now. Nothing more can be done.

As agreed to yesterday, I wanted to accommodate the Opposition and I allowed them the whole of yesterday for clauses. Today, from 2 to 3 O' Clock, we will have the third reading of the Bill. It was agreed to. At 2-45 P. M. the Minister will be called to

reply. At 3 O' Clock it will be put to vote. it is an agreed thing. Don't go back on that. Apart from that, I would like to tell you that there is so much of financial business and all that to be transacted, and all these have to be done in the coming two days. I think, the House will sit upto 8, 9 or even 10 O' Clock, if necessary, in the night and complete the business.

13 hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Why not extend the session?

MR. SPEAKER: All this has been considered by the Business Advisory Committee, in my absence also, and they have come to the conclusion that the House should adjourn on the 20th because of the elections and so many other things. It is the Committee that has come to this conclusion. There is no use now. (Interruptions) Mr. Banerjee cannot change the decision of the Committee. I am not prepared to hear any one now. If they do not want to restrict themselves, that is a different matter. I am going to continue the House from 6 P. M. onwards till the work is completed.

Now, Mr. Imam will start....

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मेरी बात भी नहीं सुनी है । माफ कीजिए, ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have given you a chance.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल पारा नहीं होगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Imam will start after Lunch. Two members from this side and two members from that side will speak. At 2.45 P. M. the Minister will reply.

Now, we adjourn for Lunch.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.



*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER-in the Chair)

ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE  
BILL. *Contd.*

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरा निवेदन सुनिए। मैं इस विधेयक में भ्रङ्गा डालने के लिए यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ। जो चीज पांच दस मिनट में हो सकती है उसको आप मत रोकिए। मैं बिलकुल इस विधेयक में बाधा नहीं उत्पन्न करना चाहता हूँ। आप मेरी बात पांच मिनट सुन लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will he kindly listen to me? So far as this particular point which he is raising is concerned, the Speaker has already ruled...

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं बाद में स्पीकर साहब से मिला।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. I am talking of what happened on the floor of the House. If he has met the Speaker later, it is for the Speaker to decide what to do. Now, I have already listened to his plea. If he wants to raise some debate on the Report of the Subordinate Legislation Committee, he has to give notice and get the permission of the Speaker. Normally, it is not debated. Even if he wanted a debate, he should have asked for it at that stage. When we are in the midst of the last stage of the consideration of the Bill, unless we adjourn this debate, we cannot simultaneously discuss the Report of that Committee. The point of order relates to a Committee of the House. Even if he were to demand adjournment of this discussion for consideration of this Report, at this stage it is left to the discretion of the Speaker and I would be constrained to say "no" at this stage. Therefore, there are other ways of raising this issue, not in the midst of this discussion, which he might consider.

श्री मधु लिमये: ठीक है, मेरा निवेदन सुन लीजिए। तभी कोई रास्ता निकल सकता

है। मैं सिर्फ यह निवेदन करना चाहता था कि एक काम आपने कमेटी के ऊपर सौंप दिया। आपने कहा कि यह सामान्य है या असामान्य है—डेलीगेशन आफ पावर्स? तो उन्होंने क्या कहा? यह सामान्य है इस अर्थ में कि यह वैध है। तो मेरी बात ही वह नहीं समझे हैं। असामान्य होते हुए भी वैध और कानूनी हो सकता है और असामान्य का संबंध वैध और गैर-कानूनी से नहीं है। उसका संबंध इस बात से है कि जो नियम जायेंगे वह नियम कार्यान्वित कब होंगे? पहले पार्लियामेंट की स्वीकृति लेने के बाद कार्यान्वित होंगे या पहले कार्यान्वित होंगे और स्वीकृति बाद में दी जायगी, उससे एक्सेपशनल का, असामान्य का सम्बन्ध है। लेकिन अगर आप इस बात की इजाजत देते हैं कि कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर तीसरा रीडिंग होने के बाद आप बाधा घंटा देंगे तो मैं बाधा नहीं डालता हूँ, मैं बैठता हूँ। लेकिन इस बात पर विवाद जरूर होना चाहिए। इतना ही मेरा निवेदन है। इसके बाद करिए। लेकिन उसके बारे में कुछ तो रोशनी डालनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would have permitted him if he had written either to me or to the Speaker about it. But since it was not done...

श्री मधु लिमये: आप ही को मैंने चिट्ठी लिखी थी। अब मिली नहीं, दफ्तर में धाकर पड़ी है तो मैं क्या करूँ? मैं जानता था कि यह झगड़ होने वाला है, इसलिए मैंने लखनऊ से चिट्ठी लिखी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I did not get it. The Speaker must have received it.

श्री मधु लिमये: ठीक है, मैं इसके लिए भी तैयार हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What you have said is all right. You should get an opportunity to discuss the Report. But it could not be in the midst of this debate

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

While using the terminology in that Report, even assuming—I am not passing any judgment—that the terminology was not properly used and it was excessive, even then, it is a unanimous report to which the whole Committee is committed.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो आघा घंटा इसके ऊपर बाद में मौका दीजिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not today. You will have to approach the Speaker.

श्री मधु लिमये : यईं रीडिंग के बाद दीजिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request hon. Members to confine their remarks to 4 to 5 minutes; not more.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga): This Bill has evoked a great deal of controversy on both sides of the House...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Since the Home Minister is here, I would like to know whether he would be replying to the debate.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Certainly, I am prepared to reply.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: This marathon Bill has evoked a good deal of controversy on either side of the House. It has caused some concern to the employees of Government but it has also caused a certain amount of consternation to the public. It is true that my party has abstained from voting. That does not mean that we are unsympathetic towards the aspirations of the Government employees. In fact, we appreciate their feelings. We appreciate the hardships to which they are subjected. But I must state that this unhappy situation is the result of the policies which Government have adopted. It must be recognised that there is an ever-increasing gravity of the economic situation to which we are all subject. Inflation has become very much rampant. Prices are soaring high. In these circumstances, not only the Government employees, but the entire public is living a very restricted and

poor life. These difficulties are not confined to the Government employees only. In fact, these difficulties may be taken as national difficulties to which the entire nation is subject.

I do concede that the Government employees have the right to strike just as the employees of any other industrial concern. But the difference between the strike by the employees of a certain concern and that by the employees under Government is always there. If the employees of an industrial concern go on strike, that strike affects only that concern, and only the employer there is affected. If there is any rise in emoluments or any increase in remuneration to the industrial labourer, the employer will have to pay it and it is he who loses or gains. There is an obligation on the part of the employees that when they are paid increased salaries, they are expected to give increased production. But that is not the case with the Government employees.

As has been pointed out by my hon. friend Shri Hanumanthaiya, they are the trustees of the people. It is true that they have got the right to strike. But it is a very valuable and at the same time a dangerous weapon. If it is used indiscriminately and out of time, it will hold the nation to ransom, and it is the people who will suffer and not the Government.

Actually, this strike is aimed not at the Government but at the people whose normal life gets paralysed and disrupted thereby, and to carry it to its logical conclusion, it suspends all normal services for the people. At the same time, it must be understood that what the employees are demanding by way of increased remuneration has to be borne by the people. My hon. friend Shri Lobo Prabhu has pointed out already, that if their demands are conceded, it will mean an additional expenditure of Rs. 500 crores. Where does it come from? It has to come from the common people. So, a strike by the Government employees is nothing but coercion of the people to contribute more to their emoluments in the shape of increased taxes.

An American has divided the community into two classes, those who have to shoulder

the entire cost of living and pay the Government employees, and those who have the exclusive right to enjoy the proceeds of the taxes, and he has pointed out that these two classes are always antagonistic to each other. The gain of one is the loss of the other. The prosperity of one class will mean the abject poverty of the other. That is why he has divided the community into two classes namely the class of taxpayers and the class of tax-consumers.

While the grievances of the Government employees should be redressed by all means, let them think of the common man also. I do not say that the employees' case should not be considered at all. But along with that, Government should change their policy in regard to giving redress and relief to the entire people. Towards this end, they must shape their policy in such a way that they could bring down inflation and they could bring down taxation and reduce their expenditure and see that there is no wastage of manpower. It is only by bringing down inflation that they can avoid such a critical position.

I would also suggest that an alternative machinery must be evolved and the power to strike must be taken away. The machinery must be such that it must be a high-powered commission or board presided over by a Supreme Court judge, and any difference that crops up between the Government and their employees must be referred to that board and to decision of that board must be final and binding on both the parties.

An appeal was made to the Home Minister to be sympathetic to all the employees who are either victimised or proposed to be victimised. I share that appeal. After all this is not the first time that they were misguided by others or they had misguided themselves or some leaders had misguided them. I also join with them and say that Government should review their cases sympathetically and not to go too far to punish them or victimise them. With this in view, they should evolve a machinery which will be such that it will not give any scope for strike, because strike is always a deadly and dangerous weapon.

**SHRI RANE (Buldana):** I am very grateful to you for giving me this oppor-

tunity at the third reading stage. In my humble opinion, the Bill is a necessity at this juncture and it will reduce the number of strikes and also save the agricultural community from these strikes, because I hold the opinion that almost all strikes have proved to be anti-kisans ultimately.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अब हम किसानों की भी हड़ताल कराते हैं—उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने का मामला चल रहा है ।

**SHRI RANE:** As the time at my disposal is short, I would like to make just now the submissions which I wanted to make at the end of my speech. My first submission is that before giving need-based wages or salaries to the Government employees, Government should first pay need-based prices to the farmers. Secondly, they must pay some allowance for the unemployed who are growing in crores. Government should bring forward a comprehensive schemes under which they could give some sort of allowance to the unemployed—educated as well as the uneducated.

My third submission is that Government should also define the categories of services which will be entitled to be governed by the labour laws, because a time may come when Parliamentarians may be classified as labourers.

Then, I would appeal to the labour leaders to revise their intransigent attitudes to strikes because they are insisting too much on the right to strike; whether they have a right to strike or not is a question into which I do not want to go just now. But strikes are increasing like anything, and in my opinion, during the last twenty years, the national loss may amount to Rs. 2000 crores on account of these strikes. I read this morning in the papers that the Hindustan Steel Limited alone suffered a loss of Rs. 40 crores on account of labour troubles in 1967. In 1966 it was Rs. 20 crores and this year it is Rs. 40 crores. Assuming that annually the loss on account of labour troubles is Rs. 100 crores, it comes in all to Rs. 2,000 crores during the last 20 years.

I would therefore appeal to the labour leaders to give up this intransigent attitude

[Shri Rane]

and ask the labourers and government employees not to resort to strikes off and on.

As regards the many epithets and adjectives used against Government in connection with this Bill, I think the blame must be shared by both *i. e.*, the labour leaders and Government. Government is to blame in that they have created a situation. They committed a blunder in 1957 by accepting the principle of a need-based wage without realising the financial implications of it—I do not know whether they consulted the Finance Minister or not. But now they find themselves in this position.

My second ground for blaming Government is that they have adopted a lenient and pampering attitude towards labour and government employees in the last several years. As soon as a demand is made, Government willy-nilly, after a time, concede it.

According to me, the main blame rests on the labour leaders for their excessive insistence on the right to strike. You know that every right has some limitations to it. The foremost one is that it must not be a nuisance to the neighbour of the person who exercises it and the second is that it must not affect public interest. Our constitution-makers had visualised this and they have provided that Government have power to impose by legislation restrictions upon this right under article 20, Sub-clauses 2 to 6 of our Constitution.

As regards the necessity for the strike, I wanted to speak at length, but for want of time, I am not doing so. But I shall dispose of one point, about the need-based wage. I submit that neither a Congress Government or a non-Congress one in 1972 will be able to pay need-based wages for at least two decades *i. e.* 20 years.

**SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK (South Delhi):** It is a matter of deep regret that in spite of our best efforts, we have not been able to persuade the Government to reconsider their decision and withdraw this Bill. But it is a matter of some satisfaction that they have at last realised that there is some force in the argument we

have been advancing that they cannot take away the right to strike of government employees without providing an alternative machinery for settlement of disputes and redress of grievances.

It is good that the Minister of State for Home Affairs announced the other day that a Bill is going to be brought forward which will provide for compulsory arbitration. How one wishes that such a thing had been done before September 19. Then perhaps the question of this strike might not have arisen. After all, that was the main cause or the main point on which the negotiations broke down. Even now, if this had been conceded in the Bill, it would have been much better. It would have been in the fitness of things if this Bill had been withdrawn and a new one brought incorporating that provision. Then perhaps the thing would not have looked so bad and so odious as it seems to be today.

Coming to the wider question of strike and the employees' demands, the employees have not been crying for the moon. What they wanted is a need-based wage. Here is a principle which Government have accepted. They wanted full neutralisation of the rise in the prices. This is again a principle which Government had accepted. If Government could not implement it in present circumstances, surely they could have appealed to the employees' patriotic sense. I still believe that a large majority of the government employees are nationalist; they are patriots and are amenable to patriotic appeal. Only very few of them are in the clutches of anti-national forces which want to create anarchy in this country. But this Government by putting them all together, bundling them all together did no service to itself, no service to the democratic forces of the country, no service to the country and no service to the employees. Therefore, I would again repeat that the Government has mishandled the whole situation.

As to the plea that 'we are not in a position to pay,' as just now my hon. friend, Shri Rane, has said, this Government has been following economic policies which have been leading to such a lot of waste. We are a potentially rich country and had we

husbanded our resources properly, we should have been able to give to our employees not only need-based wage but something more. Because our policies are bad, we cannot pay them. That is no argument. I have to tell my friends on the left on the one side you say that we must give them need based wage but at the same time you support the policies that the Government have been pursuing and which have led to so much waste of public money. Unless these policies are changed, unless you agree with me, unless you join with me and unless you stand with me in demanding from the Government to bring about a change in their economic policies, you have no right to ask that they should give need based wage. Need based wage can be given if the economic policies are changed and things are improved. It is sometimes argued that because there are so many workers who are not getting as much as the Government employees are getting, therefore, we cannot give them more. This is a very wrong argument. The Government should act as a model employer. If something is right, why should you deny it to your own employees. If you cannot act as a model employer then how can you ask the private employer to behave better? You say that those emoluments cannot be given to every one; so we cannot give them to the Government employees. In this House the Ministers are drawing emoluments much more than what MPs are getting. Because all the MPs are not getting those emoluments, so the Ministers also should not get more emoluments? That is no argument. You should try to give other workers also, but that is no reason why your own employees should not get their due.

In the end, I would make one appeal. Whatever is done is done. Let us forget the past. I would remind you of the famous couplet of Rahim.

“क्षमा बड़न को चाहिए, छोटन को उत्पात  
कहा हरी को घटी गयो जो भृगु मारी लात ।”

The big people should have the quality of mercy. You are the Government.

पुत्र कुपुत्र हो सकना है, लेकिन माता  
कुमाता नहीं हो सकती है ।

You are the employer. You are the master. Now even if the employees under some provocation or out of frustration have done something, my appeal to you is that you now take a merciful attitude, be magnanimous and do not adopt a vindictive attitude towards the employees. It is good that many of the employees have been taken back, but there are still about 10,000 employees who are suffering, out of them some are in jail and prosecution is being launched against them. My appeal to you is: let us open a new chapter, withdraw those prosecutions and take a lenient attitude towards the employees so that in future when you set up a permanent machinery of compulsory arbitration, no occasion for further strikes may arise.

With these words I would again appeal to the Government to withdraw this Bill, but if the Government refuse to withdraw this Bill, then my Party will oppose it.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (बाइमेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विवाद में नहीं पड़ना चाहता कि यह केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों का आन्दोलन राजनीतिक प्रेरणा से प्रेरित था या नहीं, क्योंकि मैं मानता हूँ कि निश्चित रूप से हर एक आर्थिक संघर्ष के पीछे राजनीति होती है। और सिर्फ यह कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि मैं निवेदन करूँगा सरकार से कि वह इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही न करे जिससे कि ये सरकारी कर्मचारी हमारी राजनीति से घलग होकर विरोधियों की राजनीति में चले जायें। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि अगर विरोधी दल अपनी राजनीति खेलते हैं तो हमको राजनीति खेलने से किसने इन्कार किया है, किसने रोका है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस बिल में जो अधिकार सरकार ने लिए हैं, मैं धाशा करता हूँ कि सरकार उन अधिकारों का बहुत सूझबूझ के साथ, बहुत ही सावधानी के साथ इस्तेमाल करेगी क्योंकि इसमें अब भी बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें हैं जो निश्चित नहीं हैं। हर चीज को एमेन्जियल सर्विस कहा जा सकता है, और हर चीज एमेन्जियल है इस देश के लिए। लेकिन मैं चाहूँगा कि जो आन्वयसन

## [श्री अमृत नाहाटा]

इस सदन को दिया गया है कि सरकार की तरफ से एक कॉम्प्रोहिेंसिव बिल जल्दी लाया जायगा, यदि इस समय लाया जाता तो मेरी निश्चित मान्यता है कि ये सारे के सारे विरोधी दल चुप हो जाते। मेरी यह निश्चित मान्यता है कि हमारे विरोधी दलों ने इस आन्दोलन द्वारा ट्रेड यूनियन्स को नुकसान पहुंचाया है। ईमानदारी से आप आत्म परीक्षण करें। ट्रेड यूनियन्स की सफलता दो चीजों पर निर्भर करती है। पहली चीज यह है कि कौनसी मांग पर आन्दोलन चलता है। और दूसरी चीज है उस मांग पर कितना व्यापक समर्थन प्राप्त करते हैं। मेरी निश्चित मान्यता है कि इन दोनों चीजों की ओर आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया. . . (व्यवधान)

मैं ट्रेड यूनियन कार्यकर्ता के नाते बोल रहा हूँ। आपने इस ट्रेड यूनियन आन्दोलन को गलत दिशा की तरफ प्रेरित किया है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक राजस्थान का सवाल है, क्या वजह है कि दूसरे राज्यों के मुकाबले अकेले राजस्थान में इतने अधिक लोगों को नौकरी से निकाला गया? मेरी तो यह निश्चित मान्यता है कि जहां-जहां पुलिस ने सख्ती की है, जहां पर ज्यादा अत्याचार हुए हैं वहां पर इस प्रकार की ज्यादा कार्यवाहियां हुई हैं। जोधपुर रेलवे बर्कशाप में हड़ताल बिलकुल नहीं थी, सारे के सारे मजदूर काम पर आए हुए थे। यूनियन का सेक्रेटरी आया हुआ था। लेकिन वहां पर पुलिस पहुंच गई। सेक्रेटरी को मैनेजर ने बुलाया तो उसने कहा कि मैं बाहर जाने के लिए तैयार हूँ लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, अभी छुट्टी होगी एक घंटे बाद, तब जाना। लेकिन पुलिस ने कहा कि हम भन्दर जाकर उसको गिरफ्तार करेंगे और पुलिस बर्कशाप के भन्दर गई और सेक्रेटरी को गिरफ्तार किया और फिर उसके फल-स्वरूप वहां पर हड़ताल हो गई। तो इस तरह से वहां पर पुलिस ने ही हड़ताल कराई। जगह-

जगह इसी प्रकार की हड़तालें हुई हैं. . . (व्यवधान) . . .

इसलिए मैं गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि जहां तक राजस्थान का मामला है, वहां पर बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर विक्रिमाइ-जेशन हुए हैं जबकि वहां पर किसी ने भी धारा 144 नहीं तोड़ी। वहां की राज्य सरकार आज भी तैयार है, राज्य सरकार ने अपील भी की है और कहा है कि अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार का आदेश मिले तो हम सारे केसेज विड्या करने के लिए तैयार हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस कानून की जो अंतिम धारा है जिसके मातहत आर्डिनेंस को कानूनी रूप दिया जा रहा है और उसके मातहत की गई सारी कार्यवाहियों को कानूनी रूप दिया जा रहा है और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अधिकार ले लिए हैं, उस पर एक बार फिर पुनर्विचार किया जाए तथा जिन कर्मचारियों को सस्पेंड किया गया है या नौकरी से निकाला गया है उनके ऊपर सहानु-भूति-पूर्वक विचार करके वापिस काम पर लगाया जाए।

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my group, I oppose this primitive measure which has poured more poison among a section of the community, against the working classes and the Government servants. You would understand that we have been opposing it with certain reservations, but the Government thought that this sort of measure is necessary for protecting their ruling class in the party for ever. There is no question of any revolution or disorder. Only they thought that the Government can be completely ruined if the strike was allowed. That is why they have brought this measure. I cannot be a party to support it.

The Home Minister is now here. His writ does not have full value in some parts of the country, especially in Kerala and some other parts. His currency does not have full value in some parts; it is at a discount. He is

laughing at me, because he knows it. After the changed political complexion of the States, even after this Bill is passed, I hope he would not have opportunity to use this measure and that it will be kept in the Statute-Book as a dead-letter. I want that this law should not at all be used.

I am one of those who, after the promulgation of this ordinance, persuaded the workers not to go on strike. We never instigated anybody to go on strike after the 13th, but the Government, by this measure, only had the opposition of the Central Government employees. What is the position today? They are victimising the workers. I would like to appeal to the hon. Home Minister. At least for the third reading, he has come here. The Prime Minister met all the Opposition Party leaders and she wanted to convey that she is not victimising anybody. Today, the position is about 20,000 employees are facing prosecution; 12,000 employees are suspended, and there are more than 8,000 cases pending. I would like to appeal to the hon. Home Minister to identify the real enemy of the Government. The real enemies are not the workers in the telephone exchanges or railways or other offices. The real enemies are only my friends. Mr. Banerjee, Mr. Joshi and others. If the Home Minister wants, let him take revenge against these leaders, not against the thousands of workers.

Most of the States have already written that the cases should be withdrawn. If this Bill is passed, let them not take revenge against the thousands of employees and their families, against whom cases have been booked. There are cases of innocent employees being victimised. The higher officers have suspended them. In some States like M.P., the arrested people have been reinstated. But in some other States, they have been suspended permanently. Why is this double standard being followed? In Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab and Delhi, several thousands of employees are suffering. I hope the Home Minister will be kind enough to withdraw all the cases and the promise made by the Prime Minister before the leaders of the opposition earlier will be implemented after this Bill is passed.

This is an excessive measure. It has more poison in its sections and it will attack the workers in future. I request the Home Minister to use it cautiously. I hope there will not be any occasion when this Bill will be used against the Central Government employees. With these words, I pose the Bill.

**SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili):** Sir, it is but natural that this Bill has been engaging the attention of quite a good number of my hon. friends. I quite understand their feelings. But there is a distinction between Government servants working in public utilities and ordinary industrial workers. If we forget that and evolve a working class including all these people, the result will be the consequences of the strike call which they gave the other day. In industrial disputes, certain areas have been earmarked in which the right to strike has been regulated. I take the word of the hon. Minister that they will evolve a machinery for resolution of the differences. Once that is incorporated, there is not much difference between this Bill and the Industrial Disputes Act, except in the matter of punishment. The Industrial Disputes Act provides for a maximum punishment of 1 month in the case of persons joining the strike and six months in the case of abettors. In this Bill, it is six months and one year respectively. There is no other distinction between the two.

So far as Government servants—pure and simple—are concerned, the Joint Consultative Machinery is still in the process of evolution; it is yet to take concrete shape. The railway employees, the postal employees and other civil servants joined together and gave that strike call. Even under the Industrial Disputes Act, there cannot be a strike like this for need-based minimum wage. There are certain areas where there is a possibility of negotiations and if the negotiations fail, they can go on strike.

If they fail, it can be referred to the Conciliation Board for adjudication. Here again when the proceeding is before the Conciliation Board, they should not go on strike. There also there may be an illegal strike. It is for the first time that this Bill has been introduced here to ban the illegal strike. There is an Industrial Disputes Act for this under which the disputes can be settled.

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]

The second point which I would like to emphasise in this context is this. There is a simple basic thing underlying the conception of our legislation. That is the trade unions must develop their leadership. They should not, in any way influence anyone. They should try to evolve their own code. A higher punishment has been provided for so far as strikes in the industries are concerned. They should evolve their own code. Similarly, so far as Government servants are concerned, a Joint Consultative Machinery must be evolved. But, don't bring the trade union activities between the government servants for God's sake. These have, of course, nothing to do with the government servants. But, if they go on strike, the whole of the administration will be paralysed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Mukerjee.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, (*Interruptions*).

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : इस बिल के ऊपर एक हफ्ता समय लगा है। अब जितना उधर के लोगों ने इसके ऊपर समय लिया है उसका कोई हिस्सा इधर हम लोगों को भी दे दिया जाए।

श्री प० सा० बालूपाल (गंगानगर) : प्राखिर हम लोग भी जनता से चुनकर यहाँ पर आए हैं और हमारा भी जनता के प्रतिनिधि होने के नाते कुछ उत्तरदायित्व है इसलिए हमें भी इस पर ज़रूर बोलने का मौका दिया जाय। केवल 3 मिनट का समय मुझे दिया जाय वरना हम भी शोर मचाने पर बाध्य होंगे क्योंकि उधर के लोग शोर मचाते हैं तो उनकी समय मिल जाया करता है।

श्री श्रीकारलाल बोहरा (चित्तौड़गढ़) : मुझे भी दो मिनट का समय देने की कृपा की जाय।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are reaching the end of a sordid chapter and as we have opposed the Bill at every stage, we are opposing this measure lock, stock and barrel. To-day, particularly, is a very sad day not only because Government is pushing through this ob-

noxious measure which stinks in every pore of it but, in the morning, the atmosphere this House was tainted with stink when the Minister of Communications tried to justify a footling little bureaucrat in U. P. who had banned the despatch of a telegram when everybody else in this House thought that the action was objectionable. So many objectionable things are done by Government and this Bill is the embodiment of the kind of thing which goes on. Ostensibly, it is for three years; Mr. Shukla has vouchsafed to the House one of the small mercies when he reduced the period from five to three years. But, we know the way the wind is blowing these days as far as the Government is concerned. There is no doubt about it that the Bill is pushing through a whole approach to labour problems. It is an attempt to secure a ban sooner or later, a ban on collective bargaining, a ban on collective action by organised workers and obstruction in the path of collective bargaining. And this is happening in spite of the sophistries with which our friend Shri Narayana Rao was pleased to treat this House just now.

I have had to say in this House earlier how a most deleterious practice is taking shape, namely, 'once an Ordinance, always a statute'; it becomes a permanent feature of the Constitution. This is an utter reversal of parliamentary policies. We know how this Government acts when it is armed with arbitrary weapons, like what it did in time of emergency with the DIR and the Preventive Detention Act. It pursues policies which a very conservative minded jurist like Shri Setalvad was constrained to characterise some time ago as a "constitutional dictatorship."

I had also occasion to point out another speciality of this Bill where retrospective immunity is given to certain actions of Government in regard to repression of the workers. I was astonished because we have in this House on the anvil of our business the Liability in Torts Bill as far as the Government is concerned and there we are discussing this whole question of retrospective immunity, how far it can be given and all that. It appears from the Constitution that except in times of martial law retrospective immunity cannot be given. But that kind of



thing is injected into the Bill by the back door.

I would like also to point out how international norms are being violated by the passing of this kind of legislation. Our laws regarding strikes are already rigid and inhibitive enough. This country, however, is a party to certain international conventions. ILO Conventions 87 and 98 relate to freedom of association and collective bargaining rights and it has been pointed out earlier in the debate that those rights have been violated.

I remember that a case happened in regard to Japan when on a complaint from the trade unions the ILO had to send a mission to investigate such infringements and the Government of Japan had to rectify such violations of the Convention. It may be that in our case also something of that sort would take place.

In the name of essential services the entire trade union movement is being. . . (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Kindly let me have a few more minutes because we are opposing this measure much more stridently than the others and we have to suffer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am constrained to say that the Speaker has observed that 2.45 is the deadline. It is very difficult.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): You can extend it by half an hour.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Already the Government has been told that our trade union movement cannot agree to anything like a statutory ban on strikes, even with assurances about the statutory imposition of compulsory arbitration or adjudication. Arbitration voluntarily accepted is quite another thing. The right to strike, to withhold one's labour, is fundamental to collective bargaining and Government should remember that notice has been given to it that whatever the circumstances that right will never be taken away. We know the

steps that Government are ready and willing to take in order to suppress the working people. The vile incidents at Indraprastha Bhavan will be remembered to the shame of our people for many long years to come but that is not the way to achieve class peace in this country.

I would like to remind our friends on the Treasury Benches, particularly Shri Chavan who certainly should know something about the history of our freedom movement, that in the year 1920 when at Calcutta at the special session of the Congress the non-cooperation resolution was passed the President was Lajpat Rai and Lalaji went from Calcutta to Bombay to preside over the inaugural session of the All India Trade Union Congress. He should remember that over the sessions of the Trade Union Congress there have presided Chittaranjan Das, Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose. All these things are matters of history. But this is the way in which Government brings forward legislation.

What are we heading towards? The Weimar Constitution was supposed to be the freest in the world as far as the conditions in those days were concerned, but the Weimar Constitution went the way of all flesh when reaction took over in Germany.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member should conclude now.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am concluding.

Our working people have given notice already, and my job is to repeat that notice, that they will fight their battle against the Government if it pursues policies which are clearly indicated in the present measure. I remember distinctly what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru used to say quoting a French saying.

*Cet animal est tre's mechant; quand on l'attaque, il se defend.*

"This animal is very wicked; when it is attacked, it defends itself."

The working class movement is being attacked by the Government and, naturally, the working class will defend itself. The

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Government should see the hand-writing on the wall. The Government should remember that if it is going to have a new fascistic order of society, it is pursuing a goal which will never succeed. The conditions have changed and the working class movement can never be defeated. Hitlerism has fallen like Lucifer, never to rise again. In this country also, anything in the shape of new fascistic practices will never be tolerated by our people. That is why this country gives notice that this measure is symptomatic of a disease of which Government should cure itself if it is going to survive. I oppose this measure with all the strength at my command.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose--*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the Speaker has already announced that the Minister will be called at 2.45 P.M. I do recognise that those who participated and fought at every stage of the Bill should be given some time at least. So, what I would suggest is that you confine your remarks to 2 or 3 minutes each. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICA-  
TIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH):  
Everyday, you are changing the ruling of the  
Speaker. We should stick to the time-limit  
fixed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will not  
be proper if we apply guillotine at this stage.  
I am not going to apply guillotine at this  
stage.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: What is  
wrong in that? Then, we shall have to move  
a closure motion (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I don't mind.  
I will not shut out debate at this stage.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let him move  
a closure motion. We shall see.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : इधर  
से किसी मेम्बर को क्यों न बुलाया जाये ?  
या होम मिनिस्टर साहब बोलें श्रीर या हम में

से किसी को बुलाया जाये । सिर्फ उधर के  
मेम्बरों को ही क्यों बुलाया जाये ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot  
have it both ways. You want to have a closure  
motion and, at the same time, you want to  
speak on the Bill.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: You ob-  
serve the time-limit fixed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it proper,  
at this stage, to apply guillotine?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: You ob-  
serve the time-limit. Yesterday also, the  
Speaker announced the time schedule. You  
ought to have followed it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So far as I  
am concerned, I am not going to apply  
guillotine at this moment. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You adjourn  
the House *sine die*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Would it be  
proper to shut out the debate at this stage?  
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: You call  
the Home Minister. या हम में से किसी को  
बुलाया जाए । क्या वही लोग मजदूरों के  
ठेकेदार हैं? हम भी तो मजदूरों के हमदर्द हैं ।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष  
महोदय, यह वन-वे ट्रेफिक नहीं होना चाहिए।  
घ्रापको इधर से भी मेम्बरों को बुलाना चाहिए।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI  
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): You were  
pleased to observe that those people who  
fought against the Bill, at every stage, should  
be given chance. Do you mean to say that  
those who supported the Bill should not be  
given any chance? I want clarification on  
that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Ram  
Subhag Singh also suggested to try to be,  
as far as possible, within the time-limit. . .

**DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH:** I suggested four days back. You yourself said that 7 hours will be enough. You are going against your own suggestion.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** What can I do? At the final stage, I would like to call some Members from this side and some Members from that side. At this stage, I cannot apply guillotine. I can apply the guillotine at some other time and not now. Would it be proper to do it now? Would it be consistent with the atmosphere that we are having just now? (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA:** (Anand): On a point of order.

श्री रणधीर सिंह: अगर आप उधर से मेम्बरों को बुलाते हैं, तो इधर से भी बुलाइये। यह नहीं हो सकता है कि आप एक ही तरफ से मेम्बरों को बुलाते चले जायें। हम नहीं बोलते हैं; आप होम मिनिस्टर को बुलाइए।

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** When the hon. Speaker announced the time-limit in this House, he had before him all these considerations, the atmosphere, the requirement and the time already taken. Having considered all those things, the hon. Speaker said on the floor of the House that he would not allow more than one hour; he said that he would call the Minister concerned at 2.45 P.M. He has said this. I think, it is rather unfair to say now that the atmosphere does not permit. The Speaker has already observed this.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Yesterday the Speaker observed that we should finish this by quarter to 4 or 4 P.M. But after his observation, he sat for two hours, we sat for four hours. When we provide opportunities for debate, according to the procedure, reasonable opportunities should be provided. I am not exceeding that time-limit. Keeping that in view I am appealing to the hon. members not to exceed two minutes. . .

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor):** I am rising on a point of order.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:** Ten minutes have been lost on this; by now, some members could have spoken.

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:** Now you have allowed further discussion. When you allowed further discussion, you said that you would allow only that side which is opposing the Bill. How can you say that they are going to oppose and we are going to support the Bill? I am going to oppose the Bill.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You have not followed. I will call a few members from this side also. Some of you will be called. Please resume your seat. I want to save the time.

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:** We may also oppose the Bill.

श्री रणधीर सिंह: यह क्या तरीका है कि जो इस बिल को प्रोपोज करेंगे, सिर्फ़ उन्हीं को बुलाया जाएगा और जो इसको सपोर्ट करेंगे, उन्हें नहीं बुलाया जाएगा!

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Will Mr. Randhir Singh please co-operate? Let us resume the debate and conclude it. Mr. Joshi.

**SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA:** You have not heard my point of order. Under rule 362, I move a motion for closure. . .

**SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI:** (Howrah): I move a formal closure motion.

**SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA:** Rule 362 says:

"At any time after a motion has been made, any member may move: 'That the question be now put', and, unless it appears to the Speaker that the motion is an abuse of these rules. . ."

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (मुंबई):** It is an abuse. इससे ज्यादा एब्ज्यूज क्या हो सकता है? यह बिल्कुल एब्ज्यूज है। यह नियमों की अवहेलना है।

**SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA:** ". . . or an infringement of the right of reasonable debate, the Speaker shall then put the motion: 'That the question be now put'."

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

I move:

"That the question be now put."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you supporting it?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: It is not our intention to abuse it. As you know, this has been going on for the last seven days. We do consider, and everybody feels, that there has been enough debate. Therefore, I support it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is. . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: You dispose of my motion first.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please resume your seat. I know how to conduct the proceedings. You cannot dictate to me like this. There is a point of order on your Motion. Please resume your seat. Here is a point of order. Dr. Ram subhag Singh has supported the Motion and I am going to put it to the vote of the House.

15 hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My point of order is this, Sir. . . (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us dispose it of in half a minute.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My point of order is this, Sir.

This motion has been moved under Rule 362 (1).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have followed it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I invite your attention to this point, Sir. Yesterday the hon. Speaker, when he was in the Chair. . . (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. You may come to the rule. I am going to put it to the vote now. I don't want to refer to what happened yesterday. Now the motion is before the House. If you want to speak anything about this, you may speak.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That guillotine cannot be applied at the third reading stage. That is one point. In 1928 what happened was this. You may kindly find it out, Sir. Then, Shri Vithalbhaj Patil gave a ruling after the Opposition walked out, that the House was not properly constituted. You have your right. You are guiding the deliberations of this House, you are guiding the proceedings of this House. You have the right, Sir, under Rule 389 which says:

"All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct."

You have directed, Sir, that some more time should be given, My last appeal to you is this. . . (*Interruption*)

DR. MAITRAYEE BASU (Darjeeling): I belong to the independent group. I want to speak. I have not been given opportunity so far.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I only want to request you, Sir, that you should be governed by the residuary rules. You have got the residuary power under rule 389. Kindly adjourn the House *sine die* and be done with it. You will become another Bijoy Banerjee.

श्री जार्ज फरनेनडीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर खड़ा हूँ।

श्री जयु सिन्घे: प्राधा मिनट मैं लूंगा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीसरी रीडिंग पर अब तक मेरी तरफ के मेम्बर नहीं बोले हैं और कई और दलों के मेम्बर नहीं बोले हैं। जब तक उनका भाषण नहीं होता है इस तरह का क्लोजर मोशन विचारार्थ लेना यह सदन के

नियमों की हत्या है और उसमें जो प्राविजो है उसके अन्दर आप इसको खत्म कर सकते हैं। हमारे दल का भादमी नहीं बोला है, वाम-पंथी कम्युनिस्ट दल का नहीं बोला है, प्रजा सोशलिस्ट दल का नहीं बोला है। यह लोग बोल लेंगे उसके बाद आप मोशन ले सकेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No new point.

श्री जार्ज फरनेनडीख: मेरा प्वाइंट आप आर्डर यह है कि 362 में यह मोशन नहीं आ सकता है। आप 363 पढ़िए। 363 बिल के ऊपर जो डिबेट चलती है उसके ऊपर है। 363 में बिल के ऊपर डिबेट के संबंध में एक अपना अलग ही नियम है तो 362 का नियम उस पर आ ही नहीं सकता है। इसलिए इनका प्रस्ताव नहीं आ सकता है। विशेष नियम इसके लिए है। आप 363 पढ़िए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have followed it. Don't read it. Under Rule 363, another motion can come.

श्री जार्ज फरनेनडीख: तो आप हटा दीजिए उनके प्रस्ताव को।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: May I draw attention to rule 291 which very clearly says that at the appointed hour. . . (Interruptions). The Chair has permitted me to speak.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: No, he should sit down.

श्री जार्ज फरनेनडीख: मैं अभी तक बोल रहा हूँ।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I do not mind.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: What is this, Sir? You are not controlling the House. Is this the way? यह क्या हो रहा है?

श्री जार्ज फरनेनडीख: अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मेरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर कोई बात नहीं फरमायी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will hon. Members resume their seats?

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): Why do they want a closure motion now?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As I have already observed, I felt reasonable opportunity should be provided for some more speakers. But as the Speaker had declared, at 2.45 P.M. the Minister was to be called. Even then, I said I could use my discretion to extend it by half an hour. But it appears that even if I were to give only two minutes to each member, I have to call about six more from the Opposition side—because some—like Shri Abdul Ghani Dar—were assured at the earlier stage that opportunity would be given at this stage—and three or four from the Government side. It will take 45 minutes minimum. It will not be easy.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I withdraw my name; I will not speak.

श्री जार्ज फरनेनडीख: मैं भी नहीं बोलूंगा। एस० एम० जोशीजी बोलेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But in between, a Motion has come from this side. Whether it is in order is a different matter.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Let the Minister withdraw the motion. We will pass this Bill. Why is he in a hurry at the last stage?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I must give them time. If he withdraws, we can proceed with this. We will try to conclude it early. I will exercise my discretion but only on one condition that only two minutes will be allowed to each speaker, accommodating a few from both sides, because we have extended the time several times.

Shri S. M. Joshi.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना): एक बात हमारी सुन लीजिए। मेरा नाम यहाँ लिया गया और मेरे पर आरोप लगाया गया तो गुनहगार को आप चांस ही नहीं देंगे अपनी बात कहने का?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No more debate on procedure.

श्री आर्च करनेनडीयल : उनके मोशन को रूल प्राउट करिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will exercise my discretion to this extent that two minutes will be allowed to each speaker. Let us conclude the debate. I have appealed to the hon. Minister. He has agreed to the giving of further time

AN HON. MEMBER: What about his Motion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has withdrawn it.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): He has not sought the permission of the House to withdraw it!

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो पहले वाचन के वक्त बोला नहीं था। उसके बाद एक ही छोटे से अमेंडमेंट पर बोला। फिर भी मेरा नाम बार-बार यहाँ दोहराया गया। हमारे लायक मित्र शांति लाल शाह ने भी कहा कि यह एस० एम० जोशी अच्छा आदमी है लेकिन बुरी संगत में है और उन्होंने भी कहा। तो जब कोई गुनहगार होता है तो कोर्ट का मामूली नियम है कि गुनहगार की बात भी सुनी जाय।

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH (Bombay North West): I said he was a good man. I never accused him of anything.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : देखिए, मैंने बताया कि पहले वाचन पर हम लोगों ने विरोध किया, दूसरे वाचन में विरोध किया और तीसरे वाचन में भी पहले जितना किया था उससे भी ज्यादा सक्रम विरोध करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं इसलिए विरोध करता हूँ कि यह विधेयक जो अब कानून बनने जा रहा है, वह न लोकतंत्र के हित में है और न देश के हित में है। जिन लोगों ने तमाम ज़िन्दगी मजदूर आन्दोलनों में लगाई है, उन लोगों को

मालूम है कि पिछले कुछ महीनों से हमारी हुकूमत जो नीति मजदूरों के बारे में चला रही है, वह न देश के हित में है और न मजदूर आन्दोलनों के हित में है। मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि पहले इण्डस्ट्रीयल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट में ऐसेन्शल सर्विसिज के लिए कोई रास्ता रखा था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is very difficult for me; I have already given enough latitude. At this hour, no arguments should be put forward, but the hon. Member should only say a few words and conclude.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह से कैसे चलेगा।

मैं ज़िम्मेदारी लेता हूँ कि हमने मजदूरों को कहा कि एक दिन की हड़ताल करो और मुझे उसके लिए जरा भी खेद नहीं है, क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि हुकूमत ने जो काम किया—अपने आश्वासन को तोड़ा—उस आश्वासन के तोड़ने के बाद अब यह कानून यहाँ पर ला रहे हैं। हम कहते थे कि विक्रिमाइज न करो, लेकिन ये कहते हैं कि यह विक्रिमाइजेशन नहीं है। यह कानून बन ही इसलिए रहा है कि ये हमारे मजदूरों को कोर्ट में ले जाना चाहते हैं, उनको फ़ीजदारी कानून के अन्दर सजा देना चाहते हैं, उनको लाचार बनाने का प्रयत्न चल रहा है, मैं इसे कतई कुबूल नहीं कर सकता।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have extended by half an hour and I could give only two minutes to each Member. It is very difficult for me otherwise. Now, the hon. Member has got to conclude.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा इस बिल के साथ सक्रम विरोध है। अगर हाउस इस बिल को पास करेगा तो मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारा स्ट्राइक का जो अधिकार है, जो मजदूर आन्दोलन के लिए आवश्यक है, उसको लेकर इस कानून के चलते हुए भी हर वक्त स्ट्राइक होने वाली है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल के उपयोग की जो तलवार आपके हाथ में दी गई है उसका पूरे संयम के साथ इस्तेमाल करें, किसी मजदूर के साथ नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन जो पार्टियाँ मजदूरों को उकसाने का काम करेंगी, उनके साथ इस तलवार का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए। मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो एम्प्लाइज हैं, उनको उसी तरह से मानें, जैसे आप अपने बेटे को मानते हैं, भाइयों को मानते हैं, अपने बच्चों को मानते हैं। इनके हक के लिए जैसा आप अपने बेटे के साथ व्यवहार करते हैं, वैसा व्यवहार आप उनके साथ करें, लेकिन अगर ये लोग उनको भड़कावें तो इनके साथ सख्ती से व्यवहार करें।

SHRI K. RAMANI (Coimbatore): I oppose this fascist black law *in toto*. This Bill should not be passed but it should be withdrawn. Yesterday, while the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs was speaking, he said that this Bill valued the right of the employees to strike and it did not take away the right to strike and it did not prohibit strike amongst Government servants. This is completely wrong. Under the Bill there is a clear provision in clause 2 (1) (a) (ix) which covers all matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws and strikes in which in the opinion of Government would be prejudicial to the life of the community. Under this provision, on almost all the industries Government have power to make laws. The steel industry; the coal industry, the iron ore industry, copper mines, zinc, manganese, coal, gold, dolomite, pyrites, etc. come under Mines Act. then, petroleum and oil refineries, chemical industries, fertilisers, civil aviation, ports and docks, road transport, textile, sugar, hotel industry, plantation, all defence industries, banking, life insurance, ship-building, tobacco, bidies and cigars, food articles, heavy engineering, heavy electricals, Government servants, Ministerial staff, administrative and clerical staff, all these come under the power of the Central Government. Then, I ask the hon. Minister what on earth has been left out. The kisan leaders were

shouting here the other day about the kisans, and I may tell you that the kisans are also coming into this field. I may tell you that in UP 20 lakhs of kisans are on strike, refusing to give sugarcane to the sugar industry. Two months sugar production has already been lost. Suppose Government tomorrow assumes power under this law and declares that, that is an essential service because sugar is very necessary for the daily consumption of the community, then they can say that the kisans also cannot strike. These kisans may be arrested and sent to jail for six months and also be asked to pay a fine.

This law is a completely fascist law. I do not know why this Government is bringing forward this Bill.

AN HON. MEMBER: Because it is a fascist Government.

SHRI K. RAMANI: The exploiting classes, the ruling classes, the capitalist classes, the landlord classes are represented by this Government, and, therefore, this Government wants to bring forward a Bill of this nature to suppress the people ultimately to save these classes.

More than 20,000 Government employees are being thrown out. If Government want to assume power under this Bill and send these 20,000 Central Government employees who have already been victimised to jail, then I submit that these employees will become the grave-diggers of this Government, and this Government will be overthrown by them, and the people of this country.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): I am very sorry that while bringing forward this Bill, Government have left out some important clauses. They should have included some clauses to punish the anti-social and anti-national elements who instigate the people to go on strikes and to break the laws. If those clauses also had been included I would have whole heartedly supported this Bill. But I am very sorry that the Home Minister has excluded them.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is an anti-social and antinational law.

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:** It is the duty of every citizen to respect the law. But there are some persons who go and instigate the people to break laws. There are some hon. Members who are law-makers and yet who have gone out and advised the people to break the law. They should have been punished. Those people should have been charge-sheeted and they should have been put behind the bars. But Government have failed to do that. I am very sorry that Government have not brought them to book. At least now, I want Government to come forward with a Bill to put behind the bars those anti-social and anti-national elements who are against the country's development and who are only interested in ruining the country. The anti-national people, who have got extra-territorial loyalties must be punished and sent out of the country.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai):** I am constrained to observe that this is a Bill which one should not call merely as a black Bill but a dictatorial Bill in a democratic set-up run by a Government which professes to practise socialist democracy. They have talked much about the maintenance of order and discipline in the Government administration. Every Government employee wants a patriotic participation in the administration and in the running of the Government. But the proper condition for that has to be created.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that in the present system, there is one set of lavatories for the class II, III and IV employees and another set for the gazetted officers; there is one set of recreational halls for the gazetted officers and another for the other categories; similarly, there is one restaurant for the gazetted officers and another for the lower categories. There is no question of a need-based minimum wage here, but it is just a question of a certain equity. Government talk of socialism, but even this elementary equity is not there in the present Government administration.

Today, we find in the papers that Government are going to bring forward some new Bill at the next session. If that be so, could they not gracefully withdraw this Bill? During these coming three or four months, the heavens would not have fallen. Even that a amendment which they had promised

would not have come but for the 22 hours that we have spent on this Bill and the seven hours that we had spent on the points of order *etc.* You may call it filibustering, but I would submit that is a part of our struggle to defend the democratic rights of every workers in the Government of India or in the private sector. I would again request the Home Minister: let him gracefully withdraw it because a very learned judge of the Supreme Court, J. C. Shah, has made these observations:

"The whole of the judicial system will break down. . ."

One of the major causes, he said, was the:

"ill-drafted, ill-conceived and sometimes slovenly-drafted acts, rules, regulations, orders, directions and circulars which are poured out in a continuous and ever-increasing stream from the legislative branch."

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You have exhausted your time.

**SHRI SMAR GUHA:** Then he says:

"Often there was little appreciation of the true proportion of a problem and the remedy was thought out in a hurry and carried out in the enthusiasm of a momentary stimulus.

I would request that in the momentary stimulus of the die-hard attitude you should not pass this Bill. I hope after a second thought you will repeal this Bill after consulting others.

**श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक):** डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब एक बिल्ली बीमार कबूतर के पास तीमारदारी के लिए गई और कहने लगी कि भाई मुझे बड़ा प्यार तेरे से है, मैं क्या तेरी सेवा कर सकती हूँ। कबूतर बोला मेहरबानी करके मुझ को मेरे रहम पर छोड़ दें, आप तगरीक ले जायें। यह जो बिल्ली है और वह मजदूर जो कबूतर है अगर उनको उनके रहम पर छोड़ दें तो उनका कोई नुकसान नहीं है। लेकिन हमारी तरफ़ मिसाल है कि "रांड तो रंडापा काट दे लेकिन रंडवे नहीं काटने देंगे।"



वे शरमा गए, मुझे रहम आता है इन पर । बात यह है कि इनका हलवा मांडा ही उधर चलता है । अगर वह होटल बन्द हो जाय तो इनको खाना कहां से मिले । मैं कहता हूँ कि आप क्यों परेशान हैं । इनकी दूकान का भट्टा बैठ जाय अगर ये काम छोड़ दें । मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि ये जो एम्पलाइज हैं वे भी मानते हैं कि दिल से भला करने वाले ये विरोधी नहीं हैं । भला सरकार ही करेगी । उनके जो जज्बात हैं गृह मंत्रीजी उनको भूलेंगे नहीं । यह ठीक है कि 19 सितम्बर को जो गड़बड़ हुई उसका इलाज इन्होंने ठीक तलाश किया । हमें देश प्यारा है, कोम प्यारी है । यह इनकी जो दुकानदारी है यह प्यारी नहीं है । (ध्वबधान) . . . मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ । अगर 19 सितम्बर का वक्त आए, मैं गृह मंत्रीजी से कहूंगा कि तभी इस कानून का इस्तेमाल करें । वरना जो एम्पलाइज की तकलीफें हैं, जो महंगाई की वजह से दिक्कतें हैं उनके साथ हमदर्दी करें । हमदर्दी करते रहे हैं और उम्मीद है कि आगे भी करेंगे और इन लोगों के रहम पर नहीं छोड़ेंगे ।

श्री: अब्दुल गर्नी डार (गुड़ागांव) : जनাব डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब,

“आखें जो कुछ देखनी हैं,  
लब पे आ सकता नहीं,  
महवे हैरत हूँ कि दुनिया  
क्या से क्या हो जाएगी ।”

एक मिनट तो मैं इन भाइयों से, जिनका मैं अदना वालन्टीयर था, और हूँ, कहता हूँ कि गांधीजी को भूल मत जाओ । प्यार से जीतो । अपने आफिसर्स में, मुलाजिमों में बसावत का बीज न बोओ ।

इन भाइयों से कहना है कि मुल्क में 80 फ्रीसदी किसान हैं जिनमें से आए वे हैं जिनकी 50 रु० महीना भी आमदनी नहीं है । इसलिए जब ये एक घर बना कर बैठें तो अपोजीशन वाले और हुकूमत वाले एक राउन्ड टेबल पर बैठें, अपने घर की पूंजी देख लें कि उसको किस तरह से अमीर और गरीब में बांटा जा सकता है । उस पर कोई प्यार से बिल लायें ।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं हाथ जोड़कर कहता हूँ कि तशदुद से, जुल्म से हुकूमत नहीं चलती । वरना न रावण रहा, न नाकिश रहा, न चंगेज रहा और न मुगल रहे तो आप कैसे रहेंगे ।

[ شری عبدالغنی دار ( گڑگاؤں ) ]

جناب نپتی سپیکر صاحب -

آنکھیں جو کچھ، دیکھتی ہیں

لب پے آسکتا نہیں

سعوے حیرت ہوں کہ دنیاں

کیا سے کیا ہو جا ئیگی

ایک سنت تو میں ان بھائیوں سے

جلکائیں ادنہ واللتیر تھا اور ہوں۔

کہتا ہوں کہ گاندھی جی کو بھول

ست جاؤ۔ پیار سے جیتو۔ اپنے آفسرز

میں سلازمنوں میں بغاوت کا بیج نہ

بوؤ۔ ان بھائیوں سے کہنا ہے کہ

سلک میں ۸۰ فی صدی کسان ہیں

جنہیں ادھے وے ہیں جنکی ۵۰

روپیہ سپینہ بھی آسکتی نہیں ہے۔

اسلئے جب یہ ایک گھر بنا کر بیٹھتے

تو اپوزیشن والے اور حکومت والے

ایک رائنڈ ٹیبل پر بیٹھیں۔ اپنے

گھر کی پونجی دیکھیں کہ اسکو

کس طرح سے آسیر اور غریب میں

بانٹا جا سکتا ہے۔ اسپر کوئی پیار

سے بل لائیں۔

نپتی سپیکر صاحب۔ میں ہاتھ

جوڑ کر کہتا ہوں کہ تشدد سے ظلم

سے حکومت نہیں چلتی ورنہ نہ

راون رہا نہ ناکش رہا نہ چنگیز

رہانہ سفل رہے تو آپ کیسے وہیلنگے [

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling):

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am anxious to speak on this Bill in my capacity as an Independent trade unionist. While I appreciate the anxiety of the present Government to keep to their position and to keep discipline among their employees, I do not understand how they hope to do this through this Bill.

[Dr. Maitreyee Basu]

This Bill is not going to give them that position. There are many Congress Members who think that they love the Congress and therefore they want the Congress Government, but I can say here that though I am an Independent Member, I do want the Congress Government to stay. I do not want them to go. But I want them to behave in a way which will keep up their prestige and not decrease it day by day. The way they are going on now will decrease their prestige among the workers and amongst the employees they are employing.

I was specially anxious to speak about the port and dock workers who never went on strike, I mean, who never declared a strike along with other Central Government employees. They did not do anything on the 19th September but they have been included in this Bill. This is most unjust. That is the height of injustice which you have done to them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: Yes, Sir. I do not want to be selfish. I would like to call this measure as a *Raghab-Boal* measure. Since the Minister of Home Affairs does not like the word 'draconian'—he is allergic to it—I do not use that word. *Raghab-Boal* means a fish which consumes all other fish. This Bill should be changed. There may be a measure to keep discipline among the Central Government employees; there can be no difference of opinion on it. But this Bill should be changed so as to make it more acceptable to the country.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर):  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यही कहना चाहूँगा कि जो मजदूरों का आन्दोलन सारे देश में उठा हुआ है वह खत्म होने वाला नहीं है। मैं सिर्फ़ फ़ेज प्रहमद फ़ेज की एक शेर कहना चाहूँगा:

“घब टूट गिरेंगी जंजीरें,  
घब जिन्दानों की खैर नहीं,  
जो दरिया झूम के उठे हैं,  
तिनकों से न टाले जायेंगे।”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Shukla.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: (Quilon): We had a promise from them that the Minister of Home Affairs will reply and not the Minister of State. We had that promise in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not proper. I cannot dictate. He has piloted the Bill very ably. I have requested him to reply. If after his speech the Home Minister himself wants to say something he is free to say it. (*Interruption*) Do not make it an issue, Mr. Nair.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Mr. Chavan is the mastermind behind it. He should reply.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I request the Home Minister, through you, to reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Shukla to reply. The Home Minister is here. If he so desires, at the concluding stage, he can add a few words.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, most of the hon. Members who spoke at the third reading stage have repeated the same old arguments and so there is very little for me to say about it. I want to say that our basic approach to this problem is of sympathy. We want to deal with the problems of the employees with sympathy. But we do not want the problems of the Government employees and others to be made the subject-matter of party politics. This is one thing which we do not desire.

I normally agree with what Shri Nahata says, but here, when he made the plea that the Government employees should be allowed complete freedom to indulge in politics, I am sorry to say that this is not a thing to which we can agree. I can say that the Government employees can have full right to have their own political opinion.

They can study politics and have political opinion.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): I asked what prevents us from winning over the Central Government employees.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** We do not wish that the Government employees should be made pawns in party politics. It would be very unfair to the Government employees and to the people of India if public servants were to be made pawns in party politics, as some interested groups in this country have tried to do. This is what we wish to prevent. As I said, our approach is very sympathetic. We want to approach this problem, whether individual or collective, with sympathy. We are not at all vindictive nor do we wish to be vindictive in future.

Many hon. members, including Prof. Mukerjee, mentioned that this measure should have been in combination with the other measure which we have announced. We wish that could be possible, but because of circumstances, it was not possible. This Bill has been brought forward to replace the ordinance, which has to be issued much against our will. It was not a pleasure for us to have that ordinance issued. It had to be issued to meet a certain emergency and certain conditions, which we tried our best to avoid. We bent as much as possible and as much as is necessary at that time to avoid this contingency. But it was unfortunate for the country that this kind of situation arose in which we had to issue the ordinance. If this kind of contingency came about, the entire blame should be put on these gentlemen. . . (*Interruptions*).

I want to assure the House again that we want to bring forward the other comprehensive Bill which will have positive measures for settlement of the problems that face the Government employees. Only yesterday we accepted an opposition amendment moved by Mr. Shinkre reducing the age of this Bill from 5 to 3 years. This proves our *bona fides* that we do not wish to keep this Bill on the statute-book any longer than necessary. As soon as the other Bill comes, we will incorporate in it both the kinds of provisions positive and negative—and then this Bill will not be necessary. With that in view, we accepted Mr. Shinkre's amendment.

I want to emphasise again that our policy towards the Government employees is not one of vindictiveness or punishing people or to prevent their legitimate rights. We

only want that nobody should be allowed to exploit them for party ends or for political purposes. We have been attending to individual cases of hardship, but if hon. members bring to our notice any individual case where a wrong decision has been taken, we are prepared to look into it. There is no question of our closing our eyes. I would only request that hon. members should rise above politics and try to co-operate with the Government, so that we can handle the real problems and real urges of the Government employees and solve them in a proper manner, so that it will satisfy them and satisfy the people of the country also.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed." Those in favour of it may say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Those against it may say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I think the 'Ayes' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, the 'Noes' have it.

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY** (Kendrapara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before you ask for voting we are expecting that the Government should withdraw this Bill since there are voluminous opinions in the country against this Bill. (*Interruption*)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Let him finish this. It is not fair. He is a leader of a party. And let him say what he wanted to say in one sentence. (*Interruption*)

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:** Since they want to rush through this Bill, we do not want to be a party to the passage of this Bill and as a protest, we are walking out of this House.

*Shri Surendranath Dwivedy and some other Members then left the House.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put the question again. The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed." Those in favour will kindly say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those against will kindly say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, the 'Ayes' have it; the 'Ayes' have it. The motion is carried.

Now, we will go to the next time. Shri Gadilingana Gowd.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Sir, what about the division?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I put the question and it was carried. Nobody challenged it.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): I challenged it.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI (Bhopal): We challenged it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. If you challenged it, for your satisfaction I am putting it again to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

Division No. 35]

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri  
Ankineedu, Shri  
Arumugam, Shri R. S.  
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan  
Barua, Shri Bedabrata  
Barua, Shri R.  
Barupal, Shri P. L.  
Basumatari, Shri  
Bhagat, Shri B. R.  
Bhagavati, Shri  
Bhandare, Shri R. D.  
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri  
Bhargava, Shri B. N.  
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.  
Birua, Shri Kolai  
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal  
Buta Singh, Shri  
Chanda, Shri Anil K.  
Chanda, Shrimati Jhotsna  
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar  
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.  
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh  
Chavan, Shri D. R.  
Chavan, Shri Y. B.  
Chaudhary, Shri Valmiki  
Damani, Shri S. R.  
Das, Shri N. T.  
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas  
Deoghare, Shri N. R.  
Desai, Shri Morarji  
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.  
Dhillon, Shri G. S.  
Dinesh Singh, Shri

Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar  
Ganpat Sahai, Shri  
Gautam, Shri C. D.  
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti  
Ghosh, Shri Parimal  
Govind Das, Dr.  
Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal  
Hari Krishna, Shri  
Hazarika, Shri J. N.  
Himatsingka, Shri  
Jadhav, Shri V. N.  
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.  
Kasture, Shri A. S.  
Kinder Lal Shri  
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar  
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.  
Kureel, Shri B. N.  
Kushwah, Shri Y. S.  
Laskar, Shri N. R.  
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati  
Maharaj Singh, Shri  
Mahadi, Shri Narendra Singh  
Mandal, Dr. P.  
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad  
Marandi, Shri  
Master, Shri Bholanath  
Masuriya Din, Shri  
Mehta, Shri Asoka  
Mehta, Shri P. M.  
Menon, Shri Govinda  
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
Mishra Shri G. S.  
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri

Murthy, Shri B. S.  
 Nahata, Shri Amrit  
 Naidu, Shri Chengalaya  
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila  
 Oraon, Shri Kartik  
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath  
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila  
 Pandey, Shri K. N.  
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath  
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani  
 Paokai Haokip, Shri  
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai  
 Partap Singh, Shri  
 Patel, Shri N. N.  
 Patil, Shri S. B.  
 Patil, Shri S. D.  
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.  
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.  
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi  
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.  
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri  
 Raju, Shri D. B.  
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri  
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.  
 Ram Swarup, Shri  
 Rana, Shri M. B.  
 Randhir Singh, Shri  
 Rane, Shri  
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana  
 Rao, Shri Thirumala  
 Raut, Shri Bhola  
 Reddy, Shri M. N.  
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony  
 Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.  
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath

Roy, Shrimati Uma  
 Saha, Dr. S. K.  
 Saigal, Shri A. S.  
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus  
 Sanji Rupji, Shri  
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara  
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.  
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan  
 Sen, Shri P. G.  
 Shah, Shri Shantilal  
 Shambhu Nath, Shri  
 Shankaranand, Shri B.  
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore  
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan  
 Sheo Narain, Shri  
 Shinkre, Shri  
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri  
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan  
 Siddayya, Shri  
 Singh, Shri D. N.  
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika  
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo  
 Solanki, Shri S. M.  
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar  
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Swaran Singh, Shri  
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
 Uikey, Shri M. G.  
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra  
 Verma, Shri Balgovind  
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand  
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri  
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra  
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeeo.

## NOES

Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal  
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri  
 Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh  
 Devgun, Shri Hardayal  
 Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao  
 Kikar Singh, Shri  
 Kothari, Shri S. S.  
 Madhok, Shri Bal Raj  
 Mulla, Shri A. N.  
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal

Sharda Nand, Shri  
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker  
 Suraj Bhan, Shri  
 Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result\* of the division is:

Ayes: 135; Noes: 14.

*The motion was adopted.*

\* The following Members also recorded their votes:—

AYES: Sarvashri Baswant, Parthasarathi, Raj Deo Singh. J. N. Pramanik T. A. Patil and R. D. Reddy.

NOES: Shri Sheopujan Shastri.

15.44 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1968-69—Contd.**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1968-69 as also the cut motions moved on the 14th December, 1968.

**SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD (Kurnool):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it has become the habit of this Government to come for Supplementary Grants having spent all the amount sanctioned to them in the Budget on wasteful expenditure. I can give several instances of this wasteful expenditure but I have got limited time at my disposal; therefore, I confine myself only to one or two incidents.

The Government have been spending lakhs of rupees on the Railway Protection Force but there is no protection for the passengers. Thefts are occurring; robberies are occurring; murders are happening; women are molested in running trains. As a matter of fact, I had absolutely no intention of speaking on these Grants but I received a very shocking letter from a friend of mine two days ago and it is on account of that that I requested you kindly to permit me to speak so that I may bring it to the notice of the Railway Minister through you. This is the letter. I would request the hon. Railway Minister to kindly listen. I quote:

"My last son was admitted to I B.Sc. in St. Francis De Sales College, Nagpur and he was travelling to Nagpur on 2.11.68 by the train which left Hyderabad at 10 P.M. in a 3-tier sleeper coach. The coach, he was told, would be attached at Khajipet to Madras—Delhi Janata. But on the way, that night, someone followed him into the lavatory of the running train, put a knife against his throat, silenced him and struck him heavily on the head. He does not remember what happened next, till he came to consciousness in a room. He was given good tiffin and tempted that he would be made a rich man if he acted according to their directions in same house, when they had already their spies.

He had to act as one Susheel Kumar who exactly resembled him. He had to get some keys and information. The boy was terrified. He was tortured beating him mercilessly and his thigh punctured with sharp nail. He could only weep. They had sent us already a telegram from Chanda, a station between Hyderabad and Nagpur, "Bhagat Expired." Finally, they told him that he should obey them and be happy. They said that they would kill Suneel Kumar and send his body to me so that we might give up all search for him. With one knife stab to the unfortunate Sunnel, Ch. Bhagat swooned and what happened next he does not remember. He was lying on a road side in pitch darkness unable even to rise up."

After 8 days, he went to the Adoni police station where he was not in a position to talk.

These things are happening in a running train. You can imagine the fate of these people. These things are happening at the connivance of the staff itself. Otherwise, in a sleeper coach, there will be an attendant, a conductor, who generally locks the coaches. How can this man be taken out? This incident took place on the 22nd November. I am prepared to place the letter on the Table of the House or submit to the hon. Minister. I would appeal to him to get this matter thoroughly investigated.

Another horrifying information is that, about a year ago, in my constituency where there is a station called Kosigi, one passenger wanted to go to some place. But, unfortunately, for him, at about 7.30 P.M., the lights were put off and that fellow was murdered. No action was taken. There were six accused but, because one of the accused happened to be the brother of a Congress M.L.A., they did not file a charge-sheet against him and no action was taken. If such things were to go on, because there is Congress Government there and here also there is Congress Government, if you allow such things to happen, I warn the Government that the people will lose complete confidence in the democratic principles and the democratic set-up in the country. I have great regard for the hon. Railway Minister for his integrity, for his sincerity and for his honesty. I appeal to him to get these two matters thoroughly examined.

Then, Sir, I was a Member of this House in 1955, in the First Lok Sabha, and I had suggested a new railway line from Kurnool to Siriguppa via Adoni. I was assured by the Minister that this would be included in the First Five Year Plan. What has happened to that? I do not know. I have not been informed of what actual action the Government has taken in this regard. At least now, it is 15 years now, may I request the hon. Minister to give thought to that. The Government says that they have no finances. But they are wasting lakhs of rupees on projects which never benefit the people. I would request the hon. Minister to consider it.

Further, a new railway line from Nagarjunasagar to Hyderabad is under consideration. I request the hon. Minister to see that this line is surveyed soon and, if it is already surveyed, the work taken up.

15.50 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

I now come to provision of retiring rooms. Adoni is one of the most important places of commercial importance in the country; it is second only to Bombay in that. In such a big Station as that, there are no retiring rooms. Then, Mantralayam Road is famous in the whole country as it is a place of religious importance. Unfortunately, there are no retiring rooms there also. I would, therefore, request the hon. Railway Minister to get this matter examined.

At Adoni, the platform is very small, and most of the compartments of a train will be outside the platform. The train stops there only for two or three minutes. There have been instances when people, thinking that those compartments would go to the platform, did not get down and had ultimately to go to Guntakkal. My own people who were in the other compartment could not get down because they thought that the compartment would come to the platform, but unfortunately the train left, and I had to bring them from Guntakkal by car. I understand that something is already under consideration. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter.

It pains me very much to say that at Guntakkal Station itself nearly Rs. 500 worth

of coal is being lifted away by some people every day. . .

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): This is happening in Tenali and so many other places also.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: This is happening with the connivance of the staff.

There are ticketless travellers in hundreds every day. There is some understanding between the Guard and the checking staff at the Station. This results in a loss of crores of rupees to the nation.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to look into all these things; specially about those two cases which I have mentioned, I would request the hon. Minister to make a thorough inquiry into those cases and get the goondas booked.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a few words to say on the demands, particularly about the extension of the broad gauge line, Khajuriaghat-Gauhati, to Bongaigaon. When this line was originally planned and executed, the then Railway Minister, hon. Shri Jagjiwan Ram in his Railway Budget speech, said that this line was meant to open up the district of West Dinajpur. I request the present Railway Minister to refer to that speech; he will find it recorded there. To open up a district means that the line should at least be connected with the head-quarters of the district. But unfortunately the line which was planned to open up the District of West Dinajpur was not connected with the headquarters of the district which, as the Minister of State for Railways knows, is Balurghat. There is a proposal to change the headquarters to Raiganj; this is the prospective headquarters; if the line had been connected at least to this town, that would have had some meaning, but this line does not connect even that town. So, for the opening up of the District of West Dinajpur, which was promised by the then Railway Minister, nothing has been done even to connect the headquarters of the district.

Then, what has been done regarding connecting the line from old Malda to Balurghat? There should have been a branch line. A survey was made not once but

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

twice. I would request our Railway Minister to go through the reports of the survey. Every time the survey has disclosed that connecting Balurghat with the main line by broad gauge would be paying; that has been the report of the survey.

But in spite of that this was not done. Again, in connecting Raiganj to the broad-gauge line, the connection will be between Barsoi and Radhikapur which is metre-gauge. I believe the hon. Minister of State for Railways will again bear me out. The connecting link would be not more than 32 miles. Shri Jagjiwan Babu, while inaugurating the new B. G. line—I was present at that meeting—said that this part of the branch line would have to be converted into a broad gauge. He gave that hope and that assurance. All of the high railway officials who were present at that time in that meeting must have now retired, but Mr. Ganguly who was the engineer in charge at that time is still there in the Railway Board. So, on the one hand there was a survey made for connecting the B. G. line with the town of Balurghat and more than once the survey disclosed that it would be paying. On the other hand there was the assurance of the Railway Minister that the line passing by Raiganj will be connected with Raiganj.

If I may refer to what happened earlier, the original alignment of the B. G. line was to pass through Raiganj but this original alignment was somehow changed under some influence. If the Railway Minister refers to that old record he would find that the original alignment was that the line would pass from Calcutta to Darjeeling straight. It would be a substitute for the old Darjeeling line. That was the plan. But, somehow—under what influence, I do not know—the line was diverted from Raiganj towards Bihar by adopting a zig-zag, serpentine route, increasing the distance, adding to the mileage and increasing the value of the ticket.

Anyway, this was done. The first alignment was not followed. The assurances given by Shri Jagjiwan Ram were not carried out. My suggestion is that the line may be connected with Balurghat by constructing a branch and the metre gauge between Barsoi

to Radhikapur may be converted to broad gauge. This should be done, Sir. What is happening is this. The line is being extended to far east while the intermediate branch to Radhikapur remains metre gauge without being converted into broad gauge, and without any work being done at all for the Balurghat branch. Therefore I have suggested that if it is not possible for them to do the work at a stretch they may do it stage by stage so that it could be completed in say, 4 years or 5 years. That might be done. In that way it might be taken up and completed.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram used to take pride in the fact that he never gave any assurance which he could not carry out. But here is an assurance which was not carried out.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): Why do you become selfish telling about Bengal only? You have to say something about Assam.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: He refers to Assam, Sir. In fact, we sent a joint memorandum. Mr. P. C. Barua, Mr. N. R. Ghosh (father of the State Minister for Railways, and a distinguished ex-Member of this House), and myself jointly submitted a memorandum to the Railway Minister that the entire portion connected with the line may be converted into broad gauge. The Minister of State might go through that memorandum submitted by ourselves so that he may find out the position.

Connecting the present line to Bongaigaon should be done as early as possible and the line may be extended to the farthest east. While going farther and farther they should not keep the intermediate portion in metre gauge. That should be also converted into broad gauge and at the same time.

There is one other point. The Bandel-Katwa line should be electrified as soon as possible.

16 hrs.

I would request the hon. Minister to take into consideration the suggestions I have made, particularly the one relating to the North-Bengal portion. The North Bengal people had a railway line once. That main



line passed through North Bengal. But that entire line on the other side of the Ganga has gone over to Pakistan. These people are left completely without any railway connection. This matter may be taken up and the needful done.

**श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा (कोटा) :** सभा-पति महोदय, इन मांगों को देखने से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि जिन क्षेत्रों में ज्यादा तोड़-फोड़ की कार्यवाहियां की जाती हैं, शायद रेलवे मंत्रालय वहां ही अपनी लाइनों को बढ़ाता है। राजस्थान एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है, जो कभी सूखा-ग्रस्त होता है, कभी भ्रूणकालग्रस्त होता है और कभी बाढ़ से घिर जाता है, लेकिन रेलवे मंत्रालय द्वारा हमेशा उसकी उपेक्षा की जाती है।

कोटा से चित्तौड़गढ़ तक की रेलवे लाइन का सखे पहले 1949 में कराया गया था। आज उस बात को उन्नीस साल हो गए हैं। मर्दुम-शुमारी के आंकड़ों से मालूम होता है कि 1949 में राजस्थान की जनसंख्या पौने दो करोड़ थी, जबकि आज वह सवा दो करोड़ हो गई है। बाद में 1964-65 और 1965-66 में भी इस लाइन का सर्वेक्षण कराया गया। उस समय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वह लाइन अलाभकारी है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि अभी बच्चा पैदा हुआ नहीं और उसकी सगाई-ब्याह की बात कैसे सोच ली। जब वह लाइन बन जाएगी और उस पर गाड़ियां चलने लगेंगी, तब आमदनी की बात देखी जा सकती है। राजस्थान की तरफ से मैं गारण्टी देता हूँ कि कोटा से बूंदी तक का यह 22 मील का टुकड़ा बना दिया जाए; उससे रेलवे को कभी घाटा नहीं होगा। अगर रेलवे मंत्रालय के पास पैसा नहीं है, तो वह जनता को रेलवे के शेयर बेच दे। इसके अलावा हम लोग भ्रमदान करने के लिए भी तैयार हैं। उस मार्ग पर चालीस बसें प्रतिदिन आती जाती हैं और मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि वह लाइन अलाभकारी है! रेलवे मंत्रालय वहां के ट्रांसपोर्ट कमिश्नर से रिपोर्ट मांग कर देखे कि वहां पर कितनी आमदनी होती है।

16.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

जब श्री पुनाचा कोटा गए थे, तो वहां पर चेम्बर आफ कामर्स की तरफ उन्हें यह मेमो-रेंडम दिया गया था कि कोटा से बूंदी तक की रेलवे लाइन बनाई जाए। मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे में वादा भी किया था।

गुना-मक्सी सम्बन्धी काम हो चुका है, लेकिन एक चौथाई काम बाकी पड़ा है। सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया है कि चूँकि राज्य सरकार ने सहयोग नहीं दिया है, इसलिए वह काम अचूरा पड़ा है। लेकिन वह राज्य सरकार का काम नहीं है। स्टेशन तो रेलवे मंत्रालय ने ही बनाने हैं। पुलियां बनी हुई हैं। अब उस काम को क्यों छोड़ रखा है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस काम को जल्दी से जल्दी स्टार्ट करके पूरा किया जाए।

छोटे-छोटे दो तीन टुकड़ों को बनाना बहुत जरूरी है। सवाई माधोपुर से निवाई, निवाई से टोंक और टोंक से नैनवा-इन्द्रगढ़, इस लाइन की तरफ तुरन्त ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। सवाई माधोपुर से खंडार होकर शिवपुरी तक बीस, पच्चीस मील का टुकड़ा भी बनाया जाना चाहिए। उससे आगरा और ग्वालियर तक सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो जायगा। वहां पर अलसी और कल्पा पैदा होता है। इसलिए यह लाइन बना देने से विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करने में सुविधा होगी। इन छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों से वहां के गांवों का बहुत विकास हो जाएगा।

बूंदी में एक सीमेंट फैक्टरी लगनी थी। अगर वह फैक्टरी बन जाती, तो पांच हजार आदमियों को रोजगार मिल जाता। लेकिन रेलवे लाइन न बनने की वजह से फैक्टरी वाले अपना सामान उठा कर भे गए। बूंदी की जनता को इससे बहुत निराशा हुई है। बूंदी की जनता पिछले 20 साल से चिल्सा रही है, लेकिन कोटा से चित्तौड़गढ़ लाइन को बूंदी

[श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा]

तक नहीं बनाया गया है। मंत्री महोदय को इसकी तरफ फौरन ध्यान देना चाहिए।

गाड़ों, कामशल ब्लकों और अन्य कई कर्मचारियों में इस बात से बड़ा असंतोष है कि डी० ए० कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को उन पर लागू नहीं किया गया है। उस रिपोर्टों को उन सब कर्मचारियों पर लागू किया जाना चाहिए।

जो डीलक्स डिब्बे बनाए गए हैं, उनमें किसी भी निजी कर्मचारी, एटेंडेंट, के सोने के लिए जगह नहीं रखी गई है। इस अवस्था में यात्रियों की हत्या और लूट-पाट नहीं होगी, तो क्या होगा? मंत्रालय को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि हर एक फ्रस्ट क्लास के पैसंजर के साथ उसका नौकर यात्रा कर सके। मैंने पेपर में पढ़ा है कि शाहजहांपुर के पास दो लाख रुपये चोरी कर लिया गया, कैशियर को मारा गया, सिपाहियों को मारा गया और बन्दूकों को ले गए। अगर रेलों पर सुरक्षा की यही व्यवस्था रही, तो कैसे काम चलेगा?

सरकार ने तीन हजार मील बड़ी लाइन बनाने का निश्चय किया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सवाई माधोपुर से जयपुर तक की लाइन को उसमें शामिल कर लिया जाए। दिल्ली से भ्रमदाबाद छोटी लाइन जाती है। उस पर यात्रियों को बहुत असुविधा होती है। उसको भी बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित कर दिया जाए, ताकि यात्री आसानी से जा सकें। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि रेलवे मंत्रालय लाइन आदि बनाने के सम्बन्ध में मद्रास और त्रिपुरा आदि उन क्षेत्रों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देता है, जहाँ उखाड़-पछाड़ और हड़तालें आदि ज्यादा होती हैं।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, चूंकि राजस्थान एक सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र है, इसलिए वहाँ माल पहुंचाने के लिए सुविधा प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से यह जरूरी है कि जिन लाइनों का मैंने जिक्र

किया है, उनको जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाए।

श्री श्रीकारलाल बोहरा (चित्तौड़गढ़) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो मिनट मुझे दिए जायें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No time is left. Nobody will speak. The hon. Minister will reply. I will suggest one thing. The scope of the debate on excess grants is limited.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बोहरा : यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं बराबर चेष्टा करता रहा हूँ। मैं सिर्फ दो मिनट लूंगा। हम देखते हैं कि यहाँ पर सिर्फ चिल्लाने वालों को मौका मिलता है। यह कोई तरीका है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call you on the next item. You will get an opportunity.

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem): I want to speak on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will get your time on the next time. The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): We have asked for some token grants for taking up some of the survey works which we have taken up in the course of the year and which we have taken up after the last session of Parliament. These demands are on three heads. Demand No. 2 in which we have sought Rs. 4,000 for payment for the amount which we have taken from the Contingency Fund of India. We have now proposed to recoup that. These items we have taken up so that we can make the survey in the proper season. It is for engineering cum-traffic survey for conversion to Broad Gauge of the Metre Gauge section between Bongaigaon and Gauhati and also two other lines in the South Central Railway, that is between Guntur and Macherla as also a new line between Nadikudi and Secunderabad on the same railway. Another demand, Demand No. 14, is a token grant. This is for constructing a railway bridge on the new Farakka Barrage which is likely to be completed in 1971. Another Demand

No. 15—Rs. 3,000 on three items that we have taken is for providing underground communication circuits on the Kalyan-Lonavla and Kalyan-Igatpuri sections of the Central Railway and also for the purchase of Punjab Government's interest in the Rupa-Nangal section of the Northern Railway. Another item I forgot to mention is: Demand No. 2, also for a foot-by-foot survey for the electrification of the Tundla-Delhi section on the Northern Railway and the Bailadilla-Kootavalasa section of the South Eastern Railway. These are the items that we have sought for through these supplementary demands for grants, because we consider that unless and until these works are taken up now it will not be possible to avail of the season for the surveys. On these demands, several Members have given their views, and they have also mentioned some points and have spoken on their cut motions. I will try briefly to deal with some of those points that have been made.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Concerning the demands only. Because, if the local demands are to be referred to, that is not possible.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: Shri Mohamad Imam, in his speech, thought that we are probably asking for these demands for the construction of certain new lines. What we have sought here is only for the survey and not construction of new lines.

Shri Lobo Prabhu mentioned that we have already incurred expenditure on the survey and though certain surveys had already been undertaken, many of them have not been taken up for construction work. Now, whenever we want to construct a line, a survey is inevitable in order to establish the cost and to find out whether the line will be ultimately remunerative or not. So, a survey cannot be avoided. It is also a fact that a line we take up for survey may not be taken up for construction because on the result of the survey we may find that many of those lines will not remunerative, and also the limited resources that have been made available for that particular year may not be sufficient enough to take up the construction of the line that we have surveyed.

Another point was mentioned by him; he asked why this sum of Rs. 80 lakhs could

not be included in the budget allotment. I would like to mention that it is a fact that an indication was given in 1967 that this item would be included in the works programme of 1968-69, on the basis of the report on the Farakka Barrage project; it did give us an indication that the work on the sub-structure of the barrage would be completed by that time. On the basis of that, we thought that the project could be included in the 1968-69 works programme. But ultimately, the work on the Farakka Barrage did not come up to expectation and now we have in the month of April last received intimation that the work is going to be completed by 1971. As such, unless we take up the work now, and we plan accordingly, it will not be possible for us to synchronise this work with the completion of the barrage work. That is why we have included this work as an out-of-turn work for the works programme of 1969-70.

Many other hon. Members mentioned some of the new lines to be constructed. I need not go into those details now, because, I can say briefly that the fourth Plan is still in the stage of finalisation, and unless and until the rail transport is properly assessed in the fourth Plan and an indication is also received about the quantum of money that may be available, it will not be possible for me to give an indication as to what are the new lines that could be taken up for construction in the fourth Plan.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call them next time. As I have indicated, the Minister could not cover possibly all the points raised; so I would suggest that if there is anything of importance he could communicate his replies to the Members concerned. That is all.

Now, I shall put all the cut motions to the vote.

*All the cut motions were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the demands to the vote. The question is:

“That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 2, 14 and 15.

*The motion was adopted.*

[*The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 2—MISCELLANEOUS  
EXPENDITURE

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969 in respect of ‘Miscellaneous Expenditure’.”

DEMAND NO. 14—CONSTRUCTION OF NEW  
LINES—CAPITAL AND DEPRECIATION RESERVE  
FUND

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of ‘Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund’.”

DEMAND NO. 15—OPEN LINE WORKS—  
CAPITAL, DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND AND  
DEVELOPMENT FUND

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969 in respect of Open Line Works—Capital, ‘Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund’.”

16.15 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)  
No. 5 BILL\*, 1968

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1968-69 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1968-69 for the purposes of Railways.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: I introduce(\*) the Bill. I beg to move.(\*)

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1968-69 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1968-69, for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 18-12-68.

(\*) Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

16.17 hrs.

DEMAND\* FOR EXCESS GRANT  
(RAILWAYS), 1966-67

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up the Demand for Excess Grant (Railways).

DEMAND No. 2—MISCELLANEOUS  
EXPENDITURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That an excess sum not exceeding Rs. 7,68,074 be granted to the President to make good the amount spent during the year ended 31st March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. 2—Miscellaneous Expenditure."

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: (Udipi): I am moving my cut motion, No. 1. I beg to move:

"That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 7,68,074 in respect of Miscellaneous expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100.

[To deprecate the repetition of delay in promptly obtaining figures on the debit due to the Central Intelligence Bureau. (1)]:

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem): Sir, as a result of the September strike, 4500 cases of railway employees are pending in the courts. Thousands of people are out of job. I would request the Railway Minister to re-employ

those people and withdraw the cases, because the strike is over now and everything has become normal. The 14 lakhs of railway employees are really perturbed because of this drastic action taken by the ministry.

From Salem to Dharmapuri and from Dharmapuri to Bangalore, goods trains are already running daily. But I do not know why the Railway Board is hesitating to allow passenger traffic in that line. I would request the hon. minister to inaugurate the passenger and express trains on the Salem-Bangalore line as soon as possible. By opening this, we can connect Trivandrum and Bangalore and also Bangalore and Poona. All are metre gauge trains. If we have a passenger train from Trivandrum and Bangalore via Vridhachalam in metre gauge, there will be heavy passenger traffic.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba): We are discussing Excess Grant and we must stick to the Demands.

SHRI RAJARAM: I am using my time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When the Supplementary Demands came, I said we must restrict our remarks to the financial aspect of it. But usually nobody listens to that. Some local grievances are ventilated always.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I have raised a valid point of order. I raised it last year also. We have to be assured of the usual procedures. I have no objection to Mr. Rajaram's making his observations. As a matter of fact, he should have got his chance when the Supplementary Demands were under discussion. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I entirely agree with you so far as your point of order is concerned.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: In future, care should be taken to see that the Rules of Procedure are followed properly so that we are not muzzled through.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nobody is here to muzzle through.

I would like you to devote your attention to this because the debate here is restrictive.

\* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

As I said on the last occasion when you raised the point, I gave an opportunity to say something. Here also I shall give you an opportunity to say something on the Demands.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I am not concerned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The procedure is already there. I have agreed that a Member can ventilate his local grievances whenever a Demand is taken up.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I am afraid this House is not following the usual procedure to ventilate the local grievances here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kunte, I fully share your anxiety. As far as possible, we must strictly adhere to the rules, but at the same time I must also point out that most of the hon. Members taking the opportunity want to place certain of their grievances. It is very difficult. You must realise that all are not so highly literate in the sense as to know what is the implication of the rule. (Interruptions).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): We are all literates, Sir.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: Sir, I object to what Shri Nahata says, that 'Mr. Kunte is uneducated.'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a sad remark. But nobody has listened to his remark.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I have listened.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): I am very sorry for this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not waste the time of this House in this way when we are pressed for time.

No doubt, I shall give time to the hon. Members. Mr. Kunte, you were on a point of order and I have tried to satisfy you. I

never meant disrespect to anyone when I used the words 'all are not so highly literate.' You may take an opportunity to ventilate your local grievances. I may also tell you that nobody should speak for more than three minutes.

श्री अम्बुलानी डार (गुडगांवा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है। आपने फरमाया कि इस में लोकल ग्रीवन्सेज नहीं आ सकती, मैं समझता हूँ कि आपको इसके बारे में रूलिंग देना चाहिए—अगर इन्होंने डिफिन्स के लिए कोई रूपया नहीं मांगा है, कोई लाइन ऐसी नहीं बनाई है जिसमें हमारा बार्डर महफूज हो, तो फिर हमें इस पर एतराज करने का मौका क्यों नहीं है? जब ये बेहूदा खर्चा मांगते हैं, असल खर्चा नहीं मांगते हैं तो हमें एतराज करने का मौका जरूर मिलना चाहिए।

दूसरे—मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ—आप हमें बोलने का मौका न दें, हम खुश हैं, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन हरियाणा का इन्होंने नाम तक नहीं लिया है, लाइन तक का नाम नहीं लिया है कि यह भी जरूरी है।

[شری عبد العسی دار (کوٹا نو) :  
 آپادھیکش سہو دے سیرا پو اٹنت  
 آن آرڈر ہے - آپے فرمایا کہ اس  
 میں لوکل گریوینسز نہیں آسکتیں  
 میں سمجھتا ہوں آپکو اسکے بارے  
 میں رولنگ دینا چاہئے۔ اگر انہوں  
 نے ڈیفینس کیلئے کوئی روپیہ نہیں  
 مانگا ہے۔ کوئی لائن ایسی نہیں بنائی  
 ہے جس میں ہمارا بارتور محفوظ ہو  
 تو پھر ہمیں اسپر اےقرض کرنے کا  
 موقعہ کیوں نہیں ہے - جب یہ  
 بیسویں خرچہ مانگتے ہیں - اصل  
 خرچہ نہیں مانگتے ہیں تو ہمیں  
 اعتراض کرنے کا موقع ضرور ملنا  
 چاہئے -

دوسرے میں یہ عرض کرنا  
چاہتا ہوں آپ ہمیں بولنے کا موقعہ  
نہ دیں ہم خوش ہیں ہمیں کوئی  
اقتراض نہیں ہے لیکن ہر یا نا کا  
انہوں نے نام تک نہیں لیا ہے لائن  
تک کا نام نہیں لیا ہے کہ یہ بھی  
ضروری ہے [.....]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request you to take note of Haryana. You please conclude now.

SHRI RAJARAM: Already there is a notification by the Railway Ministry that they want to remove four railway lines which were constructed by the Britishers in those days. One is Mettupalayam to Ooty; the other is Mayavaram to Tharangampadi and there are two other coastal lines which are narrow gauge lines. They want to remove these lines simply because they are not economical or profitable or something like that. The Britishers had done some good to us. They had brought railways to this country and our people are enjoying the benefits of railway lines. But our wonderful Government and the Railway Ministry want to remove those lines.

Ooty is a beautiful spot. Our Railway Minister knows it very well. I am inviting him to pay a visit to Ooty. Even in September it is wonderful. He must enjoy the train trip; he must not go by road or any such thing. It is an enjoyable trip. It is the queen of hill stations. That was the name given to Ooty by the Britishers those days. So, that line must not be removed. I want some kind of an assurance in this august House from the Railway Minister because only day before yesterday there was a press report like that.

Then, already there is electrification from Madras to Villupuram. I am requesting the Railway Ministry to extend it up to Neyveli because there are five thermal stations which are producing a lot of electricity. We are not utilising that electricity fully well. If you continue the electric line up to Neyveli, we can utilise that power through the railways.

Then, on the Salem-Bangalore line there is a station called Dharmapuri. That also is

in my constituency. It is now turned into a headquarters and a number of officials and others are going there. It has got only a small station. During the Railway Budget debate I made a request to the Railway Ministry to construct some retiring rooms at Dharmapuri railway station. I request the railway Ministry to look into that.

Then, from Salem to Madras there is a train called the Blue Mountain Express. It leaves Salem at 10 O'clock and reaches Madras in the morning at 6 O'clock. My humble request to the Railway Ministry is to attach a three-tier coach from Salem Junction.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा (चित्तौड़गढ़):  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्रंथों के जमाने से हमारे यहाँ जो लाइनें बिछी हुई थीं या देशी रियासतों ने जो लाइनें बिछा दी थीं, उनके बाद पिछले 20 वर्षों में जो यातायात बढ़ा है, जो विकास हुआ है जिस तरह से यात्रियों की संख्या बढ़ी है, उस हिसाब से इन 20 वर्षों में हमारे रेलवे मंत्रालय ने जो कुछ किया है, उसका स्वागत करते हुए भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है। हमारे पूर्व लोग जो कार्य कर गए हैं या जो कुछ पहले ही चुका है, उससे हमारे बढ़ते हुए विकास की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकती। इसलिए मैं रेलवे मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि 20 वर्षों में जो प्रगति हुई है और रेलवे मंत्रालय ने जिस मुस्तीदी के साथ, जिस हिम्मत के साथ इन बढ़ती हुई मांगों की पूर्ति की है, वह अभी पर्याप्त नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि रेलवे मंत्रालय को अपनी निर्धारित नीति पर पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए।

बारबार यह कहा जाता है कि यह लाइन लाभकारी नहीं है, यह लाइन हानिप्रद है, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम इस देश के अन्दर लाभ और हानि के प्राकड़े सोचने के लिए इस प्रजातन्त्र को, या इस स्वराज्य को नहीं लाए हैं। असलियत यह है कि हम अन्तता की सुख-सुविधाओं के लिए, किसानों और ग्राम जनता की सुख-सुविधाओं के लिए रेलवे का विकास करते हैं। मैंने रेलवे मंत्रालय की

[श्री श्रीकारलाल वोहरा]

हृदयहीनता पर रोष आता है। हमारे रेलवे के अधिकारी कुछ इस तरह की रिपोर्टें देते हैं जिससे यह झलकता है कि अभी भी उनको यह भ्रह्मास नहीं हो रहा है कि यह प्रजातंत्र है, यहां पर स्वराज्य है, जिसमें हमारी दृष्टि जनता की तरफ होनी चाहिए, जिसमें हमारी दृष्टि लाभ-हानि की तरफ नहीं होनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं राजस्थान के बारे में दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। पिछले 15 सालों में चित्तौड़-कोटा लाइन के लिए काफ़ी बहस हो चुकी है, उसके लिए निर्णय भी हो चुका था, वहां सामान भी पहुंच चुका था—जब डा० राम सुभग सिंह रेलवे मंत्री थे, उन्होंने उसके बनाए जाने के लिए घोषणा भी कर दी थी, बजट में उसके लिए रुपया भी रखा गया था, लेकिन अभी तक वह लाइन पूरी नहीं हुई। श्री जगजीवन राम जी से भी इसकी चर्चा हुई थी। मैं रेलवे मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोटा-चित्तौड़ रेलवे लाइन का जल्द से जल्द री-सर्वे करायें और जल्द से जल्द इस काम को अपने हाथ में लें।

उदयपुर से दिल्ली जाने के लिए सीधी रेलवे लाइन दें, जिससे उस आदिवासी इलाके के लोगों को, झूगरपुर, बांसवाड़ा, प्रतापगढ़ के लोगों को सुविधा मिल सके।

रोहतक से गोहाना तक जो लाइन गई है उसको बढ़ा कर पानीपत तक लायें, इस 20 मील के हिस्से को जल्द से जल्द पूरा करें। इसी तरह से पश्चिमी बंगाल के अन्दर बंडेल से कटवा लाइन का विद्युतीकरण करने की मांग पहले उठी थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उसकी तरफ़ भी ध्यान दे।

एक महेश स्टेशन है जहां फ्लैग स्टेशन की मांग की जा रही है। सरकार उसको भी जल्दी पूरा करे।

जहां हमारे रेलवे मंत्रालय के बड़े-बड़े

अधिकारी कलकत्ता से दिल्ली, दिल्ली से मद्रास और दिल्ली से बम्बई की रेलों को तेज़ रफ़्तार से चलाने और अन्य सुविधायें देने की विनता करते हैं वहां मेरा निवेदन है कि गांवों की जनता की तरफ़ भी आप देखें। उन्हें भी तेज़ रफ़्तार से चलना है। दिल्ली से कलकत्ता 900 मील का सफ़र 24 घंटे में तय किया जाता है लेकिन उदयपुर यहां से 400 मील होते हुए भी उस सफ़र को तय करने में 24 घंटे लग जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्रीजी राजस्थान में रेलवे की रफ़्तार बढ़ायें और वहां रेलों का अधिक से अधिक विस्तार करने में दिलचस्पी लें।

रेलवे मंत्रालय को कृपा करके कोई व्यापारी उद्योग या प्रतिष्ठान न समझें। यह जनता के हित के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा सार्वजनिक उद्योग है और इसकी दृष्टि जनता के प्रति जागरूकता में रहनी चाहिए।

SHRI RANEN SEN (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must say one thing that the construction work of the railways sometimes proceeds on a line where the importance to the place and the area is not given. I will give you two examples only.

In the Scaldah Division of the Eastern Railways, there is a section called Bongaon Section which is a sort of frontier railway. That means it goes upto the international frontier. There, for a pretty long time, the local demand has been that, because of strategic considerations also, a double line should be constructed. But, as yet, though this demand has been raised by the public and this point has been raised by me earlier also, the Government has not paid any heed to this demand. We hear that certain lines are being extended and certain new lines are being constructed. On strategic considerations, the doubling of this line is necessary. That probably I am not able to impress upon the Government. I, again, urge upon him to kindly do something about it.

Secondly, there is another example that I would like to mention. The Minister just



now said something about extension to Bogaigaon and other places. But there is the need of a second bridge over the Brahamputra connecting Jogigoppa and Panchtantra. This is a very important thing. That is why I am saying that the Railway Ministry's line of railway line construction, extension, doubling, etc. is not convincing to us. I would request the Minister to give a second look to these two proposals.

श्री शिंदरे (पंजिम) : उपाध्यक्षजी इस जमाने में सभी क्षेत्र में संतुलन की बात की जाती है, चाहे विकास क्षेत्र के बारे में हो, चाहे इरीगेशन के बारे में हो और चाहे उद्योगों की स्थापना के बारे में हो। रेलवे लाइनें जो नई बनाई जा रही हैं या सर्वे की जाती हैं उस के बारे में भी ऐसा संतुलन हो। क्योंकि मैं कभी-कभी जब हिन्दुस्तान का मैप देखता हूँ और वहाँ रेलवे लाइन्स देखता हूँ तो पाता हूँ कि ऐसे बहुत से प्रदेश हैं जहाँ रेलवे लाइन्स नहीं हैं। और बहुत से प्रदेश ऐसे हैं कि जहाँ बहुत सी रेलवे लाइन्स हैं। मैं कहूँगा कि महाराष्ट्र में और मसूर में भी ऐसा एक भाग है जो किनारे का है, अरबी समुद्र के किनारे का भाग है जो बम्बई से मंगलौर तक जाता है। वहाँ एक भी लाइन नहीं है। महाराष्ट्र में ऐसा कहा जाता है कि चव्हाण साहब का जो कराड़ है उसकी प्रगति हो गई। पूना की प्रगति हो गई और बम्बई की प्रगति हो जाती है। लेकिन मराठवाड़ा और कोंकण की प्रगति नहीं होती है। चव्हाण साहब से और महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री श्री वसंत राव नायक से पूछा जाता है कि कोंकण का क्या हुआ। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्रीजी बतायें कि कोंकण के बारे में—कोंकण रेलवे के बारे में, आप क्या सोच रहे हैं।

इसके प्रतिरिक्त मुझे एक बात यह भी कहनी है कि एक लाइन मंगलौर से बम्बई तक की बनाई जाय। क्योंकि अभी होता क्या है कि जब मौनसून का सीजन आता है तो मंगलौर से जो लोग जाना चाहते हैं स्टीमर से बम्बई, वह नहीं जा पाते हैं। उनको जाना पड़ता है रेलवे से, मंगलौर पूना से। इसलिए

अगर एक ऐसी लाइन हो जाय तो समुद्र के किनारे का जो भाग है, कारवार, कोंकण और गोधा, उसकी प्रगति हो सकती है।

आप जानते हैं कि जब नई लाइन्स बनाई जानी चाहिए तब कोई ऐसा नियम होना चाहिए कि जिस राज्य में नई लाइन्स बनाई जायेंगी यह देखा जाय कि सेन्टर का कितना पैसा अब तक वहाँ खर्च हुआ है। उस राज्य से केन्द्र को कितना पैसा मिलता है, और विशेष-तया उस राज्य से केन्द्र को कितना फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज मिलता है। आप जानते होंगे कि मेरा छोटा-सा गोधा भारत को 40 करोड़ २० फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज में देता है। लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि गोधा में अभी तक घाजादी के बाद साढ़े सात साल हो गए, कुछ भी नहीं किया गया है। तो मैं मंत्रीजी से कहूँगा जहाँ से 40 करोड़ की फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज लेते हैं वहाँ तो कुछ करो। इससे ज्यादा मुझे कुछ कहना नहीं है।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have only half an hour. I am calling only those who have given Cut Motions.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): I find that the general indulgence here is in everything but the subject before the House. The subject before the House is excess grants. We are not concerned here, as in the general Railway Budget, about railway lines here and there. The Chair has been very indulgent. I agree with Mr. Kunte that it would be better if we are more business-like, workman-like, if the subject is confined to the paper before the House.

My objection concerns these excess expenditures. One is a small amount of Rs. 450 or so which we can forget; that relates to court decrees and court charges. The other is a substantial amount of Rs. 14 lakhs which has been paid to the Central Bureau of Information from the Railways. This is a very old matter that every year this amount is paid after the time which is due for it, after the Budget and the Supplemen-

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

tary Budget are over. The Public Accounts Committee asked the Railways to particularly see that these payments are not delayed and are taken up promptly. I understand that the position is still the same. Next year we will be favoured with excess grants to be sanctioned.

Now I come to the Budget which is relevant. The Railways do not seem to care about the Budget. They think that they have so many opportunities to come to this House that the amounts spent are of no relevance. Till today the revenue of the Railways has been Rs. 474 crores as against a budget provision of Rs. 435 crores. The revenue has far exceeded the budget. Let it be noted here that the expenditure on capital has been short by about Rs. 16 crores. I was wondering whether the Railway Ministry is watching these figures. The hon. Railway Minister is always happy and gives some kind of hope. I would like to ask the hon. Minister why he is not taking much interest in seeing that the capital expenditure is in line with the budget provision.

About expenditure, it may be stated that the working expenditure is Rs. 377 crores against is 361 crores last year. I do hope that he is not going to out-run the budget and that the Railway Minister would see to it that we do not land up with too much of spending than what we earn.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय के समक्ष केवल दो सुझाव प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि कलकत्ते से दिल्ली तक जो रेलवे लाइन है उसके जमानिया रेलवे स्टेशन पर कोई ओवर-ब्रिज नहीं है जिसकी वजह से दोनों तरफ के मुसाफिरों के कटने-भरने का भय बना रहता है। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जमानिया रेलवे स्टेशन पर ओवर-ब्रिज बनाने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि गजरीला से सम्भल तक घाने जाने का कोई साधन नहीं है। इसलिए वहाँ पर ब्रांच लाइन का तुरन्त निर्माण किया जाए। जिस प्रकार से आप

सारे हिन्दुस्तान में रेलवे लाइन्स की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं उसी प्रकार से आप गजरीला से सम्भल तक भी ब्रांच रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण करने की मेहरबानी करें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): My point is this. There should be a line connecting Bangalore, Cuddappah and Ongole so that the hinterland between Andhra Pradesh and Mysore can be interconnected. I also request that a fast train should be introduced between Hyderabad and Calcutta.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can write.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: There are very few occasions when problems of constituencies crop up in Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In General Budget. Not now.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: I would like to plead with the Minister that considerations of economy should not be the sole criteria in a public utility like this. The basic need to be considered is the service. Even if some few lines are running in loss, the overall economic position of the Railways should be the guiding factor, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call upon the hon. Minister to speak, I must make one observation. Shri Lobo Prabhu also supported Shri Kunte. Sometimes on these points as I said, the procedural track laid down in the procedure is left out. And, local grievances are pointed out. Shri Narayana Rao, who knows procedure, also touched on local grievances. I would request hon. Members to restrict their remarks to the Demands. Beyond that they need not go, though some others have spoken beyond scope.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): May I ask a question?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARI-MAL GHOSH): Already much discussion

has taken place on the Supplementary Demands and I would like to touch briefly some of the points now being raised.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Abdul Ghani Dar withdrew the amendment. He made a request. You may refer to Haryana. He was agitated about the Defence line. He was agitated. I said, I will pass it on to you.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: I am going to mention.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: How can you direct the minister? It is for him to reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry. The scope of the debate is limited. He may confine himself to only the matter referred to by Shri Lobo Prabhu.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: Shri Abdul Ghani Dar referred to two points. One was about the taking up of strategic lines and the other was about the lines we were thinking about in Haryana. Regarding strategic lines, we do not decide them. The moment we get a proposal from the Ministry of Defence that a particular line should be taken up on those grounds, we proceed with it. It is not for the railways to decide which one is strategic and which is not.

Regarding Haryana and also about Rajasthan, Mysore, Delhi and other States, many suggestions have been made. Mention has also been made about the Bandel-Katwa line and the doubling of the Bongaigon line. We have taken note of all these suggestions. As I have already said, we have not yet formulated the Fourth Plan.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: His Deputy Minister said it will be done in the case of the Gohana line. He should not put his deputy in an embarrassing position. This was also said at the time of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: As regards new lines mentioned, all these suggestions will be given due consideration and action taken according to the money available.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put the cut motion (No. 1) to the vote of the House.

*The cut motion was put and negatived*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That an excess sum not exceeding Rs. 7,68,074 be granted to the President to make good the amount spent during the year ended 31st March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. 2—Miscellaneous expenditure."

*The motion was adopted*

16.48 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 6  
BILL,\* 1968

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1967, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1967, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: I introduce\*\* the Bill. I beg to move\*\*:

\* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 18-2-68.

\*\* Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Parimal Ghosh]

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1967, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has been the practice in this House for a long time not to allow any speeches on Appropriation Bills.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amount spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1967, in excess of the amounts granted for these services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule,

the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is. . .

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI (Ujjain): Division.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankaura): Let him at least reply to the points I raised.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have directed him to take note of everything that has been said.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: If you go on in this way, there is no other alternative.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

Division No. 36]

AYES

[16.53 hrs.

Ankineedu, Shri  
Arumugam, Shri R. S.  
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar  
Barua, Shri Bedabrata  
Barupal, Shri P. L.  
Bhargava, Shri B. N.  
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.  
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal  
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna  
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh  
Dass, Shri C.  
Desai, Shri Morarji  
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.  
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira  
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti  
Ghosh, Shri Parimal  
Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal  
Hoerji Bhai, Shri

Himatsingka, Shri  
Iqbal Singh, Shri  
Jadhav, Shri V. N.  
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri  
Jamir, Shri S. C.  
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.  
Kasture, Shri A. S.  
Kesri, Shri Sitaram  
Kinder Lal, Shri  
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta  
Krishna, Shri M. R.  
Laskar, Shri N. R.  
Maharaj Singh, Shri  
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad  
Master, Shri Bholanath  
Masuriya Din, Shri  
Mehta, Shri Asoka

Mehta, Shri P. M.  
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
 Mishra, Shri G. S.  
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri  
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya  
 Oraon, Shri Kartik  
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath  
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila  
 Pandey, Shri K. N.  
 Paokai Haokip, Shri  
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai  
 Partap Singh, Shri  
 Parthasarathy, Shri  
 Patel, Shri Manubhai  
 Patil, Shri A. V.  
 Patil, Shri S. D.  
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.  
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.  
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.  
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi  
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri  
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri  
 Raju, Shri D. B.

Ram, Shri T.  
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.  
 Rana, Shri M. B.  
 Randhir Singh, Shri  
 Rane, Shri  
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana  
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi  
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
 Roy, Shrimati Uma  
 Saha, Dr. S. K.  
 Saigal, Shri A. S.  
 Sanji Rupji, Shri  
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan  
 Shah, Shri Shantilal  
 Shambhu Nath, Shri  
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan  
 Sheo Narain, Shri  
 Sheth Shri P. M.  
 Supakar, Shri Sradbakar  
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
 Verma, Shri Balgovind  
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri

NOES

Biswas, Shri J. M.  
 Fernandes, Shri George  
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal  
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand

Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal  
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker  
 Sreedharan, Shri A.  
 Viswambharam, Shri P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result\* of the division is:

Ayes: 82; Noes: 8.

*The motion was adopted.*

16.50 hrs.

WITHDRAWAL BY MEMBER OF CERTAIN WORDS USED BY HIM IN TODAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: During the proceedings this morning relating to the Short Notice Question, (\*) Mr. George Fernandes used a very rather indecorous expression and he is sorry for it. He is ready to withdraw that expression. Has he the

permission of the House to withdraw that expression?

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : "यह अंग्रेज की घीलाद है", यह शब्द मैंने किसी व्यक्ति विशेष को लेकर नहीं कहे थे बल्कि वर्तमान सरकार की नीतियों को लेकर मैंने उस चीज को कहा था। अगर किसी को वह खराब ब नागवार लगा हो तो मैं इसको वापिस लेने को तैयार हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a wrong expression.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने उन शब्दों को विद्वद्वा किए ले रहा हूँ। जैसा मैंने कहा वह मैंने किसी व्यक्ति

\*The following Members also recorded their votes:—

AYES: Sarwashri C. D. Gautam, Narendra Singh Mahida, Dattatraya Kunte, Ramesh Chandra Vyas and Shrimati Tara Sapre.

NOES: Sarwashri Chittaranjan Roy and Yashwant Singh Kushwah.

(\*) Vide cols. 37—40.

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्बीज]

विशेष को लेकर नहीं कहा था बल्कि वह सरकारी नीतियों को लेकर कहा था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I must say one thing. It is not a question of somebody feeling it. Such expressions should be avoided.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्बीज : मैं उन्हें विद्बुद्धा कर रहा हूँ।

16.55 hrs.

DEMANDS\* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (PUNJAB), 1968-69

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now proceed with the Supplementary demands of Punjab.

DEMAND No. 1-9 LAND REVENUE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,01,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Land Revenue.'"

DEMAND No. 2-10 STATE EXCISE DUTIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,97,03,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'State Excise Duties'."

DEMAND No. 6-14 STAMPS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,80,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund

of the State of Punjab to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Stamps.'"

DEMAND No. 9-19 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,10,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'General Administration.'"

DEMAND No. 12-23—POLICE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,93,910 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Police.'"

DEMAND No. 16-28—EDUCATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Education.'"

DEMAND No. 26-42—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,03,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of

\* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

March, 1969, in respect of 'Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 27-43—IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (COMMERCIAL)

44—IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (NON-COMMERCIAL)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,93,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial), Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works (Non Commercial)."

DEMAND No. 29-50—PUBLIC WORKS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 37-70—FORESTS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 35,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 38-71—MISCELLANEOUS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,25,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. 43-96—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 58,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

DEMAND No. 51—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE GOVERNMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10 be granted to President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by State Government'."

I would request hon. Members to confine their remarks to just five minutes each. We have hardly half-an-hour.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Two hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want to participate, you will get five minutes.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You give a chance to say something.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will get a chance. Please resume your seat.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाब (उज्जैन) :  
अगर इतनी ही जल्दी इसे पास कराना है तो

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

फिर बहस ही क्यों कराते हैं ऐसे ही इसे पास कर बीजिए ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब के लिए यह पार्लियामेंट ही प्रसेम्बली का काम देगी और इस पर हरियाणा और पंजाब के बहुत से माननीय सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं । इस पर ज्यादा समय दिया जाय ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा (हमीरपुर) : पंजाब के लिए ज्यादा समय देना चाहिए । एक घंटा तो हम लोग बोलने वाले हैं ।

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM (Kottayam): I move my cut motions. I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,93,910 in respect of Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Use of Home Guards during Industrial disputes against workers' interests (1)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,03,000 in respect of Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in completion of construction of the Multipurpose River Projects (2)]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI A. K. ABRAHAM: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I had an occasion to attend the meeting of the Consultative Committee for Punjab on the 12th of this month and it was the first and the last meeting of the Punjab Consultative Committee. Before that meeting, I was asked to send, if I wanted to, any subjects to the Committee for consideration. I accordingly sent certain items and they were included in the agenda but before it came up for discussion, the Chairman, the Home Minister, dissolved the meeting for the time being so that my subjects could not be raised at that time. Anyhow, I am going to raise those subjects here, because they are very important.

First of all, I am raising the point about the firing in Pathankot. At Pathankot, on the 19th of September, there was police firing on the workers. Not only that; they even fired upon women and children and aged people when they were residing in the cottage. Even the bullet marks were to be seen on the walls of the cottage. The higher police officials, the sub-magistrate and the railway authorities conspired on the 18th and decided to teach a lesson to the workers concerned, and the firing took place the next day. A mob of 500 people assembled there, as per the Government's version. To disperse them the police officials fired tear-gas shells. Was tear-gas necessary for dispersing the mob of 500 people? Was the mob ready to attack the police with arms? It was not said by the Government, but they fired. It was a deliberate conspiracy to teach a lesson to the workers. I request the Government to have an enquiry into this matter.

Secondly, I come to the question of transport workers. The transport workers struck work during February of this year. Their demands were not conceded. The services of some of the workers were terminated and some workers were suspended. Even after an agreement was concluded between one MLA, Mr. Harkishan Surjeet Singh and the Government, what happened? That agreement was not implemented by the Government. In that agreement, it was definitely stated that the workers whose services were terminated will be reinstated. The photostat copy of that agreement was produced, but the Government says that the original copy must be produced. We are going to produce the original agreement, and I request the Government to implement it at the earliest possible time.

17 hrs.

Coming to flat rate of electricity for tubewells, every farmer is required to pay a flat rate of Rs. 7 whether he owns one acre or 50 acres. This is benefiting richer peasants and not the poorer peasants. This is double the amount usually paid by the farmers earlier and it is higher than what is paid by industrialists.

The UF Government in Punjab brought a reform by which peasants having 5 acres of land and less need not pay tax for their land.



But that has not been implemented so far. I request the Government to do it immediately.

From the Sutlej river bend, the peasants are being evicted. They occupied this land after the partition. Previously it was occupied by Muslims. When the Hindus were driven away from Pakistan, they occupied this land. During the recent war with Pakistan in 1965, peasants living in Fosilkottu on the border were removed from there and they were settled on this land. Now all these peasants are being asked to vacate on the ground that a seed farm is going to be established there with Soviet aid. I submit that Government should find out another site instead of evicting the farmers from here.

Silting in Bhakra dam is a real danger. If silting continues, the age of the dam will be halved. Himachal Pradesh and Punjab must have a single authority for it and soil conservation and afforestation schemes must be implemented. Instead of mere statistics, the volume of the work done must be shown.

Now elections are coming and certain officials are being transferred to certain constituencies. Some police officials—I am not going to name them—were working during the last election for the Congress. They were removed from that constituency. Now during the last week, two of these police officials have been again brought back to that constituency. For free and fair election, such transfers must be stopped.

17.04 hrs.

[SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD *in the Chair*]

The Punjab University Employees' Association has revived its agitation. It seems they had given a charter of demands in March. But the Vice-Chancellor did not agree to meet the members of the Executive Committee of the Association to have talks with them. Therefore, the President and the Secretary of the Association met the Chancellor, Shri V. V. Giri and the hon. Education Minister, Dr. Triguna Sen and represented their case. But they also did not take any action. So, they have again started the agitation. I would request the government to take speedy measures to see that the issues are discussed by the Vice-Chancellor with

the members of the Executive Committee. Also, they should order the holding of a fair inquiry against corruption, nepotism, victimisation of staff and other malpractices.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON (Taran Taran): Since the Demands which have been mentioned here are of a limited character, we cannot hold any general discussion all around. All the same, I want to give some suggestions about the items mentioned here.

Demand No. 1 asks for a very huge amount for continuing the consolidation staff. We are having this department for the last 20 years and for the last four or five years a promise is always given, which is repeated a number of times by the various Ministries, that this department will be wound up very soon, because the work is almost over. It will be seen from the note put at the end that in November 1967 it was decided that this department will continue only up to March 1968. On a second review it was extended to September 1968. It was said at that time that only 44,099 acres remain to be consolidated and hence it would not take much time. Then the time was fixed up to 30th September. Later on, at the end of the year, it was said that 2,70,000 odd acres were yet to be consolidated. I have not been able to follow the reason for this sudden increase in acreage. I think, like the old Rehabilitation Department, some reason or other is trotted out, for extending the time limit.

There are a number of Directors and Assistant Directors in this department and a note was given that their number will be reduced by March 1968 or, at the most, by September 1968. At that time, it was decided to reduce the strength of this department from one Director, four Additional Directors, one Assistant Director, three settlement officers, eleven consolidation officers, 570 patwaris and so on to one Director, four Additional Directors, one Assistant Director, and 350 Patwaris. Now, at the end of the year, they say they are going to continue them again for another year. I propose that this department should be wound up as scheduled and its work should be given to the ordinary revenue staff. Otherwise, as usual, this promise will be made and at the end of every year there will be an announcement to continue the department again for

[Shri G. S. Dhillon]

the next one year. In this way, it will go on like the Rehabilitation Department.

Then, I am very much surprised at Demand No. 2. Of course, the credit goes to the last Ministry for granting a number of liquor licences. They granted so many liquor licences and given a commitment to the contractors that they will supply molasses, spirit, liquor etc. Later on, they found that this could not be secured at controlled rates. If the contractors were not supplied, the Government would have lost Rs. 8 lakhs daily, that is, Rs. 2,40,00,000 a month. The result was that they went to the open market. One of the things that the old ministry has left behind is that you come across liquor shops with beautiful, coloured bottles hanging and advertisements in every nook and corner but on the other hand here is such a big expenditure. It was to be secured from various firms at controlled rates but they had to go to the open market and no mention has been made here as to how much difference it will make in the final profits or additional income. Only the additional income of Rs. 10 crores is mentioned but how much loss the State will suffer because of their going to the open market is not mentioned. I think, the Government should not have thrown open all these commitments unless they were very sure of the procurement of molasses, liquor etc. but thanks to the last ministry, they went earlier, otherwise I do not know how far the burden would have increased.

Then there is Grant No. 16. An amount of Rs. 19,17,530, as decided under the Re-organisation Act, was to be given to the University. Everybody here knows that this was refused to the University when the University approached two States, Haryana and Punjab. I have been in the University body for a long time and they asked me a number of times to persuade those governments. But those governments insisted and some quarrel is going on about Bhakra and the University that they should all be a burden on the Central Budget; why they should pay. I am very happy that this amount was given and is provided for two years. But this is too meagre an amount. During the last four or five years the University had to pay about Rs. 34 lakhs in the form of enhancement of scales of pay etc. of the employees. Of course,

the University brought its employees at par with the Central employees but this demand is still continuing. Many employees in the University are still waiting for some of their demands for further concessions to be met. The University is out of funds now. This amount should, therefore, have been increased at least by Rs. 10 lakhs. I appeal to the Minister, so far as he is in charge of the funds, that it should have been a little more than what is provided here.

Then, about border roads, most of my hon. friends, who have visited the border areas immediately after the 1965 Indo-Pakistan conflict, must have seen that most of the trees were either cut or rooted out due to bombardment. At least, 75 per cent of the road running parallel to the border from Amritsar to Khemkaran is bare, without trees. During the war also half of it was without trees. My place is situated on this road and many times when I had to travel on this road during daytime during the war I always thought that perhaps I might or might not reach my destination simply because of lack of trees. There was no place to take shelter. Instructions should definitely go that if there is going to be afforestation on roads, priority should be given to border roads in the Punjab.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :  
सभापति महोदय, पंजाब देश का अन्नदाता है और देश की अन्न की आवश्यकता को काफी मात्रा में पूरी करता है। इसलिए सबसे पहली जरूरत इस बात की है कि पंजाब के किसानों को समय पर खाद, पानी और बिजली मिलना चाहिए।

जहां तक क्रेडिट फैसिलिटीज का सम्बन्ध है, यह दुख की बात है कि पंजाब में चालीस करोड़ रुपये क्रेडिट फैसिलिटीज के लिए दिए जाने थे, लेकिन बुवाई हो जाने के बाद भी सिर्फ बीस करोड़ रुपये किसानों को दिए गए हैं और बीस करोड़ रुपये अभी भी सरकार के पास पड़े हैं।

जहां तक पानी का सवाल है, पाकिस्तान के साथ हुए इन्दस वाटर ट्रीटी के अनुसार

हमारी नदियों के पानी का कुछ हिस्सा पाकिस्तान को दिया जाता है, जिसकी वजह से पंजाब के खेत सूखे पड़े हैं। पाकिस्तान ने हमारे देश की धरती पर मंगला डैम बनाया, जिसके लिए इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने उसको मुबारकबाद दी, यह सचमुच शर्म की बात है। लेकिन आज हम मांग करते हैं कि सरकार को साफ़ तौर पर कह देना चाहिए कि चूँकि पाकिस्तान ने मंगला डैम को पूरा कर लिया है, इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान का पानी पंजाब को मिलेगा, पाकिस्तान को नहीं मिलेगा।

मुझे इस बात से दुख हुआ है कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने परसों एक स्पीच में कहा कि हमें गांवों में पानी और बिजली पर ज्यादा टैक्स लगाना पड़ेगा, ताकि घाटे को पूरा किया जा सके और प्लान को कार्यान्वित किया जा सके। मैं आपके जरिए से उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह कोशिश की गई, तो हम इस सदन में उसका पूरा मुकाबला करेंगे। हम यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि किसानों पर टैक्स लगाये जायें और पानी तथा बिजली के दर बढ़ाए जायें। आज तो ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि किसानों को पानी, बिजली और खाद सस्ते दर पर दिया जाए। लेकिन यह सरकार आज उल्टी गंगा बहाने चली है। इस सरकार ने शहर वालों को तो लूट लिया है और ग्राम गांवों को लूटने की बारी आई है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर गांव उठ कर खड़े हो गए, तो ये मंत्री उस बहाव के सामने खड़े नहीं हो सकेंगे; आज तो ये लोग इतनी संख्या में हैं, लेकिन 1972 में इनका नामो-निशान भी नहीं बचेगा।

आप जानते होंगे कि कुछ लोगों ने अपने दस्तखत करके गिल मिनिस्ट्री के खिलाफ़ एक चार्ज-शीट राष्ट्रपति महोदय को दिया था। आज यह सरकार गिल के साथ कांस्पीरेसी करके उस चार्ज-शीट को दबाना चाहती है। इन मांगों में मोलेसिज का केस भी है, जिसके लिए यह सरकार इस सदन से करीब

2,97,00,000 रुपये की स्वीकृति चाहती है। मोलेसिज का भाव वास्तव में 63 पैसे पर टन था, लेकिन मुख्य मंत्री ने उसको पांच रुपये पर टन के हिसाब से खरीदा। सरकार कहती है कि वह मिलता नहीं था। मेरा कहना है कि बाज़ार में डेढ़ रुपया पर टन का भाव था, लेकिन दुकानदारों से मिल कर पांच रुपये पर टन के हिसाब से खरीदा गया और उसमें मुख्य मंत्री ने पैसा बनाया। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इस बारे में सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा एन-क्वायरी होनी चाहिए। जिन लोगों ने दस्तखत किए हैं, उन्होंने इस बारे में एक एफ़िडैविट दिया है। सरकार को इस मामले को दबाने की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिए। जो पापी हैं, वह चाहे कोई भी हो, उसको ज़रूर सजा देनी चाहिए।

दूसरी चीज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ एलेक्शन कमीशन के बारे में। हमारे साथी श्री राम-किशन जी जो पहले मुख्य मंत्री थे उनका चुनाव रद्द हो गया होशियारपुर सीट से करप्ट प्रेक्टिसेज की वजह से, सारे हिन्दुस्तान में बाई-एलेक्शन हो रहे हैं मगर पंजाब की पार्लियामेंट्री सीट का चुनाव जनरल मिड टर्म पोल के साथ करायेंगे क्योंकि कांग्रेस ने उनके ऊपर दबाव डाला कि मिड टर्म पोल के साथ चुनाव करो। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह गलत परम्परा एलेक्शन कमीशन ने डाली है। उनका फर्ज था कि सब पार्टीज़ से कन्सल्ट करके तब तिथि तय करते। इस तरह से आर्बिट्ररली किया जायगा तो आज देश का जो विश्वास एलेक्शन कमीशन के ऊपर है वह भी हट जायगा और लोग कहने लग जायेंगे कि यह कांग्रेस के इशारे पर काम करने वाले हैं। इससे बड़ी बदभ्रमनी फैल सकती है। मैं मांग करूँगा कि एलेक्शन कमीशन इसकी ओर ध्यान दे।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, वहां पर पंजाब में 8 सिक्क के कारखाने बन्द हो रहे हैं। कई कारखाने बन्द हो गए। हजारों मजदूर बेकार हो गए। इसका कारण यह है कि उसका रा मैटीरियल दो एक पूंजीपतियों के

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

हाथ में है और वह दबाए बैठे रहते हैं। इन मिलों को रा मँटीरियल नहीं देते। मंत्री महोदय इसकी जांच करवायें और यह देखें कि पंजाब की जो यह सिल्क की मिलें हैं वह काम कर सकें। जो मोनोपली एक या दो आदमियों पर दे रखी है उनको दबा करके वह इस बात को देखें कि डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन ठीक तरह से होता है।

मैं स्वागत करता हूँ इस बात का कि इन्होंने होम गार्डस् की संख्या बढ़ाई है। पहले तीन बटालियन थी, अब छः बटालियन हो गई। मैं चाहता हूँ कि और ज्यादा संख्या इनकी बढ़े और जो बार्डर पर लोग हैं, पंजाब के वहादुर लोग जो वहाँ रहते हैं उनको और ज्यादा ट्रेनिंग दी जाय अच्छी तरह से, मजबूती के साथ ताकि जरूरत पड़ने पर वह दुश्मन का मुकाबिला कर सकें।

एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूँ खासतौर से और वह यह कि हम राजनीति के अंदर फंसे रहते हैं। हमारा कभी खेलों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं जाता। पंजाब में हाकी के और रेस्लिंग के बहुत बड़े-बड़े खिलाड़ी हैं, अच्छे-अच्छे कुश्तियाँ लड़ने वाले हैं। लेकिन सरकार ने उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। मैं चाहूँगा कि हमारे लोग जब कम्पिटिशन में जाते हैं तो कहीं दसवें नम्बर पर जाते हैं या कोई शकल देख कर ही भाग जाता है, लड़ता ही नहीं, तो यह जो हिन्दुस्तान का नाम बदनाम होता है यह बहुत बुरी बात है। इस संबंध में भी माननीय मंत्री विचार करें और खास तौर से कुछ पैसा इसके लिए भी दें। हम राजनीति में फंसे रहते हैं और यह सब चीजें आंध से ओझल हो जाती हैं। इनकी तरफ वह ध्यान दें ताकि अच्छे रेस्लर पैदा कर सकें, अच्छे खिलाड़ी पैदा कर सकें और अच्छी धरती पंजाब की है, वहाँ के किसान अच्छा अन्न पैदा कर सकें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह खेल न खेलें कि टैम्स लगाते चले जायें। नहीं

तो यह जनता बिगड़ जायगी तो आप गिर जायेंगे और आपका नामोनिशान मिट जायगा।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, पंजाब हमारे देश का बाजुए-शमशेर जंग है। देश की तलवार है और देश की ढाल है। शुमाल में है तो देश की पगड़ी है, उसकी इज्जत है। वही पंजाब की जहाँ बेहतरीन किसान, दुनिया का मशहूर किसान बसता है। पंजाबी दुनिया में मशहूर हैं। एन्टरप्राइजिंग बिरादरी है। जहाँ का सिख तगड़ा है, जिसकी हिस्ट्री बनी हुई है, जहाँ के सिपाही से रूह कांपती है पाकिस्तान की और चीन की, वह पंजाब है। पंजाब में जब पाकिस्तान से लोहा बजा, बरकी, डोगराई और पठानकोट के महाज पर मीलों तक उनको खदेड़ा और छम्ब के मोर्चे पर पंजाब ने जो वीरता दिखाई, जो हुब्बल बतनी दिखाई, सारा देश उसके लिए पंजाब को सलाम करता है। तो पंजाब वह धरती है जिस पर सारे देश को नाज है। पंजाब के लाला लाजपत राय पैदा किया, सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरो पैदा किया, रणजीत सिंह पैदा किया और पंजाब ने छोटूराम को पैदा किया। पंजाब छोटी चीज नहीं है। बड़ी शानदार चीज है और वहाँ का किसान नाक है देश की। देश की शान है वहाँ का सिपाही और वहाँ का किसान दुनिया का बेहतरीन किसान है। उसके ऊपर आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया इसके लिए मैं आपका बड़ा मशकूर हूँ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वहाँ के किसान को ज्यादा मजबूत बनाना है। वहाँ के सिपाही के हाथ और मजबूत करने हैं। वह एक तरफ जमीन का सीना चीर कर तमाम देश के पेट को भरता है और फिर पाकिस्तान के मोर्चे पर देश की सरहद्द पर सारे देश की निगहबानी करता है। उसमें जितना फीज में जाने वाला तबका है वह भी सारा किसान है और वह

किसान जिसके दादे-परदादे किसानी करते आए हैं, किसानी जिनका पेशा है, उन लोगों की जो मांग है वह पूरी करनी है। किसान की मांग क्या है? चैयरमैन महोदय, आप खुद किसान हैं, जानते हैं। किसान को चाहिए पानी। किसान को चाहिए बिजली। यह आप दे दें तो पता नहीं किसान क्या कर दे? मेरे भाई ने टैक्स की बात की। मैं कहता हूँ कितना ही टैक्स आप लगा दो किसान पर लेकिन किसान को बिजली और पानी दो। हम शहर को भूलवा देंगे और आपके खजाने को भर देंगे। लेकिन यह नहीं होगा कि बिजली भी न दो, पानी भी न दो, उसको मार भी दो और फिर टैक्स ऊपर से लगा दो। यह नहीं होगा। मैं तीन चार बातों की तरफ तबज्जह दिलाऊंगा खास तौर से नम्बर (1), (2), (12), (16), (17), (23), (27) और (29) इन पर मैं एक-एक मिनट मुश्किल से लूंगा।

एक बात तो मुझे यह कहनी है कि जो सरहद के नजदीक का इलाका है वह एक तरह से छाती है हिन्दुस्तान की। एक तो यह कोशिश की जाय, सेंटर न करे तो स्टेट तो करे ही कि हर एक गांव जो सरहद्द के साथ-साथ है पर्टी-कुलरली उनको सड़क से मिला दिया जाय और डिफेंस वॉर्डर रोड के रूप में उसको टेक ओवर करें। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास फायनेंस नहीं है तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उनको सरहद्दी इलाका करार देकर गांव-गांव में सड़कों का जाल बिछा दे। दूसरी बात खासतौर पर उनको इन्सेन्टिव दिए जाय जो ऐन तोप के मुंह पर बैठे हैं, जो मंजिल के सामने बैठे हैं। इसके अलावा जो बहादुर किसान दिन-रात हल चलाते हैं और देश का पेट भरते हैं उनके लिए स्पेशली मैं चाहूंगा कि लेस रेट पर बिजली और पानी दिया जाय। कंवर लाल गुप्त जी ने ठीक बात कही कि इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट तो दे तीन पैसे यूनिट बिजली का दाम और किसान से लिया जाय 16 पैसे यूनिट, यह ज्यादाती है उनके साथ। इसको बन्द करना चाहिए।

इसी तरह से बीज के मामले में, एग्रीकल्चरल इम्प्लीमेंट्स के मामले में क्रेडिट के मामले में खास तौर से उनको मदद दी जानी चाहिए।

दूसरी चीज मैं एजुकेशन के सिलसिले में कहना चाहूंगा। ग्राम तौर पर बड़े-बड़े शहरों में तो स्कूल कालेज यूनिवर्सिटी बन जाते, सब बन जाते हैं। लेकिन देहात में आपने देखा है कि अगर कहीं प्राइमरी स्कूल है तो वह मिडिल स्कूल नहीं बन पाता, अगर मिडिल स्कूल है तो हाई स्कूल नहीं बनने पाता। लोग जो हैं वह ग्राम शहर के बजाय गांव में जाना शुरू करेंगे। यह एक वक्त की बात है। पहले गांव से शहर की तरफ भागते थे लेकिन ग्राम शहर में तो कंजेशन हो गया, वहां शुद्ध क्लाइमेट नहीं रही तो वह गांव की तरफ ग्राम भागेंगे। इसलिए गांव को जन्नत बनाना है और जन्नत बनाने के लिए तालीम उसकी सबसे पहली रोगनी है। तालीम जब गांव में होगी तो वह एक नमूना बन जायगा शहर का। तो आप तालीम की तरफ देखें। उसके लिए जो एलोकेशन है वह कम है, उसे ज्यादा होना चाहिए। खास तौर से बच्चियों की तालीम, लड़कियों की और हरिजनों की तालीम पर अधिक ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। यह ग्रामीर लोग तो पढ़ जाते हैं। लेकिन गरीब और हरिजन बावजूद सरकार की तरफ से बजीकें दिए जाने से भी नहीं पढ़ पाते। इनके लिए कोई जबर्दस्त चीज करनी होगी और ज्यादा हिस्सा इनकी तरफ इसका डाइवर्ट करना पड़ेगा। मैंने देखा, हरिजन वेलफेयर के लिए जो एलोकेशन है वह थोड़ा है। उसे बढ़ाया जाय। दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहूंगा इंडस्ट्रीज के मुताल्लिक। इंडस्ट्रीज शहरों में लगती हैं। एग्री-बेस्ड इंडस्ट्रीज हों और वह देहात में लगाई जायं। गांव में बिजली जायगी और बिजली से वह चलेंगी तो गांव तरक्की करेंगे। शहर को छोड़ कर देहात की तरफ मुंह है तो इंडस्ट्रीज भी वहीं लगाई जायं।

एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि भाखड़ा के ऊपर हरियाणा और पंजाब का थोड़ा झगड़ा पानी और बिजली का है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपस में बैठकर इसको सुलझाया जाय, इस पर ज्वाइन्ट कंट्रोल हो, हरियाणा का पानी हरियाणा को दिया जाय और पंजाब का पानी पंजाब को दिया जाय और यही चीज बिजली के लिए की जाय।

एक बात पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ—उसके सीनेट और सिण्डिकेट में हरियाणा का रिप्रेजेंटेशन थोड़ा है, पंजाबियों का ज्यादा है। वह भी हमारे भाई हैं, लेकिन हरियाणा का भी उसमें एडीक्वेट रिप्रेजेंटेशन होना चाहिए।

आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका मशकूर हूँ।

श्री भीठा लाल भीमा (सवाई माधोपुर) : सभापति महोदय, इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि पंजाब उद्योग धंधों के लिए, उपजाऊ जमीन के लिए, भाखड़ा जैसे बांध के लिए देश में अग्रणी है। वहाँ के किसान बड़े मेहनती और देश को भारी तादाद में अन्न देनेवाले हैं। लेकिन पंजाब जैसे प्रदेश को बिगाड़ने वाली अगर कोई चीज पैदा हुई है तो यह कांग्रेस सरकार है, जिसने इस बजट में, जबकि इस समय पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति शासन है, जो गैरजरूरी रुपया एडवांस-लोन का पास नहीं कराना चाहिए था, जो वहाँ की विधान सभा में पास होना चाहिए था, पास कराने का प्रयत्न किया है और वह भी थोड़ी रकम नहीं है, 28 करोड़ 96 लाख रुपया लोन-एडवांस में पास किया है और यह किस के लिए किया गया है—देश के जाने-पहचाने बीजू पटनायक के लिए किया है। ये लोग उनको सरहिंद में फटिलाइजर का कारखाना लगाने के लिए 6 करोड़ रुपया देने जा रहे हैं। दूसरी तरफ मीठापुर में टाटा फटिलाइजर को कारखाना लगाने

के लिए कुछ नहीं दे रहे हैं, उसका एक तरफ से पतन हो रहा है। बीजू पटनायक के बारे में मुझे ज्यादा कहने की जरूरत नहीं है—उनकी तरफ इन्कम टैक्स 75 लाख रुपया बाकी है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार की कैबिनेट सब-कमेटी ने उनके बारे में यह फैसला दिया था कि उनको कोई भी सरकारी काम करने के लिए न दिया जाय—लेकिन फिर भी यह रुपया उनको दिया जा रहा है। पिछले दिनों वह देश से भागने के लिए उतारू थे, उनके पासपोर्ट को कैंसिल किया गया—ऐसे जाने-पहचाने शेर को भी इस तरह से यह सरकार रुपया दे रही है।

इस समय जब कि वहाँ राष्ट्रपति शासन है, इस सरकार को यह रुपया यहाँ पर पास नहीं कराना चाहिए था, बल्कि इसको विधान सभा पर छोड़ दिया जाता तो इससे शासन की एक अच्छी नींव पड़ती। लेकिन इन्होंने इसी चीज की पुनरावृत्ति हरियाणा में की थी, जिसका रूप आज हमारे सामने है और अब फिर उसी चीज की पुनरावृत्ति ये पंजाब में करने जा रहे हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसकी पुनरावृत्ति पंजाब में न करें, जिससे कि यह उथल-पुथल होती रहे और जनतंत्र का मखौल उड़ाया जाता रहे।

सभापति महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का लोन-एडवांस न देकर आप किसानों को उनकी खेती के सुधार के लिए, मोटर और बिजली के पर्याप्त साधनों के लिए, खाद के लिए सहायता दें, उनको लोन दें।

दूसरे—वहाँ शिक्षा और खेल का ज्यादा ज्यादा प्रचार किया जाय। जैसा मेरे भाई कंबरलाल जी ने कहा कि आज सबसे ज्यादा खिलाड़ी पंजाब के हैं, उनको प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता दी जाय। प्रायः ऐसा देखा गया है कि जो भारत के सिलेक्टड पहलवान हैं, उनके लिए खाने-पीने के वास्ते कोई इन्तजाम नहीं होता है। उनके

खाने-पीने के लिए कुछ सालाना भत्ता बांध दिया जाय, ताकि वे निश्चित होकर खेलों की तरफ काम कर सकें।

अन्त में मेरा यही अनुरोध है कि इस तरह से लोन-एडवांस न देकर उस रुपये को किसानों के लिए खर्च किया जाय।

**श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) :** सभापति महोदय, आज पंजाब पर बोलते हुए मुझे बहुत हर्ष हो रहा है—

नाज़ रहेगा तुझ पर प्यारा चमन हमारा। पंजाब वह भूमि है जिसने हमको राजगुरु दिया, जिसने मुखदेव दिया, जिसने भगत सिंह दिया। मैं अपने सामने बैठे हुए फर्जी आंतिकारियों को उनसे सबक देना चाहता हूँ—पंजाब से सबक सीखो, पंजाब ने लाला साजपतराय हमको दिया। सभापति महोदय, पंजाब पांच नदियों के द्वारा सींचा जाता है, पंजाब वह भूमि है जिसने अकाल के जमाने में, जब हम अमरीका और दुनिया में बाउल लेकर भीख मांगते फिर रहे थे, दो लाख टन गेहूँ दिया। ऐसे प्रांत को अगर अपनी जेब से भी पैसा देना पड़े, तो जरूर देना चाहिए। हम उनके लिए सिचाई का प्रबन्ध करें, ट्यूब-वेल का प्रबन्ध करें, उनके भाखड़ा नांगल के झगड़े को तय करें। पंजाब हमारे देश का सिपहमालार है, हमारे देश का रक्षक है। हम कहा करते हैं कि इस मुल्क में पंजाब के हर पंजाबी और सरदार को खिन्दा रहने का हक है। मैं उस पूर्वी इलाके से आता हूँ जहाँ हम सत्तू खाकर जीते हैं, जहाँ साढ़े चार फुट के नौजवान होते हैं और हमारे कंधों पर बन्दूक रखना, पंजाब हमको सिखाता है।

17.31 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब की सड़कें पक्की हों, जैसी सड़कें मैंने बेलजियम में देखीं, वैसी पक्की सड़कें पंजाब में बनें। पंजाब की भाषा

बड़ी सुन्दर है—हिन्दी और उर्दू की मिलीजुली भाषा है, हिन्दुस्तानी हमें पंजाब ने दी है—हमें उस पर नाख है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि दक्षिण के लोग पंजाब से सबक सीखें। बंगाल के लोग पंजाब से सबक सीखें। पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से जो रिफ्यूजी आए, वे सब बस गए, लेकिन बंगाल के जो रिफ्यूजी आए, वे फेल हो गए—रह गए भीखचट्टे के ऊपर। वे मदद लोग हैं, हमें उन पर गुमान है। मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ की यूनीवर्सिटी का जो झगड़ा है, उसको हल कराइए, इससे वहाँ के लड़कों को अच्छी ट्रेनिंग मिलेगी, वे लोग पढ़-लिख कर निकलेंगे। मुझे पंजाब में जाने का मौका मिला है, मैंने वहाँ के गांवों के कालेजों और स्कूलों को देखा है—मेरे राजस्थान के एक भाई भैंस की बात कर रहे थे, उनकी शकल भी भैंस से मिलती है—वहाँ पर बहुत बढ़िया-बढ़िया दूध देने वाली गायें और भैंसे होती हैं। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप पंजाब की पूरी तरह से मदद करें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पंजाब की इस मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I will take this opportunity to warn the Government as also the country about a certain critical point that we had from the side of the west in 1965. That political spectre is to-day again looming large on the western side of our country. We have seen that whenever there has been an internal crisis in Pakistan politics, the military junta of Pakistan wanted to make an external crisis. We have also seen that in 1964 elections in Pakistan, when Ayub was challenged by the masses of Eastern and Western wings of Pakistan, soon after the elections, he took over to that adventure against India. I will ask the Government because Punjab is historically and also realistically the defence shield of India; and for that reason I want to draw the attention of the Government that certain ominous developments are going on inside Pakistan. If we feel that the internal crisis in Pakistan will create a problem for Pakistan only, then we are mistaken. There is every possibility that Mr. Ayub will again make an adventure against India, particularly, to maintain his *gaddi* in Pindi. Therefore, we must keep a watch

[Shri Samar Guha]

on the borders with Pakistan and for that reason, we should strengthen and the Government should strengthen the civil defence apparatus, particularly in the border areas with Pakistan and also strengthen the Border Security Force and also take the people there with the Government so that they can also be associated with the efforts of the Government in keeping a watch on the western border of our country.

On this aspect, I shall particularly draw the attention of the Government to the damage, destruction and other forms of harassment caused to the people on the border of Punjab. I do not know whether the Government by this time have met their problems and resettled them in their own homeland there. I do not want to deal at length with this point. I should only ask the Government again to keep a watch on the borders of Punjab and also on the internal politics of Pakistan particularly in the Pindi region.

Then, I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you to some historical and also sacred obligations that we owe to the great martyrs of Punjab: Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev. I know it is the urge of the people of Punjab that the memory of these people should be honoured. We all know that these great martyrs were hanged in the Lahore jail. It is the urge of the people of Punjab that the Government of India should take some steps to negotiate with the Government of Pakistan so that the hallowed memory of these great martyrs could be protected in the Lahore jail.

I have also another point to which I would draw the attention of the Government. No doubt it is an all-India demand and more particularly the demand of the people of Punjab, because at that time, Punjab was a united one, to her great glory. Perhaps all of us have forgotten the resolution of 31st December, 1929 which was for complete independence. It was accepted and adopted at Lahore. It was a great meet; a historical resolution. I would ask the Government, on behalf of the people of Punjab as also of India as a whole, that they should try to do something so that something could be done

to have that memory honoured in that sacred place where the first pledge of freedom was adopted in Lahore.

श्री बूटा सिंह (रोपड़) : अध्यक्षजी, मैं सबसे पहले अपने भाइयों का मशकूर हूँ जिन्होंने पंजाब के लोगों के साथ अपने जज्जबात का इजहार किया है। सचमुच पंजाबी करामात कर सकता है अगर उसकी पीठ पर अपने देशवासियों का हाथ हो। हिन्दुस्तान की आज़ादी की लड़ाई के बाद आज़ादी की रक्षा के लिए हुश्रा संघर्ष इस बात की गवाही देता है कि पंजाबियों ने अपना लोहा कैसे सरहद पर दिखाया। मेरे कुछ भाई आज भी पाकिस्तान की बात करते हैं लेकिन हम सरहद पर बैठे हुए कभी फ़िक्र में नहीं पड़े। पाकिस्तान में जो कुछ हो रहा है वह हमें बरज़िश करवाने के लिए हो रहा है। अगर किसी को देखना है तो पाकिस्तान के पैटन टैंक आज भी जी० टी० रोड पर सजे हुए देख सकता है। जंग के दौरान हमारी बहनों और माताओं ने मोर्चे पर जाकर शूरवीर बहादुरों को लस्सी, दूध और पराठे पहुंचाए। पंजाब के जवानों ने अपने शरीर के ऊपर बम बांध कर कैसे पैटन टैंक की बखियां उधेड़ी हैं इसे हर कोई जानता है। आज सदन को मौका मिला है वहां की मांगों पर विचार करने का। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हम सच्चे दिल से वहां की कोशिशों की सराहना करते हैं तो उनकी हर एक मांग को पूरा करना चाहिए मगर मुझे तकलीफ़ होती है जब यह कहा जाता है कि चौथी योजना में पंजाब का इतना रुपया काट दिया गया। हम मांगने के आदी नहीं हैं। मेरे भाई जानते हैं कि पंजाब किसानों का देश है और किसान खुद कमाई करता है, वह मांगता नहीं है। आज भी जिस तरह पंजाब के किसानों ने देश की भूख का मसला हल किया है वह हम सभी जानते हैं। अगर उन्हें पूरे साधन दिए जायें तो वह और ज्यादा पैदा कर सकते हैं। माइनर इरिगेशन की बजह से पंजाब में घनाज ठीक पैदा नहीं हो रहा है। वहां बिजली का फ्लैट रेट लगा दिया



गया है लेकिन उनको बिजली ज़रूरत के वक्त नहीं मिलती। हफ्ते में मुश्किल से एक दिन बिजली मिलती है और पूरे महीने का किराया उनसे लिया जाता है। अगर डीजल सैट लगा कर उनको बिजली मुहैया की जाय तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान भर के लिए पंजाब में अनाज पैदा हो सकता है।

इस बिल में कुछ मांगें हैं जिनकी ओर मैं सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहले लैंड रेवेन्यू में कंसालीडेशन की मांग है। अगर आप हवाई जहाज से सफ़र करें और पंजाब और हरियाणा का एरिया देखना चाहें तो आपको वह कंसालीडेशन की वजह से नज़र आ जायगा कि सारे प्रांत को कैसे कंसालीडेट किया है। मैं कहूंगा कि कंसालीडेशन ही पंजाब की खेती-बारी की तरक्की का राज है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो काम कंसालीडेशन का पूरा हो गया है और अगर उसमें कुछ माइनर कैसेज तय होने को बाकी हैं जिनके लिए 22 लाख रुपया मांगा गया है तो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को एक कमीशन नियुक्त करके उन छोटे-छोटे मामलों का निपटारा कराना चाहिए ताकि यह काम बिलकुल समाप्त हो जाय।

परचेज ग्रॉफ मोलेसेज के बारे में भी मुझे कुछ कहना है। इसमें बहुत गोलमाल हुआ। पंजाब विधान सभा में भी इसके बारे में चर्चा हुई और जो कसेज गिल मिनिसट्री के खिलाफ़ इनक्वायर हुए उनमें से मेरी इत्तला है कि यह मोलेसेज का केस भी है। अच्छा होता कि जो रिपोर्ट सी० बी० आई० की होम मिनिसट्री ने गवर्नर को भेजी है वह यहां सदन में भ्राती और हम उस पर चर्चा करते तो पता चलता कि गिल मिनिसट्री ने क्या-क्या करण किया है। जो लोगों का पैसा ख़ाया है उसकी सज़ा हम देते। मगर अफ़सोस है कि वह रिपोर्ट अभी तक गवर्नर साहब दबाए बैठे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मोलेसेज डील की पूरी जांच हो और जो पैसा शबन हुआ है उसकी पूरी सज़ा जिम्मेदार लोगों को दी जाय।

एक दूसरी बात मुझे पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी की ग्रान्ट्स के बारे में कहनी है। पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी की सीनेट ने हरियाणा और पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी के लोगों को एनहान्सड डी० ए० अभी तक इसलिए नहीं दिया कि अभी तक उनको इस बारे में परवानगी नहीं दी गई। अगर इस सदन ने यह खर्चा पहले पास किया होता तो वह पीछे न रहते और यूनिवर्सिटी के कर्मचारियों को भी सरकारी कर्मचारियों के साथ महंगाई भत्ता मिल जाता।

अप्रोजीशन की तरफ से शेड्यूलड कार्ट्स और शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स के लोगों के बारे में बहुत चर्चा की गई जिससे मालूम होता था कि वही उनके ज्यादा हितैषी हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुरनाम सिंह और गिल साहब की मिनिसट्री में जो उनके बारे में स्कीम्स थीं उन सबको कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रख दिया गया। गुरनाम साहब ने भी टच नहीं किया और न गिल साहब ने टच किया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो स्कीमें थीं, शेड्यूलड कार्ट्स और शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स को ज़मीनें दी जाती थीं, नज़ूल लैंड दी जाती थी, उनको इंडस्ट्री लगाने के लिए इंटरेस्ट फ्री कर्ज दिए जाते थे, वह उसी तरह से जारी हो। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गिल कैबिनेट ने पंजाब में जो घांघली डाल रखी थी, जो वहां के एडमिनिसट्रेशन को म्युटिलेट किया था उन सबकी नए सिरे से जांच होनी चाहिए। उस कैबिनेट का नाम भारत के इतिहास में काले अक्षरों से लिखा जायगा क्योंकि उन्होंने चपरासी से लेकर फ़ीफ़ सेक्रेटरी तक, सब आफिसर्स को करप्ट किया और जिन्होंने उनका कहना नहीं माना उनके साथ ज्यादती की, उनको ट्रांसफ़र किया, सजा दी, बग़ैर कारण के सस्पेंड किया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब हम यह खर्चा मंज़ूर करने जा रहे हैं तो एक परमार्नेट कमीशन नियुक्त किया जाय जो जांच करे और जिनके साथ इनक्वैस्टिस हुआ है उनके साथ जस्टिस हो।

SHRI K. HALDER (Mathurapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, mid-term elections will be held in Punjab within two months and the people of this State are anxiously awaiting the termination of President's Rule, which is rather a curse to them. The people of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are also counting the end of one man's autocratic administration in their respective States.

It was the Congress clique which helped the installation of the Gill Ministry in power, by over-throwing the popular United Front Ministry in that State and the Governor was a party to it. The Governor rather helped the corrupt Ministry to survive by his notorious tactics.

During the period when Gill Ministry was in office, a memorandum was given to the President by the opposition leaders against the Gill Ministry, containing charges of corruption and nepotism and demanding a commission of inquiry. After the fall of the Gill Ministry, that memorandum was referred to the Governor for preliminary enquiry and comments. It is seen from the report of the Governor that some of the charges have been substantiated. Therefore, the Government should now appoint a commission of inquiry.

Then, the Punjab Roadways employees who were arrested or suspended in February, 1968, under the orders of the Gill Ministry, continue to be victimised. Even though 9 to 10 months have passed, no charge has been substantiated against 91 employees who are under prosecution and 76 employees are still facing departmental enquiry. It is the object of the government to discharge the union leaders and militants on some fake charges. I will give you an instance. The General Secretary of a trade union was arrested on the 26th February, 1968 and the charge brought up against him was that he set fire to a bus on the 27th February, 1968.

The one-man pay commission on revision of pay scales of government employees submitted its report some time back. Yet, government have taken decision only about certain categories. Many government employees are not satisfied with this report for several reasons. The report is yet to be published. The Chandigarh correspondent of *Tribune*, commenting on the revised grades of pay

in respect of 7 departments, says "generally, highly paid employees are benefited more." In fact, in some cases, for instance, patwaris in the revenue department and assistant probation officers of the Jail Department will lose in the maximum fixed. The traffic managers and station supervisors (General) will get a lower start.

Then, the Government of India is delaying a decision on the future of Chandigarh. Even though the Prime Minister herself had committed to arbitrate on this question, no action has been taken on the question so far.

During the past three Plans Punjab was totally neglected and no heavy projects were taken up there. The people of Punjab are hoping that at least in the Fourth Plan some projects will be taken up in Punjab to improve the condition of the workers and peasants in that State.

It has become a practice of the Congress Government here to overthrow any government which is not a Congress government on the charge that there is no democracy *etc.* The ruling party at the Centre, the Congress Party, thinks that they are the only custodians of democracy in this country. But in this process what has happened is that they have overthrown the popular ministries of Punjab, Bihar, U.P., West Bengal *etc.* and I do not know when the Haryana Grants will again come up before this House. This Government is also planning to overthrow the Government of Kerala. You may ask what has that to do with the discussion on these Grants. I will only say that other Demands like the Demands for Punjab will come before this House. That is the tactics of the Government at the Centre. But I shall give one warning that we shall not allow other provinces to pass through what Punjab is passing through now. That is the only warning I want to give them.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I call upon the next speaker, I may say that the half-an-hour debate and other debates are not possible today because we will have to go through the financial business first. We will fix some other time that is convenient. I cannot say when it will be convenient.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI (New Delhi): This matter is important for obvious reasons

and there is the second report of the Deputy Commissioner which has been presented. It is not something which has been disposed of.

MR. SPEAKER: I know, it is an important thing but it is not thrown out; we are only postponing it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Only two days are left.

MR. SPEAKER: I know that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: On Friday there is another half-an-hour discussion. So it is not possible to take it up.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me see when we can have the discussion.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: It is of concern.

MR. SPEAKER: I know. But let me see. Half-an-hour discussions are normally taken at the *lag-end* of the day.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The Minister has gone away.

MR. SPEAKER: He will come. I do not know how long will the House sit. I am not able to say that. I told you in the morning that we may continue to sit till 8 o'clock or 8.30.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: It is very important. It is an issue which transcends party lines.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me see at the end of it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: At what time?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. It depends on the work.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA *rose*—

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Do matters relating to human liberty get lesser time?

MR. SPEAKER: You are wasting the time now. I cannot say anything now.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: What is going on now is a political exercise.

MR. SPEAKER: But the Demands are to be passed.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: There can be a little reduction in time for that.

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to reduce it.

श्री प्रेम चन्ध बर्मा (हमीरपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 23 अगस्त, 1968 को राष्ट्रपतिजी ने पंजाब का शासन सम्भाला था। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मांगें जो कि 23,68 करोड़ रुपये के खर्च की हैं, वह आज इस सदन में पेश न हुई होतीं अगर पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति का शासन न हुआ होता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको कुछ पीछे ले जाना चाहूंगा और यह बताऊंगा कि यह क्यों हुआ। पंजाब में जो विरोधी दल थे उन्होंने अपनी खिचड़ी-सरकार बनाई। कहीं की ईंट, कहीं का रोड़ा और भानुमती ने कुनबा जोड़ा, यही बात उन्होंने की थी। जनसंघ, कम्युनिस्ट, प्रकाली पार्टी और जनता पार्टी (जो कि डेफेक्टर्स थे), इन सब पार्टियों ने मिलकर वहां पर अपनी सरकार बनाई लेकिन उनकी वह सरकार चल नहीं पाई क्योंकि वे इन्साफ नहीं करते थे। आपको मालूम होगा उस सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश में अनाज के जाने पर रोक लगा दी थी और वहां के बहादुर डोगरे, जिनकी संख्या 30 लाख है, उनको भूखों मारने लगे थे लेकिन भगवान ने उनकी बात सुन ली क्योंकि वे भगवान पर विश्वास करते हैं। इन पार्टियों की आपस में, लूट के माल पर लड़ाई हुई जिसके फलस्वरूप सरकार ही टूट गई।

18 hrs.

मैं समझता हूँ कि पंजाब को अगर स्कीडल प्रान्त कहा जाय तो ठीक है। क्योंकि उसमें बड़े-बड़े स्कीडल होते हैं तो यह बात ठीक ही होगी। पंजाब में इन कम्युनिस्टों और जनसंघियों ने बड़े-बड़े स्कीडल किए। युनाइटेड

## [श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा]

फ्रंट की सरकार के जमाने में वहां बड़े-बड़े स्कैंडल हुए हैं। मेरा कहना है कि उनके राज्य में जो अंधेरगद्दी और धांधलेबाजी चली है उसकी पूरी इनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए।

मेरे उधर के मित्र श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ने चूंकि एलैक्शन सिर पर है इसलिए आज यहाँ पर पंजाब के बारे में एलेक्शन स्पीच कर दी। उन्होंने कहा कि पहले कांग्रेस ने उन सब शहरों को लूटा और अब वहाँ पर प्रेसीडेंट रूल करके और गांव को लूटने जा रहे हैं। मैं श्री कंवर-लाल गुप्त से पूछना चाहूंगा कि वह कौन से गांव में रहे हैं और कौन से गांव की नुमायन्दगी करते हैं जो इस तरह के बेसिरपैर की उड़ा रहे हैं? दरअसल उनकी नजर चुनावों पर है और इस तरह से चुनावों के समय गरीब लोगों को गुमराह करके और उन्हें बेवकूफ बना करके अपना उल्लू सीधा करते हैं और उस तरह से फिर अपना गठबंधन करते हैं। उनकी बस यही कोशिश रहती है कि पंजाब में या कहीं भी कांग्रेस की सरकार न बन पाए क्योंकि वैसे होने से उनकी पोल खुलती है। इसलिए हम देख रहे हैं कि वह इस बिल को एक एलैक्शन प्रोपेगैंडा बना रहे हैं और इस तरह से जनता को गुमराह करने के लिए धुंभाधार तकरीरें दे रहे हैं।

चूंकि समय बहुत कम है इसलिए मैं महज दो, तीन सुझाव रखकर अपना स्थान ग्रहण करूंगा। पंजाब बहादुरों का प्रदेश है और यह वह प्रान्त है जो कि पाकिस्तान के मुंह के सामने खड़ा है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि पंजाब प्रान्त सिविल डिफेंस को मजबूत किया जाय। यह भी आवश्यक है कि एन० सी० सी० और बौरडर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स को सुदृढ़ किया जाय और पाकिस्तान से लगती हुई जितनी पंजाब की बौरडर है वहां के तमाम लोगों को हथियारबंद किया जाय। उनको हम सभी आवश्यक सुविधाएं मुलभ करें ताकि वह अपने वाले किसी भी बाहरी संकट का कामयाबी के साथ सामना कर सकें।

दूसरा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि चुनाव सिर पर आ रहे हैं और इसको देखने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि यह चुनाव निष्पक्ष रीति से सम्पन्न हों। इसके लिए मेरी मांग है कि चुनाव निष्पक्ष होने के लिए वह दल वह पार्टियां जो कि शरारत पसन्द हैं जो झगड़ा करना चाहती है जो कि नाजायज फ़ायदा उठाना चाहती हैं और जो कि क़ानून को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहती हैं ऐसे शरारती तत्वों से सरकार को मुनासिब व कारगर ढंग से निबटना होगा। इस काम की जिम्मेदारी गवर्नर पर व राष्ट्रपतिजी पर है।

तीसरा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि पंजाब के जो पेंशन याफ़ता पुराने सरकारी मुलाज़िम हैं उनकी पेंशन बहुत थोड़ी है। उसके बढ़ाये जाने के लिए वह बड़ी देर से आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि ऐसे पेंशन-याफ़ता सरकारी मुलाज़िमों के लिए जिनकी कि पेंशन आज की कमरतोड़ मंहगाई के जमाने में बिलकुल नाकाफ़ी है और जिन्होंने कि 30-30, 35-35 साल तक सरकार की वफ़ादारी के साथ सेवा की है उनकी पेंशन को बढ़ाया जाय। उनको अन्य सहुलियतें भी प्रदान करने के बारे में सरकार विचार करे।

चौथी बात यह है कि अग़र चंडीगढ़ का मामला फिर डिस्कशन के लिए आता है तो मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि चंडीगढ़ में हिमाचल-प्रदेश को भी हिस्सा मिले इसका ध्यान रखा जाय। अग़र चंडीगढ़ का बटवारा हो तो उस बंटवारे के अन्दर हिमाचल प्रदेश को भी भागीदार के तौर पर शामिल कर लिया जाय और उसे भी उसमें से हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए।

पांचवीं और आखिरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि भाखड़ा, ब्यास और गोविन्दसागर डैम के कारण वहां से जो लोग हटाए गए हैं आज वह बुरी हालत में हैं। वह गरीब व पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं और पंजाब सरकार उनके साथ ठीक तरह का बर्ताव नहीं करती

है क्योंकि वह हिमाचल प्रदेश के अन्दर जा चुके हैं। इस अवसर पर मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि भाखड़ा, व्यास और गोविन्दसागर का जो पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है और जो वहां से उजाड़े गए हैं उनको बसाने की और उन्हें आवश्यक सुविधायें पहुंचाने की जिम्मेदारी पंजाब सरकार की है लेकिन अभी तक उनको ठीक तरह से बैठाया नहीं गया है। मुझे आशा है कि उस सम्बन्ध में पंजाब सरकार को आवश्यक हिदायतें सेंटर से भेज दी जायेंगी। मैं पंजाब की बजट मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। एक तो मेरा अपना निवेदन यह है कि पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति शासन होने से सबसे बड़ा लाभ अगर किसी को पहुंचा है तो वह पंजाब विश्व-विद्यालय को पहुंचा है। हुआ यह कि जिस समय पंजाब का बंटवारा हुआ तो पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय को सहायता देने की जिम्मेदारी तीन राज्यों पर आई। केन्द्र पर, हिमाचल प्रदेश पर और पंजाब सरकार पर। हिमाचल प्रदेश और केन्द्र की सरकार तो अपना हिस्सा देते हैं लेकिन पंजाब सरकार इस विषय के अन्दर टालमटोल करती रही है। अब यह जो अनुदानों की मांगें आई हैं उसमें 16 लाख रुपया पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में रक्खा गया है। मेरा अपना निवेदन इस प्रकार का है कि यह स्थिति देर तक न चले। उत्तर भारत में लगभग सब ही विश्वविद्यालयों में गड़बड़ है। लेकिन हम सब जानते हैं कि पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय ही इस प्रकार का एक सौभाग्य-शाली विश्वविद्यालय है जो कि इस प्रकार की गड़बड़ों से काफ़ी हद तक दूर है। पढ़ाई के सम्बन्ध में भी वहां का स्टैंडर्ड पहले की अपेक्षा काफ़ी ऊंचा उठा है। इसलिए मेरा अपना सुझाव यह है कि चंडीगढ़ जब केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन है तो पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय को अलीगढ़ और बनारस विश्वविद्यालय की

तरह से केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय क्यों नहीं बना दिया जाता। केन्द्रीय सरकार पूरा उसको अपना अनुदान देकर एक आदर्श विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में विकसित करे।

दूसरा मेरा सुझाव चंडीगढ़ शहर के सम्बन्ध में है जिसकी कि चर्चा अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों के द्वारा की गई है। मुझे इस सरकार से सबसे बड़ी शिकायत यह है कि यह पहले कमीशन बनाती है, कमीशन बनने के बाद वह कमीशन जब अपनी राय देता है तो वह फिर उन कमीशनों की राय को चीराहे पर रख कर लोगों को आपस में लड़ने के लिए छोड़ देती है। ऐसा ही महाजन कमीशन के सम्बन्ध में हुआ। ऐसा ही पंजाब के लिए शाह कमीशन के सम्बन्ध में हुआ। मेरा कहना यह है कि जब एक इस प्रकार का निष्पक्ष कमीशन बना था तो उसके सुझावों को ज्यों का त्यों स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए। लेकिन चूंकि वह बात नहीं हुई और चंडीगढ़ के सम्बन्ध में उचित निर्णय नहीं लिया गया। आज स्थिति इस प्रकार की है कि चंडीगढ़ के विकास पर इसका बड़ा विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इसके सम्बन्ध में संदिग्ध स्थिति देर तक नहीं चलने देनी चाहिए। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि चंडीगढ़ के सम्बन्ध में जल्दी से जल्दी निर्णय लिया जाय। शाह कमीशन के निर्णय को अगर ज्यों का त्यों मान लिया जाता तो बहुत ही अच्छा होता। लेकिन जो और भी निर्णय लेना हो वह ले लिया जाय और चंडीगढ़ की वर्तमान संदिग्ध स्थिति को अधिक देर तक बनाए नहीं रखना चाहिए।

मेरा अंतिम निवेदन यह है कि मैं इस बात को हृदय से स्वीकार करता हूँ कि जब पंजाब का बंटवारा भाषा के आधार पर हुआ है तो पंजाब की मुख्य भाषा पंजाबी है जो कि गुरुमुखी लिपि में लिखी जायगी। लेकिन चूंकि पंजाब के अन्दर 40-42 प्रतिशत वह लोग भी बसते हैं जो कि हिन्दी को अपनी भाषा कहते

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

हैं इसलिए हिन्दी को पंजाब में द्वितीय भाषा के रूप में आप स्थान दिलाने की कृपा करें और छोटे-छोटे प्रश्नों पर जो अभी कटुताएं विद्यमान हैं उनको इस तरह से हटाया जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार मेरे इन सुझावों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करके आवश्यक कदम उठाएगी।

श्री साधूराम (फिल्लौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज पंजाब के बजट के सम्बन्ध में जो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स हैं पेश हैं उनके मुताल्लिक मैं यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब में स्वर्गीय सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरो की मिनिस्ट्री के टाइम में हरिजन कल्याण फंड के लिए पंजाब से 3 करोड़ 86 लाख रुपया इकट्ठा हुआ था और 1 करोड़ 14 लाख रुपया पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने देना मंजूर किया था। 5 करोड़ रुपया सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से लेकर 10 करोड़ रुपये की स्कीम बना कर पंजाब के हरिजनों की भलाई के लिए एक स्कीम बनी लेकिन यह अफसोस की बात है कि आज तक उस पर किसी ने अमल नहीं किया और न ही वह रुपया जायज तरीके पर हरिजनों पर खर्च किया जा रहा है। पंजाब में युनाइटेड फ्रंट की मिनिस्ट्री बनी उसने उस स्कीम पर अमल नहीं किया। उसके बाद गिल मिनिस्ट्री बनी, उसने भी हरिजनों की भलाई वाली उस स्कीम पर कोई अमल दरामद नहीं किया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज राष्ट्रपति के राज्य में हरिजनों के कल्याण के लिए जो फंड स्थापित है उसमें से हरिजनों को बगैर सूद के अधिक से अधिक रुपया कर्ज देकर सहायता की जाय। हरिजनों को उसमें से रुपया देकर उन्हें उनकी स्मोल स्केल इंडस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में मदद दी जाय।

जमीन के बारे में पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने, वहाँ की कांग्रेस-गवर्नमेंट ने पंजाब के हरिजनों के लिए मुस्लिम इर्षीक्यूयी प्रापरटी को तकसीम करने के लिए जो एक स्कीम बनाई थी उसे युनाइटेड फ्रंट सरकार ने बन्द कर दिया और

गिल मिनिस्ट्री ने भी उसे चालू नहीं किया। इसके लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कुछ न कुछ किया जाना चाहिए ताकि वह जो जमीन बेकार पड़ी है वह हरिजनों के हवाले की जाय और उनकी बेकारी की समस्या को दूर किया जाय और मुल्क की पैदावार में बढ़ोतरी हो।

तीसरी बात मैं विल्लेज रोडज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। वे अभी तक अधूरी पड़ी हुई हैं। कई मिनिस्ट्रीज आई हैं लेकिन उन्होंने इसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया है। गांवों की सड़कों को न बनाना मैं समझता हूँ कि गांवों के लोगों के साथ बड़ी बेइंसाफी करना है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन सड़कों को जल्दी से जल्दी मुकम्मिल किया जाए।

पंजाब बहादुरों का प्रदेश है। वहाँ रहने वाले लोग बहुत बहादुर हैं। पाकिस्तान के साथ जब लड़ाई हुई थी तब उन्होंने इसका पूरा पूरा सबूत दिया था। अब भी अगर पाकिस्तान सिर उठाता है तो पंजाबी लोगों को अगर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट तथा दूसरे देश के लोग मदद दें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वे अकेले पाकिस्तान का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं। लेकिन वे ऐसा अच्छी तरह से और आसानी से कर सकें, इसके लिए आपको हेवी इंडस्ट्रीज भी पंजाब में स्थापित करनी चाहिए। अभी तक उनको वहाँ स्थापित नहीं किया गया है। पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने आर्डनंस फ़ैक्ट्री लगाने की इजाजत मांगी थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसको इसकी इजाजत दे दी जाए। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो अकेला पंजाब पाकिस्तान का मुकाबला कर सकता है। बाकी देश को उसमें दखल देने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। ऐसा करके, वहाँ हेवी इंडस्ट्रीज लगाकर आप पंजाब के लोगों के उत्साह को बढ़ायेंगे। मैं हाउस से भी प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस काम में वह पंजाब की मदद करे और सेंटर से ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियतें पंजाब को दिलवाने की कोशिश करे।

श्री किकर सिंह (भटिंडा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का वक़्त दिया है। मैं सिर्फ

एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरे हल्के में एक खाद फैक्ट्री लगाने की बात मंजूर हुई थी। उसको वहाँ से सिरहंद में तबदील करवाने की बात किसी ने करवाई है या वह बात हो रही है। वह नहीं होनी चाहिए। जो मिट्टी खाद में मिलाई जाती है वह सीधी बीकानेर से आती है। भटिंडा में वहाँ से सीधी लाइन जाती है और रास्ते में कोई तबदीली करने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती है। बिजली का भी उसमें ज्यादा खर्चा नहीं पड़ता है। दुलाई पर भी ज्यादा खर्चा नहीं पड़ता है। अगर इस फैक्ट्री को सिरहंद ले जाया जाएगा तो उस पर डबल खर्चा पड़ेगा। इसलिए मेरी दरखास्त है कि यह फैक्ट्री सिरहंद तबदील न हो। उससे बहुत नुकसान गवर्नमेंट को होगा। बिजली का भी खर्चा बढ़ेगा। दुलाई का भी बढ़ेगा। इसको भटिंडा में ही लगाया जाना चाहिए। इससे राजस्थान का भी फायदा होगा और हरियाणा को भी होगा। साथ ही साथ फीरोजपुर, संगरूर और उनके साथ-साथ जो दूसरे लगने वाले इलाके हैं, उनका काम भी अच्छी तरह से होगा। वह बहुत उपजाऊ इलाका है। भटिंडा में ही अगर फैक्ट्री लगी तो किसानों को वहाँ बहुत लाभ होगा। इसमें हिन्दुस्तान का भी फायदा है क्योंकि उस इलाके में पैदावार और भी ज्यादा होगी। इस वास्ते उसको वहाँ से तबदील न किया जाए।

जहाँ तक चंडीगढ़ की बात है, उसको पंजाब ने बनाया है, उसने उस पर खर्च किया है। वह पंजाब को ही दिया जाना चाहिए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि इस बात का वह खयाल रखें और चंडीगढ़ को पंजाब को ही दें।

**श्री रणधीर सिंह :** मुझे मंत्री महोदय के जज ने हमारे हक में फैसला दिया है।

**श्री किकर सिंह :** मेरे भाई ने गोविन्द सागर की बात की है। उन्होंने कहा है कि हिमाचल के साथ बड़ी बेईसाफी हुई है। मैं

नहीं समझता हूँ कि पंजाब के लीडरों ने कभी भी हिमाचल के लोगों को किसी भी तरह की तकलीफ में डाला है। सन्त फतह सिंह ने कभी भी कोई इस तरह की टीका टिप्पणी नहीं की है। पंजाब में सन्त फतह सिंह तो सभी हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों का और उन लोगों का भी जो वहाँ बसते हैं, भला चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं दरखास्त करूँगा कि इस झगड़े को खत्म किया जाए और पंजाब का हिस्सा पंजाब को मिले।

थैंक यू वैंरी मच।

**बिजल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) :** माननीय सदस्यों ने ग्राम तौर पर पंजाब राज्य के विकास और खास तौर पर खेती के विकास की चर्चा की है। जब खेती के विकास की चर्चा होती है तो उसमें स्वाभाविक रूप से और निश्चित रूप से खाद की, पानी की, बिजली की, बीज की, ट्रैक्टरों आदि की भी चर्चा होती है। ये सब चीजें खेती के विकास के लिए बहुत जरूरी हैं, इससे इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता है।

ग्रह्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन का बहुत समय लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक बिजली के विकास का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार पूरी तरह से प्रवृत्त है कि बिजली ज्यादा पैदा होनी चाहिए। खेती के विकास के लिए आज बिजली की बहुत आवश्यकता है। वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन किन कारणों से लागू हुआ उनमें मैं जाना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि उस पर काफी बहस आज भी और पहले भी हो चुकी है। मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बिजली के विकास के लिए सरकार ने पूरा खयाल रखा है और यही कारण है कि तीन करोड़ रुपये बिजली के विकास के लिए और इस काम से संबंधित कामों के लिए रखा गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस साल में यह सारा खर्च हो जाएगा और इससे निश्चित रूप से बिजली के विकास में मदद मिलेगी, उसकी तरक्की होगी।

## [श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया]

माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि रुपयों का सदुपयोग नहीं होता है। सदुपयोग करना तो पंजाब के लोगों का और वहां की सरकार का काम है। हमें जब कभी भी इस प्रकार की जानकारी मिलती है कि रुपये के मामले में गड़बड़ हो रही है तो निश्चित रूप से हम जांच करते हैं और एकशन भी लेते हैं।

एक बात यहां पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में कही गई है। माननीय सदस्यों ने पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय की सराहना की है। शास्त्रीजी ने खासतौर पर इस बात का जिक्र किया है कि पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी को केन्द्रीय यूनिवर्सिटी बना दिया जाना चाहिए। वैसे तो वह एक प्रकार से केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय है ही क्योंकि हरियाणा, पंजाब और हिमाचल के लोग उससे लाभ उठाते हैं। जैसा कि शास्त्रीजी ने कहा है तीनों सरकारें इसके लिए मिलकर रुपया देती है। जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है चूंकि उसे केन्द्रीय सरकार को ही करना है, इसलिए वह मामला विचाराधीन है . . .

श्री रणधीर सिंह : सैनेट में हरियाणा का हिस्सा बराबर का होना चाहिए।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : इसको सैनेट तय फरेगा, हम तय नहीं कर सकते हैं।

डिल्लों साहब ने खास तौर पर तथा और भी मित्रों ने यह कहा कि पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी के कर्मचारियों को उतनी तनख्वाह नहीं मिलती है जितनी तनख्वाह केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को मिलती है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने देखा होगा 19 लाख से भी ज्यादा रुपये की राशि इसके लिए रखी गई है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि विश्वविद्यालय इसका उपयोग करेगा और अपने कर्मचारियों का भी ध्यान रखेगा। चूंकि विश्वविद्यालय घाटो-नोमस होते हैं इस वास्ते यह देखना उनका काम है कि वे रुपये को किस प्रकार से खर्च करें।

यहां पर कंसोलिडेशन की भी चर्चा हुई है। इस मामले में भी सरकार पूरी तरह से सतर्क है। वह चाहती है कि यह काम जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा हो और इस डिपार्टमेंट को खत्म कर दिया जाए। लेकिन चूंकि काम अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है और बीच में गड़बड़ रही है इस वास्ते पंजाब की सरकार इसको पूरा नहीं कर सकी है। केन्द्रीय सरकार का इसके बारे में पूरा ध्यान है और हम आशा करते हैं कि शीघ्र से शीघ्र वहां पर कंसोलिडेशन का काम पूरा हो जाएगा और जैसे ही काम पूरा हो जाएगा, इस महकमे को बन्द कर दिया जायगा।

यहां पर खास तौर से भाखड़ा नंगल और व्यास प्राजैक्ट की चर्चा हुई है। जैसा कि आप जानते ही हैं केन्द्रीय सरकार बराबर इस बात का ख्याल रखती है कि जो बड़ी प्राजैक्ट्स हैं उनको शीघ्र पूरा किया जाए। इसलिए जहां तक भाखड़ा नंगल का प्रश्न है या व्यास प्राजैक्ट का प्रश्न है, यह राजस्थान हरियाणा और पंजाब तीनों की मिली जुली योजना है। इसीलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस साल के लिए यानी 1968-69 के लिए पांच करोड़ 93 लाख रुपया इम काम के लिए रखा था। व्यास प्राजैक्ट के लिए भी इसीलिए 22 करोड़ 27 लाख रुपया रखा गया था। काम बराबर चालू है। कुछ पूरा हो गया है। जैसे-जैसे काम पूरा होता जाता है वैसे-वैसे रिहैबिलिटेशन का काम भी हम करते जाते हैं। श्री वर्मा ने उजड़े हुए लोगों का खास तौर से जिक्र किया है। उनकी तरफ सरकार का ख्याल बराबर रहता है। आप तो जानते ही हैं कि उन्हें भ्रगर पंजाब की सरकार जमीन नहीं देती है तो राजस्थान कैनाल के इलाके में हम ले जाकर उनको बसाते हैं। भ्रगर हमें पता चलता है कि किसी के साथ भ्रच्छा बरताव नहीं हुआ है तो हम राज्य सरकार को भी कहते हैं। उसके भलाबा क्योंकि राजस्थान कैनाल की भी केन्द्रीय सरकार कुछ हद तक देखभाल करती है, वहां



भी उन लोगों को मुआवजा देकर और पैसे देकर बसाने का काम किया जाता है ।

माननीय सदस्यों ने वहां पर शासन जिस तरह से चलता है, उसका भी खिन्न किया है । उन्होंने कहा है कि वहां बहुत गड़बड़ी है, गुंडागर्दी है । हमारे कंवरलाल गुप्त जी की तो रोज की आदत बन गई है इस तरह की बातों को कहने की । उनके पास कोई नई बात कहने के लिए है ही नहीं । रोज वह इसकी चर्चा करते हैं । मेरे पास इसके बारे में आंकड़े हैं, लेकिन मैं उनमें जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ । जब से वहां राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू हुआ है तब से वहां पर सरकार को आदेश दे दिए गए हैं कि सारे के सारे शासन का काम निष्पक्ष रूप से चलना चाहिए और निष्पक्षता के साथ-साथ प्रशासन कुशल भी होना चाहिए । निष्पक्ष शासन और कुशल प्रशासन, दोनों ही बातें जो दो मरकारों पर तक वहां हो चुकी हैं, उन्होंने नहीं की थी . . .

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि मैंने कहा है कि वहां गुंडागर्दी होती है, गड़बड़ होनी है । मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय के कान पीछे की ओर लगे हुए हैं । मैंने यह बात कही ही नहीं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जरा कान खोलकर सुना करें कि क्या कहा जाता है । मैंने यह कहा था कि क्रेडिट फैसिलिटीज के लिए जो चालीस करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था उसमें से बीस करोड़ जो बचा है, वह कैसे बचा है, वह इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ है, उसकी क्या वजह है । इसका वह जवाब दें । मंगला डैम के बारे में जवाब दें । वर्माजी ने जो आप बात कह रहे हैं, उसके बारे में कहा था । आपको याद तो रहता नहीं है । आप रिकार्ड देख लें । अगर मंत्री महोदय यह बता दें कि पंजाब की बाउंडरी कौनसी है तो हम इन सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स के हक में वोट कर देंगे ।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य की विद्वता को चैलेंज

नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब की बाउंडरी की जो जानकारी उन्हें है, वह मुझे भी है ।

बाउंडरी के बारे में कमीशन बन चुका है और बाउंडरी का बटवारा हो चुका है । माननीय सदस्य, श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त, बाउंडरी के बारे में ज्यादा जानते होंगे, मैं उन्हें चैलेंज नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूँ कि पंजाब मेरा पड़ोसी राज्य है और इसलिए मुझे भी उसके बारे में जानकारी है ।

माननीय सदस्य ने चुनाव के बारे में भी कहा है । चुनाव कमीशन उसका इन्तजाम कर रहा है और इस बारे में सब पार्टियों से बातचीत की जाएगी ।

श्री बूटा सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो हरिजन-भलाई के काम बन्द पड़े हैं, हमने उनकी चर्चा की थी । मंत्री महोदय उसके बारे में कुछ प्रकाश डालें ।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : उसके लिए भी रुपया रखा गया है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the cut motions Nos. 1 and 2 to the vote of the House.

*The cut motions were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1, 2, 6, 9, 12, 16, 26, 27, 29, 37, 38, 43 and 51."

*The motion was adopted*

18.22 hrs.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

PUNJAB APPROPRIATION BILL,\* 1968

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1968-69.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1968-69."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: I introduce\*\* the Bill. I beg to move\*\*

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1968-69, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1968-69, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now we shall take up clause by clause consideration. The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

18.23 hrs.

DEMANDS\*\*\* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (PONDICHERRY), 1968-69

MR. SPEAKER: We will now proceed with the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the Union Territory of Pondicherry for 1968-69.

DEMAND NO. 7—REGISTRATION FEES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 49,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Registration Fees.'"

DEMAND NO. 9—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 83,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'General Administration.'"

\* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 18-12-68.

\*\* Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

\*\*\* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 7 and 9."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1968-69, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now we shall take up clause by clause consideration.

The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule the Enacting Formula and Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

18.24 hrs.

PONDICHERRY APPROPRIATION  
BILL\* 1968

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1968-69.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1968-69."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: I introduce \*\* the Bill. I beg to move:\*\*

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the services of the Financial year 1968-69, be taken into consideration."

18.25 hrs.

DEMANDS\*\*\* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY  
GRANTS (GENERAL), 1968-69

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1968-69 for which one hour has been allotted.

There is a large number of cut motions to these demands. Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 10 minutes indicating the serial numbers

\* Published in Gazette of India Extra-ordinary, Part II section 2, dated 18-12-68.

\*\* Introduced / moved with the recommendation of the President.

\*\*\* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

of the motions they would like to move. They will be treated as moved if they are otherwise admissible.

**DEMAND No. 3—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce'."

**DEMAND No. 13—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 95,80,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

**DEMAND No. 34— OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION.**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'."

**DEMAND No. 74—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS.**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,15,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals'."

**DEMAND No. 113—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,01,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

**DEMAND No. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY IN UNION TERRITORIES AND TRIBAL AREAS.**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas'."

**DEMAND No. 120—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

**DEMAND No. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AVIATION**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Aviation'."

**DEMAND No. 127—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION.**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not ex-

ceeding Rs. 75,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): This should be taken up tomorrow, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Within half-an-hour, let us try to finish. The Bills will be cut out; let us see tomorrow.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: These are general points. We want to say something on these demands.

MR. SPEAKER: You can speak, I will allow you now.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक काश्मीर का सम्बन्ध है, श्री भी शेख अब्दुल्ला ने जो कनवेंशन बुलाई थी, उसमें काफ़ी लोग इकट्ठे हुए थे। मेरी सूचना है कि उस कनवेंशन में तथाकथित आज़ाद काश्मीर हुकूमत का पहला फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर भी आया था और उसके अलावा पाकिस्तान के कमांडर-इन-चीफ़ का एक रिश्तेदार भी उसमें शामिल हुआ था। मैंने यह भी सुना है कि उसको पासपोर्ट देने में गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का भी हाथ है।

18.27 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair]

आपने सुना होगा कि दिल्ली में अफ़ज़ल बेग़ और पाकिस्तान के हाई कमिश्नर की भी मुलाकात हुई और उनमें करीब एक घंटे तक बातचीत हुई। आपने पाकिस्तान के अख़बारों में यह भी पढ़ा होगा कि मि० भुट्टो पाकिस्तान स्थित हमारे हाई कमिश्नर से मिलने के लिए इंडियन हाई कमिश्नर के पिछले दरवाजे से गए। वहाँ के अख़बारों में उसकी काफ़ी चर्चा हुई और बावेला मचा। भुट्टो साहब ने अयूबख़ां को बेलेंज किया कि अगर हमें कुछ और कहा

गया, तो ताशकंद में लिखित समझौते के अलावा जो अंडरस्टैंडिंग हुई है, वह उस सबको बता देंगे। इन सब बातों से हमें खुबहा होता है कि क्या ताशकंद एग््रीमेंट के अलावा भी इस सरकार और पाकिस्तान की कोई अंडरस्टैंडिंग है और क्या यह साबित तो नहीं है कि बैली को काट कर कुछ हिस्सा पाकिस्तान को दे दिया जाए और कुछ हिस्सा हिन्दुस्तान में रखा जाए। मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहिए कि क्या पाकिस्तान के साथ कोई इस तरह का एग््रीमेंट है या नहीं और क्या गवर्नमेंट ने पाकिस्तान के कमांडर-इन-चीफ़ के किसी रिश्तेदार को पासपोर्ट दिया या नहीं।

आज हमारे देश की पचास हजार वर्ग मील ज़मीन चीन और पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है। जब पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे, उस समय 14 नवम्बर, 1962 को इस सदन ने यह शपथ ली थी कि स्टूगल चाहे कितनी लम्बी हो, लेकिन हम अपने देश की एक-एक इंच ज़मीन को दुश्मनों से खाली करायेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो शपथ इस देश की पार्लियामेंट ने ली थी, क्या यह सरकार उसको पूरा करने के लिए तैयार है, क्या वह आज भी यह बात दोहराने के लिए तैयार है कि जो पचास हजार वर्ग मील ज़मीन चीन और पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है, चाहे उसमें कितने ही दिन लगे, वह उसको खाली करा-येगी।

केरल में एक मुस्लिम मैजारिटी डिस्ट्रिक्ट बनाया जा रहा है। मैंने एक सवाल पूछा था। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यह तो स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। सही बात है। स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। लेकिन यह इतना खतरनाक खेल है कि अगर केरल गवर्नमेंट को इसको खेलेने दिया गया तो इसके भयानक परिणाम होंगे। आज केरल की कम्युनिस्ट सरकार जो यह चाहती है कि देश में कँग्रेस हो, ला-नेसनेस हो, एनार्की हो तो जो चीज एनार्की लाती है, कँग्रेस लाती है, ना-नेसनेस लाती है, कम्यूनज्म पैदा करती है उन सब चीजों को यह कम्युनिस्ट सरकार भय

। [श्री कंचरलास गुप्त]

करती है। हालांकि नम्बूद्रीपाद ने उसकी मुखालिफत की थी जब पहले यह बात रखी गई थी लेकिन भ्राज यह सरकार उसका समर्थन करना चाहती है। हिन्दुस्तान में एक मिनि-पाकिस्तान बनाने का षडयंत्र चल रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्रीजी से कहना चाहूंगा, एक लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को छोड़कर और कोई उसका समर्थन नहीं करता। मिस्टर समर गुहा की पार्टी, एस० एस० पी० वाले मिस्टर रबी राय की पार्टी, उसका समर्थन नहीं करती लेकिन यह शायद जोर से कह भी नहीं सकते। मैं नहीं जानता कि जुबान में क्यों नहीं ताकत है लेकिन किसी कारण से कह नहीं सकते। मैं चाहता हूँ, भ्रगर देश को बचाना है तो इस तरह की चीज नहीं होने देनी है क्योंकि एक स्कीम है मोपिलिस्तान बनाने की। यह जिन्ना के समय में भी स्कीम आई थी, उस समय वहाँ के लोगों ने उसकी मुखालिफत की थी। भ्राज वह एजिटेशन चल रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि गवर्नमेंट भ्राफ इंडिया उनको कहे कि हम इसको पसन्द नहीं करते, जनता इसको पसन्द नहीं करती और देश के हित में यह नहीं है। इस तरह की भ्रपनी राय गवर्न-मेंट भ्राफ इंडिया को पूरे तौर से देनी चाहिए।

एक चीज मैं दिल्ली के बारे में कहूंगा। दिल्ली का जो प्लान है, दिल्ली का एक विशेष स्थान है, दिल्ली को अभी तक 110 करोड़ रुपये देने की बात की जाती है और जो वकिंग ग्रुप है वह फोर्ब फाइव ईयर प्लान में केवल 155 करोड़ रुपये देने की बात करता है जबकि दिल्ली की सरकार ने 5 सौ करोड़ ६० मांगे हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि सरकार के लिए दिक्कत है, हरएक सरकार ज्यादा पैसा मांगती है और सरकार के पास उतना पैसा नहीं है। लेकिन दिल्ली की एक विशेष स्थिति है। दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है और दिल्ली से सबसे ज्यादा भ्रामदनी केन्द्रीय सरकार को होती है। इनकम टैक्स से ढाई सौ करोड़ रुपये की भ्रामदनी पांच साल में होगी। एडीशनल एक्साइज

से 60 करोड़ ६०, प्राविडेंट फंड से 60 करोड़ और सेविंग्स से 60 करोड़ ६० की भ्रामदनी होगी। इसी तरह से जो कालोनीज लीज मनी वगैरह है, उससे तीस करोड़ रुपये की भ्रामदनी होगी। भ्रगर ये रकमें और यह पैसा दिल्ली को दे दिया जाए तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि दिल्ली का कल्याण हो सकता है लेकिन भ्राज दिल्ली की स्थिति यह है कि भ्राप दूसरी यूनि-यन टेरिट्रीज के साथ दिल्ली को मिलाते हैं। बाकी यूनियन टेरिट्रीज पैसा नहीं देती हैं। वह घाटे का सौदा है। दिल्ली भ्रापको पैसा देती है। भ्राज दिल्ली में निगेशन भ्राफ डिमोक्रेसी है। भ्रगर डिमोक्रेटिक राइट्स नहीं देते हैं तो भ्रापका फर्ज भी हो जाता है कि यहाँ पर ज्यादा पैसा दें। दिल्ली की भ्राबादी बाकी सब शहरों से तेजी से बढ़ रही है। पिछले बीस साल में 6 सौ परसेन्ट दिल्ली की भ्राबादी बढ़ी है। भ्राज दिल्ली में हालत यह है, नई दिल्ली, राजपथ और जनपथ से दिल्ली का भ्रन्दाजा मत लगाइए, भ्रगर किमी बीमार महिला को पाउडर लगाकर उसकी सुन्दर तस्वीर बनाई जाय और कहें कि सही महिला का चित्र यह है तो मैं समझता हूँ यह गलत होगा, भ्राज दिल्ली बीमार है। दिल्ली की गन्दी बस्तियां देखिए। मेरे इलाके में 16 म्युनिसिपल वार्ड्स हैं। एक म्युनिसिपल वार्ड में हमने यह कोशिश की कि कम से कम लैट्रिन की जितनी जरूरत है वह लोगों को दी जाय'। 16 में से एक वार्ड में लैट्रिन की प्राविजन के लिए दिल्ली कारपोरेशन को 2 लाख रुपया खर्च करना पड़ा। अब यह हालत है भ्रगर यहां पर तो भ्राप इससे भ्रन्दाजा लगाइए। जो एमेनिटीज हैं वह नहीं हैं। दिल्ली की भ्राघी भ्राबादी स्लम्स में रहती है जहां न बिजली है, न पानी है, न फर्श है, न नालियां हैं। मैं मंत्रीजी से कहना चाहूंगा, जैसे मोरारजी भाई ने कहा है कि कलकत्ते की एक विशेष स्थिति है, कलकत्ते की भी विशेष स्थिति होगी लेकिन दिल्ली का भ्राधिकार सरकार पर ज्यादा है. . .

गृहकार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : श्रीर एक विशेष स्थिति प्रापकी है दिल्ली में ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा कहना यह है कि दिल्ली के बारे में प्राप जरा हमदर्दी से काम करें . . .

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Rai-ganji): Let the capital go back to Calcutta. We will not ask for any special consideration.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I do not dispute your needs of Calcutta. But do not get angry when we ask for Delhi. The whole country is ours.

प्राखिर में एक प्वाइंट कह कर मैं खत्म करूंगा । प्राज रूस ने पाकिस्तान को अपनी एटामिक नालेज या टेकनिकल नो हाउ देने का वचन दिया है । हमारी सरकार का दृष्टिकोण यह है उसके बारे में कि शायद यह चीज पीसफुल मीन्स में काम प्राएगी । लेकिन मुझे बहुत बड़ा डर है कि प्रागर पाकिस्तान के हाथ में यह टेकनिकल नो हाउ प्रा गया तो वह इसका इस्तेमाल हमारे खिलाफ करेगा । अमेरिका ने जब पीटन टैंक पाकिस्तान को दिए थे तब भी यही बात थी कि यह तो प्रात्मारक्षा के लिए होगा । पाकिस्तान को जब हवाई जहाज मिलते हैं तब भी यही कहा जाता है, चीन देता है, अमेरिका देता है, जर्मनी देता है, फ्रांस देता है, ईरान देता है, जहां कहीं से भी प्राते हैं तो यही बात होती है । लेकिन पाकिस्तान का दुनिया में प्राौर कोई दुश्मन नहीं है सिवाय हिन्दुस्तान के जो वह कहता है । हमारी तरफ से दुश्मनी नहीं है । तो प्रागर यह टेकनिकल नो हाउ भी मिल गई तो पाकिस्तान केवल हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ उमे इस्तेमाल करेगा । प्राज मैं मानना हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान इस मामले में बहुत प्रागे है । लेकिन मैं यह प्रांग करता हूँ कि प्राज प्रागर दुश्मन को परे रखना है प्रापने देश से तो इस चीज की जरूरत है कि हम सरकार से प्रांग करें कि सरकार जल्दी

ऐटम बम बनाए । हम दूसरों से लड़ना नहीं चाहते । लेकिन दूसरे हम पर हमला न करें, इसके लिए जरूरी है, ऐटम बम हमारे पास में रहना चाहिए । यह जो अम्ब्रेला वाली बात है यह अम्ब्रेला प्रापको मिलने वाला नहीं है । यह डिस्क्रिशन बिग पावर्स का होगा जब अगड़ा होगा । जैसे पहले अमेरिका के बारे में टैंक का अगड़ा प्राया तो उस समय अमेरिका ने कहा कि पता नहीं पाकिस्तान ने जो टैंक इस्तेमाल किया है यह अमेरिकी थे या नहीं . . . (अध्याधान) . . . तो मेरा कहना यह है कि जो अम्ब्रेला की बात कही जाती है उससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है ।

अम्ब्रेला कब मिले, कैसे मिले, किसको मिले, यह डिस्क्रिशन बिग पावर्स को होगा प्राौर वह बिग पावर्स प्रापने इन्टरेस्ट में उस डिस्क्रिशन को इस्तेमाल करेगा । इसलिए प्रापने पैरों पर देश खड़ा हो उसके लिए जरूरी है, सरकार को ऐटम बम जल्दी बनाना चाहिए । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रापनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Buta Singh. Confine yourself to the Demands and not refer to other things.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar): Sir, it is a general budget where I can refer to them.

सभापति जी, यह जो प्रांगें हैं यह जनरल बजट के बारे में हैं । इसलिए प्रागर मैं जनरल कहूँ तो प्राप मुझे क्षमा करेंगे । मेरे से पहले बोलने वाले प्राई ने काश्मीर का सवाल उठाया । जनसंघ के पास ले देकर के एक ही बात रह गई है जो कि वोट्स कैंच करने के लिए हर बार यह काश्मीर का नारा लगाते हैं । मैं इन प्राईयों से यह प्राार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या को जरूरत से ज्यादा प्राचार देकर लोगों में पैनिक मत पैदा करो । प्राखिरकार काश्मीर भारत का है । यह एक सच्चाई है जिसको झुठलाया नहीं जा सकता । कम से कम हम लोग जो काश्मीर के नजदीक रहते हैं, हमें तो

[श्री बूटा सिंह]

लगता है कि किसी की हिम्मत नहीं कि काश्मीर को भारत से जुदा कर सके। इसलिए मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि काश्मीर की समस्या को इतना बड़ा बड़ा कर न कहें जिससे लोगों में पैनिक पैदा हो।

माननीय गुप्ता जी ने दिल्ली के बारे में बात की। उन्हें यह भूल गया कि दिल्ली उन्हीं के प्रशासन में है, वहाँ प्राज जनसंघ का राज्य है और जो दिल्ली में प्राज हो रहा है भावद दिल्ली के इतिहास में वैसा कभी नहीं हुआ। कैसे? हरिजनों और गरीबों को और समाज के जो कमजोर लोग हैं उनको उठाकर इस सर्बि में, जबकि खुद तीन-तीन कौट पहले फिरते हैं, नबे तन सड़क पर फेंक दिया गया है। उनके बच्चे सर्बि खाते हैं। मैं कहूँगा कि इससे पहले कि दिल्ली के बारे में कुछ कहें पहले अपने घर को देखें।

आपने दिल्ली के नैतिक जीवन के बारे में कहा है। अभी-अभी शास्त्री जी ने पंजाब में भाषा की बात की थी। खुशकिस्मती की बात है कि दिल्ली के जितने भी संसद सदस्य हैं, एक, दो की छोड़कर सभी पंजाबी हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपको अगर अपनी मातृभाषा से प्यार है तो दिल्ली में दूसरी जगह पंजाबी क्यों नहीं करते

श्री केशर लाल गुप्त: ये कांग्रेसी नहीं करते। हम तो करने के लिए तैयार हैं। करबाइए होम मिनिस्टर साहब से।

श्री बूटा सिंह: तीसरी बात उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों के बारे में कही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो अल्पसंख्यक हैं उनके ऊपर धरोसा कीजिए। आप मुस्लिम को देखते ही फ्लेयर घप हो जाते हैं। वे भी हिन्दुस्तानी हैं, उन्होंने भी धम्बुल हमीद जैसे लोग पैदा किए हैं जिन्होंने देश की रक्षा में सबसे आगे कदम किया है। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना कहूँ कि देखी धरना देखें खत पैदा करें।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): This is a very sweeping statement. There are Muslim members in the Jana Sangh.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I talked about Kerala, not about Muslims. If these people do not understand what can I do?

श्री बूटा सिंह: मैं मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की मुबारकबाद देता हूँ जिस तरीके से, जिस मजबूती से उन्होंने शासन कायम रखा है। इन पार्टियों ने विद्यार्थियों में शामिल होकर हर एक यूनिवर्सिटी में आग लगाने की कोशिश की। केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों में दाखिल होकर सरकारी काम को बन्द करने की कोशिश की। उस स्थिति को जिस मजबूती से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सम्हाला, उसके लिए मैं गृह मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Samar Guha. On which Demand are you speaking?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): On Demands Nos. 34 and 113.

Mr. Chairman, I am again to make an observation that I made during the discussion on the north Bengal floods that although the Prime Minister nor the Deputy Prime Minister visited that area they did not take part in the discussion on the flood situation in this House. Not only that, neither the Prime Minister nor the Deputy Prime Minister, not even a Cabinet Minister, had the heart or the sense of national responsibility to say a single word from this national forum about the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction programme of those unfortunate victims of north Bengal. It has been said by everyone that what had happened in north Bengal was something like the mythological concept of deluge. It was a special national problem. We tried to impress that upon the Government but the national leaders or the Government did not respond to that. I do not know whether the attention of this Government has been drawn to the repeated statements of the Government of West Bengal as also a report which appeared in the press that the Governor of West Bengal out of sheer disgust has even expressed his



intention to quit from the responsibility. Although the West Bengal Government is crying hoarse that at least Rs. 40 crores should be sanctioned for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction work in the flood devastated area of north Bengal, still now, no commitment has been made by the Central Government. 75 days have passed, the Study Team has visited the area and made certain examination of the schemes that were drawn by the West Bengal Government and yet they have not made any commitment as to fulfil the requirements. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no such Demand here. To which Demand are you referring?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is Demand No. 113—Central loans. I am speaking on that.

The problem is this. We are getting telegrams almost everyday from north Bengal. Almost everyday, in West Bengal papers, the reports are appearing that the West Bengal Government is in a state of serious predicament as to what they will do about the problem of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction. You are not giving them money.

I even requested so many times the Home Minister to convene a meeting of the Members of Parliament belonging to West Bengal. But the Home Minister did not concede to that demand even.

This is an extract from the letter written by Shri B. C. Ghose to the Deputy Prime Minister to whose home the Deputy Prime Minister visited when he visited Jalpaiguri. He says in his letter that the Deputy Prime Minister made the commitment that money will not stand in the way of proper relief and rehabilitation and he says, "we are very sorry to find that progress of rehabilitation is very little indeed." Little progress has been made in the way of relief and rehabilitation.

I have also reminded you so many times that north Bengal is situated in a very strategic area. If the problems of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in the flood-affected areas remain unattended to, if there is any crisis, if there is any possibility of external

threat from any side in that strategic area, I think, that will create serious trouble for us.

I would again, earnestly, expect the Home Minister to pay special attention to it. It is a serious problem. The Governor has not contradicted the report that he wants to quit unless his demand for Rs. 40 crores is met. There was a 3-4 columns report under the banner lines in the West Bengal papers. He has not contradicted that. Unless you meet their demand of Rs. 40 crores, it will be impossible for them to deal with the problem of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction. You have sent the Study Team there. 75 days have passed. Yet you have not made any firm commitment as to the quantum of Central aid for tackling the problem there. What will the Governor do? Almost everyday, agitation, hunger-strike, demonstration and satyagrah are going on. On 20th, they have given a call for hartal. I am against that.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): I am very glad.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That will hamper the progress of relief and rehabilitation. What about you? You are forcing them to do. You are not giving them money. What will they do? Even the Governor is indirectly a party to the satyagrah. He has said many times that he has not got the money. How will he tackle the problem? I do not know. You have spent hours and hours on deliberations on the problems of national integration; you have evolved many thesis; you have had many seminars, very wisely-prepared papers and all that. But to have a response to a serious national problem at a proper time, and in an adequate manner is more than many hundred meetings of the National Integration Council. If the people feel that at least the Central Government, the Government of India, has a mind, has a heart, to respond to the problem whenever there is a national crisis in any part of the country, then that will help the process of national integration. I am extremely sorry to say that the Central Government has betrayed an attitude of callousness and indifference, to the problems of devastation and flood havoc in north Bengal; I do not know in what terms I should describe it. The Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister have visited that area. It was some-

[Shri Samar Guba]

thing like a *Pralaya*. But it is strange that even such a national crisis in that strategic area of West Bengal could not evoke any sympathetic response from the custodian of the honour, dignity, freedom and the problems of our country, I have waited so many hours only to appeal, through you, Sir, to the Central Government, to tell them that, if they do not give an adequate sanction for the relief, rehabilitation and construction problems in the flood-affected areas of north Bengal, they will help those elements who want to create chaos and disorder and take advantage of the situation to subvert the security in that strategic area of north Bengal. All of us know that the flood-affected area, that strip, is the hinge of the security of north Bengal and the whole of Eastern Assam. Therefore, I would appeal once again to the Central Government to act quickly, to sanction the quantum of Central aid that is wanted as quickly as possible by the West Bengal Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kandappan. On which item does he want to speak?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): Item 3.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may confine himself only to that.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: It is not possible for me to confine myself to one item. I hope to speak on a few items; I will take only six or seven minutes and I will confine myself to the scope of the Supplementary Demand.

During the discussion of Supplementary Demands on previous occasions we found that some spokesman of the Government, some representative of the Ministry concerned used to be present to hear our views, though they might not reply to our points. But unfortunately, today, in respect of the very first demand on which I am going to make a few observations and which pertains to the Commerce Ministry, I am sorry to find that not a single member from the Commerce Ministry is present. I hope that my views, my expressions, my suggestions and feelings will at least be conveyed to them, though I do not expect much from this Government. They have made an increased allocation with

regard to Commerce Ministry for the express purpose for which we have been insisting continuously for the past two years, i.e., with regard to improving the working of the cotton textile mills; the whole amount in the Supplementary Demands shown against the Commerce Ministry is intended for that purpose, but I would like to submit—I do not know to whom I have to submit; is it to you or to the Minister. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: To the Minister.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: The Minister is not here. Is he, like God, omnipotent hearing, wherever he may be, what we say?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The records are omnipotent.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: When some major issues are raised, they have to be here so that some light might be thrown on them. On previous occasions when the issue of sick mills was brought on the floor of the House, many an assurance were given, and the hon. Minister indicated that they were going to advance loans to the tune of Rs. 5 crores in order to improve the working of the mills. In Tamilnad alone, more than 60 to 70 mills are today closed. The labourers have been thrown out of employment and this is creating a grave law and order problem in my State. Today I have seen in the papers that a hunger march is being staged by a group of employees, by a group of labourers, from Coimbatore to Madras to meet the Government there. I do not know what the Madras Government can do in this matter because the reason, the cause, that has been given by the Government for the affected mills is that they have obsolete machinery. But that is not the only reason. It is a fact that there are a few mills which have got obsolete machinery, which are not able to cope up with the modern mills. They are not able to sell at competitive prices. The major crisis is not due to that alone. There is a glut in the yarn market. To remove the glut and to improve the working of the Textile Mills, the demand of the mills as well as the demand of the State Government is that the Government should come forward to reduce the excise duty. It has been tried by the Chief Minister of Tamilnad and I understand that he had some talks with the Commerce

Minister, the hon. Shri Dinesh Singh. Another Minister from the State who came here for that purpose had many rounds of talks with the Central Government here. They were given to understand that the situation would be improved. It was thought that the Central Government is going to advance loans to the tune of Rs. 5 crores. This has not been done so far. They have been told that the Centre is considering to set up the Corporation and that they will see to it that the sick mills start working again. Unfortunately, now, recently, they have explained that the intention of the Corporation is not to open the closed mills. If these kinds of promises are given, and if they are not going to help in the opening of the closed mills, it is not only the mill owners who are affected, but the whole lot of workers also will be affected. After all, the mill-owners have got their money invested in various other enterprises where they can get the money that they want. But unfortunately here, the so called socialist Government is not interested in protecting the interests of the labourers which amounts to a few lakhs. So, I urge upon the Government, within the shortest possible time, to see to it that the closed mills are reopened again and to see that they work on healthy lines. This is a very serious matter. The allocation that we find here is about a crore and thirty-six lakhs. It is not sufficient even to tackle the fringe of the problem. In Tamilnad alone we may need an amount to the tune of Rs. 5 to 10 crores and even that may not be sufficient. The Central Government, particularly the Finance Ministry, should come forward at least to reduce the excise duty. My State has offered that they are prepared to reduce the sales-tax to the extent that the Central Government is willing to reduce its excise duty along with many other concessions. But, Sir, the Centre has not done that. Every suggestion made by my State to the Centre was not heeded at all. But, in the beginning they were telling that they will consider it. But now they are raising so many difficulties. They are not solving the problem at all. On the other hand the problem is aggravating. It is becoming more and more acute.

Then, Sir, I would like to refer to the capital outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Though it is not much, I take this opportunity to say something on

the working of the Broadcasting wing of the Ministry. An amount of Rs. 8 and odd crores was provided for under this head during the time of the General Budget, but, Sir, unfortunately, I do not know how the Information and Broadcasting department is working. Sir, of late there is an agitation in my part of the country over the change of timing of the English news bulletins over the all-India Radio.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There was a discussion only yesterday. You need not repeat it. Yesterday there was an occasion.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: In the Rajya Sabha; not here.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Not here. I would like to submit that the Radio should cater to the needs and to the tastes of the people. After all, Sir, here it is a very small matter, over the change of the timing. But unfortunately the Government is so insistent on relaying the Hindi news bulletins in the place where English news bulletins used to be relayed previously at 8 A.M., with the result that in Tamilnad—it is very unfortunate—lot of students have taken recourse to the path of agitational action. Some of the universities and colleges are closed today. From the newspapers it is seen that at Madurai some trains were stopped. This is an unfortunate disease. It is an unfortunate malady in this country and a violent agitation has started. We are sorry for it. We would like to control it, but it is not possible, because the Centre is not cooperating. Sir, the Centre is not heeding to the pleadings of the Chief Minister of Madras as well as the Education Minister of Madras. What is the difficulty to keep in abeyance the decision that they have made?

19 hrs.

After all, if you change the timing and relay the Hindi bulletin at 8 A.M. and if the Tamilians do not want to hear, they will tune off their sets. It is not going to serve the purpose. I ask, why should unnecessary dispute and antagonism be created on such small matters creating a bad feeling among the people of Madras? I can only say that the Hindi problem is going to be aggravated by this kind of attitude. It is not going to solve the problem. Already the problem of

[Shri S. Kandappan]

Hindi commands in the NCC is there. In spite of the thinking of the Central Government, my State Government, as far as I know, have tried their best to see that again these Hindi commands are introduced in the NCC. But unfortunately, the Central Government are not co-operating because these small hitches are often injected. A feeling is created there now among the students that the DMK Government itself is not protecting their interest with regard the Hindi question. Many reports have appeared in the papers to that effect. The DMK Government which was anti-Hindi, after it became the ruling party in Madras have given up their anti-Hindi policy and they are not at all opposing the introduction of Hindi or supporting the student community in their agitation against Hindi: this is the thinking, the unfortunate and dangerous thinking that is developing in Tamil Nadu. If you do not cooperate with the State Government and take them into confidence, if you create further difficulties, the problem is not going to be solved.

Again on the question of the timings of the bulletins, I would appeal to Government not to stand on false prestige. It does not mean that once an announcement is made it cannot be repealed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already taken 12 minutes.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Once again I protest. I do not know from whom I am going to get a reply to my points.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are a few points which I wish to bring to the notice of the Ministers present. One is about Demand No. 13, Ministry of External Affairs. I find that expenditure is going to be incurred because three new embassies are going to be opened—in Bulgaria, in North Korea and in South Korea. When we open new embassies abroad, we should also project apart from the image of India, the products of India, the things we send out as our exports. Tea should certainly be projected in these three new embassies.

19.03 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

This will ensure that Indian tea gets a footing in these countries. Everybody in the world knows about Ceylon tea. We should do sufficient propaganda to boost Indian tea, to focuss attention on it. This will also enable us to increase our foreign exchange earnings. The Tea Board must put it's best foot forward. So far as Tea Board's propaganda has not been as successful, as it might be.

On the question of expenditure under Defence, there have been some lands acquired years ago under the DIR in 1939. Those lands have not yet been returned to the people concerned. Some of these lands are in Nadia. They have not yet been returned to the owners. Last year, their revenues were not even taken. The cultivators over there are very agitated as to what is going to happen to their property, whether they are going to get their rights established or whether the Government is going to completely do them out. I hope the hon. Minister will look into it.

The next point is under Demand No. 113. As Shri Samar Guha has pointed out, the amounts to be sanctioned for West Bengal should be sanctioned very fast. The demand is for Rs. 40 crores for North Bengal. So far only Rs. 15 crores have been sanctioned. I hope it will reach the hands of the West Bengal Government early, to enable them to carry on the rehabilitation work. The people are in very great distress. The work for floods in other areas, like Nadia and Midnapore etc. also need quick sanctions.

My last point is on civil aviation. The Bagdogra airport is under the military, but the airport buildings are under the civil aviation authorities. That is also a tourist transit centre because people go to Darjeeling via that place. But the airport buildings, the lavatories, the waiting rooms etc. are in a terrible condition. I felt ashamed at the conditions prevailing there because a whole lot of American tourists had come. The lavatories were in almost knee-deep water. We advertise our tourist spots. But we should also pay adequate attention to these things. So I hope these points will be borne in mind and the

Minister will give them due consideration.  
Sir, I warmly support the demands.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन पूरक मांगों का विरोध करता हूँ। मैं एक चीज आपके जरिए गृह मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ—पूर्वोत्तर भारतवर्ष की जो सबसे बड़ी कड़ी रही है—जिसको हम मणिपुर कहते हैं—वहाँ 15 नवम्बर से एक जन-प्रान्दोलन चल रहा है. . .

MR. SPEAKER: If the hon. Members co-operate, after all there are only one or two routine things and after that we have got the Bihar Supplementary Demands. Tomorrow we are taking up the extension of Presidential rule in Bihar. I would also like to finish the half hour debate. I am glad the Home Minister is here. The other things can be finished in a few minutes.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Do I take it that the Civil Defence rules has been postponed.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Anyway it is very objectionable that even with regard to the items where large amounts are demanded no spokesman of the Ministry is present. At least some Minister from the concerned Ministry should be present.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इस बिल को कौन से मिनिस्टर पायलेट कर रहे हैं, यह पता नहीं है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Four cabinet Ministers are sitting here—a very unusual thing.

श्री रवि राय : मैं बता रहा था कि 15 नवम्बर से मणिपुर में राज्य की स्टेट-ट्रुड की मांग की पूर्ति कराने के लिए एक जन-प्रान्दोलन चल रहा है। मैंने इस विषय को इस सदन में उठाने की बार-बार कोशिश की, लेकिन मैं वह सवाल यहां उठा नहीं पाया। अब मैं आपके जरिए गृह मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी तरफ से इसके बारे में कोई बयान नहीं आया है। वहाँ के बहुत से विधान सभा के सदस्य—जैसे ठाकुर शर्मा और दूसरे सदस्य जेलों में बन्द हैं और हमारे

पास जो तार आया है, उससे पता चलता है कि उन लोगों के साथ जैसा बर्ताव होना चाहिए वैसा बर्ताव मणिपुर जेल में नहीं हो रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि मणिपुर को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र राज्य का दर्जा देना चाहिए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि आंध्र प्रदेश को राज्य का दर्जा तब दिया गया जब रामलु जैसे नेता को भूख हड़ताल करके अपनी जान देनी पड़ी। सरकार पहले कहती थी कि हम नहीं देंगे, लेकिन उनकी कुर्बानी के बाद सरकार को उनकी मांग को मानना पड़ा। उसी तरह से महाराष्ट्र में हुष्मा, उसी तरह से नागालैंड में हुष्मा। नागालैंड की जनसंख्या 5 लाख है, जबकि मणिपुर की जनसंख्या 10 लाख है, इसलिए आपकी उनकी मांग की पूर्ति अवश्य करनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन-चार दिन पहले एशिया के सब देशों में जो हमारे राजदूत हैं, उनका एक सम्मेलन दिल्ली में हुआ था। हम लोगों के दिमाग में था कि इस सम्मेलन में भारत सरकार चीन के मामले को लेकर किसी ठोस नीति का निर्देश इन राजदूतों को देगी। अभी तक सरकार की चीन के सम्बन्ध में कोई ठोस नीति नहीं रही है और जबकि एशिया में भारत के राजदूतों का इस तरह का पहला सम्मेलन किया गया था, हम आशा करते थे कि सरकार कोई ठोस नीति बनाएगी, लेकिन आज अखबारों में देखने को मिला—हमारे विदेश मंत्रालय के जो सेक्रेटरी हैं, श्री कौल साहब, उन्होंने उन सबको एक भोज दिया, जिसमें चीन के हिन्दुस्तान में जो राजदूत हैं, वे भी आए थे और जैसा अखबारों में निकला है, उससे मालूम होता है कि वह बहुत खुश होकर लोगों से मिले थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सरकार की निर्पक्षता की नीति अभी तक समझ में नहीं आई है। इस सदन में बार-बार हम लोगों की ओर से मांग की गई है कि चीन के साथ हम लोगों के जो डिप्लोमैटिक रिलेशन्स हैं, उनको तीव्र किया जाय, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में चीन को

[श्री रवि राय]

सदस्य बनाने की हिमायत मत कीजिए, लेकिन अभी तक सरकार ने इन दोनों चीजों के बारे में अपना कोई दिमाग नहीं बनाया है। सरकार के दिमाग में सिर्फ एक ही चीज है—कोलेम्बो प्रस्ताव—जिसके चलते 14 हजार वर्ग मील भूमि हमको चीन को देनी है—सिर्फ इसी चीज को इस सरकार ने पकड़ा हुआ है और अभी तक कोई ठोस नीति नहीं इस सरकार ने नहीं बनाई है। इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के चीन के साथ जो सम्बन्ध हैं, वे कभी अच्छे नहीं होंगे, चीन ने हमारी एक लाख वर्ग मील भूमि को, जिसमें मैं 50 हजार वर्ग मील भूमि तिब्बत की भी शामिल करता हूँ, हड़प लिया है, इसलिए चीन के साथ डिप्लोमेटिक रिलेशनन्स को खत्म कीजिए, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में चीन को सदस्य बनाने के लिए हम जो हिमायत करते हैं, उसको खत्म कीजिए।

भारत सरकार के खिलाफ हम लोगों का आरोप है कि इस सरकार की कोई विदेश नीति नहीं है। अगर सरकार की कोई अच्छी विदेश नीति होती तो एक तरफ हम ताइवान सरकार को, फ्यांगकाई शेक की सरकार को मान्यता देते और दूसरी तरफ जी० डी० आर० सरकार को, ईस्ट जर्मनी की सरकार को मान्यता देते। अगर आप इस तरह की कोई ठोस विदेश नीति अपनायेंगे तब ही उसके अच्छे परिणाम निकल सकेंगे।

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka): Sir, you had asked me to speak on this. I have got my cut motions also.

MR. SPEAKER: The discussion on Bihar is coming up. I thought he was more interested in Bihar. I will give him a chance then.

बिहार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ-वहादुरिया): अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत सारी बातों की चर्चा की है, जिनका कि इस सप्लीमेंट्री डिमाण्ड से कोई

ताल्लुक नहीं है और ऐसे मुद्दे भी उठाए हैं जो कि पालिसी के हैं तथा आपका डायरेक्शन है कि सप्लीमेंट्री डिमाण्ड पर पालिसी के मुद्दे नहीं उठाए जा सकते . . .

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ़ आर्डर है। पालिसी के मुद्दे क्यों नहीं उठाए जा सकते. . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री रवि राय: ये नए मंत्री हैं, इनको मालूम नहीं है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: उससे क्या होता है? ग्रान्ट्स पर अगर पालिसी के मुद्दे नहीं उठाए जा सकते हैं तो कब उठाए जा सकते हैं?

MR. SPEAKER: What he meant to say was that he cannot reply to big policy demands. Not that they cannot be raised now.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: There is an amount allotted for improving the sick mills. When the Deputy Minister said that it is a general matter, let him explain as to how he is going to cope with the problem. With this sum of Rs. 1½ crores, what are they going to do?

MR. SPEAKER: So many general points may be raised on the demands. The Minister may go ahead now.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The senior Minister is here. Let him reply. If he cannot reply, we get out; this Parliament should not be treated so shabbily. There is no point in sitting here. Some senior Minister should reply to it.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Now that the senior Minister has come, I demand that he should give a reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, the Minister can say about the textile mills.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Mr. Qureshi is here; Mr. Dinesh Singh has also come.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): I am sorry I was not here.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: The Minister is very clear in his mind as to how many mills have been affected, how many labourers have been thrown out of employment, etc. If he is a, responsible minister, he would have been considering this matter in the past months. The supplementary demand shows that they are going to incur additional expenditure to the tune of Rs. 1.36 crores to improve sick mills. There is no explanation as to how with this money they are going to cope up with the problem.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: We have been in touch with the Madras Government in this matter from time to time. There had been requests from the Government of Madras to give them some financial accommodation for helping the spinning mills there, and we have been doing that. So far as the question of sick mills is concerned, that is a long-term proposal for which we have asked for about Rs. 1.25 crores for the Textile Corporation this year. This will have to be improved upon in the following years. In the few months that are remaining in this financial year, we do not think we would require any further amount of money.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मेरे सवाल का जवाब होम मिनिस्टर दे दें तो अच्छा रहे । एक तो मुस्लिम मैजोरिटी डिस्ट्रिक्ट कैरल के बारे में मैंने कहा था । केन्द्र का क्या नजरिया है वह गृह मंत्री जी बता दें ।

दूसरी बात मैंने काश्मीर के बारे में कही थी कि काश्मीर के कनवेंशन में कुछ लोगों को पाकिस्तान से आने दिया गया । क्या कुछ और बुकिया ग्रन्डरस्टैंडिंग है हिन्दुस्तान की पाकिस्तान के साथ काश्मीर के बारे में ? क्या आप रीटरेट करेंगे कि दो तिहाई जो काश्मीर उनके हिस्से में है वह भी हमारा है और आप बाटंर नहीं करेंगे पाकिस्तान से इस मामले में ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): This has been

raised and answered many times here. Occupied Kashmir is part of India.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You will not make any compromise over Kashmir ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: How can there be a compromise about the territory of India ?

So far as the creation of that district in Kerala is concerned, it is a very wise thing not to express any views here. It is a matter concerning the State Government. Sometimes when it suits them, they want the Government of India to express its views about States. But when we want to express an opinion, they say, it is interference in the State affairs. I will be glad if such a district is not created.

MR. SPEAKER: No cut motions have been moved. I will put the demands.

The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 3, 13, 34, 74, 113, 117, 120, 126 and 127."

*The motion was adopted.*

19.17 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 5) BILL,\* 1968

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGAN-NATH PAHADIA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1968-69.

\* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 18-12-68.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1968-69."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: I introduce\* the Bill. I beg to move:\*\*

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1968-69, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1968-69, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3, clause 1, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3, clause 1, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

19.20 hrs.

#### DEMANDS\* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (BIHAR), 1968-69

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Bihar for 1968-69.

#### DEMAND NO. 2—LAND REVENUE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 97,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969 in respect of 'Land Revenue.'"

#### DEMAND NO. 4—TAXES ON VEHICLES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles.'"

#### DEMAND NO. 5—STAMPS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,85,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Stamps.'"

#### DEMAND NO. 9—STATE LEGISLATURES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,84,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges

\* Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

\*\* Moved with the recommendation of the President.



which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of march, 1969, in respect of 'State Legislatures.'"

DEMAND No. 10—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,03,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'General Administration.'"

DEMAND No. 11—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Administration of Justice.'"

DEMAND No. 12—JAILS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Jails.'"

DEMAND No. 13—POLICE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,97,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Police.'"

DEMAND No. 15—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Scientific Departments.'"

DEMAND No. 16—EDUCATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,18,40,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Education.'"

DEMAND No. 17—MEDICAL

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Medical.'"

DEMAND No. 18—PUBLIC HEALTH

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,76,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Public Health.'"

DEMAND No. 19—AGRICULTURE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 31,82,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges

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which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Agriculture.' "

**DEMAND No. 20—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry.' "

**DEMAND No. 21—COOPERATION**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Cooperation.' "

**DEMAND No. 22—INDUSTRIES**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Industries.' "

**DEMAND No. 23—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 27,13,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works.' "

**DEMAND No. 24—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,48,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Labour and Employment.' "

**DEMAND No. 25—MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATIONS (WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND BACKWARD CLASSES)**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,97,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Social and Development Organisations (Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes).' "

**DEMAND No. 26—MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (STATISTICS)**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 48,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations (Statistics).' "

**DEMAND No. 27—MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (MISCELLANEOUS SCHEMES)**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,21,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment

during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations (Miscellaneous Schemes).'

**DEMAND No. 28—IRRIGATION INCLUDING MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 30,55,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Irrigation including Multi-purpose River Schemes.'"

**DEMAND No. 30—PUBLIC WORKS**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,68,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Public Works.'"

**DEMAND No 31—PUBLIC WORKS—ESTABLISHMENT**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 42,99,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Public Works—Establishment.'"

**DEMAND No. 32—FAMINE RELIEF**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Famine Relief.'"

**DEMAND No. 34—STATIONERY AND PRINTING**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1969, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing.'"

**DEMAND No. 35—FOREST**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 98,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Forest.'"

**DEMAND No. 36—MISCELLANEOUS (GRAM PANCHAYAT)**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Miscellaneous (Gram-Panchayat).'"

**DEMAND No. 37—MISCELLANEOUS**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,06,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Miscellaneous.'"

**DEMAND No. 38—MISCELLANEOUS (PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT)**

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,64,300 be granted to the

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President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Miscellaneous (Public Relations Department).'

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,70,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by State Government.'

DEMAND No. 40—EXPENDITURE CONNECTED WITH THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY, 1962

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, we will speak when the proclamation on Bihar is being discussed.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,02,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Expenditure connected with the National Emergency, 1962.'

MR. SPEAKER: Very good. Now the question is:

DEMAND No. 42—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,94,25,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development.'

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 2, 4, 5, 9 to 13, 15 to 28, 30 to 32, 34 to 38, 40, 42, 43 and 46.

*The motion was adopted.*

DEMAND No. 43—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Other Works.'

19.21 hrs.

BIHAR APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL,\*\* 1968

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANATH PAHADIA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar for the services of the financial year 1968-69.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

DEMAND No. 46—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE GOVERNMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and

\*\* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 18-12-68.

out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar for the services of the financial year 1968-69."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: I introduce\* the Bill:

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar for the Services of the financial year 1968-69, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar for the services of the financial year 1968-69, be taken in to consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 1, 2, 3 the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 1, 2, 3 the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

19.22 hrs.

#### MOTION RE: MODIFICATION TO CIVIL DEFENCE RULES—Contd.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cutback): I had almost finished my commission the other day. I had argued that because the power had been given to the government to associate the State Governments with the Civil Defence Orders, therefore, it is unnatural and improper for the Central Government to make rules debarring the participation of State Governments, so far as mines and factories are concerned. My contention was that that was an enabling provision and was also mandatory. Therefore, this omission to associate State Governments with rule 13 is against the Act itself. That apart, a perusal of the rules will show that there has been some mistake, there has been an omission by mistake. The State Governments have been omitted from rules 12 and 13. Of course, the Minister admitted that it is improper. Still, I find that they are reluctant to admit that these should be modified so that the State Governments could be included.

If it is a matter of prestige with them, they can assure the House that they will take the co-operation of the State Governments, because they have the power to make orders and by making orders they can delegate some powers to the State Governments as regards rule 13.

They have not come forward with such an assurance, which is creating an atmosphere of suspicion, so far as the Centre-State relation is concerned. There is misapprehension in the minds of the State Governments that they are not being associated, so far as mines and factories are concerned. Why?

You cannot go on with civil defence measures without the co-operation of the State Governments. You have to seek their co-operation. Then, why not put this in the rules itself? You have taken the power in your hands but the State Governments have been excluded. Why can't you associate them in this?

If the argument is that it has to go to the other House for concurrence they can say

\* Introduced/moved \* with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

that they will modify it or they can assure that they will associate the State Governments with this measure.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The hon. Member has raised certain important issues, as far as this matter is concerned. The hon. Member knows also that it is our policy to associate that State Governments with all those matters which relate to civil defence. It is our belief that although civil defence is in the overall charge of the Central Government, no effective civil defence machinery can be created without the active and full co-operation of the State administrations. Because of certain specific reasons, to avoid confusion and contrary instructions, in these two particular rules the State Governments have not been given concurrent powers. But I see the point in the argument of the hon. Member and I can assure him that while we work these rules, we shall definitely see to it that the State Governments' co-operation is fully obtained and their co-operation is taken.

I hope, in view of this assurance the hon. Member will see his way to withdraw his amendment.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: In view of the assurance, I seek the permission of the House to withdraw my motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his motion?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. SPEAKER: We will now proceed with the half-an-hour discussion.

19.26 hrs.

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

#### INQUIRY INTO INCIDENTS AT INDRAPRASTHA BHAVAN

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the purpose of this discussion

is to bring into focus the policy of Government in relation to the Constitutional obligation to protect citizens against police excesses or police brutality. The happenings of Indraprastha Bhavan were the subject of an unofficial inquiry by two leading personalities of India, both men of legal acumen, and it is undoubtedly true that the Indian public has taken the findings of this unofficial inquiry composed of Shri Purshottam Trikarnadas and Justice Sarjoo Prasad as being of importance. The name of Indraprastha Bhavan today arouses the national conscience in the country in favour of protesting against the failure of Government to protect Government employees, the citizens of Delhi, in their resolve to live lives which are peaceful and orderly.

I am not seeking through this discussion any narrow political purpose. What I seek is the development of a framework of modern legality in which we can tackle contemporary problems of social change and social disorder while maintaining the guidelines which the freedom movement gave us, Mahatma Gandhi gave us and other national leaders gave us when they urged that while adopting police measures the rule of law must be maintained.

The Home Minister has said in so many words that he has not taken note of the findings of this unofficial inquiry committee. Even at first sight this seems a strange declaration because every modern democratic government must make a vigorous effort to tap every single source of information and guidance in order to seek enlightenment and thereby pursue enlightened policies. It seems even stranger when it is remembered that the Home Minister and Members on the Treasury Benches are people who not long ago themselves suffered police brutality and magisterial excesses. It is in our collective memory and in yours that British rule in India manifested itself as a police state whenever nation-wide movements for constitutional rights were launched. Members on the Treasury Benches will remember Jalianwala Bagh. They will remember not only the Jalianwala Bagh in Amritsar but so many other Jalianwala Baghs throughout the country where they themselves suffered police brutality on a scale which even words cannot describe adequately.

How can such people afford to remain indifferent and callous with regard to police terror in the capital itself? When the British were here we were always saying that we wanted a judicial inquiry. Whenever confidence in the police was undermined, we used to reject as totally wrong any effort by the Government to suggest that administrative or executive action could solve the problem. We used to say at that time that this was the wrong approach to the problem. How can something which was then the wrong approach to the problem today become the right approach to the problem?

May I commend to the Home Minister, through you, and to the Treasury Benches some words of wisdom uttered by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee? I quote him:

"No doubt the hand that struck us when we were a subject nation was a white one, but if a certain thing were intrinsically bad in those days, it does not become good or even tolerable because the perpetrator of the same acts may be either brown or black."

There is a certain implication of the demand for a judicial inquiry. It is important, therefore, that the discussion which I seek to raise should be held in a dignified manner. It is not as if I am suggesting some kind of a political gain for my side. On the other hand, I am suggesting the real problems that this country is going to face in the future as the processes of social and economic development develop and give rise to social conflict which we must tackle with sagacity and wisdom and show to the world that we can tackle these problems with confidence, maturity and good judgment.

Unfortunately, the attitude of the Government will have an unfortunate effect upon the people of this country because, for one, it narrows the interpretation of the inquiries under the Commission of Inquiry Act. I have tried my best to understand the motivation of the Home Minister when he says that the demand for a judicial inquiry is unreasonable. I know citizens like me would like to understand the mind of the Home Minister and grant him that he is acting in his good faith. I ask him: Does he take into account the effect it has produced on the minds of his countrymen? There is widespread indigna-

tion today from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari, if that phrase is acceptable, that there is something the Government is trying to hide which it should not hide and, in the best judgment, they will not hide it if they were not subject to certain political compulsions.

What happened at Indraprastha Estate, in the words of this Unofficial Enquiry composed of these two eminent men, was "as if a horde of free booters and criminals had been let loose on the employees in the building who beat people and destroyed properties without any rhyme or reason." Further, it goes on to say, "we feel at the same time that if any administration is to survive with the slightest pretence to civilisation, it must strongly condemn such lawlessness on the part of the police and severely punish those responsible for the outrages."

The Home Minister, I am sure, in his wisdom, suggests to us that he has an anxiety to find out the facts and to find them out as quickly as possible and, therefore, he asks the Deputy Commissioner to conduct a fact-finding inquiry. I may be pardoned if I suggest that such procedures which combine prosecution and judgment are alien to democracy. We must resist the temptation because otherwise it leads us to that direction which was taken by totalitarian governments. This is a gloomy aspect. But my purpose, as I said, is a positive one and that is to urge the restoration of the legal processes and to awaken the Government to the need for implementing its constitutional guarantees to all citizens and, particularly, to those who are Government employees and who serve them.

Important changes, as I said earlier, will inevitably accelerate economic, political and social interaction and may lead to serious situations which will require measures on the part of Government which must be applied with imagination and planning within the framework of the law because, I submit, what the police and magistracy did at Indraprastha Bhawan was extra-legal and, if these cases are allowed to go unchallenged, if the conscience of the nation is not awakened, I suspect our future developments will lead into a Police dictatorship. Even if individuals amongst us have the best will to protect and insulate the country against such developments, these things happen. This is what

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has happened in other countries. Wherever people are conscious of this, they urge that there should be a strong public concern. Let us take the question of Negroes in America. There is the Negro problem. The police excesses are committed on Negroes. There is there the Commission of Civil Rights which has investigated these problems and, only recently, I saw a Chicago report published there which is something we want here. I would like to quote to you the great words of a great man Dr. Martin Luther King to whom we paid our homage in the House. I quote:

"Instead of submitting to surreptitious cruelty in thousands of dark jails and on countless shadowed street corners, he would force his oppressor to commit his brutality openly—in the light of the day—with the rest of the world looking on."

That is all I am asking for. Let it be in the light of the day. Let the world know what is going on in the hidden recesses of the office of the Deputy Commissioner or some other officers. Bureaucracy has functions to perform. It has functions as well as dys-functions. It is our political responsibility to prevent its dys-functions.

I shall show to you how the Home Minister himself is not able to honour the Commitments which, I am sure, he would like to honour and to allay the misapprehensions of the public. The Deputy Commissioner has produced another report, the second phase, which is here with me. It mentions of Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta. He has not been asked but his name has been put down there. Then, it mentions that women were not really insulted, that some lathi seemed to have collided with their bodies. This is not the sort of legal standard which India has known since the time of her illustrious sons like Shri Bhulabai Desai, Shri Surendranath Banerjee and others, who fashioned and shaped the conscience of this country. But I come to a specific point. That is, certain evidence was recorded by the Deputy Commissioner in which he came to the conclusion that the Police did not oppress or menhandle the Press people, and a certain officer has been exonerated. I have here information

which I would like, with your permission, to convey to the hon. Home Minister. This is a letter signed by two important and responsible reporters, one Mr. G. V. Krishnan and the other, Mr. Najmul Hasan; both of them are reporters of the *National Herald*, a newspaper founded by the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Both of them say:

"We find that our references to the ASP, Mr. R. C. Kohli, have been omitted. We also find that we have mentioned Mr. M. K. Kaw's name in more than one place in the statement.

If our memory does not fail us, we feel some words have either been omitted or substituted by some other words at the following places:

*Page 2, line 17:* There is a reference to 'two other police officers.' We feel that the police officials who were with Mr. Tandon were not officers but constables. They were protecting the DIG, Mr. Tandon, from stone missiles.

*Page 2, line 23:* Here we had mentioned Kaw's name. He was one of those we saw entering the Indraprastha Bhawan gate.

*Page 3, para 2:* This relates to the beating of the pressmen by the police inside the IP Bhawan. We had heard that a police officer had ordered the beating of the pressmen. Later one of our colleagues, identified the officer as ASP, Mr. R. C. Kohli. We had made some reference to this in the statement. Reference was also made to the point where the pressmen demanded that Mr. Kohli should be produced before the DIG, Mr. Tandon. We had also referred to the instance when Mr. Kohli was produced before the DIG, Mr. Tandon. These facts seem to have been omitted from the statements."

Here are the matters which, if a judicial inquiry is held, would come up; they would be known. But here a statement is made, but then it is corrected by the Steno or the D. C. or somebody. How has this happened? Let us not blame individuals. It is the system we must look to. Even in communist coun-



tries I find that they are waking up to the fact that police excesses take place unless you make a conscious effort to protect the State and the society against such things. I note with your permission from Academician Sakharov, a great Soviet Physicist, who has been concerned with the problem of civil liberty and who had this to say in those conditions where he suffered; his words are memorable:

"An extreme reflection of the dangers confronting modern social development. . ."

Because it is a general modern development, it has nothing to do with one country or the other. This is something which is happening. I quote further:

". . . is the growth of racism, nationalism and militarism and, in particular, the rise of demagogic, hypocritical and monstrously cruel dictatorial police regimes. Foremost are the regimes of Stalin, Hitler, Mao and a number of extremely reactionary regimes in smaller countries: Spain, Portugal, South Africa, Greece, Albania, Haiti and other Latin American countries."

I do not want India's name to be added to this. I am sure, there is no member in this House who would like India to be bracketed with these countries. We should remain vigilant. I would like to inform the hon. Member from Haryana who earlier interrupted me that it is not a matter to be lightly taken. His Press statement is also with me. Let us remain vigilant. Let us stick to the matter with resolve and pursue it till we feel that the ends of justice have been met. Let us ask ourselves what the Deputy Commissioner has tried to do and how well equipped he was to undertake the task the Home Minister set for him also. Let us understand the fears and apprehensions of the government employees and the people of Delhi. It is not a mere technical point which I am making. I would like to know from the Home Minister what is the policy of the Government, what is the positive policy of Government. How far have you succeeded in terms of your own guidelines? Do you feel that your refusal to hold a public inquiry has strengthened the confidence of government employees? I would like to ask this from the Home Minister. Does the Home Minister

feel that the steps taken by the Government have really created an efficient public service now in Delhi? Do people here feel that a new deal has been given to the people? Do they feel the confidence which is associated with a new aspect of policy like that which President Roosevelt introduced or Mr. Khrushchev introduced in Russia? Crises are the occasions where the imaginative leadership should come forward and use them in order to create a condition where the people do not feel frustrated. Sir, there has been a reference to last year's disturbances on New Year Eve. The next New Year Eve is coming again. These disturbances and anti-social developments must not take place. I would be one with Government in preventing all these anti-social elements and creating an atmosphere where civilised human relations are not challenged by certain misguided people. But we should not do it by destroying the confidence that people have in civil rights guaranteed by the constitution of India. I submit through you, Sir, once again to the Home Minister to rise to the occasion and not to associate his policy with rigidity but to associate his policy with that atmosphere which is required by modern Government by which alone we can deliver the goods to the people and at the same time preserve the social order and make our country a beacon to mankind.

Sir, if you will permit me, I would like to quote a few words of wisdom because I am not personally equipped to give a homily to the Home Minister. But it is also a friend of mine who says like this because I have lived in that country, Czechoslovakia, and there also the issues are the same, what to do about modern social and political changes and how to avoid the development of situations involving violence. I found an excellent quotation and I commend it to you and through you to the House. This is what Mr. Vaclav Salvik says:

"The fact must be respected that man is not only the object but also the subject of politics. In other words, the purpose of politics is not to command, but to provide more room and stimuli for activity and initiative at all levels."

I appeal to the conscience of this Government; I still believe that there is conscience, although it is still slumbering. Let them give to the

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people of Delhi full opportunity to live in freedom and happiness which they richly deserve, because, it is our determined will in the national capital to strengthen freedom, democracy and social justice.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सोधी साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इस सवाल को आज उन्होंने यहां उठाया। आप जानते हैं कि पिछले महीने में एक प्रश्न के जरिए से मैंने यह सवाल उठाया था और उस दिन श्री न्यायिक जांच कराने की हमारी मांग को चव्हाण साहब ने ठुकरा दिया। आज भी हम शंका करते हैं कि हमारी इस मांग को वह ठुकरा देंगे। लेकिन मैं आपके जरिए एक चीज चव्हाण साहब को बताना चाहता हूँ जो कि सोधी साहब ने बताई है कि यह एक पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, यह एक मानवीयता का सवाल है। जिस बंग से इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन में यह चीज हुई और दो जज की रपट जिसके बारे में सोधी साहब जिक्र किए हैं, उस सिलसिले में मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ, आप भी जानते हैं 1954 में जब एक माइनारिटी गवर्नमेंट केरल में बनी थी पट्टम थानू पिल्लई की। हमारी पार्टी के थे, कंडप्पन साहब भी जानते हैं, उस समय वहां तामिल लोगों का एक भ्रान्दोलन हुआ था जिसमें सात तामिल लोग वहां उस पुलिस गोलीकांड में मर गए, उस वक्त डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया हमारी पार्टी के जनरल सेक्रेटरी थे। वह नहर रेट के सिलसिले में उत्तर प्रदेश में बन्द थे और पंतजी उस समय उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री थे। तो उस वक्त जब केरल में यह सरकार थी और यह गोलीकांड वहां हुआ तो डा० लोहिया ने पार्टी के प्रधान मंत्री के नाते पट्टम थानू पिल्लई को तार दिया कि हम कांग्रेस वालों को कहते हैं कि तुम लोग गुंडे हो, लोगों को मारते हो, वही काम तुम्हारी सरकार ने किया है तो हमारा यह निर्देश है, और हुक्म है कि पहले न्यायिक जांच करवाओ, जो पुलिस के लोग इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं उनको बरखास्त करो

और जो लोग मरे हैं सात या आठ उनके परिवार को मुआवजा दो। मैं जानता हूँ कि पट्टम थानू पिल्लई जैसे पावर हंड्री आदमी थे, उसके कारण वह इसको ठुकरा दिए। लेकिन यह मानवता का सवाल था और डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया का कहना था कि मनुष्य-मनुष्य है, मक्खी नहीं है, इस सिद्धांत को स्थापित करने के लिए ऐसा होना चाहिए। लेकिन आप जानते हैं सितम्बर की 19 तारीख को जो चीज इन्द्रप्रस्थ में हुई और उसी तरह बीकानेर और दूसरी जगहों में हुई, उससे मालूम होता था चव्हाण साहब माइकेल ब्रोडयार को भी मात कर दिए। माइकेल ब्रोडयार की तरह से अत्याचार किया। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसमें कोई असंसदीय बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ—मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय कम से कम न्यायिक जांच अवश्य करायें। गृह मंत्री इसलिए न्यायिक जांच नहीं कराना चाहते हैं क्योंकि उसमें उनको खुद गवाही देनी पड़ती और यदि वे उसमें दोषी ठहराए जाते, तो उनको गृह मंत्री पद त्यागना पड़ता, इसलिए वह न्यायिक जांच कराने से डरते हैं।

हमारे पास जो जानकारी है—मैं चव्हाण साहब से स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ—क्या यह सही नहीं कि अर्जुन सिंह की पत्नी की और से वकील के द्वारा कोर्ट में दो लाख रुपये का मुआवजा देने के लिए कहा गया था और चव्हाण साहब के अप्सरों ने उनकी पत्नी के पास जाकर—जैसे एक मनुष्य के जीवन का मूल्य पांच हजार रुपये हैं—उनको पांच हजार रुपया दिया? अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि सरकार का फाइनेन्शाल रूल यह है कि यदि 20 रु० से ज्यादा रुपया दिया जायगा तो चेक के जरिए दिया जाता है, लेकिन हमारे पास जानकारी है कि उनको यह रुपया कैश दिया गया। ऐसा इसलिए किया गया—ये लोग समझते थे कि पांच हजार रुपया उनको कैश दिया जायगा तो वह उसको देखकर मान जायगी और दो लाख रुपये के मुआवजे का

मामला खटाई में पड़ जायगा। इस तरह से मनुष्य की कीमत को पांच हजार रुपया मानकर इन्होंने मामले को समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न किया—इसीलिए हम लोगों की मांग है कि इसकी न्यायिक जांच की जाय। अभी भी समय है, चव्हाण साहब हम लोगों की मांग को स्वीकार कर न्यायिक जांच करायें।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने पहले कहा था—चूंकि डिप्टी कमिश्नर की जांच के बाद उस केस के सारे तथ्य सामने आ गए हैं, इसलिए न्यायिक जांच की आवश्यकता नहीं है। न्याय होना काफ़ी नहीं है, सब पार्टिज़ को मालूम होना चाहिए कि उनके साथ न्याय हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो जांच हुई है, वह इन कम्पलीट है, वायस्ड है, केवल कुछ अधिकांशियों को उसमें पकड़ा गया है और कुछ को छोड़ा गया है। किसी के साथ रियायत की गई है, किसी के साथ ज्यादाती की गई है—वह एक प्रकार से केवल धाई-वाश है। इस जांच से सारे तथ्य सामने नहीं आए हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या यह सही नहीं है कि डी० धाई० जी०—रोशा, जो शुरू में डिप्टी कमिश्नर के साथ एन्क्वायरी में लिए गये थे, बाद में डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने उनको हटा दिया, उनको रिपोर्ट भी नहीं दिखाई गई? क्या इसके ऊपर डी० धाई० जी०—रोशा ने डिप्टी कमिश्नर और सरकार से प्रोटेस्ट किया है?

दूसरे—जब वहाँ भगड़ा हुआ—उस समय वहाँ पर दो ए० डी० एम० थे—एक—श्री पाण्डे और दूसरे—श्री काठ। काठ साहब, जिन्होंने वहाँ गड़बड़ की, पाण्डे साहब उसको रोकना चाहते थे। पाण्डे साहब ने डिप्टी कमिश्नर को टेलीफोन किया—काठ साहब जबरदस्ती कर रहे हैं, मैं इनसे सहमत नहीं हूँ, हमारा मतभेद है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने उस मतभेद को सुल-

झाने की क्या कार्यवाही की, क्या वह स्वयं वहाँ पर गए? क्या इसके लिए डिप्टी कमिश्नर जिम्मेदार नहीं है?

तीसरे—क्या यह सही नहीं है कि डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने केवल उन्हीं विटनेसेज को बुलाया, जो उनके मतलब की थीं, बाकियों को छोड़ दिया। जैसे सोधी साहब वहाँ पर मौजूद थे, उनको नहीं बुलाया, बहुत से दूसरे लोग वहाँ पर मौजूद थे, उनको भी कांटेक्ट नहीं किया और वैसे ही एन्क्वायरी कर दी। जिस डी० एस० पी० ने इस केस की एफ० धाई० धार० रिपोर्ट दर्ज की, उसके भी बयान नहीं हुए। जब उन सब लोगों की विटनेसेज नहीं ली गई जो बयान देना चाहते थे, तो यह रिपोर्ट कैसे कम्पलीट है और कैसे न्यायिक रिपोर्ट कही जा सकती है?

चौथे—गृह मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात को माना था कि वहाँ पर प्रेस-मैनो को पीटा गया। पुलिसवालों को इसका ज्ञान नहीं था कि प्रेसवालों की इप्टी है—यह सब कुछ आपने कहा था। लेकिन फिर भी उस मामले को दबा दिया गया—जैसा कि हमारे सोधी जी ने कहा—मि० कोहली, डी० एस० पी० को आपने बच दिया, क्योंकि उनके कोई रिश्तेदार होम मिनिस्ट्री में बड़े अफसर हैं, उनका दबाव पड़ा, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ—लेकिन उस सारे मामले को दबा दिया गया और यह भी जानने की कोशिश नहीं की गई कि उस प्रेस मैन को किसने पीटा तथा इस सब के बारे में भी डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने कुछ नहीं कहा है।

मुझे मालूम है कि आप न्यायिक जांच नहीं करेंगे। तो धाईन्दा इस तरह की घटना न हो, इन्ड्रप्रस्थ की पुनरावृत्ति न हो इसलिए मैं मंत्रीजी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि धाईन्दा इस तरह की परिस्थिति पैदा न हो उसको रोकने के लिए क्या आपने दिल्ली, पुलिस को कुछ हिदायतें दी हैं, या कुछ ऐसे स्टैप्स लिए हैं

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त]

जिसमें पुलिस केवल डंडे से ही नहीं बल्कि और भी तरीके इस्तेमाल करे ?

और दूसरा सवाल यह है कि दिल्ली पुलिस कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट आपके पास पढ़ी है उस सम्बन्ध में आपने क्या कदम उठाया है ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): I just want to put a simple question. On that day I happened to be here, though I did not go to the spot. After hearing the various reports we were taken a back—many members who were present in the Central Hall. Even when some members ventured the next day to visit the spot one colleague of mine from the Estimates Committee—he is from the Congress—was ridiculed by the enraged employees and they even removed his cap. That was the emotional atmosphere that prevailed at that stage. We know what kind of statement the Minister in charge of that department, not the Home Minister, made at that time. That means that the whole impression in the city of Delhi was that there was some mishandling and bungling on the part of the Police. I do feel the difficulty of the Home Minister when he tried to protect the police officials. But there is a limit to that. After all, the duties of the Police are very onerous and very difficult and everybody knows that. But there should be a limit to that. In this particular case I feel that the real culprits should be found out and stern disciplinary action taken against them. If not it is going to be a bad precedent. I am afraid it may be very difficult to prevent the recurrence of such ugly things. In that context I would like to know as to what is the difficulty for the Government to institute a judicial enquiry over this issue because even in smaller issues, as Mr. Rabi Ray pointed out, judicial inquiries have been instituted. Even in my State of Tamilnadu, when there was students-conductor trouble and when it was aggravated and when they found that the public were having suspicion about the *bona fides* of the Police, the Government immediately ordered a judicial inquiry, which is still going on. It is rather good for them to clear their own image. I would like to get an answer from the hon. Minister as to what stands in the way of ordering a judicial inquiry in this matter.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): Our Home Minister feels that he has got certain responsibilities to protect the Police officers. But I would ask him to be shorn of all these sentiments and say openly whether he is satisfied with the report of the Deputy Commissioner. Is he satisfied? How can he be satisfied?

The second question is: the present Deputy Commissioner against whom allegations have been made is a party. The party has been made a Judge in this matter.

The third question is: what was the purpose of deploying police force? It was to help the willing workers so that others may not obstruct them. The willing workers will be allowed to work and there will be no interference. Has the Police force carried out this purpose? Have they obeyed the dictates or have they acted according to the wishes of the Home Minister? It was admitted by the Home Minister in this House that they assaulted willing workers. That being the case, would it not be better to order a judicial inquiry and find out the facts, to enforce his own discipline to see that a proper report is forthcoming to clear his conscience?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Sir, the question of Indraprastha and what has happened there have been discussed many times in this hon. House. But my hon. friend Shri Sondhi wishes to raise it again and make an appeal to the general conscience of India. I am one with him. On the theoretical proposition he has placed before the House, I am entirely one with him. The question is one of applying those theories and principles to the realities, and therein comes really the test of the administration and also the test of the politicians.

I entirely agree with him that there are certain responsibilities on a democratic government. But there are also equal responsibilities on the democratic Opposition. This is important. Therefore, the question of Indraprastha and what the police did there cannot be considered in isolation, because the police acted in a certain developing situation that very day, and that certain developing situation in Delhi was also part

of what was happening in the entire country. If at all we are prepared to take a critical view of what was happening there, then when Shri Sondhi asked as to what I was doing—it is certainly a relevant factor—what he and his colleagues were doing is also a relevant factor. (Interruption)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: I have the photos with me to show what I was doing. I will show them to you.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Certainly I will give you a word of praise for what actually you did. I am not complaining against you personally. I am talking of what the Opposition did. I am glad that he went there and he certainly contributed something for quietening the situation. I am absolutely trying to be truthful about this matter. I want to be impartial and objective in these matters.

I have said what has happened in Indraprastha is a matter of disgrace to democracy and I never tried to justify it. But certainly the police were there to do their duties, and unfortunately the man who was their leader took a very wrong decision in allowing the police to go inside. Now, it is said we were not doing anything about it, as if we are trying to cover up everything.

The hon. Member made a reference to the enquiry committee of certain non-officials. I did say that I have not taken official notice of that enquiry committee. I certainly would stand by it but that does not mean that I have not read it. I have read it, and I have read it critically and find that the basic conclusions of the enquiry committee of the non-officials and of the Deputy Commissioner are the same: that the police entered the Indraprastha building unjustifiably and that without discrimination they used force, and in doing so they were completely disobeying the direction of the Deputy Commissioner. These are the basic facts on which both the committees have come to identical conclusions.

Now, what happened inside, who did what, who said what, and so on, are matters for further enquiry by the Deputy Commissioner. The hon. Member said that the Deputy Commissioner had changed certain statements. My information is—if somebody makes an allegation later on, I cannot say

that these people were shown the statements before they signed them. These statements are statements which were signed by those very people. What am I to do about those matters? I do not know which statement is correct and is to be accepted.

श्री रवि राव : आप मेहरबानी करके उस पर फिर जांच कर दीजिये ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not want to make any allegation that what they are saying is true or untrue, but the Deputy Commissioner's conclusions are based on the statements made before him and signed by those people. If they want to improve on them now it is for them to do so.

I quite agree that certainly the press were not given justice in the Indraprastha incident. I must apologise to the press, and I apologised to them myself. But in order to establish that somebody beat them, it must be proved. I will personally look into these statements again—what he said about Mr. Kohli, the police officer. On that, I shall certainly look into those matters again personally. I will find out whether he acted wisely or not. I will look into that again.

20 hrs.

As far as the future is concerned, it is my duty to assure the House that the police force is certainly a force of service to the people. They cannot be masters. I have no doubt about that. In these matters, whoever has erred, we will ruthlessly deal with those people. I cannot take the position that the police are the masters of the citizens. No. They are the servants of the people. Last year, you will remember, Sir, on the eve of the New Year, certain wrong things happened in Delhi and we took very severe action. Even in this matter, the complaint of some opposition members is that we have proceeded against a police officer. When we try to proceed against the man responsible, they say, you have chosen only one person. If at all any assurance is required for the future, I certainly give the assurance that we will try our best to train our police officers and orient them in this matter to see that they serve the people and do not try to rule over them.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

About the recommendations of the Police Commission, we have practically completed the examination of the recommendations and certain orders are being issued from time to time. One basic recommendation is still under examination, and that is about the future set-up of the police administration in Delhi, whether it should be continued as at present with the D. C. and the IGP or whether it should have a very coordinated system as we have in Calcutta, Bombay, etc., viz., the system of Police Commissioner. There are *pros and cons*.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will you consult Members of Parliament?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Certainly I will consult members from Delhi. That is why

I am not rushing to take a decision in this matter.

The hon. member, Mr. Rabi Ray, said something about Rs. 5,000. I do not know what exactly he meant. If he has got any facts, I will look into it. On that matter, I would take the House into confidence and I would say that in the matter of Arjan Singh, there are certain doubts in my mind as to what happened. I am going to ask the CBI to look into it and make a proper investigation about it. But having said all this, I still stick to my decision, rightly and justifiably, that a judicial enquiry is not called for.

20.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 19, 1968/Agrahayana 28, 1890 (Saka).*