

**LOK SABHA
DEBATES**

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[September 21 to October 3, 1964/Bhadra 30 to Ashvina 11, 1886 (Saka)]



Ninth Session, 1964/1886 (Saka)

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

C O N T E N T S

[Third Series, Vol. XXXIV—Ninth Session, 1964]

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LOK SABHA

Monday, September 21, 1964/Bhadra
30, 1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

M.I.G. Projects

- †
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 *291. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Daji:
 Shri A. S. Saigal:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri M. L. Jadhav:
 Shri Brij Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be
pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the
execution of the MIG projects in the
country; and

(b) whether Russia has agreed to
meet India's demand for an improv-
ed version of the MIG fighter for
production under licence in this coun-
try?

The Minister of Defence Produc-
tion in the Ministry of Defence (Shri
A. M. Thomas): (a) Civil construc-
tion work is in progress in the Air-
frame & Aero-engine factories at
Nasik and Koraput.

1153 (Ai) LSD—1.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know
whether an agreement has been
signed during the recent visit of
our Defence Minister to that country
for the speedy completion of the
M.I.G. project and, if so, what was
the difficulty in delaying the comple-
tion of this project . . .

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard
to the agreement . . .

Shri P. C. Borooah: I have not yet
finished, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He ought to have
finished. There ought to be precise
and short questions and not long
speeches of three or four questions
combined. He has already put two
questions.

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to
the agreement that has been signed,
the Defence Minister will be making
a statement today after the Question
Hour. Of course, some work depend-
ed on the finalisation of this agree-
ment. Anyhow, some civil works
have been done specially in Nasik
where an aerodrome is under con-
struction. We have also sanctioned
Rs. 17.88 crores for the first phase of
the Nasik factory and Rs. 2.81 crores
for the Koraput factory.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know
whether our insistence on the M.I.Gs.
has been taken by the Western
countries as to shift of India's policy
of non-alignment, whether they have
asked India to choose between M.I.Gs
and H.F. 24 and, if so, what steps
have been taken to convince them
about India's continued policy of non-
alignment?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This aspect will also be covered by the Defence Minister's statement.

श्री ए० ला० द्विवेदी : जो मिग विमान भारतवर्ष में यू० एस० एस० आर० से पहले आये थे और जो अब बनेंगे, उनमें क्या अन्तर होगा, क्या जो अब बनेंगे वे भी उसी तर्ज के होंगे या उन से कुछ भिन्न होंगे ? कितनी संख्या में प्रति वर्ष ये बनेंगे और किस किस के ये होंगे ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): The new MIGs that will be manufactured will be some sort of an improved variety of the one that we have received.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: How many per year?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: When we start production, I can give the schedule of production.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What is the programme at present.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: When we reach the stage of production, I can give the programme of production.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the complete project report to determine the total output has been prepared or not, what would be the total output and when will the factories be commissioned?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The project report as I have said, has been prepared for both the Koraput factory as well as the Nasik factory and also for the electronics factory in Sanatnagar near Hyderabad. Now, the working projects are to be prepared with the assistance of Soviet experts. They will be arriving shortly.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In view of the reply of part (b) of the Question, I would like to know whether there is any change in the agreement

with regard to the payment of royalty or the licence fee and, if so, what is the change in the agreement.

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is no change in the agreement. The old agreement of August, 1962 stands; there has been only supplemental agreement.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the percentage of parts that will be manufactured in India, the percentage of parts that will be imported from Russia and the percentage of parts that will be imported from other countries?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the manufacture of M.I.G. planes, as far as the first 60 are concerned, most of the parts and other things will be imported from Russia and then assembled here.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Before entering into this agreement with Russia, did the Government make any efforts to gauge the American opinion on this deal, and the consequent repercussions on the American military aid to India?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The question did not arise and, in fact, we have entered into an agreement as early as August, 1962. And that agreement is not open to any further talks or negotiations.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Soviet Union has set up some MIG factories in China also. May I know whether the MIG's that we are going to manufacture will be like the MIG's which are being manufactured in China or whether they will be an improvement on the MIG's in China and will be of the latest and the most up-to-date model?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It would be a modified type of MIG-21 aircraft, so that it would be a better version that we shall manufacture here.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : जो मिग विमान दूनेंगे उनको चलाने के लिए इंडियन पायलट्स को ट्रेन करने का जो काम है, क्या उसका प्रबन्ध हो रहा है और अगर हो रहा है तो कहां ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There would be arrangements for training. The experts coming from Russia would train Indian technicians in the manufacture of these aeroplanes.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : इस कारखाने के लिए अमरीका से सहायता लेने का जो मामला है, व. क्या स्थगित कर दिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अमरीका से इसके लिये सहायता लेने का काम ?

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : जी हां, विकास के कामों में सहायता देने का मामला ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, it has not.

Shri Nath Pai: May I know from the Defence Minister whether he is now confronted with the choice either to proceed with HF-24 or with MIG's because this country cannot have both? The Americans especially who came and looked at HF-24 have reported that they have an engine suitable for HF-24 with double the speed of sound, but India cannot afford it. If so, what is the plan with which the hon. Minister is proceeding, and what is the view of the party with whom he is going to enter into an agreement?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We intend to proceed with the manufacture of MIG as well as HF-24.

As far as HF-24 is concerned, we have more or less completed the manufacture of the aircraft to suit Mach-I performance, but our idea is to develop the engine to have Mach-II performance also. All the same, the question of power-plant for that air-frame arises. We intend to

enter into suitable arrangements for manufacture of Mach-II aircraft in the Bangalore factory.

Shri Nath Pai: With whom does he propose to make arrangements, and what is the view of the party?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is still under consideration.

डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी : इन लड़ाकू विमानों के प्रतिरिक्त भाग बराबर यहाँ मिलते रहें, इस बात के लिए और इस बात के लिए कि वहाँ से जो ये मिग विमान मंगायेगे उनका नवीनीकरण बराबर होता रहे, इस व्यवस्था हो रही है क्योंकि नए नए आविष्कार होते रहते हैं ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: At the first stage, spare parts would have to be imported from the Soviet Union. The agreement also takes into account the import of spare parts.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether the induction of MIG projects into our country implicates some kind of percolation of foreign control or advisory devices into our Armed Forces?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not think that that question calls for any answer. In fact, we get technical advice from all friendly countries.

Shri Kapur Singh: I could not follow the answer. Does he say that the question does not arise or that the question is not significant?

Shri Joachim Alva: Is it not true that the plane referred to by my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai, the plane which the Americans are supposed to offer to us, is inferior in fire-power, inferior in the power to mount and inferior in overall quality to the one supplied to Pakistan, namely F-104, and the one which is best in their armoury?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, they have not offered any supersonic aircraft, and, therefore, this question does not arise.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: How do the MIGs being supplied to us compare in speed, fire-power etc. with those supplied to China?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We cannot say, but it would be of Mach-II performance.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether it is a fact that the decision of Government to go ahead with the MIG project speedily is as a result of the fact that they failed to persuade the American Government to part with even one model of supersonic, much less to give their offer of assistance for any project?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has absolutely no connection with that.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It is strange. Why should the hon. Minister not reply straight?

Naga Hostiles

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*292. {
 Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Ravindra Varma:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri P. E. Patel:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri N. E. Laskar:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
 Shri Swell:
 Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of loss of lives and property inflicted on the Indian side

by the Naga hostiles from 1st June, 1964 to 6th September, 1964;

(b) the number of Naga hostiles who were apprehended and killed during the encounters with the Indian Security Forces during the above period;

(c) whether any arms and ammunition of foreign manufacture were recovered from them and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) the steps which Government propose to take to meet the situation.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Casualties and losses suffered by the Security Forces during the period 1st June, 1964 to 6th September, 1964 are as follows:

- (i) One Army, five Assam Rifles and eight Police personnel were killed.
- (ii) Two light machine guns, eight .303 rifles, two sten guns, one GF rifle, five bayonets, 470 rounds of small arms ammunition and four grenades were lost.

Figures of casualties and losses suffered by the Government of Nagaland, their employees and by other citizens are not readily available.

(b) 78 Naga hostiles were killed and 12 captured in encounters with Security Forces during 1st June, 1964 to 6th September, 1964.

(c) Arms recovered from the hostiles include items of World War II stock (both British and American), and items stolen and smuggled later. No clear indication is available yet of the country of origin of the later. Examination is still in progress.

(d) The Naga hostiles have been perpetrating acts of violence for a long time. Security Forces had been deployed to deal with them. However, it is hoped, now, that with the

cessation of operations from the mid-night of September 5th/6th such incidents will not recur.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Is it a fact that recently Mr. Phizo met in UK Shri Fakruddin Ali Ahmed, Minister in Assam? If so, did he express his willingness to come to India and take part in the negotiations? If so, what is the attitude of Government?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): This question must be addressed to the Ministry of External Affairs. I have no information.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: It has been stated in the statement that 'figures of casualties and losses suffered by the Government of Nagaland, their employees and by other citizens are not readily available'. As Nagaland is part of our territory, what is the reason why these figures which are very important to compare with the other figures, are not available?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I did not say that they are not available, but they are not readily available so as to include in the reply to this question. That is what it means.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसा कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कल भी फरमाया है, नागालैंड को शरायत मानने के लिये तैयार किया जा रहा है। तो क्या इस मामले में कोई सिचुएशन फाइनलाइज नहीं हुई है। अगर हुई है तो भारत सरकार की ओर से कौन बातचीत कर रहा है।

बैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : अभी बातचीत शुरू नहीं हुई है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : वह कौन हैं जो बातचीत करेंगे।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : हिन्दू सरकार की तरफ से एक डेप्युटेशन नियुक्त किया जायेगा, लेकिन अभी तक कुछ तय नहीं हुआ है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Arising out of the Minister of External Affairs's answer, is it a fact that Mr. Phizo, the Naga rebel leader, has expressed his desire to come to India and be in Nagaland for negotiations? If so, has he written a letter to the Prime Minister expressing his willingness to do so? If so, what is the reaction of Government to it?

Shri Swaran Singh: That is a separate question altogether.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise on a point of order. When a question was put to the Defence Minister, he said it related to the Ministry of External Affairs. Now the External Affairs Minister has replied that the negotiations have not started but they will start. I have put the question. Both Ministers have replied previously. Am I not entitled to an answer?

Mr. Speaker: It is answered saying that it would be a separate question to be answered; it cannot be included in this because this relates only to loss of life and other things.

Shri Swell: The Minister of Defence in his statement has expressed the hope that after the declaration of cessation of operations there may not be any more incidents between our security forces and the Nagas. May I ask him whether his attention has been drawn to a news report that on the 5th August last more than a thousand Naga women marched through the streets of Kohima and demanded the withdrawal of the security forces because of the rape, mutilation and murder by six security forces men of a Naga woman when she was returning to her village from Kohima? If so, what action has been taken in the matter?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Personally, I do not know the details of this incident that the hon. Member mentions.

Shri Swell: Will he inquire and take appropriate action?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certainly, I will look into it.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I ask the Defence Minister if the nature of our present relations with the Naga hostiles is properly described as 'cessation of hostilities,' 'cease fire' or by some other terminology?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Cessation of hostilities.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Can Government give an idea of the number of Naga hostiles who are yet out of the country; also, what steps have been taken to detect their activities so that they may not sabotage the peace talks?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have no information about Naga hostiles, as to how many of them are outside. But as far as our frontiers are concerned, our security forces are guarding them.

Shri P. K. Deo: In the agreement that has been reached with the hostile Nagas, is it a fact that these hostile Nagas are described as the 'Naga federal government'? If so, have Government recognised another government in the same country?

Shri Swaran Singh: The Government of India does not recognise any separate Government. How can there be a separate Government? But if any party chooses to arrogate any name to itself, it is for that party to describe itself in any form.

Shri P. K. Deo: We should not recognise them.

Shri Swaran Singh: We have not.

Shri Kapur Singh: Since the External Affairs Ministry are dealing with the question, there arises a suspicion

in our mind that recognition is being accorded to these Naga hostiles as another Government.

Mr. Speaker: The denial also has to be by him.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the suspension of operations in Nagaland, may I know what measures our Government have taken to see that the Naga hostiles will not in the meanwhile distribute among themselves the arms and ammunitions they have so far procured from Pakistan and China; and at the same time, may I know whether Government have received any reply to our protest note to Pakistan regarding Pakistan's collusion with Naga hostiles?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think the hon. Member is confusing these two issues. When we say that they have agreed to some sort of cessation of hostilities, it is presumed that they will certainly observe the rules of the game of the cessation of hostilities. So, no special steps as such were necessary to see that other security arrangements were taken from that point of view, but the normal security arrangements which existed before will continue.

Shri Hem Barua: What about the second part of my question? He has not replied to my question fully. I wanted to know whether any reply to our protest note to Pakistan regarding Pakistan's collusion with Naga hostiles has been received so far by our Government.

Mr. Speaker: I have not allowed it because it was not relevant here.

Shri Hem Barua: May I point out that it is relevant? Part (c) of the question reads:

"whether any arms and ammunitions of modern manufacture were recovered from them, and is so, the particulars thereof".

This refers to arms and ammunitions received from foreign Governments. And our Government gave us an assurance on the floor of the House that they would lodge a protest with the Pakistan Government of their collusion with Naga hostiles. I am interested in knowing, and you are also interested in knowing, whether they have received a reply from Pakistan so far or not in regard to Pakistan's collusion and collaboration with Naga hostiles.

Mr. Speaker: After hearing the Member with great respect and patience, I again come to the conclusion that that does not arise here.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : सदन के सामने जो वक्तव्य उपस्थित किया गया है उसकी अन्तिम पंक्तियों में कहा गया है कि 5 और 6 सितम्बर के बाद नागा विध्वंसक कार्य नहीं करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या नागाओं ने कोई विध्वंसक कार्य 5 और 6 सितम्बर के बाद किये हैं। यदि किये हैं तो उसका विराम समझौते पर क्या असर हुआ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: After the 5th or 6th September, no hostile acts have been reported.

Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Nations

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*293. { **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any date has been fixed for the Summit Conference of the non-aligned nations;

(b) if so, who will be the participants; and

(c) the main items on the agenda?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. 5th October, 1964.

(b) and (c). The list of countries which have, up to this time, indicated their readiness to participate, and the draft agenda for the Conference, are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3191/64].

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Prime Minister who is going to attend this conference, is placing any specific plan before the non-aligned nations to counter-balance the neocolonialist activities of China and its growing influence among the Afro-Asian nations, so that the expansionist activities of China may be contained successfully by all these nations?

Shri Dinesh Singh: In the draft agenda, the second item deals with this question, and the first item deals with the general international situation. I have no doubt that the Prime Minister will make a statement under these headings.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Prime Minister will take any steps to initiate talks for effecting a compromise between Indonesia and Malaysia in view of the recent move of Pakistan to take advantage of the struggle and to pose as a mediator between these two countries?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): The non-aligned conference is not likely to take up any bilateral disputes. It is a separate issue as to whether any action could be initiated by India to decrease the tension that exists today between Malaysia and Indonesia. That will be a desirable objective but one is not quite sure as to what is the appropriate time.

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस कार्यक्रम में भारत

पर चीन के हमले का सवाल उठाया जाएगा, और क्या इसको निपटाने के लिए इस कान-फरेंस में कोई कार्रवाई की जाएगी ?

Shri Swaran Singh: Generally, Sir, bilateral disputes between any two countries attending the conference or a bilateral dispute between a country that is attending and another country that is not attending are not likely to be taken up. The House may be good enough to recall that China is not attending because China is not a non-aligned country . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Nath Pal: How do you reconcile it with the first part?

Mr. Speaker: If China is not a member of non-aligned . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Swaran Singh: The general convention is that bilateral disputes between any of the countries which are attending and a country which is not attending—that also generally is not raised there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This position is preposterous.

Shri Nath Pal: Even you, Sir, were intrigued by this position.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister of External Affairs has said that disputes between countries that are attending are not raised. But subsequently he said that disputes between a country that is attending and a country that is not attending, that also cannot be raised. Then what can be raised there?

Shri Swaran Singh: You are quite right, Sir. It is a fact that a conference of this nature does not deal with disputes as such between any two countries. The only distinction that I was trying to make was that two countries, if neither of them is attending, obviously that is a matter

which is not discussed. It is a fact that conferences of this nature are held to discuss and review the international position.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: With reference to what?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no need for being impatient. There is a draft agenda which has been placed on the Table of the House. It is true that any country may have its own particular problem to which it may attach importance but if a conference of this type is to evolve a principle of a general character which might govern international relations it is not a good practice to discuss individual disputes because the entire energy will be consumed in that. It should not be forgotten that in any of these gatherings there will be views held by a group of countries favouring one side of the dispute and another group of countries which might hold a view contrary to that . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Let him finish.

Shri Nath Pal: He has finished; he has sat down.

Mr. Speaker: Because so many of you stood up he has sat down.

Shri Swaran Singh: I sat down because you stood up, Sir. Even if they had stood up I would have sat down. I was saying that a draft agenda had been placed on the Table of the House and an item refers to the general discussion of the international situation.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: We have read it.

Mr. Speaker: Still, if he wants to clarify or draw hon. Members' attention to a particular entry, he is entitled to do so.

Shri Swaran Singh: In the very nature of this draft agenda there is not much scope for raising bilateral disputes and India has been pursuing

a policy that bilateral disputes should not be raised in this conference.... (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, on a point of order . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: How many points of order?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The Minister says that it is not a good practice to raise any bilateral dispute. But all disputes necessarily are bilateral, and as a matter of fact, would you kindly direct the Minister to read from the very statement which is sought to be laid on the Table of the House which says that one of the main functions at this conference would be to discuss the safeguarding and strengthening of world peace and security and the promotion of positive trends in the emerging international forces, and so, this question arises directly, and no amount of short-circuiting the question could prevent such issues that would possibly be raised.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I am trying to explain: that questions of the maintenance of peace may be discussed, but not the particular question of dispute between any two countries. I have heard him, and the Minister also.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I beg to call your attention to what the hon. Prime Minister said while replying to the debate on the no-confidence motion, particularly with reference to a suggestion made by Shri Menon, that he will, at this conference, take up the question of bringing about a reconciliation—having a team or some such thing set up—between Indonesia and Malaysia, and he appreciated the suggestion made by Shri Menon. The reply of the hon. Minister of External Affairs runs absolutely counter to that. That is my point of order, and I would rather like the hon. Prime Minister to explain the position.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Everyone has a point of order to raise. Am I to call everyone? Is Shri Kamath also rising on a point of order?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, Sir. I am sorry to say that the Minister has tried to beat about the bush with considerable dexterity, but I must point out—with due respect to him—in view of the light that you yourself have shed upon this matter, that at Belgrade, in 1961 when the first non-aligned conference was held—that is why it is called the Belgrade type conference now—the matter of dispute as regards the nuclear test treaty which was concluded by a treaty later on was raised, and I remember very well that the United States Government was condemned in no uncertain terms, in categorical terms, for the alleged violation of certain agreements. And now, the Minister says that disputes cannot be raised, disputes between two nations as such. My hon. friend Dr. Singhvi has rightly said that a dispute is bilateral; one country may be attending the conference and another country may not be attending; India is attending and China is not attending. So, the point of the question which my hon. colleague Shri Vishram Prasad asked was, whether any attempt would be made at this conference to enlist the sympathy of the countries attending the conference in favour of India and against China. How is it not relevant, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: These questions are being raised as points of order; if hon. Members have read the statement of the Minister, they will find that it is not a point of order. I have heard; no points of order as such have been made here. (Interruptions). Order, order. The only thing that hon. Members are stressing is that either the statement is not correct or it varies with the statement....

Shri Hem Barua: It is rather a confusing statement.

Mr. Speaker: May be

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of information, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am now dealing with the points of order; should I give priority to the point of information now? I would appeal to the hon. Members that they should give latitude to the Prime Minister that he might consider there what points have to be raised, what he can raise there in the circumstances that arise there, and not bind him to just give expression as to what he would raise there, or would he be precluded from doing this or that, and so on. (*Interruption*).

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If hon. Members are so desirous, they might give notice of any discussion, and if I feel that the statement is . . .

Shri Swaran Singh: There is the foreign affairs debate.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; the debate on foreign affairs is also coming up and hon. Members can raise all these things there, whatever they want. But this time ought not to be spent for having that discussion now. (*Interruption*).

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will allow only supplementary questions now.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In spite of your ruling on the two points of order, I still have a valid point of order to raise and I should be allowed to do so.

Mr. Speaker: That my decision was not correct?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The points which were raised were not the points which I intend to raise. Your decision was perfectly right in those cases. My point of order is that this Parliament by a unanimous resolution condemned

the Chinese aggression. We are with you when you say that the Prime Minister should be given full latitude in deciding how to do it. But the Minister of External Affairs has called the naked aggression of China on us as a dispute. I want to know from you—this is my point of order—whether the External Affairs Minister can describe the aggression by a nation as a dispute and thereby limit the decision of this Parliament and bind this Government and the Prime Minister in the non-aligned conference not to discuss this matter?

Shri Swaran Singh: May I say . . .

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The point of order cannot be answered by the Minister; it is to be decided by the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: If it is only the point of order, then the answer is "no". But whether the Minister of External Affairs has actually done it or not, that is quite a different affair.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह हो सकता है कि दो देशों के आपसी झगड़े वहाँ पर न आयें लेकिन हालांकि मैं उस पर बहस नहीं करना चाहता। वह गलत बात है। लेकिन उसको एक सिद्धान्त के रूप में व्यापक बनाया जा सकता है और बनाया गया है और वह यह कि क्या दो देशों की सीमाओं को बलपूर्वक बदलने का प्रयत्न साम्राज्यशाही और उपनिवेशवाद है, चाहे वह गोरे करें अथवा रंगीन करें। इसलिए क्या इस प्रश्न को प्रधान मंत्री वहाँ उठावेंगे, चलावेंगे और पस करवावेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही मेरी मुश्किल है कि मैं हर रोज कहता हूँ कि प्वाएंट आफ ऑर्डर का मतलब तो यह होता है कि कांस्टिट्यूश का कोई उल्लंघन किया जाय, अवहेलना की जाय, रूख जो है प्रोसीज्योर के, उनकी बेजाअतगी की जाय। प्वाएंट ऑफ ऑर्डर तो रक्खा इसलिए गय बा

कि स्पीकर की इमदाद की जाय ताकि कहीं गलती न हो उसको कारवाही चलाने में मगर बजाय इसके कि स्पीकर की इमदाद की जाय उसको कहा जाय कि यहाँ गलती हुई है और क्लर्क के मताधिक कोई चीज की जाय, यहाँ तो उल्टे उसके काम चलाने में रुकावट डाली जाती है। प्वाएंट ऑफ़ आर्डर बनये इसलिए जाते हैं ताकि आगे जान न चल सके। इसलिए मैं मेम्बर साहबान से अग्रील कहूंगा कि प्वाएंट ऑफ़ आर्डर का जो असली मतलब है उस पर हम रहें और इस कौशिश को न करें कि चूँकि हमें एक इनफ़ोरमेशन लेना हो या एक मिनिस्टर ने जो बयान दिया हो उससे अगर एक्स्ट्राफ़ हो, और उस पर कोई बहस करना चाहते हों तो इस तरह से प्वाएंट ऑफ़ आर्डर बना कर रख दें। अगर मेम्बर साहबान मिनिस्टर के उस बयान के खिलाफ़ हैं और उस पर वे बहस चलाना चाहते हैं तो वह प्वाएंट ऑफ़ आर्डर से नहीं हो सकता है। उसकी बहस किसी और शकल में हो सकती है। उसके लिए वे नोटिस दे सकते हैं लेकिन उस मामले को इस तरह से प्वाएंट ऑफ़ आर्डर से नहीं उठाया जा सकता है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इरादे के बारे में कह कर आपने अच्छा नहीं किया यह तो मैं पहले कह देना चाहता हूँ। मेरा कभी भी यह इरादा नहीं रहा है कि आपके काम में गड़बड़ मचाऊँ। दूसरी बात यह है कि यह जो गलत सिद्धान्त की बात कही.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० साहब, आप हमेशा यह क्यों समझ लेते हैं कि जो मैं कह रहा हूँ वही खाली आपके लिए ही है और बाकी दूसरे मेम्बरान के लिए नहीं है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब हजरत—हुजूर, मेरी ही बात के ऊपर तो आपने यह सब फरमाया है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हजरत साहब मैं ने ...

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हजरत साहब मैंने नहीं कहा। हजरत का शब्द मेरे मुँह से निकल गया था मैंने उसी वक्त हुजूर आपका कह दिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने तो हजरत साहब कह कर आपकी इज्जत की थी। अननीय सदस्य ने तो सिर्फ़ हजरत कहा था लेकिन मैंने उन्हें हजरत साहब कह दिया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उसके बाद एक व्यापक सिद्धान्त की बात थी...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये। मुझे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को सुनने दीजिये।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जो डा० लोहिया ने अभी कहा वह जैसा आपने कहा वह प्वाएंट ऑफ़ आर्डर तो नहीं था। लेकिन जो सवाल उन्होंने पूछा उस में तथ्य है इस मानी में कि जहाँ तक एक व्यापक सवाल है, जनरल सवाल है इस बात का कि क्या कोई देश दूसरे देश पर आक्रमण कर सकता है सिवाय एक जिसमें कोई ईसाफ़ और न्याय की बात न हो। तो ऐसा एग्ज़ेशन ऐसा आक्रमण और हमला यहाँ कहा तक मुनासिब है, जायज़ है ? इसको बचाना चाहिए दुनिया की शांति के लिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस रूप में यह प्रश्न नौन एलाइंड कान्फ़ेंस में उठाया जा सकता है।

जहाँ तक मलयेशिया और इण्डोनेशिया के डिस्पूट की बात है वह जो मैंने कहा वह सोलहों आने जो स्टेटमेंट मिनिस्टर श्रीकृष्ण एक्सटरनल एफ़ेयर्स का है, जनरल बात उस के अन्दर नहीं आती है। इण्डोनेशिया और मलयेशिया के डिस्पूट के बारे में वह तो एक तरह का यहाँ सोशियल सवाल है, एक हृद तक महसूस है। उसका भी बड़ा असर है। साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में या दुनिया में शांति का खतरा

उससे हो सकता है मगर वह सवाल एक हद तक जरूर सीमित है, महदूद है। पहले यह कोशिश थी कि मलेशिया और इंडो-नेशिया मिल कर आपस में बैठ कर बातचीत करें। मैंने जो उस रोज अपनी स्पीच में कहा था, बहुत कुछ मैंने श्री कृष्ण मेनन की बातें मानां थीं लेकिन मैंने कहा कि जो उनका प्राइडिया है, जो उनके विचार हैं वह मुझे अच्छे लगते हैं और अगर हम किसी तरह पर बातचीत करके आपस में बातचीत करके कोई सवाल तय कर सकें तो वह ठीक ही होगा। लेकिन हर एक मसला या सवाल कान्फेंस में उठाने का नहीं होता है। बहुत सी बातें उसके बाहर तय हो जाती हैं। इसलिए अगर हम वहां कुछ एक दोनों में रास्ता सोचें कि किस ढंग से दोनों नज़दीक लाये जा सकते हैं तो वह हम जरूर कर सकते हैं बाहर भी और दूसरे तरीकों से भी। बस मुझे इतना ही कहना है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : चाहे गोरे करें या काले यह उपनिवेशवाद या साम्राज्यवाद है क्या इसे आप बतलाने की कोशिश करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप से तो उन्होंने इतिफाक कर दिया।

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: What is the further point of order that he has? I am not allowing any supplementaries now.

Shri Nath Pai: You had called me.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, but after this statement of the Prime Minister I think I need not allow any supplementaries.

Shri Nath Pai: May I submit, Mr. Speaker, that this will be a very dangerous precedent. You had called my name to put a supplementary. If the supplementary is to be presented to

you in the form of a point of order, it may be that you are setting up a premium—perhaps you did not intend to do so. I earnestly said that I wanted to put a supplementary and I did not want to raise it in the garb of a point of order. I wanted to put a straight, simple and general supplementary. You said that you would allow me. Now you are saying that you will not allow any supplementaries.

Mr. Speaker: Because the Prime Minister has made this whole statement, I appeal to Members to desist from that temptation at this moment.

Shri Nath Pai: There is no question of any temptation. There is no temptation of any kind in the discharge of a duty.

Mr. Speaker: Temptation of putting a question.

Shri Nath Pai: No temptation—it is a very unhappy word I think if you will call it 'temptation'.

Mr. Speaker: I am not well up in English; sometimes I commit mistakes.

श्री नाथपाई : हम यहां मोहवश होकर काम नहीं करते बल्कि हम अपना कर्तव्य मानते हैं इसलिए पूछते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत अच्छी बात है।

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, my point of order is this. The hon. Minister for External Affairs said in specific terms that disputes between two countries would not be discussed at the conference. At the same time, he said this much also that this Sino-Indian border dispute would not be discussed there because there may be some groups of countries attending that conference which may support China and some groups may support us. Because of this apprehension of a division there in the conference he said—that is another reason—that this dispute would not be discussed there. But, Sir, when I listened to the Prime

Minister, if my knowledge of Hindi is good enough, I understood him to say that this thing can be discussed at the conference. He made a reference to the situation in South-East Asia and said that it can be discussed in the conference.

Mr. Speaker: Is the point of order being raised in this form?

Shri Hem Barua: These are two statements made by two ministers, one by the Prime Minister and the other by the Minister of External Affairs. There is a big gap between the two statements.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri Hem Barua: The point of order is this, whether a minister in the same breath can contradict another minister making a statement? Are we to follow the statement of the Prime Minister or the statement of the Minister of External Affairs?

Mr. Speaker: Whoever he chooses to do.

Shri Hem Barua: Then there is this further question whether there can be

Mr. Speaker: What is the interpretation of any rule or construction that is placed on any article of the Constitution that I am required to answer this point of order? He might just point out to me whether in this point of order as enunciated by him I would be required to put any interpretation of any article of the Constitution or put any construction on any rule of the Rules of Procedure.

Shri Hem Barua: It is difficult to carry all the rules in our memory.

Memorial for Jawaharlal Nehru

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{	Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
	Shri Shree Narayan Das:
	Shri A. S. Saigal:
	Shri P. K. Deo:

*294. {	Shri Yashpal Singh:
	Shri Bade:
	Shri S. C. Samanta:
	Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
	Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
	Shri P. L. Barupal:
	Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri N. R. Laskar:	
Shri D. D. Mantri:	

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a comprehensive plan to honour the memory of the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether this has been entrusted to a Committee; and

(d) if so, the composition thereof?

Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Lalit Sen): (a) to (d). A National Committee has been formed on August 17, 1964, in connection with the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund; the President is its Chairman, with many other leading citizens as its members. That Committee has set up a Programme Sub-Committee to formulate concrete schemes in this regard. In view of this, Government have not set up any other Committee for this purpose.

डा० लक्ष्मीनल्ल सिखरी : क्या इस समिति के गठन में किसी विशेष माप या मान का अनुकरण किया गया है; यदि हाँ, तो वे माप और मान क्या हैं? क्या इस समिति के सदस्यों का मनोनयन करने के लिए वर्तमान प्रधान मन्त्री ने स्वयं कोई प्रादेश दिया था?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अन्य शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : जी नहीं। इस सम्बन्ध में एक मीटिंग बैठी थी कुछ थोड़े से लोगों की, जिसमें वाइस-प्रसिडेंट साहब ने खास तौर पर इनिशिएटिव लिया। उसमें उन्होंने यह कार्यवाही की कि हम लोग भी उसमें शामिल हों। उसकी दो तीन मीटिंग

हुई। फिर यह तय हुआ कि एक बड़ी मीटिंग बुलाई जाये, जिसमें सारे देश के अलग अलग प्रदेशों से करीब सौ आदमी आए और एक नेशनल कमेटी बनी। वह पूरा नाम, बोर्ड आफ ट्रस्टीज का नाम और एक्सीक्यूटिव कमेटी का नाम, सब कुछ उसी नेशनल कमेटी में ही तय किया गया।

डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिधबी : क्या इस समिति के प्रस्ताव और सिफारिशों पारित होने के बाद इस संसद के सामने रखी जायेंगी और संसद की अनुमति के बाद ही उनको कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी नहीं। जहाँ तक इस कमेटी के प्रोग्राम बगैरह की बात है, जो कुछ धन नेशनल मेमोरियल कमेटी इकट्ठा करेगी, वह उसमें उसको चलायेगी। उसमें सरकार का कोई दखल नहीं है। हाँ, अगर वह कमेटी सरकार से कोई सहायता मांगे, तो हम उस पर विचार करेंगे। इस बारे में जो कुछ फ्रैसले आदि हुए, अगर माननीय सदस्य उनको जानना चाहें, तो उनको कायदे से टेबल पर रखना तो स्पीकर साहब की आज्ञा पर निर्भर है, लेकिन हम चाहेंगे कि पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य जानें कि वह कमेटी क्या कर रही है और उसने कितनी तरक्की की है।

डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिधबी : श्रीमन्, एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। क्या यह सही है कि इस समिति के सारे कायजात, पत्र और कारेस-पांडेस सरकारी विभागों से भेजी जा रही है; यदि हाँ, तो प्रधान मन्त्री का यह कहना सही नहीं है कि सरकार का इससे सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मेरा तो खयाल नहीं है कि पत्र आदि सरकारी विभागों के द्वारा भेजे जा रहे हैं। मैंने ऐसा कोई कायज देखा नहीं है। एक बात मैं बता दूँ कि शुरू में जो कमेटी हमने बनाई, शुरू में हम उसकी देखते-भाँलते रहे, लेकिन अब जो मेमोरियल

कमेटी बन गई है, उसका स्टाफ काम करेगा। उसके साथ ही साथ जो नेशनल मानुमेंट बनाने का विचार है—और कुछ हमने शुरू भी किया है—उभमें जो स्टाफ काम करता है, अगर वह इसमें सहायता करे, तो वह कर सकता है।

Shri Ranga: May I know whether before the Government called that meeting, or the Vice-President called that meeting, either one or the other, the Government have considered it advisable to invite the co-operation, indeed the initiative, of the Speaker of this House and also the Speakers and Chairmen of the various State Legislatures instead of inviting only the co-operation of the Chief Ministers and of those others in whom they have confidence, in order to ensure that it would really become a national committee representing all shades of opinion in this country, political as well as social, and it would not come to be a creation of the Government and their friends and supporters?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We want exactly what Shri Ranga has just now said. We would very much like that this committee functions outside the purview of the Government and we have already taken that decision. Besides that, this committee is very keen that all those, not the Chief Ministers or others who are in office but others, that is, representatives of several political parties should be on this body. They are already there; the representatives of important parties are on this committee.

Shri Hem Barua: What are those parties?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Of course, I do not want to name each and every party, but various political parties are represented on it. Besides that, I might add that there are some Chief Ministers—no doubt, but, for example, I myself have not accepted any office on that committee.

Shri Ranga: Why?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Because I thought that others should do it. This is what Shri Ranga wanted. So, there are others also. The Vice-Chairman is the President. I might also add that our Speaker has also been good enough to become a member of the Executive Committee and also the Vice-President of the Executive Committee. So, he is also there. Others also will be most welcome and we will try to get their co-operation and help.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know what are those parties?

Shri Ranga: Anyhow, from now on with the further steps that they would be taking they would see to it and that the Speaker here and Speakers in the State Assemblies and the Vice-President here and the Chairmen in the State Councils would be asked to play a more important and principal role in all these committees that would be brought into existence in view of the fact that they represent all the Members here representing all shades of opinions whereas the Government cannot claim that nor anyone else associated with Government.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अभी प्रधान मन्त्री ने बताया कि जवाहरलाल स्मारक समिति जो सहायता सरकार से मांगेगी, वह सरकार देगी। मेरे ह्याल में जवाहरलाल नेहरू एक व्यक्ति के अतिरिक्त हमारी गवर्नमेंट के प्रधान मन्त्री भी थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने यह तो कहा है कि जब वह समिति सरकार से कोई इमदाद मांगेगी, तो सरकार उस पर विचार करेगी लेकिन मैं यह तो नहीं समझा कि उन्होंने ऐसा कहा हो कि जो वह मांगेगी, वह सरकार दे देगी।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मेमोरियल फण्ड का जो चन्दा

इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है, क्या उसके अतिरिक्त सरकार ने भी कोई मेमोरियल अलग से बनाने का निर्णय किया है, या वह इस समिति की मार्फत ही काम करेगी। यदि वह इस समिति की मार्फत काम करेगी, तो उसने कितना धन देने का निश्चय किया है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : सरकार ने अभी कोई खास अलग से फंडला तो नहीं किया है। हम चाहते हैं कि जो प्रोग्राम यह कमेटी बनाए, अगर उसमें कुछ हमारे मदद करने की बात हो, य अगर सरकार किसी प्रोग्राम को ले सके, तो हम उसे जरूर लेंगे। इसके अलवा एडुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री खास तौर से इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि किस तरह का प्रोग्राम वह ले सकती है जो पंडित जी के मेमोरियल के अ रूप हो, उनके जीवन और इच्छाओं के अनुरूप हो।

Shri P. K. Deo: While urging that the best to commemorate the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is to uphold the principles of democracy which were so dear to him rather than to have a status here or there, may I know if the Committee and the Government are examining this aspect of the question also?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: He says that instead of erecting statues there ought to be a memorial to commemorate him . . .

Shri Nambiar: Will the Government strictly follow democracy? That is his question.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not think that is the question. I think, Shri Nambiar is wrong; he has interpreted him wrongly. Of course, democracy is functioning in this country so well and it is, if I might say so, 100 per cent because of Jawaharlalji's leadership.

Shri P. K. Deo: Not in my State.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I cannot discuss all those details. On the whole, there is an elected legislature and there is a Government also in Orissa. Some Members may have their complaints but . . .

Shri Prabhat Kar: There is the Gonda-type election also.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We are all charged with that. No one is above that.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि मध्य प्रदेश के लोग इस स्मारक के लिए कम दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं ? वहाँ के लोगों को अभी तक यह पता नहीं चल है कि स्वर्गीय प्रधान मन्त्री की अस्थियों का विसर्जन किसने किया था, क्या यह भी सही नहीं है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश की इस अड़चन को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ताकि स्मारक के काम को आगे बढ़ाया जा सके ? सारे भारतवर्ष में ध्रान्तियां फैली हुई हैं, क्या यह भी सही नहीं है ?

Shri Brij Raj Singh—Kotah: Most irrelevant.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : समिति इसको अब करेगी। सरकार क्या करे ?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know how far this is correct that in the last meeting many of the members were of the opinion that the most befitting memorial for the late hon. Prime Minister will be the setting up of an institution for the handicapped children because he loved the children most during his life time?

Mr. Speaker: The suggestion can be put before that Committee.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I want a specific information whether the majority of the members were of that opinion or not.

Mr. Speaker: When the Prime Minister says that it would be for the Samiti to decide what memorials are to be erected, then why should the Government answer it? It should be for the Samiti and the hon. Member can also give that suggestion to the Samiti.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: My question was whether the majority of the members were of that opinion or not.

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने अभी कहा है कि मैमोरियल बनना चाहिये। और स्वर्गीय प्रधान मन्त्री जी की इच्छाओं और विचारों का खयाल रखा जाएगा। अभी उस दिन इस सदन के अन्दर बहस हुई थी और माननीय सदस्यों ने, इस तरफ के और उस तरफ के भी, तीन मूर्ति के हाजस को इस काम के लिए एक्वायर करने का जो बड़ा भारी विरोध किया था उसको देखते हुए क्या अपने निर्णय को बदलने का आश्वासन सरकार देने के लिए तैयार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसका जवाब दिया जा चुका है। वह चीज फाइनल है।

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : पिछली बहस की लाइट के अन्दर क्या सरकार अपने इर दे को बदलेगी नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने फाइनली इस चीज को कह दिया है।

श्री बड़े : अभी प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने बताया है कि डिफेंट पार्टीज भी इसमें ली गई हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन कौनसी पार्टीज इसमें ली गई हैं और क्या बाकी जो पार्टीज हैं, उनसे पूछा गया था कि क्या वे आने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अभी मुकम्मिल नहीं हुआ है। कुछ को-प्रोपोजन अभी होना है।

Shri Ranga: Our feeling is that it is all done in an arbitrary way.

The Parliamentary Secretary to Prime Minister (Shri Lalit Sen): The names of the Transfer Committee are as follows:—

Dr. Zakir Hussain,
Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri,
Shri Gulzari Nanda,
Shri T. T. Krishnamachari,
Shrimati Indira Gandhi,
Shri K. Kamaraj,
Shri Hukam Singh,
Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit,
Miss Padmaja Naidu,
Shrimati Krishna Hutheesingh
Shri V. P. Naik,
Shri P. C. Sen,
Shri Asok Mehta,
Shri K. M. Munshi,
Shri P. A. Narielwala,
Shri Hiren Mukerjee,
Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan,
Shri Frank Anthony,
Maharaja of Bikaner,
Shri Jagjivan Ram,
Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed,
Shri D. S. Kothari,
Shri D. Ering,
Prof. M. Mujeeb,
Shri K. D. Malaviya,
Her Highness Nawab Sajeda Sul-
tan of Bhopal,
Shri J. R. D. Tata,
Shri G. D. Birla,
Dr. Karan Singh,
Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer,
Shri M. Chalapathi Rau,
Shri M. C. Chagla.

Shri Ranga: It is absurd to say that all political parties have been represented. (*Interruptions*).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा सवाल अलग ढंग का है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं बैठा हुआ हूँ । सवाल मेरा अलग है ।

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अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको खड़ा देखा तो मुझे मजबूरन बैठ जाना पड़ा । आप कहते हैं कि आप बैठे हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर इजाजत दें तो मैं सवाल कर दूँ । मेरा सवाल कमेटी और सदस्यों के बारे में नहीं है । जो सवाल है वह हो नहीं पा रहा है ।

मैं प्रधान मन्त्री जी से उन साधारण नियमों को जानना चाहता हूँ जिनके अन्तर्गत ऐसे स्मारक बनाये जायेंगे और बनाये जा रहे हैं ? क्या यह बात तो नहीं है कि वक्त की सरकार हर किसी भी मौत में स्वच्छा से फैसला करेगी ? साधारण नियम सरकार ने बनाये होंगे न । मैं नियम जानना चाहता हूँ ।

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. The hon. Prime Minister was very positive, categorical and specific about one thing in his statement; he has said that various political parties are represented. These were his words. But when the Parliamentary Secretary has read out the list, we find that this committee is packed with Congress people only.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There are others also. For instance, Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer is not a Congress Member. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: We have covered only three questions during the Question Hour today, and hon. Members are indulging in so many other discussions.

Shri Hem Barua: My contention is that except for Shri H. N. Mukerjee and Shri K. M. Munshi, the whole committee is overloaded with Congress people. That goes counter to the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister that various political parties are represented. I just want to point out that the list read out by

the Parliamentary Secretary contradicts the statement made by the Prime Minister. Can there be a contradiction like that in this House?

Mr. Speaker: As to whether there can be a contradiction or not, I would submit that contradiction may occur sometimes, but this is not the way to have it corrected. When there is a contradiction, the hon. Member can write to me; I shall ask the hon. Minister to explain that, and if he is not satisfied, then I shall allow him to make a statement thereon . . .

Shri Hem Barua: We are interested in hot stuff.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There is no contradiction at all in what I have said. I did not say that all the political parties were represented.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Prime Minister said 'various political parties'.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: 'Various' means different political parties; the number may be one or two or three or more. It does not mean that all the eight or ten political parties are represented on it.

Shri Hem Barua: It does not mean two or three also.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Please allow me to complete my answer.

Shri Hem Barua: 'Various' does not mean two or three also. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is a strange way; after all, the hon. Member may first hear me, and then put whatever questions he wants to put.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Prime Minister has said just now that various political parties are represented in that committee. And the Parliamentary Secretary has just read out the list. From this, it seems that by the term 'various political parties', the hon. Prime Minister means only

the Congress Party and the Congress Party and the Congress Party and nothing else. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri H. N. Mukerjee is not a member of the Congress Party.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that in this big list there are only two Members, Shri H. N. Mukerjee and Shri K. M. Munshi who are not from the Congress Party? Except for them, the whole committee is packed with Congress people.

Mr. Speaker: The Maharaja of Bikaner is also there.

Shri Ranga: In spite of your mentioning these three or four names, I would submit that all the parties are not represented in it.

Shri Umanath: All shades of political opinion should be represented.

Shri Ranga: The difficulty is that they have just put one or two people from the other parties, leaving out the others. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The question was asked and the names were read out. From what I had heard, I was just picking out those names which were not of those belonging to the Congress Party. That was all.

Shri Umanath: It was a positive statement made by the hon. Prime Minister that all political shades, or various political shades were represented. But that is not borne out by the list which has been read out.

डा राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कह रहा हूँ कि प्राय सब बैठ जायें, लेकिन सभी लगातार बोलते जा रहे हैं ।

श्री बड़े : मैंने पार्टियों के बारे में पूछा था, उन्होंने लोगों के नाम बता दिये हैं।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The bigger body, the bigger committee, in that we had representatives of the Jan Sangh also. We had invited Shri Vajpayee to that committee. I do not know whether Shri Bade was there . . .

Shri Bade: I did ask the question because the Jan Sangh was not represented there.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Please listen to me. This is strange. I have not completed my sentence.

It was for that bigger body, that Committee, to elect an Executive Committee and a Trustee Committee. We did not nominate anyone to the Executive Committee. The bigger body, in which even Shri Munshi was invited, Shri Vajpayee was invited, others were invited, Nath Paiji was invited . . .

Shri Hem Barua: He was not invited.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not know. All right, leave out Nath Paiji. As far as I remember, at least two were there: Shri Vajpayee was there and Shri Hiren Mukerjee was there. Shri Munshi was also there.

Then that bigger body elected the Board of Trustees and an Executive Committee. The elections were unanimous. There was no voice of dissent. Therefore, if in the Executive Committee you do not find other parties represented, the Jan Sangh or others, we could not help it.

As regards the other point, our idea is to set up regional committees. The idea of the Memorial Committee, the National Committees, State Committees, should be set up. We will, not doubt, be very happy to invite the co-operation of all. Those who are willing to associate themselves with this work, those who are really interested in this work, will be welcome.

Thirdly, as you rightly said, there is power for co-option. The Com-

mittee could co-opt, if it thought it advisable, others also.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over. Short Notice Question No. 3. Shri D. S. Chaudhuri.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This is a very important point of order. One point remains. A question was raised by Shri Bade, and it was this very pertinent question: which are the parties which have been included in this Committee? In answer, the Parliamentary Secretary just read out the names. In other words, he evaded the answer which was to be given to the question asked. Has a Minister a right to hoodwink the House by giving an answer which is . . .

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of hoodwinking. A question is asked as to which were the parties that were represented there. The Minister could not find out and give that answer straight. Therefore, he read out the names so that it might be known which members of the opposition are there and which parties are represented.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The answer to a question must be straight.

Mr. Speaker: Short Notice Question No. 3.

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

मथुरा जिले को बाढ़ का खतरा

S.N.Q. 3. श्री वि० सि० चौधरी : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि पंजाब का पानी राजस्थान होकर उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला मथुरा में आना आरम्भ हो गया है और उससे मथुरा जिले की फसल को भारी हानि पहुंचने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या पंजाब सरकार ने 1965 की पूर्व निश्चित योजना से पहले ही पानी निकालना आरम्भ कर दिया है ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पंजाब सरकार को क्या कार्यवाही करने का सुझाव दिया है ;

(घ) जिला मधरा में फसलों के बचाव के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है; और

(ङ) क्या इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के बीच कोई बातचीत चल रही है ?

सिवाई और विद्युत् मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री श्री इयामधर मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) पंजाब के उज्जीना नाले का, जिसे राजस्थान में पहाड़ी कमान नाला और उत्तर प्रदेश में गोवर्धन नाला कहा जाता है, जून, 1964 में, न कि 1965 में पूर्ण होना अनुसूचित था । राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में नाले के भागों को इस तारीख तक पूरा न किया जा सका और केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग और राजस्थान सरकार ने पंजाब के अधिकारियों से प्रार्थना की कि वे इस वर्ष बाढ़ काल के दौरान उज्जीना नाले में पानी न छोड़ें । परन्तु, पानी छोड़ दिया गया और उज्जीना नाले में बह रहा है ।

(ग) पंजाब सरकार से प्रार्थना की गई है कि वे उज्जीना नाले से परियोजना के अनुसार पानी का निकलना तब तक के लिये बन्द कर दें जब तक उज्जीना झील का जल स्तर, उनकी परियोजना में जैसा कि बताया गया है, 621.1 से न बढ़े । पंजाब सरकार को यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे चंदैनी और अन्य बन्धों की दरारों को, जिनमें से उज्जीना झील में पानी बह रहा है, बन्द कर दें ।

(घ) तथा (ङ). पंजाब से आया हुआ पानी पहाड़ी और कामा खाइयों में एकत्रित हो रहा है और जब ये भर जाएंगे, पानी उत्तर प्रदेश में बहेगा । पानी के बढ़ते हुए बहाव से

बचने के लिये, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को सलाह दी गई है कि वे पानी को गोवर्धन नाले में 50 क्यूजक से 200 क्यूजक तक धीरे धीरे छोड़ें । और भी, वे अतिरिक्त पानी को उतनी मात्रा में जितना कि भरतपुर फीडर में पम्प किया जा सकता है, गोवर्धन नाले में छोड़ सकते हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश अधिकारियों ने सूचना दी है कि उन्होंने 50 क्यूजक की मात्रा से पानी का निकास आरम्भ कर दिया है—और अब गोवर्धन झील में 100 क्यूजक पानी गिर रहा है—और कि गोवर्धन नाले के भरतपुर फीडर क्रॉसिंग पर पम्पों का, प्रतिष्ठापन किया जा रहा है ।

श्री व० सि० चौधरी : क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब सरकार ने गोवर्धन ड्रेन बनाने के लिये कुछ धन राशि देने का सुझाव दिया था, लेकिन वह धन राशि नहीं दी गई । क्या इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पंजाब सरकार के साथ कोई कार्यवाई की है ।

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): For completing the work on Goverdhan drain, the Punjab Government has to give Rs. 30 lakhs. The money is not yet paid.

श्री वि० सि० चौधरी : पंजाब सरकार की गलती से जो वहां के किसानों को हानि हुई है, चूंकि वह हानि प्रकृति की वजह से नहीं हुई, इसलिये क्या उस हानि को दूर करने के लिये मुद्रावजे के रूप में कुछ देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब सरकार से कहेगी ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is too early to estimate what the loss is. This year, because of excessive rainfall, it is very difficult to say whether the loss cause should be given by the Punjab Government.

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : यहां जो इस प्रकार का प्रश्न उठाया गया उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उधर तो पंजाब की सरकार यह कह रही है कि ढांसा बांध जो बना है वह गैर काननी है, दूसरी तरफ सरकार ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उसमें कहा गया है कि इस

तरह से जो पानी दिया जा रहा है उसके लिये पंजाब सरकार को कुछ सुझाव देना है, तीसरी तरफ कहा जा रहा है कि बांसा बांध के पानी की वजह से बहुत से गांव पानी में डूब गये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रिय सरकार दिल्ली, पंजाब और यू० पी० के पानी के झगड़े को निपटाने के लिये कोई कमेटी या निष्पक्ष आदमी नियुक्त करने के लिये तैयार है जो हर साल बरसात के बाद यह झगड़ा स्टेटों के ऊपर न छोड़ कर किसानों को तबाही से बचा सके।

Dr. K. L. Rao: Already, a committee has been appointed to go into the question of the control of the Sabi river and the Najafgarh area, and that committee is expected to report within three months.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : पिछले दो तिन वर्षों से प्रायः यह पम्परा चली आ रही है कि पंजाब का पानी मथरा होकर भरतपुर और अलवर की ओर जाता है और वह काफी फसल को नुकसान पहुंचा देता है। जब सरकार अन्न की पैदावार को बढ़ाने जा रही है तो क्या वह इस सदन में यह आश्वासन दे सकेगी कि अगले वर्ष वर्षा ऋतु आरम्भ होने के पूर्व इस काम को पूरा कर लिया जायेगा और अब इसमें कोई उपेक्षा नहीं बरती जायेगी।

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is quite true, and Government regrets, that the work on Goverdhan drain has not yet been completed. It is our intention, and we will take earnest steps to see that this drain is completed this year.

श्री बागड़ी : जिस तरह से यू० पी० और पंजाब राज्यों की बात है उसी तरीके से पंजाब और राजस्थान के बीच में जो घग्घर नदी है उस पर 100 एकड़ की सिंचाई करने के लिये तलवाड़े पर बांध लगा कर राजस्थान घग्घर नदी में पानी नहीं जाने देता जिससे पंजाब की पन्द्रह हजार एकड़ जमीन जलमग्न होकर फसलों को नुकसान पहुंचाती है। क्या इस बात पर भी सोचने का विचार किया जा रहा है।

Dr. K. L. Rao: Ghaggar is another river causing damage. In order to prevent these damages, a scheme has been taken up and approved by the technical advisory committee, and is awaiting the sanction of Government.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : जितने राजस्थान, वाले, उत्तर प्रदेश वाले या दिल्ली वाले हैं, उनका बहुत थोड़ा सा नुकसान होता है, पर वह बहुत वावैला मचाते हैं। लेकिन पंजाब का बहुत बड़ा झंझर का इलाका डूबा हुआ है उससे जो नुकसान हो रहा है उसको कौन देगा। इस नुकसान की पूर्ति इन सब राज्यों से करानी चाहिए। पानी का स्वाभाविक बहाव होने देना चाहिए। उसके स्वाभाविक बहाव को रोकना जुर्म है।

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am sorry that the hon. Member has not got the correct information. The Sabi-Najafgarh drain has submerged an area of nearly 10,000 acres in Punjab and about 60,000 acres in the Delhi State.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: In one of the sites is it a fact that the women from the families of the cultivators felt compelled to bodily lift the engineer and threw him into the drain and if so what are the circumstances that led to this incident?

Dr. K. L. Rao: That is the Press report. But what we understand is that the Punjab Government has ordered that water coming from the Ujjina lake may be reduced as advised by the Central Government and the executive engineer was not able to do that because of local opposition. We repeated our request that water must be reduced and they are making arrangements to get police protection and regulate the water coming from the Ujjina lake.

श्री भोंकार लाल बैरवा : जब ढामा बांध बनाया गया था तो क्या इसके बारे में सर्वे नहीं किया गया था कि इससे कितना एरिया पानी में डूबेगा ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इससे कितना नुकसान हुआ है और इसको डिसेमेंटल करने से कितना नुकसान हुआ है, और क्या इसको फिर दोबारा बनाने की पूरी योजना है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Regarding Dhansa bund the whole problem is being gone into and as I submitted already a committee had been appointed and on the basis of investigations and findings by that committee, we shall determine whether Dhansa bund is necessary or not.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरबा : कितना लास हुआ उसको तोड़ने से ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: About the extent of damage I have already indicated that we do not know exactly what the damage is because it is only after water goes down that we can determine exactly how many houses have been affected and so on. But the general area affected is about 10,000 acres in Punjab and nearly 60,000 acres in Delhi State.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : राजस्थान की साहिबी नदी का पानी राजस्थान के अलवर जिले, पंजाब के गुड़गांव जिले और आगे दिल्ली को नुकसान पहुंचाता है। इसके लिये राजस्थान सरकार की ओर से अलवर जिले में बांध बनाने की योजना बनायी गयी है। क्या इस साहिबी नदी को कंट्रोल करने के लिए भारत सरकार भी अपनी तरफ से कोई विस्तृत योजना बनाने पर विचार कर रही है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that Saibinadhi has this year given an excessive flow, unprecedented in recent history. One of the important projects to be taken up for control of the flood damages to Delhi and Rajasthan and all these areas will be to construct dams across the Saibinadhi; that will also be duly considered.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: While the assessment regarding crop damages in Rajasthan and Delhi had been made, why is it not possible to do so in U.P.? What steps have been taken that to prevent worsening of the

situation around Mathura as a lot of bunds are threatened by water?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I do not know what the hon. Member refers to. I was giving those figures about the Jhajjar-Najafgarh area. The point in question is about the Ujjaina-Goverdhan area. In that area, the water is just flowing in Uttar Pradesh and we do not know to what extent it has caused the damage. We have to see.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether there was any compelling necessity for the Punjab Government to release the water before it reached 621 ft., level in the lake and has it brought any relief to the submerged areas in Punjab, because it is this premature release of water which is doing damage to Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan?

Dr. K. L. Rao: This fact has been brought to the notice of the Punjab Government, that they should restrict the flow of Ujjaina lake; the lake level is still below 621.1 ft.; it has been brought to their notice, that they should reduce the flow.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: My question was, whether there was any compelling necessity for this premature release of water and has it brought any relief to flooded areas in Punjab or not.

Dr. K. L. Rao: The only reason that I can imagine is that the Punjab Government anticipated some more rainfall and therefore they wanted to have some cushion in the Ujjaina lake.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Has the Government got any estimate of the areas where it would be possible to sow wheat after the rainy season, and how much area would be in such a position that no sowing could be done? Have they got any estimate of the area?

Mr. Speaker: In the area which has been affected by the floods?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir.

Dr. K. L. Rao: The area that is affected in the Ujjaina-Goverdhan region will be about 3,000 acres in Punjab and about 25,000 acres in Rajasthan, and in Uttar Pradesh it is not yet known. As I said, the water is just flowing into Uttar Pradesh, and we do not know what that area would be. What I was trying to say is that if there be no further rains and if it is possible for us to drain out all this area, most of the area can be sown with rabi crop.

Shri Iqbal Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that most of the water comes from Rajasthan and passes through Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and if it is not channelised, what steps do the Government propose to take through the Inter-State Boards, and may I know whether any effective action will be taken so that the people do not suffer?

Dr. K. L. Rao: What the hon. Member says is not quite correct. Water that is now coming from the Ujjaina lake is mostly from Punjab; the only drain that flows through both in Rajasthan and Punjab and enters Ujjaina is the Landowa drain. The Landowa drain has got a catchment area of 120 sq. miles in Punjab and 140 sq. miles in Rajasthan. Therefore, we cannot say whether the water is entirely in Rajasthan or Punjab. Whatever it is, we should not treat it as either Rajasthan waters or Punjab waters. It is Indian waters.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Treason Trials in South Africa

- *295. { **Shri Sarkar Murmu:**
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Dr. Saradish Roy:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the attitude taken by the Government of India in regard to the recent trial of Mr. Mandela and others in South Africa; and

(b) whether any move was made recently by the Government of India's representative at UNO in this connection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The Government of India have condemned the trial of Mr. Mandela and others in South Africa as but another manifestation of Govt. of South Africa's obnoxious racial policies. The so-called 'treason-trials' present a challenge to human dignity guaranteed under the U.N. Charter.

(b) Yes, Sir. At the U.N. Security Council meeting held in June 1964, India's representative condemned the life sentences passed on Mr. Mandela and seven others as "harsh and unjustified" and supported the resolution calling for abrogation of the trials and grant of amnesty to victims of apartheid.

Delhi-Calcutta Teleprinter Link

- *296. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Yashraj Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Renu
Chakravartty:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi-Calcutta Teleprinter Link remained dead for 30 hours on the 23rd June, 1964 and again on the 19th August, 1964;

(b) if so, whether this always happens on this particular line; and

(c) if so, steps taken to avoid future recurrence?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Out of a total of 60 teleprinter circuits between Delhi and Calcutta 43 were interrupted for 25½ hours on the 23rd June, 1964 and 26 were interrupted for 15 hours on the 19th August, 1964 due to faults on the co-axial cable link caused by lightning.

(b) The Co-axial Cable system through which the teleprinter links between New Delhi and Calcutta normally work has been subject to occasional failures mainly during the monsoon season due to lightning.

(c) Protective measures have been introduced to minimise such faults in lightning infested areas. This has resulted in considerable improvement in as much as the number of faults during 1964 till date has been only 5 as compared to 13 in 1963. A review will be undertaken after the monsoons are over this year to strengthen the protective measures still further.

Frigates for Indian Navy

*297. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during his brief stop-over in London on his way to the United States for Defence Aid talks with the U.S. Government, the Defence Minister or any of the high officials of his Ministry held talks with the representatives of certain British firms of ship-builders for setting up a production line for building Frigates for the Indian Navy at Mazagaon Docks; and

(b) if so, what was the outcome of those talks?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No Sir. The Government of India have, however, been negotiating with the British Government the provision of a long term credit assistance for financing the external cost of the frigate construction project at Mazagaon Docks in collaboration with British ship construction yards.

(c) These negotiations are still in progress.

अन्य देशों से दूर-संचार सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना

* 298. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री सोलंकी :
श्री नरसिम्हा रेड्डी :
महाराजकुमार विजय भ्रान्णवः
श्री वं० ना० कुरील :
श्री विभवनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत को दूर संचार सेवाओं के द्वारा अन्य देशों से सम्बद्ध करने के प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ख) समुद्र के अन्दर तार बिछाने की परियोजना पर कितना धन व्यय होने की संभावना है तथा इन बिछाये जाने वाले तारों की लम्बाई क्या होगी और विभिन्न देशों से यह सम्पर्क किस क्रम में स्थापित होगा ;

(ग) अन्तर-सामुद्रिक टेलीफोन तथा तार सेवाओं का समन्वय करने में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है तथा उनसे वित्तीय तथा अन्य प्रकार के क्या लाभ होने की संभावना है; और

(घ) क्या इस कार्य के लिये कोई विदेशी सहायता लेने की भी आशा है ?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Chandak:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

संसार विभाग में उरमन्त्री (जी भगवती):
(क) से (ग). भारत की विदेश-संचार व्यवस्था आजकल मुख्यतः उच्च-प्रावृत्ति (हाई फ्रीक्वेंसी) रेडियो पर चलायी जाती है। इस व्यवस्था में कुछ मौलिक सीमायें ही नहीं होती हैं, बल्कि इसकी धारिता भी काफी सीमित है और यह देश की बढ़ती हुई मांगें पूरी करने के लिये अपर्याप्त है। गुणात्मकता और विस्तार दोनों में श्रेष्ठतर सेवा उपलब्ध करने की दृष्टि से सरकार राष्ट्रमंडलीय समुद्री-तार (कामनवैल्थ सब-मैरी। केबल) व्यवस्था, और विश्व-व्यावसायिक उपग्रह संचार (ग्लोबल कामर्शल सेंटलाइट कम्यूनिकेशन) व्यवस्था में भाग लेने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रही है। इन प्रस्तावों की लागत, इनके लिये वित्तीय-प्रबन्ध की रीति तथा अन्य बातों के ब्योरे तैयार किये जा रहे हैं।

(a) whether Government are aware of a statement made at Taipei by the leader of an unofficial Indian Parliamentary delegation to Formosa that the re-establishing of diplomatic relations between the two countries (India and Kuomintang) was possible in future;

(b) whether Government's approval was obtained by the said leader for this statement; and

(c) whether any briefing is given to delegations going abroad on matters relating to our foreign policy?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Din Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In the case of unofficial delegations going abroad, necessary information sought by the delegations concerned is given on an in-

Indian Parliamentary Delegation to Formosa

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Namblar:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Imbichihava:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

*299.

ation or re-
Demarcation of InP.&T. Board
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benefits in positive terms
Will used from this change?
Affa)

Deputy Minister in the Depart-
of Communications. (Shri Bha-
ati): (a) to (c). Attention in this
connection is invited to the reply to
Question No. 204 in the Lok Sabha on
the 26th November, 1963 where in it
was stated that the Estimates Com-
mittee of the Parliament went into

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Government have seen the press report. There has not been much progress in the demarcation of the Mahananda-Karatoa sector of the West Bengal—East Pakistan boundary, mainly due to lack of co-operation from the East Pakistan Survey officials. On the 10th June, 1964, East Pakistan unilaterally withdrew their staff engaged on demarcation in this sector.

(b) The West Bengal Government have repeatedly impressed upon the Government of East Pakistan the need for expeditious demarcation of the border in this sector. This view was pressed with vigour by the DLR West Bengal at the 78th Conference of survey officials of the two sides, which was held at Dacca on 17th—18th July, 1964. As a result, agreement was reached that demarcation in the Mahananda-Karatoa sector would be completed during the coming year, beginning in November.

General in Cyprus
 *297. { Shri Renu Chakravart
 Shri Vishnupal Singh:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Dinesh Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the General has his brief stop-over in India en route to the United States to discuss the Aid talks with the U.S. Government; (b) whether the Defence Minister or any other high officials of his Ministry have had any talks with the representatives of the British firms of ship-builders who are setting up a production line for building frigates for the Indian Navy at Mazagaon Docks; and

(b) if so, what was the outcome of those talks?

the United Nations as Commander of the UN Emergency Forces in Gaza. After retirement he was allowed to continue employment with the United Nations on in January 1964 and he was appointed Commander of the U.N. Peace Force in Cyprus by the UN Secretary-General. When Gen. Gyani tendered his resignation on personal grounds we were asked for the services of Gen. K. S. Thimayya by the UN Secretary-General for the post in Cyprus which General Gyani was relinquishing. General Thimayya's appointment was agreed to by the Government of India in response to this specific request by the UN Secretary-General.

**African National Leader,
 Mr. Nkomo**

*302. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government at any stage sought the U.K. Government's intervention with the South Rhodesian Government for the release of the African nationalist leader, Mr. Nkomo;

(b) if so, whether there was any favourable response from Britain; and

(c) whether India has also made any direct representation through her High Commissioner in Salisbury?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of India expressed their concern and distress to the Government of the United Kingdom at the restrictions imposed on Mr. Joshua Nkomo and requested their intervention with the Government of Southern Rhodesia to ensure removal of these restrictions and to guarantee the safety of his person. We were however informed that the Government of United Kingdom was no longer responsible for

the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia including maintenance of law and order, and it was, therefore, not in a position to intervene.

(c) No, Sir.

Pakistan Expanding Strategic Communications in Gilgit

- *303. {
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri M. L. Jadhav:
 Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 Shri Basappa:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is expanding strategic communications in Gilgit just near cease-fire line in collaboration with China so as to thwart Indian supply line to Ladakh and to construct 156 mile road between Skardu and Gilgit; and

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

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Pakistan is developing strategic communications in the Gilgit area near the cease-fire line, including the road from Skardu to Gilgit. We have, however, no information regarding any Sino-Pakistan collaboration in the matter.

(b) Necessary precautions have been taken.

Heavy Industrial Projects

- *304. {
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Chandak:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri K. C. Pant:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a recent communication to the Central Ministers he has suggested postponement of the execution of heavy industrial projects; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). It was found that of the heavy industries projects, commenced since the beginning of the Third Plan, the progress in several cases towards completion was lagging behind schedule. It was considered that it would be better to concentrate attention on these projects in order to ensure quick completion before new projects are taken in hand. This would also help towards the most economic use of the available resources—not only finance but also steel cement etc. Nevertheless plans for new projects which are of national importance such as Bokaro would not be slowed down.

P. and T. Board

*305. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any evaluation or review of the working of P.&T. Board as autonomous body had been made as promised at the time of its constitution;

(b) if so, the nature of the review or evaluation and the conclusions arrived at;

(c) if not, when it is proposed to be made; and

(d) what benefits in positive terms have accrued from this change?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications. (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (c). Attention in this connection is invited to the reply to Question No. 204 in the Lok Sabha on the 26th November, 1963 where in it was stated that the Estimates Committee of the Parliament went into

the working of the P. & T. Board in 1960-61 and an examination of its various recommendations involved a review of the working of the P. & T. Board. Apart from this, no general review or evaluation has been undertaken.

(d) The P. & T. Board has been made more effective by delegation of additional powers and responsibility. It can now take quicker decisions on important matters by discussions at the Board.

Chinese Naval Base

***306. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports have been received that China is building or is proposing to build a naval base in the region of the Indian Ocean; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that China has secured the cooperation of the Indonesian Government for the execution of the project?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Government is not aware of any report that China is proposing to build a naval base in the region of the Indian Ocean with the cooperation of Indonesia.

Pak Activities in Latitilla Dumabari Area

***307. Shri Swell:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Pakistan has been making warlike preparations on her side of the border in the Latitilla Dumabari area of Cachar in Assam;

(b) whether it is a fact that Indian cultivators have been prevented by Pakistani armed personnel from harvesting their paddy crop on the Indian side of the border; and

(c) whether Pakistan has withdrawn from the positions forcibly occupied by her during the firing last year.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Pakistanis are continuing to improve their defences in the Lathitilla-Dumabari area.

(b) Probably, the reference is to ploughing and not harvesting. No ploughing has been done in the Lathitilla status-quo area by either side since 23rd July, 1964.

(c) No, Sir. Negotiations for the demarcation of the boundary in this area are continuing.

Subscriber Trunk Dialling System

***308. Shri G. S. Musafir:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Subscriber Trunk Dialling System has been and is being introduced between Delhi and certain other cities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a subscriber outside Delhi under the Subscriber Trunk Dialling System can be contacted from pot-head of telephone pillars and the bill debited to the subscriber owning the number; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to guard the interests of the subscriber?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagvatl): (a) Yes. Subscriber Trunk Dialling has already been introduced between Delhi-Agra and Delhi-Jaipur. It is expected to be extended to Kanpur and Lucknow in six month's time and to Meerut in about a year.

(b) and (c). Yes. It is possible to originate Subscriber Trunk Dialling calls from pillars and cabinets where under-ground cables terminate and such calls would be recorded on the meter of the subscriber with whose telephone the particular cable pair is associated. However, the pillars and

cabinets are under lock and key, to which only authorised Departmental staff have access. It is also not easily possible to tap a cable pair for originating calls without special telephone arrangements.

Railway Passes for P. and T. Officials

***309. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of officers and staff of the P. and T. Department who are issued railway card passes available for use in the sub-divisions/divisions/postal circles and all India;

(b) whether these passes are issued in the name of the officers and staff or only they bear their designation; and

(c) what machinery has been provided to prevent against the misuse of such passes by the officers and staff especially when not travelling on duty?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) A list is placed on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3192/64*] of P&T Officers and staff who have been authorised by the Railway Board to be provided with duty passes.

(b) The passes bear the designations only.

(c) Misuse of passes renders an official liable for disciplinary action. They are kept in the custody of a responsible officer in the larger offices and are subject to check by the Railway staff.

P. & T. Board

***310. Shri R. G. Dubey:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been some changes in the composition of the P&T. Board during the last one year;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) the number of posts in the cadre of Deputy Director-General and above which have been revived and created in the P.&T. Directorate during the last one year; and

(d) the manner in which these were filled up?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (c). Briefly, the position is as under:

(1) A temporary post of Member, Posts & Telegraphs Board (Supply and Production) which was created with effect from the 19th August, 1963 for the period upto the 29th February, 1964 was held in abeyance with effect from the 2nd December, 1963 and was combined with the post of Member (Telecommunications Operations) with effect from that date, when the incumbent of that post went on leave. Subsequently, the incumbent of the post of Member (Telecommunications Operations) did not return from leave, but asked for retirement from service with effect from the 31st March, 1964. The arrangement which was made on the 2nd December, 1963 when he went on leave was continued on his retirement from service and no new Member of the Posts & Telegraphs Board was appointed as the temporary post of Member (Supply & Production) was not extended beyond the 29th February, 1964.

(2) The post of Deputy Director-General (T) was held in abeyance with effect from the 19th August, 1963 when the temporary post of Member (Supply & Production) was created. This post of Deputy Director-General (T) was revived with effect from the 2nd December, 1963 when the temporary post of Member (Sup-

ply & Production) was held in abeyance. The post of Deputy Director-General (T) continued in existence thereafter as the post of Member (Supply & Production) remained in abeyance up to the 29th February, 1964 and was not extended beyond that date.

The net effect of the changes made under (1) and (2) above was that with effect from the 2nd December, 1963, the position remained as it was before the 19th August, 1963, i.e. there was no change in the number of posts of Members of the Posts & Telegraphs Board and Deputy Directors-General.

(3) A temporary post of Officer on Special Duty (Manual Revision) of the status of Deputy Director-General was created with effect from the 29th February, 1962 and was abolished with effect from the 30th November, 1963. The post was held by an officer from the Indian Postal Service.

(4) A new temporary post of Deputy Director-General (Supply and Maintenance) has been created with effect from 8th September, 1964. Simultaneously, a permanent post of Deputy Chief Engineer has been abolished.

(d) Posts of the status of Deputy Director-General and above are filled up from the Select List prepared by the Departmental Promotion Committee presided over by a Member of the Union Public Service Commission. Approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet is also taken before the filling up of the posts.

Anti-Indian Propaganda by French News Agency

*311. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

{a} whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article entitled

"France staging come-back in modern Cambodia", published in *The Indian Express*, dated 23rd June, 1964 in which a French News Agency has been criticised for anti-Indian propaganda;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or contemplate to take against this foreign News Agency misusing our hospitality; and

(c) whether Government have collected samples of its anti-India news circulation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The New Delhi Bureau Chief of the Agency concerned was informed that tendentious or misleading reports would be viewed with extreme displeasure by the Government of India.

(c) Government try to make a note of anti-Indian comments appearing in the foreign press, as and when they are received from our missions abroad

Illegal Occupation of Boriabari Village

*312. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 63 on the 1st June, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Pakistan have reacted or responded to our representations regarding the handing over of village Boriabari and regarding the observance of Ground Rules;

(b) if so, the broad features of the Pakistani response; and

(c) if no progress has been made, the action the Government of India propose to take to end Pakistan's illegal occupation of Boriabari village?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Since the statement on Boriabari was made in the Lok Sabha on 1st June, 1964, an Aide Memoire has been handed over to the Govt. of Pakistan, to transfer the village Boriabari to India. There has been no response to this from the Government of Pakistan.

(c) Government of India will continue to press the Pakistan Government to observe the Ground Rules and hand over Boriabari village to India, in accordance with these Rules.

Demise of an Atomic Scientist at Trombay

*313. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imblichibava:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on or about the 16th July, 1964 a young scientist, employed by the Atomic Energy Commission, died during a laboratory experiment in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the cause of his tragic death?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the full facts of the case is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3193/64.*]

Indians Kidnapped by Pakistanis

*314. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the **Minister of External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistanis including personnel of the East Pakistan Rifles kidnapped 9 Indians from a border village in Jalpaiguri in North Bengal on the 28th July, 1964; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to secure their return to India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). On June 28, 1964, 10 Indian nationals who were proceeding along the border road of village Narayan Jote in P. S. Rajganj, District Jalpaiguri, in a truck, inadvertently entered a few yards into Pakistan territory where they were apprehended by East Pakistan Riflemen. The Indian nationals, the truck and most of the articles which they were carrying were returned on July 10, 1964; the remaining few articles were also returned on July 16, 1964.

Autonomy for Hill Districts in Assam

- *315. {
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri Yashpal Singh.
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri P. C. Boroah:
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri N. R. Laskar:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1295 on the 4th May, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the terms of reference and composition of the proposed Commission on Autonomy for Hill Districts in Assam have been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). These are still under consideration.

Afro-Asian Conference

- *316. {
 Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made for the Afro-Asian Conference to be held next year; and

(b) whether a list of participating countries has been finalised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) A Standing Committee of Fifteen was designated at the time of the Preparatory Meeting for the

Second Afro-Asian Conference to make the arrangements for the Conference. Since the Committee has not met, the position remains the same as after the Preparatory Meeting.

(b) No, Sir. There is still ample time for this as the Conference is likely to meet in March 1965.

Experiments in International Living

*317. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) who sponsors 'Experiments in International Living' exchanges between India and the U.S.A.;

(b) whether there is any screening committee to select the students going from India; and

(c) what is the criterion for the selection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The Indian branch of the "Experiment in International Living" arranges exchanges of visits with several countries, including U.S.A.

(b) There is a National and Regional Committees set up by this Organisation on which some eminent persons are represented.

(c) Young men and women in the age group of 18 to 30, with adequate educational qualification.

U.S. Bases in Indian Ocean

- *318. {
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri P. C. Boroah:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United States Government are plan-

ning to build bases in the Indian ocean region;

- (b) if so, for what purpose; and
 (c) whether the U.S. Government have informed the Government of India of its decision in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Government is not aware of it.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to the statement of a U.S. Government spokesman the Governments of the U.S.A. the Britain are holding negotiations for establishing a joint Radio communications relay centre in the Indian ocean area.

Indian Traders in Ceylon

- *319. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri B. N. Kureel:
 Shri Swell:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the implications and consequences of the recent decision by the Ceylon Government to preclude Indians and other non-Ceylonese from doing wholesale and retail trade in the Island; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the interests of Indians in Ceylon are protected and that if necessary, their assets are transferred to India safely and in full?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The Governor-General of Ceylon, in his Speech from the throne made on 2nd July, 1964 said that it was the intention of his Government to establish a State Trading Organisation which would take over the importation of certain categories of goods and that the importation of goods in other categories as well as the export-trade would be Ceylonised. However, it is not known how and when this policy will be implemented. Necessary steps to protect the legitimate interests of Indian merchants in Ceylon will be taken when the details of the implementation of the policy are known.

Pak. Trespass into Indian Territory

- *320. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Pakistani nationals backed by East Pakistan riflemen trespassed into Balicogram an urban village in South Berubari on the 1st June, 1964;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they looted some property and killed the people living in that area;

(c) whether any protest has been lodged with the Pakistan Government; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). An incident of this nature occurred on May 31, 1964, when some Pakistani nationals trespassed into Indian territory at Banagram under P. S. Kotwali, District Jalpaiguri (West Bengal) and took

away a bullock belonging to an Indian national. There was no report of any killing.

(c) and (d). The bullock which was taken away, was returned by the Pakistanis on June 1, 1964.

Passports for Students

921. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who applied for passports for going abroad (country-wise) for Post-graduate studies during 1964, so far;

(b) the number of applications accepted and passports issued; and

(c) the number of applications rejected and the number of those still pending?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) 1304 applications from students were received from 1-1-1964 to 31-7-1964. Country-wise break-up as under:

Statement

Australia	5
Canada	44
Denmark	3
France	11
Germany	34
Iraq	1
Japan	3
Norway	1
Rumania	1
Switzerland	1
U.A.R.	1
United Kingdom	213
U.S.A.	984
U.S.S.R.	1
Yugoslavia	1
<hr/>	
	1304
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(b) 1245.

(c) Rejected 5
 Pending 54

Defence Officials' Foreign Tours

922. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials, Military as well as Civilian, who undertook foreign tours sponsored by his Ministry during the period from 1st November, 1963 to 31st July, 1964 and the countries which they visited;

(b) the purpose of these visits; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange involved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) During the period from 1st November 1963 to 31st July 1964, 51 Service officers and 13 civilian officers visited foreign countries as members of delegations sponsored by the Ministry of Defence. The countries visited were:— Argentina; Switzerland; Canada; Sweden; Denmark; U.A.R.; Finland; United Kingdom; France; United States; Iraq; U.S.S.R.; Italy; West Germany; Spain; Yugoslavia.

(This does not include officers who are deputed to foreign countries for training).

(b) The visits were made in connection with purchase[acquisition] manufacture of stores, equipment and animals, for technical discussions, and for members of official missions and for attending conferences[seminars, etc.

(c) About Rs. 1,22,000/-.

Indians Kidnapped by Pakistanis

923. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian nationals who were kidnapped by Pakistanis from Indian soil during 1961, 1962 and 1963 have since been released; and

(b) if not, further steps taken and to be taken by Government to seek their release?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Many of the Indian nationals who were kidnapped by Pakistani nationals from Indian soil during the years 1961-63 have since returned to India. Information relating to the kidnapped Indian nationals who have not yet returned to India is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) Each and every case of kidnapping from Indian territory is pursued with the authorities in Pakistan, in accordance with the provisions of the Ground Rules Agreement. At a certain stage, diplomatic channels are also used to secure the release of kidnapped Indian nationals.

Post Offices in Orissa

924. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of (i) Branch Post Offices (ii) Sub-Post Offices, and (iii) Public Call Offices in Orissa as on 31st July, 1964;

(b) the number of proposals from Orissa for opening Branch Post Offices still lying undisposed; and

(c) the steps being taken in that regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati):

(a) (i) Branch Post Offices:	4,046
(ii) Sub. Post Offices:	374
(iii) Long distance Public Call offices:	196

(b) and (c) On 127 proposals for opening of Branch Post Offices final

orders have yet to be passed as they are under correspondence with the Superintendents of Post Offices.

Telephone Connections in Orissa

925. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending grant of telephone connections by the various telephone exchanges in Orissa as on the 31st July, 1964; and

(b) the steps being taken to expedite the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 1545.

(b) Arrangements are being made for expanding the capacity of the exchanges and for laying of cables in the various telephone exchange systems.

Deposits in Post Offices in Orissa

926. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2238 on the 21st April, 1964 and state the total number of deposits in various Post Offices of Orissa under the scheme of small savings drive till the 31st July, 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): The total net amount of deposits in various investments made in all the Post Offices in Orissa from 1st February, 1964 to 31st July, 1964 is Rs. 1,90,03,042 and the total balance of deposits in all the offices in Orissa upto 31st July, 1964 is Rs. 20,63,89,333.

S.C. and S.T. Employees in A.I.R. Delhi

927. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of staff artistes and employees of the New Delhi Station of the All India Radio belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on the 31st July, 1964?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Staff Artistes	5	—
Regular employees	39	1

Military Officers sent abroad for Training

928. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shrimati Laxmi Bai:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers from the Defence Services sent abroad training during April, 1964; and

(b) the names of the countries to which they were sent during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju):

(a) 46.

(b) France, UK and USA.

Vacancies in Rajasthan

929. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies notified in the Public and Private sector establishments in Rajasthan as on the 30th June, 1964; and

(b) the number of vacancies filled up in these establishments through various employment exchanges till 30th June, 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) and (b).

Sector	Number of vacancies notified during January—June, 1964.	Number of vacancies filled during January—June, 1964.
1	2	3
Public . . .	13,258	8,171
Private . . .	1,099	224

Telegram Forms

930. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Baswant:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a new design of telegram forms in the near future;

(b) the utility and feasibility of the new forms; and

(c) when they are expected to be in circulation?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) Instead of inserting telegrams inside separate covers with address reproduced thereon, the revised forms containing the message and the address as taken down by the receiving telegraphist will be so folded as to keep the address on the top of the

fold and the text of the message inside. This is likely to eliminate cost of covers, additional delay and clerical labour for reproducing address on the covers and chances of mutilation in the process.

(c) The new forms will be introduced in New Delhi on the 2nd October 1964 and thereafter gradually extended to other places.

Telephone Exchange at Bairagania

931. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for opening a telephone exchange at Bairagania and a Public Call Office at Bhutahi in Sitamarhi sub-division of Muzaffarpur district of Bihar has been examined; and

(b) if so, when these offices are likely to be opened?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) The exchange at Bairagania is likely to be opened next year.

(ii) The proposal for opening a PCO at Bhutahi was dropped as it involved heavy loss to the Department. The PCO, however, can be opened if some party is willing to guarantee to make good the loss likely to be incurred.

Scarcity of M.O. Forms in Kerala

932. Shri Ravindra Varma: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telegraph and money order forms are not available in many post offices in Kerala since they have not been supplied with these forms for many months; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to make these forms available?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Departmental Commissions to Defence Personnel

933. Shri R. G. Dubey: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the pre-Independence days the I.A.C.C. Clerks now ASC (SD) were given commissary commissions (i.e., Departmental Commission);

(b) whether it is a fact that no such promotion is at present given to this category of staff;

(c) whether it is a fact that chances for promotion for this category of staff are very limited; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to improve the future prospects of this category of defence personnel?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. Combatant Indian personnel formed a very small proportion of the IACC and Departmental Commissions were granted to them only on an *ad hoc* basis, on the basis of their eligibility and suitability.

(b) and (c). The old system of *ad hoc* Departmental Commissions has been discontinued. On the other hand, a regular system of Permanent Regular Commissions in a Special List Cadre has been in force since 1953. This cadre includes *inter alia* a substantial number of appointments of Quartermasters and Record Officers. Eligible and suitable clerks including clerks of ASC (SD) are being considered for grant of Special List Commissions for these appointments.

(d) Does not arise.

Grade Pay to Defence Personnel

934. **Shri R. G. Dubey:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the clerical cadre ASC(SD) working in the Staff Headquarters in the Commands areas and sub-areas of the Indian Army are not being granted any Grade pay under the New Pay Code; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to mitigate this hardship to this category of defence personnel?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the New Pay Code introduced with effect from 1-7-1947, consolidated rates of pay were laid down and items of pay such as grade pay, trade pay, extra duty pay etc. which were admissible under the Old Pay Code were abolished in respect of all Army personnel including the clerical staff. The question of reviving these items of pay in conjunction with the New Pay Code rates of pay does not arise.

Exhibition of Army Education

935. { **Shri Kam Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Murl Manohar:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to hold an exhibition of Army Education in November next in the Capital;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) special features of the proposed exhibition?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The exhibition is being held at the time of the Army Education Conference and its purpose

is to display activities of the Army in the educational and allied matters. It will depict technical and non-technical education imparted to the soldier, pre-Commission education for cadets, cultural, the fine arts, handicrafts and other extra-mural activities in the Army, and also the role of military Music. The exhibition will be open to the public also.

AIR Station at Jodhpur

936. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 875 on the 2nd December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the establishment of relaying radio station for Jodhpur has been delayed because of the inability of the Government to find suitable space; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the decision expeditiously?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Suitable accommodation has now been secured. The transmitting equipment has been received at site and its installation is being taken up.

विहव मेले में पंडित नेहरू के चित्रों की प्रदर्शनी

937. { श्री ५० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
 श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
 श्री ५० वं० सामन्त :
 श्री रामेश्वर टांडिका :
 श्री श्री० प्र० यादव :
 श्री लखन :
 श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
 श्री राम हरल यादव :
 श्री हिम्मलसिंहका :

क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या न्यूयार्क के विश्व मेले में स्व० पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू के चित्रों आदि की प्रदर्शनी के आयोजन का कोई विचार था ;

(ख) क्या उक्त प्रदर्शनी की जा चुकी है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). भारत सरकार न्यूयार्क के विश्व मेले में श्री नेहरू के जीवन और उनकी कृतियों के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रदर्शनी आयोजित करने का इरादा कर रही थी। लेकिन जितनी अवधि तक यह प्रदर्शनी चलनी थी, उसके लिए मेले में आवश्यक ढकी हुई जगह प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई होने के कारण और इसलिए भी कि उतने थोड़े समय में प्रदर्शनी को पूरी तरह तैयार करना संभव नहीं था, यह फैसला किया गया है कि इस तरह की प्रदर्शनियां अगले वर्ष के शुरू में, यूनाइटेड किंगडम, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका और सोवियत संघ में तथा संभवतया अन्य जगहों में भी आयोजित की जाएं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Broadcasting of Cricket Commentary

939. {
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Daji:
 Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cricket Control Board of India has demanded some royalties to be paid to them for allow-

ing the commentators to broadcast the cricket commentary;

(b) if so, the precise nature of their demand; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken on the demand?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):

(a) to (c). The Board of Control for Cricket in India has made no specific demand. The President of the Board had suggested that the All India Radio might consider the possibility of paying some compensation for the loss incurred by the Board on account of reduced attendance owing to the running commentaries by the All India Radio. Government are unable to accept the suggestion and have informed the President accordingly.

Packet C-119 Transport Plane

940. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an additional jet engine for the Packet C-119 transport plane of the Indian Air Force has been developed by the Hindustan Aircraft Limited;

(b) if so, the main purpose this engine will serve; and

(c) the estimated cost thereof?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). HAL have developed an installation system whereby an additional Orpheus Jet engine manufactured by the HAL can be installed on the Fairchild Packet Airframe to give the aircraft extra power for high altitude operation.

(c) The estimated cost is Rs. 5.78 lakhs each.

Ordnance Factories

941. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions taken in the Industrial Council meeting held in March, 1964 in Calcutta regarding the working of ordnance factories; and

(b) the extent to which these decisions have been implemented?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The following notable decisions were taken:

- (i) To review the working of the piece-work system in Ordnance Factories;
- (ii) That a Committee should be formed in each Factory to select employees for awards. The criteria for selecting employees was also decided;
- (iii) That amenities and welfare measures in all Factories should be uniform as far as practicable and a senior Officer at Headquarters should look after this work.

(b) As regards (i), the Report of the Committee appointed, is under consideration in consultation with the General Managers. The scheme for payment of incentive bonus to essential maintenance workers has also since been sanctioned. The other two recommendations have been implemented.

Naval Fleet

942. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Rama Chandra:
Mallick:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a very large proportion of our Naval fleet is fast becoming obsolete; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for the replacement of old vessels?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). A number of major ships of the Indian Navy are due for replacement, plans for which are under consideration.

Goodwill Missions to West Asia and Africa

943. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 77 on the 1st June, 1964 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sadiq Ali and Zaidi Goodwill Missions which visited certain West Asian and African countries in April and May last, have submitted their reports to the Government of India, giving their impressions of India's image abroad; and

(b) if so, the main features of these reports, and the Government's reaction thereon?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The two Goodwill Missions found much interest and sympathy for India and her problems in the countries visited by them. The people of those countries expressed praise for the policies pursued by India since Independence both internally and externally. The Indian delegations found scope for strengthening our relations with these countries by concrete steps like technical and economic collaboration.

The Government is already alive to the situation and has given due consideration to the suggestions. It is taking steps to promote closer bonds with all friendly countries.

Activities of Naga Hostiles

944. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether hostile Nagas blew a suspension bridge between Kiphire and Pungro in Tuensang district on the night of the 3rd June, 1964;

(b) whether it is a fact that hostile Nagas kidnapped three teachers from Mokochung area on 4th June, 1964; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir. On 3rd June, 1964, Naga hostiles destroyed a suspension bridge in area approximately 30 miles South of Tuensang on track from Kiphire to Pungro, approximately 6 miles South East of Kiphire.

(b) Three Private M. E. School Teachers were kidnapped from AICHA—SAGAMI (Mokokchung District) on the 8th June, 1964 and not on 4th June.

(c) Cases have been registered by the Police and are being investigated.

Unidentified Jets over Gulmarg

945. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri Veerappa:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether two unidentified jets were seen flying over Gulmarg in

Jammu and Kashmir on the 29th June, 1964; and

(b) if so, the details of the incident and the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) No. They were our own aircraft.

(b) Does not arise.

Tele-Communications Equipment

946. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the terms of the agreement signed on the 6th July, 1964 with the International Development Association (a subsidiary of World Bank) for the grant of a credit amounting to \$ 33 million to the P. & T. Department and the projects to be financed thereby?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): The principal amount of this Credit shall be repaid in semi-annual instalments payable on each January 15 and July 15 commencing January 15, 1975 and ending July 15, 2014, each instalment to and including the instalment payable on July 15, 1984 to be one-half of one per cent ($\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent) of such principal amount, and each instalment thereafter to be one and one-half per cent ($1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent) of such principal amount.

In addition, International Development Association will be paid a service charge at the rate of three-fourths of one per cent ($\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per cent) per annum on the principal amount of the Credit withdrawn and outstanding from time to time. Service charges shall be payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 in each year.

The proceeds of this Credit will be utilised for financing the cost of goods required to carry out the projects under the Third Five Year Plan of P.&T. Department. The Credit amount shall be specifically utilised for financing imports of raw materials and components for P.&T. Workshops, Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Hindustan Cables Ltd., and Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.

MIG Crashes

947. { **Shri Hem Raj:**
 { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of MIGs which have been damaged or lost in crashes during 1963 and 1964 so far; and

(b) whether it is proposed to replace them?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Two.

(b) Yes.

Ex-Servicemen in Postal Department

948. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1001 on the 10th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the question of allowing temporary increase in the pension to the ex-servicemen appointed on postal allowance to the posts of Branch Post Masters in the Postal Department has been reviewed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to allow temporary increase in pension to ex-servicemen working as Extra-departmental Agents.

Liveries for Postal Employees

949. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cloth supplied for liveries of Postal Employees is of a very inferior quality; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to replace it with cloth of a better quality of Khadi Zin?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) So far as winter uniforms are concerned mill made khaki serge drab mixture is supplied which is of very good quality. As regards summer uniforms superior quality of khadi dosuti in mineral khaki shade is used.

(b) It is not proposed to change the quality of khaki serge used for winter uniforms. As regards the khadi cloth, the Khadi Commission have been approached to improve the texture and durability.

Postal Divisions, Punjab

950. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demarcation of the present Postal Divisions in the Punjab Circle has created administrative difficulties;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any proposals from the Punjab Post Master General or Postal Division Advisory Committees to redemarcate them according to the District Administrative boundaries; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Kenya's High Commissioner in India

951. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kenya have implemented their assurance to appoint a High Commissioner in India; and

(b) if not, whether that Government have abandoned the idea of doing so?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of Kenya have not so far appointed a High Commissioner in India. It is, however, expected that the Government of Kenya would appoint an Ambassador in the near future.

Song of the Grape

952. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether a film concerning the preparation of wines entitled "Song of the Grape" which was produced in Portugal has recently been exhibited in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether it is permissible to exhibit films from a country with whom we do not have any diplomatic relations?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shriamti Indira Gandhi): (a) No, Sir. A side reel of the film "Song of the Grape" shot, and not produced, in Portugal was exhibited in Old Delhi for the week beginning 17th July, 1964.

(b) Does not arise.

Retirement Age in Army

953. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retirement age for all officers of the Army is uniform; and

(b) whether the officers of Army Education Corps are allowed to serve till the same age-limits as officers of other Corps?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The common age of compulsory retirement of the officers of Army Education Corps is 55 years. This is also the age of retirement in the case of officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department and generally of the Special List Cadre. In regard to other officers it varies according to their ranks and in the lowest ranks it is 48 years in the Arms (extendable upto 50 years till 31st December, 1955 in individual cases), 52 years in the Services generally and 55 years in the medical, dental and veterinary Corps and in the Military Farms service.

J.C.Os.

954. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists a system of pay groups and clauses in the case of Junior Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks in the Army;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to eliminate the present system?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The existing pay structure of Army personnel below officer rank was introduced in 1947 on the recom-

recommendations of the Post War Pay Committee. The Committee considered that all soldiers should be mustered into one of eight groups within which they would be classified according to their skill; and that each class of skill in each group should be rewarded with an appropriate rate of pay. Accordingly, Junior Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks are placed in one or the other of eight pay groups, according to the category to which they belong; and, in each pay group, Other Ranks are placed in one of various classes on their passing certain tests in respect of technical and educational qualifications and on their completing the length of service (where applicable), which have been prescribed for entry into the lowest class of the group and for advancement to each higher class.

(c) No, Sir.

समितियों में संसद् सदस्यों को सम्मिलित करना

955. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या संसद्-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा स्थापित विभिन्न समितियों में संसद् सदस्यों को शामिल करने के बारे में कोई नियम या सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी नियम बनाया गया है कि कोई संसद् सदस्य कुछ निश्चित वर्षों से अधिक समय तक किनी विशिष्ट समिति का सदस्य नहीं रह सकता ?

संचार तथा संसद्-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : (क) नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Telephone Exchange at Tikonía

956. **Shri Balgovind Verma:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a telephone exchange at Tikonía (Kheri) Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the materials for the purpose have reached the place; and

(c) when the work is expected to begin?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) A P.C.O. at Tikonía is likely to be opened shortly. The exchange is likely to be opened next year.

Indo-Nepal Telex Link

957. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Telex Link has been established between Nepal and India; and

(b) whether it is connected with the telecommunication network in Nepal?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Diplomatic Ties with Nyasaland

958. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have recognised the newly independent Nyasaland and have established diplomatic relations with that country;

(b) whether there are any Indian interests in Nyasaland; and

(c) how many Indians are there and how they are occupied?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In pursuance to its general policy, the Government of India is anxious to foster closer relations in all fields—political, cultural and commercial with independent countries of Africa. There is a substantial community of people of Indian origin in Malawi numbering about 10,800. They are mostly engaged in trade and professions.

Sikh Pilgrims to Pakistan

959. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sikhs who undertook the journey in 1964 for Punja Sahab Gurudawara, an holy shrine in West Pakistan; and

(b) the facilities provided to them by the Government of India?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) 627 pilgrims so far visited Punja Sahib during 1964.

(b) Besides special passports and railway arrangements made for the pilgrims, they are allowed Rs. 40/- per head in foreign exchange to cover their expenses in Pakistan.

Special officers are attached to pilgrim groups, by the High Commission of India in Karachi for the duration of their stay in Pakistan.

Arrangements for the lodging of pilgrims and supply of provisions etc., on payment, are made by the Pakistan Government.

नेपाल को परिवहन ट्रक उपलब्ध करना

960. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने रक्सौल से काठमांडू तक जरूरी माल ले जाने के लिये नेपाल को ट्रक उपलब्ध किये हैं; और

(ख) कितने ट्रक उपलब्ध किये गये हैं और किन शर्तों पर ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी, हाँ ; भारत सरकार ने इस उद्देश्य के पलिए नेपाल को ट्रक दिए थे ।

(ख) सेना के 200 ट्रक दिये गये थे और रू० 4.73 प्रति मन के हिसाब से भाड़ा लिया गया था ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में मनीआर्डर सेवा

961. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला देवरिया के देहात के डाकघरों में मनीआर्डरों के बटने में बड़ी देर होती है जिससे जनता को समय पर रुपया नहीं मिलता ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और लोगों की इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

संचार विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) जी, नहीं । 1 जनवरी से 31 जुलाई, 1964 तक अर्दा किये गये कुल 2,17,184 मनीआर्डरों में देरी से अर्दायगी होने की केवल दो शिकायतें की गईं । इन दोनों में एक मनीआर्डर की अर्दायगी में देरी स्वयं पाने वाले के डाकघर में विलम्ब से पहुँचने के कारण हुई ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Crash of Navy Sea Hawk Aircraft

962. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 800 on the 30th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the findings of the Board of Inquiry which investigated the cause of the accident of the Navy Sea Hawk Aircraft attached to I.N.S. Vikrant have since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Not yet, Sir. The matter is still under examination by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Study Team on Plan Publicity

963. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rameshwar Tamtia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1009 on the 13th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the study team on Plan Publicity has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indra Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Report has already been laid on the Table of the House on the 10th September, 1964.

(c) As mentioned in the Statement laid on the Table of the House on 14th September, 1964 in reply to Starred Question No. 151, some of the recommendations have already been agreed to in principle by the Ministry. The other recommendations of the Study Team are under consideration.

चण्डीगढ़ में ट्रांसमीटर

964. श्री बागड़ी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 1 अप्रैल, 1963 के धतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1347 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चण्डीगढ़ में प्रसारण यंत्र (ट्रांसमीटर) लगाने के लिये सामान आ गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कब तक चालू हो जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1964 तक ।

Production of Heavy Water

965. { **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Heavy Water is produced in India;

(b) if so, the quantum of production;

(c) whether it is sufficient to meet the requirement of the country now and in the near future; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to augment its production?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The Heavy Water Plant at Nangal which

at present is the only source of heavy water in India, produces approximately 12 metric tons of heavy water per annum.

(c) No.

(d) A proposal to set up a heavy water plant with a capacity of 200 metric tons per annum is under the consideration of Government. This is necessary to sustain the nuclear power programme envisaged during the coming years.

Nuclear Power Stations

966. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the type of the fuel which will be used in our three nuclear power stations at Tarapur, Rana Pratap Sagar and Kalpakam;

(b) whether those fuel materials are in plentiful supply in this country or are to be imported; and

(c) the cost of generation of electric unit in these three nuclear power stations?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3194/64].

Collaboration with Foreign News Agencies

967. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision in regard to the collaboration of foreign news agencies other than Reuter, with Indian newspapers; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indra Gandhi): (a) and (b). According to

the Government's decision taken in May, 1956 special communication facilities are granted to those foreign news agencies which have an arrangement with an Indian news agency for the distribution of their news services within the country. These technical facilities, which relate to the hiring of internal teleprinter circuits and reception of multiple address wireless press messages are granted only on the application of the Indian news agency concerned. Such facilities are not granted to a foreign news agency to distribute its news within the country direct to newspapers. In accordance with the above decision, the Press Trust of India is distributing the foreign news service of Reuters and Agence-France Presse and the United News of India that of Associated Press of America and the Deutsche Presse Agency News Service of Hamburg (West Germany).

Radioisotopes

968. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trombay complex of the Atomic Energy Commission has reached a stage where radioisotopes can be produced on a commercial scale;

(b) the details of these products and their commercial importance;

(c) whether the country's full needs are being met by now and whether supplies are being made to overseas buyers as well; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (d). The production of radioisotopes and labelled compounds at the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, has steadily increased, and today over 250 different types of radio-active products, including many special preparations, are readily available for users. The Trombay Establishment is now in a position to meet fully the growing

demand for these radio-active products in India and also demands from foreign countries. Import is restricted to a few specialised labelled compounds and high specific active cobalt-60. About 8000 consignments of radioisotopes have been sold by the Trombay Establishment since 1958 for use in agriculture, industry, hospitals and medical and research institutions, both here and in other countries e.g. Afghanistan, Australia, Ceylon, France, Pakistan, South Korea and Thailand. An order has also been recently received from the International Atomic Energy Agency.

(b) Details of a large number of radioisotopes produced at Trombay, their specific activities, prices, etc., are given in a publication entitled "Radioactive Products", a copy of which is available in the library of the House. The importance of radioisotopes lies in their use in the fields of agriculture, biology, industry, medicine and research. So far as industry is concerned, radioisotopes and sources of radiation are used as tools of scientific investigation, detection, measurement and control. Expert services in the field of application of radioisotopes in industry are also provided by the Trombay Establishment. Radiography cameras with iridium-192 and cobalt-60 sources have been made available to check the quality of welds and castings. Successful experiments have been carried out using the radio-tracer technique in studying silt movement in various harbours. The results of these studies have saved the port authorities concerned considerable amounts of money in dredging operations.

Flying Accident near Agra

969. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a flying accident took place near Agra on the 30th July, 1964;

(b) if so, whether a court of enquiry has been ordered; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Full facts will be known when the report of the Court of Inquiry is received.

Sardar Patel Memorial Lectures

970. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken as to who will deliver the Sardar Patel Memorial lectures this year;

(b) whether the invitation issued by the former Minister in this connection has been cancelled after it had been accepted; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indra Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No formal invitation had been issued by the former Minister in this connection. The question of cancellation, therefore, does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Irrigation and Power Projects in Nepal

971. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the implementation of the irrigation and power projects by the Indian Aid Mission in Nepal;

(b) when the projects will be completed; and

(c) the sum allocated for these projects and the amount already spent?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3195/64.*]

Firing by Pak Troops

972. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani troops fired on an Indian patrol near Deore village in Jammu on the 12th August, 1964, killing two Indian policemen; and

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

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No such incident took place on the 12th August, 1964. However, on the 5th August, Pakistani troops opened unprovoked medium machine gun fire on a police patrol near Deore, as a result of which two constables were killed.

(b) A cease-fire violation complaint has been lodged with the U.N. Military Observers. The decision of the Chief Military Observer is awaited.

West Bengal Cost of Living Index

973. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal cost of living index compiled recently has shown a decline;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to the West Bengal Labour Minister's statement that this has been done on the basis of Central Government statistics; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the matter and if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) The Labour Bureau is compiling and publishing

Consumer Price Index Numbers on base 1960=100 for Calcutta, Howrah and Asansol in West Bengal. If the Honourable Member's reference is to the Calcutta Index, the correct position is that in May the Index was 118 and in June 116, indicating a drop of 2 points. In other words, compared with May 1960 (the base period), the rise in the index in May 1964 was 18 points, while compared with June 1960 (the base period) the rise in June 1964 was 16 points only. This fall of 2 points was mainly due to fall in the food group index consequent upon a fall of 21 points in the fruits and vegetables sub-group index in June, 1964. The items included in the fruits and vegetables sub-group index are highly susceptible to seasonal fluctuations in prices.

(b) We have not yet seen the statement of Labour Minister, West Bengal, but have written to the West Bengal Government about it.

(c) Does not arise.

Saving in Defence Expenditure

974. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the defence expenditure is proposed to be reduced during the current year; and

(b) whether this is likely to affect further expansion and establishment of ordnance factories?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) A general review of the project and programmes included in the current year's Budget has been proposed by the Prime Minister with a view to re-assess priorities. Preliminary reviews in that direction have been undertaken in the Defence Ministry.

(b) Further expansion and establishment of Ordnance Factories are not likely to be affected by the proposed assessment of priorities.

Acting Promotions in the Army

975. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that orders were issued recently for accelerated acting promotions in the Army from the ranks of 2/Lt. and Lt. to higher ranks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these orders are being implemented differently in different Corps/Commands; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to rationalise acting promotions in all Corps/Commands to avoid grievances among the Junior Officers?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). No, Sir. But in all the areas where field service concessions are admissible, normal service limits prescribed for the grant of acting promotions from one rank to the next higher rank upto the rank of Lt. Col. have been suspended w.e.f. the 20th August, 1963 till the duration of the Emergency under orders issued on the 12th December, 1963. The service limits which continue in other areas are:

3 years for acting promotion to Captain.

5 years for acting promotion to Major.

6½ years for acting promotion to Lt. Col.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise. However, the question whether the orders referred to above cover certain categories of officers is being examined.

Foreign Military Trainees in India

976. Shrimati Laxmi Bai: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state how many foreigners are at present receiving military training in India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): 120 foreigners from various countries are at present receiving military training in this country.

NEFA Report

977. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the report of the inquiry into the NEFA debacle of 1962, submitted by Major General Henderson Brookes to Government in 1963, was drastically expurgated before it was laid on the Table last year;

(b) if so, whether the expurgated parts thereof will now be laid on the Table; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). Neither the report of the NEFA enquiry nor any abridged or edited version was laid on the Table of the House or published in any other manner. The Defence Minister made a statement in the House on 2nd September, 1963 regarding the NEFA enquiry. In that statement, he gave only the main conclusions of the enquiry.

Automatic Telephones in Kerala

978. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cities or towns in Kerala where automatic telephones have been installed;

(b) whether it is a fact that where as the big town of Ernakulam has no automatic telephones, a biggish village Mulanthuruthy, a few miles from Ernakulam enjoys the automatic system; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such discrimination?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) List is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3196[64].

(b) Yes.

(c) There are two types of public telephone exchanges, one capable of providing a maximum of 600 lines with limited facilities and the other which is specially designed for each particular station according to the actual requirements of traffic and other conditions. The latter type of equipment called Main Automatic Exchange (MAX) is to be installed in buildings specially designed and constructed. For Ernakulam the MAX type of equipment is required, while at Mulanthuruthy, the Small Automatic Exchange (SAX) type of equipment has been installed. The building for Ernakulam MAX is already under construction and orders for equipment have also been placed. Therefore, as explained above, there is no discrimination against Ernakulam.

Indians Returning from Abroad

979. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh;
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath;
Shri Bagri;
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda;

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons of Indian origin who have since the 1st January, 1964 been compelled by adverse circumstances to leave their hearths and homes abroad viz. in Tanganyika, Pakistan, Burma, Zanzibar, British Guiana and South Africa;

(b) the total number of such persons as have entered India since 1st January, 1964;

(c) the reasons for their migration; and

(d) the measures taken by Government for their rehabilitation?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The total number of people of Indian origin leaving these countries is not

known. However, the total number of Indians who entered India from January—July, 1964 is about 1,12,355 excluding about 6 lakhs who came from Pakistan and 21,000 from Burma. Countrywise figures are not available.

(c) There could be many reasons for the migration. Some people are being forced out as from Pakistan. Others might be leaving because of increasing restrictions in the matter of employment, remittances to dependents, residence visas, nationalisation of import-export trade etc., a feeling of uncertainty are other reasons for the migration.

(d) Concessional Shipping and air facilities, customs concessions, short-term and long-term monetary assistance and grants, assignment of land for cultivation etc., are some of the measures taken for their rehabilitation. They are also entitled to facilities available to people in India under various schemes of the Government.

Naga Hostiles

980. **Shri Swell:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 7th/8th August, 1964, five Indian border guards were killed by Nagas in the Tuensang area of Nagaland; and

(b) if so, the details of this incident?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju):

(a) and (b). No, Sir. At 0800 hours on 8th August, 1964, an Assam Rifles column encountered approximately 60 hostiles in area approximately 9 miles WEST of KIPHIRE. Simultaneously, our post at SIYUCHUNG (approximately 9 miles WEST of KIPHIRE) was also fired upon by the hostiles. Three other ranks of ASSAM RIFLES were killed and three wounded. Hostiles casualties are not known.

पाकिस्तानी आक्रमों में मारे गये भारतीय सैनिक

981. श्री हुकम चन्द कद्वनाय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे, कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तथाकथित पाक अधिकृत काश्मीर सरकार ने 20 अगस्त, 1964 की मुंबई में 7 भारतीय सैनिकों के मारे जाने का दावा किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह जानकारी उस सरकार की विज्ञप्ति में दी गई थी ; और

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

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण)

(क) तथा (ख). तथाकथित पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर सरकार द्वारा किए गए, किसी ऐसे दावे की सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है। तदपि, एक समाचार के अनुसार, जो मुजफ्फराबाद पे काराची के, 25 अगस्त 1964 के, पाकिस्तान टाइम्स में प्रकाशित हुआ कहा गया है, 22 अगस्त को तथाकथित मुजाहिदों से नए संघर्षों में 7 भारतीय सैनिक मारे गए हैं, और 5 अन्य घायल हुए हैं। तथ्य यह है, कि उस तिथि को युद्धविराम-रेखा पर ऐसा कोई घटना नहीं हुई कि जिसमें कोई भारतीय सैनिक मारा गया हो या घायल हुआ हो।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पाकिस्तान दूतावास द्वारा जारी की गई विज्ञप्ति

982. श्री हुकम चन्द कद्वनाय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 25 जुलाई, 1964 को पाकिस्तान के दूतावास की ओर से इस प्रकार की विज्ञप्ति जारी की गई है कि 25, 26, 27 तथा 28 जून, 1964 को पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारतीय सीमा पर की गई गोलाबारी का समाचार मनगढ़न्त है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के पर्यवेक्षकों ने जिन घटनाओं के लिये पाकिस्तान को दोषी ठहराया है वे भी इन्हीं तारीखों पर हुई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने पाकिस्तानी उच्चायुक्त, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी की गई भ्रामक विज्ञप्ति की जांच की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) पाकिस्तान उच्चायुक्त द्वारा 25 जुलाई 1964 को जारी किए जाने वाले किसी ऐसे वक्तव्य की सरकार को सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) पाकिस्तान/पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर के सैनिकों तथा सशस्त्र असैनिकों द्वारा, 25 से 28 जून, 1964 तक गोली चलाए जाने के 28 कांड हुए थे। संयुक्त राष्ट्र के मुख्य सैनिक प्रेक्षक ने पाकिस्तान को इन घटनाओं से सम्बद्ध 9 अतिक्रमणों के लिए, युद्धविराम समझौते के उल्लंघन करने का दोषी ठहराया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

P.M.G. Office, Nagpur

983. Dr. M. S. Aney: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several representations have been made by the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department working in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra State, their Unions and the people of that region for the formation of a separate P. and T. Circle for Vidarbha region with its headquarters at Nagpur;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chief Minister, Maharashtra State, Bombay also pointed out to him that considerable anxiety existed among the residents of Nagpur and also the Posts and Telegraphs employees of Nagpur over this shifting to Bhopal and whether he has urged upon Government to keep up the importance

of Nagpur City to form a separate P. and T. Circle for the Vidarbha region at Nagpur; and

(c) the decision arrived at in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) It has not been possible to accept the proposal since Vidarbha is too small to justify a separate Circle and our policy is not to divide a state into two Circles.

जवानों और अफसरों के बतन क्रम

984. श्री तन सिंह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फौज के जवानों और कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों की तन्ख्याओं का क्या अनुपात है ;

(ख) उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार विदेशों में यह अनुपात कम है या अधिक है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस अनुपात को कम करने का विचार कर रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण):

(क) सेना के जवानों तथा कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों के लिए अधिकृत (मूल वेतन, मंत्र्य ई भत्ता और सुविधाओं की राष्ट्रीय लागत समेत) उपलब्धियों के दर और उन उपलब्धियों का पत्रर अनुपात इस प्रकार है :-

निम्नतम दर उच्चतम दर
रू० प्रतिमास रू० प्रतिमास

जवान (जूनियर कमीशण्ड अफसर तथा अवर श्रेणी सैनिक)	133	440
भारतीय कमीशन प्राप्त अफसर	490	3000

अनुपात 27 प्रतिशत 14.7 प्रतिशत/

(ख) यह देश से देश तक के लिए भिन्न है ; और इस विषय में पर्याप्त व्योरा प्राप्त नहीं है ।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Government Accommodation for P. and T. Employees, Delhi

985. **Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided that no Government employee owing a residential house in Delhi within 16 Kilometres of the place of duty will be provided with Government accommodation;

(b) if so, whether the P. and T. Board have also decided to follow the above orders in respect of residences under their charge in Delhi and New Delhi;

(c) the number of such employees who are occupying various types of houses in the P. and T. Pool of residences;

(d) the number of such employees of the P. and T. Department who own a house but have been permitted to share accommodation in the Pool with their relations or other employees; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken to get these residence vacated in view of the acute shortage of residential accommodation in the Capital?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) 22

(d) 5

(e) According to the decision taken by the Government of India all such employees will be served with notices to vacate Government accommodation.

P. M. G. Office, Nagpur

986. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the shifting of the office of the Postmaster General of the Central Circle from Nagpur to Bhopal has been further delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when it is likely to materialise?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) Land for construction of office and residential quarters has already been acquired but further action for the construction could not be taken for want of funds due to emergency. Necessary funds have now been provided during the year 1964-65. The Schedule of accommodation has since been approved and released for the preparation of drawings. It is too early to indicate the exact date by which the shift will be effected.

Training Abroad in Telegraph Engineering

987. Shri R. G. Dubey: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing: (a) the names of the Officers of the Telegraph Engineering Department who were selected for training abroad under the various aids/fellowships plans during 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 (so far);

(b) the total expenditure borne by the Government of India (including foreign exchange) in each case; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange granted to the trainee officers individually?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (c). The information required is furnished in the statement placed in the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3197/64].

Inter-Tele-communication Organisation

988. Shri R. G. Dubey: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether India was represented at the recent Conference of the Inter-Tele-communication Organisation held at Tokyo;

(b) if so, the composition of the Indian delegation;

(c) the total expenditure involved (including foreign exchange);

(d) the foreign exchange sanctioned to the members of the delegation personally; and

(e) the achievements of the delegation?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) India was represented at the second session of ECAFE's Working Party of Telecommunication Experts which met at Tokyo from 22nd July, 1964 to 29th July, 1964.

(b) The Indian Delegation that participated in the meeting at (a) was composed of:—

Shri S. N. Kalra—Acting Director General of Overseas Communication Service—Leader.

Shri S. M. Agarwal—Deputy Director General, Posts & Telegraphs Department—Member.

(c) Sanctioned expenditure in respect of the meeting at (a) above

(including foreign exchange equivalent of Rs. 2,200·00) is Rs. 9350·00.

(d) Foreign Exchange sanctioned to the members of the delegation personally :—

Shri S. N. Kalra—Rs. 210·00.

Shri S. M. Agrawal—Rs. 180·00.

(e) The recommendations of the Telecommunication Experts would be of considerable value to India both from the point of the possibility of their application to India in appropriate cases and from the possibility of India contributing by way of research, training and possible export of manufactured equipment to lesser developed countries. Contributions made by our delegation were well received and they assisted in the creation of a favourable climate for the exploitation of these possibilities.

Postal Life Insurance

989. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Postal Life Insurance whole-life-premium table had been revised twice on 4th April, 1961 and 25th March, 1963 in respect of the policies issued after 16th May, 1948 and rebate on monthly premium allowed in respect of whole life policy of the value of Rs. 3000 and above and Rs. 4000 and above respectively;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no such revision of whole life premium table was made in regard to the whole life policies issued prior to 16th May, 1948;

(c) if so, the reasons for the step-motherly treatment to the policies issued prior to 16th May, 1948; and

(d) steps, if any, now being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati):

(a) Yes. The premium rates of Postal Life Insurance whole life policies with limited payments were revised with effect from the 1st April, 1961 under Government of India Notification No. 2282-PTI/61 dated the 4th April, 1961. These rates were lower than the rates in force at that time for whole life limited payment policies which replaced the whole life policies with premium payable till death with effect from the 17th May, 1948. On the 25th March, 1963 no revision of the premium rates was made but the rates were rounded off to the nearest 5 paise with effect from the 1st April, 1963.

With effect from the 1st April, 1961 a rebate of 3 Paises per month per 1,000 sum assured was allowed to policies of and above the value of Rs. 3,000|- but less than Rs. 5,000|- and a rebate at the rate of 5 paise per month per 1,000 sum assured was allowed on policies of the value of Rs. 5,000|- and above. With the need for rounding off to 5 Paise units the rate of rebate was fixed at a uniform figure of 5 Paises per month per 1,000 sum assured for all policies of the value of Rs. 4,000|- and above.

(b) Yes.

(c) The revised premiums rates are applicable only to policies issued with effect from the date the new rates are introduced. It cannot have retrospective effect on contracts already entered into as in case of an upward revision the insureds cannot be made to pay the higher rates. No distinction was made between policies issued prior to the 16th May, 1948 or after the 16th May, 1948. The rebate could also have effect only for policies taken out after the issue of the orders.

(d) No action is proposed to be taken in the matter as none is called for.

Cease-Fire Line in Kashmir

990. Shri Ravindra Varma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have made new proposals to the UN Chief Military Adviser in Kashmir to facilitate the maintenance of a 500-yards belt free of military personnel on either side of the cease-fire line in Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the main features of these proposals?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Government have made no such proposals. In fact, military personnel are already prohibited under the Cease-fire Agreement from entering the 500 yards belt on either side of the cease-fire line. The Chief Military Observer, however, made a proposal in October, 1963 for prohibiting entry of armed civilians in this belt. This proposal has been accepted by us. The response of Pakistan is not known.

Surrender of Grants by NEFA

991. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Communication has directed the P&T Board to open more Public Call Offices on the Indo-Nepal border; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any scheme to open public call offices in similar important areas in other parts of the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). Yes.

Surrender of Grants by Nefa Administration

992. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NEFA Administration has surrendered large sums of money from the grants voted by Parliament during 1961-62 and 1962-63;

(b) if so, the total amount thus surrendered; and

(c) what are the heads of expenditure under which non-utilisation led to such surrenders?

The Minister of External Affairs (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Only a sum of Rs. 1,44,800 was surrendered in 1961-62. No amount was surrendered in 1962-63.

(c) In 1961-62 the head of expenditure under which the amount of Rs. 1,44,800 was surrendered was "Account-III-Social and Developmental Services-Major Head '38' Medical B-Medical (Plan) B. 4. Other Charges."

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में व्यय

993. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

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

(क) मन्त्रालय ने 1962-63 तथा 1963-64 के वर्षों में प्रकाशवाणी, पत्र सूचना कार्यालय तथा प्रकाशन विभाग पर कितना धन व्यय किया था तथा 1964-65 के लिये कितना बजट बनाया गया है ;

(ख) विभिन्न विभागों का व्यय कम करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ग) पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष पत्र सूचना कार्यालय में कितने कर्मचारी हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) मांगी गई जानकारी नीचे दी जाती है :

विभाग का नाम	1962-63 (वास्तविक)	1963-64 (वच्चा)	1964-65 (बजट अनुदान)
	(लाख रु० में)	(लाख रु० में)	(लाख रु० में)
(1) आकाशवाणी (आवर्तक)	558.73	561.88	501.06.
(2) आकाशवाणी (दृजीगत)	240.57 0.01 (प्रभारित)	296.48 3.12 (प्रभारित)	210.73 0.25 (प्रभारित)
(3) जोड़ (1) और (2)	799.31	861.48	802.04
(4) पत्र सूचना कार्यालय	41.33	42.91	44.32
(5) प्रकाशन विभाग	33.08	35.21	32.10.
(6) (3) से (5) तक का जोड़	873.72	939.60	878.46

के द्वीय राजस्व के महालेखाकार ने हिसाब अभी बन्द नहीं किया है, इस लिए पक्के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) आपातकाल के बाद, खर्च पर पुनर्विचार किया गया है, और कई कई प्रकार से किरफायत की गई है, जैसे : कुछ पद समाप्त कर दिये गए, कुछ योजनाएँ मुलतवी कर दी गयीं, स्टेशनरी के इस्तेमाल में कमी की गयी, आकस्मिक व्यय में कटौती की गयी, विदेशों में प्रतिनिधि-मंडलों के भेजने, दौरों और बदलियों में कमी कर दी गयी आकाशवाणी के रेडियो सप्ताह व साप्ताहिक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम जैसे कार्यक्रम बंद कर दिये गये, प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा निकाली जाने वाली पत्रिकाओं और प्रक शनों की प्रतियों और उनकी मुफ्त वंटवाई में कमी की गयी। इस प्रकार उपरोक्त विभागों में 1962-63 और 1963-64 में क्रमशः 1.63 लख रुपये और 5.58 लख रुपये की किरफायत की गयी।

(ग) पत्र सूचना कार्यालय में 1 मार्च, 1964 को कर्मचारियों की संख्या 987 थी और 1 मार्च, 1963 को 994।

I.N.S. Vikrant

994. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether an aircraft belonging to 'I.N.S. Vikrant', flagship of the Indian Navy crashed on the 12th August, 1964 in the sea off Tirubanmiyur resulting into injuries to the pilot of the aircraft; and

(b) the result of the enquiries made into the incident?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir. An aircraft belonging to I.N.S. Vikrant crashed into the sea on the 12th September, 1964 near Periyaneelanharikuppam (near Madras) resulting in cerebral concussion of the pilot.

(b) The Proceedings of the Board of Inquiry, convened to investigate the cause of the accident have just been received and are under review.

New Telegraph Engineering Division at Kurnool

995. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to create a new Telegraph Engineering Division with headquarters at Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, when it is going to be started; and

(c) what is the jurisdiction of this new division?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagvati): (a) Yes.

(b) Shortly.

(c) The new Division will include Telephone and Telegraphs assets located within Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddappah and Chittoor Revenue Districts.

Breakdown of Tele-Communication Links

996. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have ordered an enquiry into the circumstances that led to a complete breakdown of all tele-communications between Assam and the rest of the country on the 5th September, 1964; and

(b) if so, the result of the enquiry?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagvati): (a) No. The breakdown was caused by faults in the underground cables between Calcutta and Asansol. Departmental investigation to determine the cause of the faults is in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Postal Agreement with Nepal

997. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Nepalese Postal Delegation has recently visited New Delhi for finalising certain bilateral postal arrangements; and

(b) if so, what are the terms of the agreements reached?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagvati): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The agreements relate to correspondence, insured letters and parcels. The terms are more or less on the lines of those of similar agreements of the Universal Postal Union. Copies of the agreements will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as they are ratified.

Multi-purpose Institute at Kothagudium

999. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that progress of construction of buildings for multi-purpose Institutes at Kothagudium and quarters for the staff of coal mines welfare organisation is very slow;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same; and

(c) when the buildings are likely to be completed and the amount spent upto the end of July, 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) and (b). Of late the progress of work has slowed down due to the non-availability of cement and steel.

(c) The completion of the construction work will depend on how soon cement and steel become available. Rs. 5,999 have been spent

on the construction of institute and
Rs. 32,579]- on residential quarters.

Singareni Collieries

1000. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the
Minister of Labour and Employment
be pleased to state:

(a) the amount at the credit of
housing account of Messrs Singareni
Collieries Company in the Coal
Mines Welfare Organisation as on
the 31st July, 1964;

(b) whether any claims have to be
paid; and

(c) if so, the main reasons for the
delay in settling the claims?

**The Deputy Minister in the Min-
istry of Labour and Employment
(Shri R. K. Malviya:** (a) The
estimated opening balance as on
1-4-1964 was Rs. 22.13 lakhs. Income
during 1964-65 is estimated at Rs.
8.48 lakhs.

(b) Yes.

(c) Certain defects have been
noticed in some of the houses which
have been constructed. As soon as
this matter is settled, arrangements
will be made for payment of the
outstanding claims.

12.18 hrs.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT (Query)

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Bar-
ackpore): I have tabled an Adjourn-
ment Motion on a very important
matter regarding the colliery lock-
outs; three collieries have been lock-
ed out in the last few days; workers'
quarters have been burnt. I would
like to have some statement made
about this, but it has been disallow-
ed. I have got telegrams on Satur-
day.

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed
that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: It is
such an important matter; thousands
of workers have been locked out.

Mr. Speaker: It is important, but
there were reasons; I can discuss with
the hon. Member as to why I have
disallowed it.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I also
tabled a notice of an Adjournment
Motion to censure the Government
on their inaction or failure to take
note, in regard to the memorial sub-
mitted to the President about various
charges of corruption against Orissa
Ministers . . .

Mr. Speaker: Well, I have proceed-
ed to the Calling Attention Notice. I
have called the hon. Member, Shri
Banerjee.

12.19 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

NON-INCLUSION OF REVISION OF DEAR-
NESS ALLOWANCE FORMULA IN TERMS
OF REFERENCE OF ONE MAN INDEPEN-
DENT BODY FOR DEARNESS ALLOW-
ANCE

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I
call the attention of the Minister of
Finance to the following matter of
urgent public importance and I re-
quest that he may make a statement
thereon:

"The non-inclusion of revision
of Dearness Allowance formula
in the terms of reference of 'One
man Independent Body for Dear-
ness Allowance'."

The Minister of Planning (Shri B.
R. Bhagat): The dearness allowance
formula recommended by the Pay
Commission and accepted by Gov-
ernment envisages a review of the
rates by Government whenever the
average of the All India Consumer
Price Index during 12 months rises
by 10 points. The Commission did
not favour automatic linking of the
rates of dearness allowance to rise in

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

cost of living and left it to Government to decide, on a consideration of all the relevant circumstances at the particular time, what the extent of neutralisation on each occasion should be.

2. On the eve of the strike by some Central Government employees in July, 1960, Government announced its decision to compensate the rise in the cost of living by a minimum of 50 per cent and, in the event of disagreement regarding the extent of further neutralisation, to refer the matter to an independent person. While re-affirming this decision in this House on the 8th August, 1960, the late Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the then Home Minister, made it clear that there was no question of turning down the basic recommendations of a high-powered body like the Pay Commission. But, he added, the Prime Minister was always prepared to consider matters within the framework of the recommendations of the Commission.

3. That this offer of impartial settlement related only to the quantum of compensation which the Commission had left to the Government to decide on each occasion and not also to the specific recommendations made by the Commission has been clear even from the representations made by the employees from time to time. The employees have not been satisfied with the substantially high neutralisation granted. They have been referring back to the assurances given by the Prime Minister and the Home Minister in 1960. In response to their demand, an Independent Body consisting of Shri S. K. Das has been constituted. The report and recommendation of this body will be given fullest consideration due to a body of this status. It is open to that Body to make relevant general observations on the basis of such facts and representations as may be placed before it. They will also receive proper consideration.

4. There have been hardly any developments during the last 4 or 5 years which would call for a review of the basic principles or formulae which a body of the standing of the Pay Commission recommended after the most careful investigation—after studying the views expressed before it by the employees and by experts in the line and the systems adopted in other countries. Government find it difficult to see how another review can be considered necessary.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): On a point of language, Sir. I know I am not a signatory. But may I point out, he says "substantial neutralisation". If the English language has any meaning, neutralisation is either complete or there is no such thing. He perhaps wanted to say "mitigation". But the House should not be misled in this way by giving ideas which have no justification. Is there anything like substantial or partial neutralisation? Neutralisation is complete and total. May I know what he means thereby?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Commission recommended 50 per cent neutralisation, in certain cases. Subsequently at various points of time, when the Government increased the Dearness Allowance, neutralisation was to the tune of 70 to 75 per cent. That is what I call substantial neutralisation.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): What is meant by neutralisation is the question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): From the statement it appears that their difficulty in referring the question of the revision of Dearness Allowance formula is the specific recommendation of the Pay Commission. May I know whether it is a fact that the Pay Commission award has expired already on 1st July 1964, when five years were completed? As such, is he aware that until the 1st of this month, nearly 22 lakh Central Government employees have declared their utter boycott of the

new body which has been constituted, and no memoranda have been submitted? I want to know whether Government would like to have talks with the representatives once again and solve this deadlock and avert the impending unrest.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is precisely the reason that it is not a body which can go into the revision of the formula. If the formula is to be revised as against the quantum which has been referred to the body, then another Pay Commission with all the interests represented on it, will have to be set up. That is precisely one of the difficulties that it is only the quantum and not the basis of the formula that can be called into question at the present moment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I want to seek one clarification. The first part of my question was whether he is aware that the recommendations of the Pay Commission, which tantamount to an award—we say it is not an award—according to the late Prime Minister—were for five years and those five years have been completed? Is it the intention of the Government to appoint another Pay Commission and that is why they are not referring it to this Commission?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: On that there is no decision at present.

Some Hon. Members—rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Daji—he is not there.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): This is a question which affects a large number of employees. This is a human problem and I think this technical difficulty should not stand in our way.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will kindly appreciate my difficulty. If they want it to be further discussed they might give a separate notice in another form.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): It is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: I will help them if I can.

12.26 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE.

(Query)

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next item—Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, before you go to the next item, I want to say that I had sent in a Calling Attention Notice about the re-appointment of Shri Biren Mitra as Chief Minister of Orissa because it is against the statement of the Prime Minister....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would not allow that to be raised here now. I have already stopped two hon. Members from raising it. How can I allow him?

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, may I submit....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I seek your protection.

Mr. Speaker: I seek my protection from the hon. Member.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I seek your guidance.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He will kindly resume his seat. I have already disallowed two hon. Members. I do not want to make a departure from that procedure now.

Shri Hem Barua: My point is different. I seek your guidance.

Mr. Speaker: For me it is the same I request the hon. Member to resume his seat.

Shri Hem Barua: The Prime Minister made a statement on the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not allowing him to raise that point now. He will kindly resume his seat.

12.27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (FIFTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1964, TELE-COMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL AND STATEMENTS SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES ETC., GIVEN BY MINISTERS

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): Sir, on behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) a copy of the following papers:

- (i) The Indian Telegraph (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notifications No. G. S. R. 1074 dated the 1st August, 1964, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3181/64].
- (ii) Tele-communications Agreement between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government of Nepal. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3182/64].

(2) Following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers dur-

ing the various sessions of Third Lok Sabha:—

- (i) Supplementary Statement No. I Eighth Session, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3183/64].
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No. IV Seventh Session, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3184/64].
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No. VII Sixth Session, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3185/64].
- (iv) Supplementary Statement No. IX Fifth Session, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3186/64].

MAIN CONCLUSIONS OF THE NINTH SESSION OF THE INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE ON COAL MINING.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Main Conclusions of the Ninth Session of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mining held at Calcutta in August, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3187/64].

12.28 hrs.

CONVICTION OF MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 18th September, 1964, from the Additional District Munsif Magistrate, Eluru, Andhra Pradesh:

"Shrimati V. Vimla Devi, Member, Lok Sabha, convicted on the 18th September, 1964, under Sections 341 and 353, Indian Penal Code and sentenced to suffer simple imprisonment for one week and six weeks, respectively, to run concurrently. She is released on bail till the 22nd September, 1964, under section 426(2A), Criminal Procedure Code."

12.28½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE DEFENCE MINISTER'S VISITS TO USA AND USSR

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, this statement is a brief report for the information of Parliament....

Mr. Speaker: How long is this brief report?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It will take 15 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: He may lay it on the Table of the House.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): It is an important statement, Sir, and we would like to hear him.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): We would like to have it read.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection, if that is the desire of hon. Members. He says that it will take 15 minutes. If the copies are circulated to all hon. Members, they will be able to read it and afterwards if some clarification is required I can allow them time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: It is for them to decide as they like.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Since this is an important statement we would like him to read it. As in certain cases you allow statements to be read, I hope you will allow this also to be read.

Mr. Speaker: For 15 minutes....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: If you rule that you will not allow statements which will take 15 minutes or more to be read, that is another thing.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): If after reading the statement, you will allow questions it may

be read, otherwise it may be laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: When it is laid on the Table, Members will get their copies, they can read it and then put questions by way of clarification. If the House so desires, I have no objection in having it read now.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Your suggestion is very helpful to us, because afterwards we can put questions.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That is what we want.

Shri Hem Barua: If we will not be allowed to put questions now, then this suggestion is very helpful because we can go through the statement and then put questions.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I have stated just now. He might lay it on the Table.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, I lay it on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3188/64].

12.31 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT KAITHALKUCHI ON NEF RAILWAY

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): Sir, with profound regret I have to inform the House that on 19-9-1964 at about 18.45 hours, at Kaithalkuchi station on the Alipurduar Junction-Gauhati section of Northeast Frontier Railway, train No. 5 Up Kamrup Express entered platform line No. 1 and collided head-on with the Down Gauhati-Lucknow Express which had been admitted on that line a short while earlier.

As a result of the collision, the train engine of Kamrup Express derailed and capsized, the third-lug-

[Shri Sham Nath]

gage-cum-brake van next to the engine derailed and capsized and the following two bogies—a third class and an upper class—got derailed and telescoped. The engine of the Gauhati-Lucknow Express sustained damage and the front third-luggage-cum-brake van of this train also got derailed and telescoped. The second bogie from the train engine, a third class carriage, was also damaged.

Nine persons including two Railway employees were killed on the spot. Thirty-five persons, including the Driver and the two Firemen of 5 Up Kamrup Express sustained injuries. Twelve of the injured after being given first aid on the spot resumed their journey. The remaining twenty-three were sent by the Railway Medical Van to Gauhati for medical treatment. One of the injured in the Medical Van succumbed to his injuries on the way. The remaining twenty-two persons were admitted in hospitals, some in the Gauhati Medical College Hospital and others in the Railway Hospital at Maligaon. According to the latest information, eight persons have been discharged.

Immediately on receipt of information about the accident, Medical Vans and Relief trains from Rangiya and Alipurduar Junction, and other medical aid were rushed to the site. The General Manager and other Senior Officers of the Northeast Frontier Railway also proceeded to the site to supervise the relief operations.

The unaffected portions of the two trains were despatched to their respective destinations with relief engines after some detentions.

Ex-gratia payments to the next of kin of the deceased and to the injured have been arranged.

A Member of the Railway Board flew from Delhi on the morning of 20-9-1964 to visit the injured and the site of accident.

My colleague Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Minister of State for Railways, would also be visiting the injured in the hospitals at Gauhati today.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta has commenced his statutory enquiry into the accident.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): In view of the fact that frequent accidents of this type of head-on collision are taking place, an ordinary enquiry by the departmental officials will not suffice. This is a serious accident.

Mr. Speaker: He might put the question whether the Government is going to appoint...

Shri Nambiar: In view of the fact that accidents of a serious nature like head-on collision are taking place, may I know whether Government would institute a judicial inquiry in which non-officials also may participate to see that such accidents do not recur in future?

Shri Sham Nath: As a matter of fact, accidents on the Indian Railways have been showing a downward trend. As regards this accident, the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety is already making investigation. After his report has been received and considered by the Commissioner and the Railway Board, this suggestion for a judicial enquiry might be considered.

Shri Nambiar: In this matter, the enquiry that is being held.....

Mr. Speaker: The answer has come. What more does he want?

Shri Nambiar: My point is this. He is putting the horse before the cart.. (laughter).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):
मौर अंग्रेजी बोलो!

Shri Namblar: I am sorry. He is putting the cart before the horse.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should not reverse the order.

Shri Namblar: If the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety makes the enquiry first, followed by the other enquiry, the officer will set every document in the proper order and hide the real or important cause of the accident. That is what they always do and that is exactly what we want to avoid. We want a proper inquiry to be held so that the truth may come out of it.

Mr. Speaker: He has put the question and the reaction of Government has come. I cannot compel Government to take a particular course of action.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): This unfortunate accident took place in my constituency.

Mr. Speaker: We are very sorry; we all sympathise with the hon. Member.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that this unfortunate accident took place on the main line and the main line operates on, what is known as the interlocking system according to which, whenever there is a train in the line, the signals do not show off, how could it be possible to have this accident when a train was on the line and these signals did not show off?

Shri Sham Nath: This was not an interlocked station, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that it is a main line and, may I submit for the information of the hon. Minister, that on all main lines the system is interlocking system. Here also there is an interlocking system.

Mr. Speaker: What should I say in these circumstances? He should make further enquiries and then write to me.....

Shri Hem Barua: It is in my constituency.

Mr. Speaker: That is not enough. He may write to me that the answer given is not correct. Then I will call for the answer of the hon. Minister and then decide.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the preliminary enquiry has shown that this is not a case of sabotage or anything like that.

Shri Sham Nath: How can we say that? Sir, probably, it is not; it appears to be a case of human error. Still, we cannot say anything unless we get the report from the Additional Commissioner.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज): मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस एक्सिडेंट का कारण क्या था और उस में कितनी प्रापर्टी का नुकसान हुआ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: यही तो वह दर्याफ्त करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री झोंकार लाल बोरवा (कोटा): जो व्यक्ति मरे हैं, अन्तिम फ़ैसला होने तक क्या उन को कोई सुविधा देने का विचार किया गया है?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: उन्होंने कहा है कि दिया गया है।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन): क्या यह सच है कि कि एक्सिडेंट होने के बहुत देर बाद मेडिकल एड वहाँ पर पहुँची और इस बारे में प्रैस में शिकायत आई है?

श्री शामनाथ: ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। ज्यों ही एक्सिडेंट हुआ, उस के थोड़ी देर बाद मेडिकल रिलीफ वहाँ पहुँच गई।

श्री बागड़ी (हिंसार) : ये जो हादसात होते हैं, ये या तो रेलवे लाइन पुरानी होन की वजह से और या सरकारी कर्मचारियों की भ्रसावधानी और एक दूसरे पर दोष-प्रतिदोष लगाने, एक दूसरे पर आरोप लगाने के आधार पर होते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि सरकार इन हादसात को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री शामनाथ : जहाँ तक एक्सिडेंट्स का ताल्लुक है, व कई वजूहात से हो सकते हैं और रेलवे बोर्ड की यह कोशिश रही है कि जहाँ तक हो सके, इन एक्सिडेंट्स को एवायड किया जाये। इसीलिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्टेशनों पर इलेक्ट्रानिक एडज का प्राविजन किया जा रहा है।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा सवाल यह था कि..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का सवाल यह है कि उन के खयाल में एक्सिडेंट्स इसलिए होत है कि एक तो रेल पुरानी है, दूसरे नौकरों की तरफ से गलतियां होती है और इसलिए पुरानी रेल को नया करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही है और नौकरों से जो गलतियां होती हैं, उन को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री बागड़ी : रेल का मतलब है पटरी।

श्री शामनाथ : जहाँ तक ट्रैक का ताल्लुक है, पुराने खराब ट्रैक को जल्दी से जल्दी रिप्लेस करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

श्री गुलशन (भटिडा) : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस दुर्घटना में घायल होने वाले और मरने वाले व्यक्ति कितने हैं, जिन को सरकार की तरफ से तुरन्त सहायता दी जायेगी ?

Shri Sham Nath: The question is not very clear; probably, the hon. Member wants to know the number of people to whom *ex-gratia* payment has been made. I have not got that figure; but, I think, all the people who were

entitled to such payment have been given *ex-gratia* payment.

श्री गुलशन : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि उनके पास जवाब नहीं है।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : एक्सीडेंट इनक्वायरी कमेटी ने जो सुझाव पेश किये हैं ऐसे हालात को रोकने के लिए, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस जांच के दौरान में रेलवे प्राथोरिटीज उनका भी ध्यान रखेंगी अथवा नहीं ? जो लोग वहाँ पर मारे गये हैं क्या उनकी शिनाखत हो गई है कि वे कौन-कौन लोग हैं और कहां-कहां के हैं ?

श्री शामनाथ : जहाँ तक एक्सीडेंट इनक्वायरी कमेटी का ताल्लुक है, उसकी जितनी भी रिपोर्टें शंज थीं उन पर अमल किया जा रहा है। जितने लोग मरे हैं और जितने लोग जख्मी हुए हैं, उनके मुताल्लिक डिटेल्ज अभी अवैलेबल नहीं हैं।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मैंने यह जानना चाहा था कि जो सुझाव उस कमेटी के हैं उनके आधार पर जांच होगी अथवा नहीं ?

श्री शामनाथ : यह तो जाहिर है कि कुंजरू कमेटी की जो सिफारिशें थीं, उनको सामने रख कर इनक्वायरी होगी।

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): May I know whether the speed of trains in the Assam section of the North-east Frontier Railway is a little over 10 miles an hour and, if so, may I know whether in this case the speed was more and that is why this accident occurred?

Shri Sham Nath: One train was stationed at the station, while the other train coming from the other side collided with it. There was no question of speed being more than what it should have been, and causing by itself the accident.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the average speed is only 10 miles per hour?

12.40 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER UNDER
DIRECTION 115

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): May I know how far this is correct that the number of the killed persons as stated by the Minister is not correct and that, according to the number given in the various newspapers, the number of casualties was much more and also how far this is correct that the driver of the train...

Mr. Speaker: She expects the Minister to answer how far it is correct that the answer of the Minister is not correct.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I draw the attention of the Minister to the newspaper report where it is stated that the number of casualties is more.

Mr. Speaker: She ought to have put it in that manner.

Shri Sham Nath: I have not seen any newspaper report in which the number of people killed or the number of persons injured is more than what our report says. I am sure that the number of people originally killed was 9 only.

Mr. Speaker: It is 10 now. It was in the papers today that it has gone to 10 now.

Shri Sham Nath: Yes, Sir, it is 10 now, 9 plus 1 who died in the hospital Originally, it was 9 only.

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी (महेन्द्रगढ़): इस दुर्घटना की रिपोर्ट कब तक आने की उम्मीद है ?

श्री शामनाथ : बहुत जल्दी आ जाएगी । मैं समझता हूँ कि जो प्रिलिमिनरी रिपोर्ट है एडीशनल कमिश्नर की वह कोई एक महीने के अन्दर आ जाएगी ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, by your leave, Sir, under Direction 115, I wish to point out an inaccuracy in a statement made by the Minister of Law on the 10th of this month.

On that day, in response to a Calling Attention Notice regarding the Election Tribunal's verdict on the election to the Lok Sabha from Gonda Parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh during the general elections of 1962, the Law Minister made a statement. In reply to a question raised by me, you were kind enough to reinforce the query I put "What about the letter of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru? Has any action been taken on it?"...the Minister went on to say:

"The present Prime Minister, who was Home Minister then, and our late Prime Minister were apprised of the allegations concerning this election. I met the late Prime Minister and informed him myself. I went to the present Prime Minister with the Chief Election Commissioner. These allegations were communicated to both the present Prime Minister and the late Prime Minister by the Chief Election Commissioner and by myself. Thereupon the late Prime Minister had written a letter informing the Chief Minister of U.P. about the serious allegations which have been made and expressing his concern. The reply has already been published in U.P. by the Chief Minister..."

Then, I asked him:

"May I request you, Sir, in view of the gravity of the matter, to direct the Government to lay on

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath] the Table of the House the letters to which he has been referring the letters of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru—because I read from the papers that they were laid on the Table of the U.P. Legislature.”

To that, the hon. Law Minister said:

“They have already been published.”

Then, I went on to say:

“Let them be laid on the Table. We have not seen them in the papers at all. Where have they been published?”

and the Minister replied:

“They have been published in all the papers.”

Sir, Since then reports date-lined Lucknow have appeared in the press carrying a statement attributed to the present Chief Minister of U.P., that is, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani that no such letter is at all traceable. I, therefore, submit that the statement made by the hon. Minister of Law on the 10th of this month was to that extent inaccurate. Will he kindly clarify the matter?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): In the discussion which followed after I made a statement on the 10th September, 1964, on the Calling Attention Notice of Shri S. M. Banerjee regarding the judgment of the Election Tribunal on the election petition relating to the Gonda Parliamentary Constituency, I stated as follows:

“The present Prime Minister, who was Home Minister then, and our late Prime Minister were apprised of the allegations concerning this election. I met the late Prime Minister and informed him myself. I went to the present Prime Minister with the Chief Election Commissioner. These allegations were communi-

cated to both the present Prime Minister and the late Prime Minister by the Chief Election Commissioner and by myself. Thereupon the late Prime Minister had written a letter informing the Chief Minister of U.P. about the serious allegations which have been made and expressing his concern. The reply has already been published in U.P. by the Chief Minister of U.P., in which the predecessor of the present Chief Minister had written to our late Prime Minister that he was very concerned himself and if there has been any tampering with the election, it must be looked into carefully and the guilty must be punished. I do not recollect the exact words. The letter is there. But he said that under the law he was advised that the forum for having this matter determined would be the Election Tribunal which was set up immediately and all these allegations have been enquired into.”

This gives the impression that the late Prime Minister wrote a letter to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh about the serious allegations made in regard to the election and expressing his concern and that the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh replied to that letter. I regret that there has been an error on my part. In fact, it was the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh who initially wrote to the late Prime Minister informing him about the allegations and suggesting that the matter be examined in detail and the late Prime Minister replied to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh expressing distress at the allegations and stating that he supposed that the matter would be taken up in an election petition.

I am sorry for the misunderstanding which may have been caused due to this error.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request the Minister—now that he has

clarified the matter—to lay on the Table both the letters which he said were published in all the papers but which I have not come across? It will be in the public interest, in the national interest, that these letters referred to are laid on the Table and I am sure, Sir, you will accede to my request. What does the Prime Minister say?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I do not think we will have any objection in placing the letters on the Table of the House.

Shri A. K. Sen: Sir, I shall lay them in due course.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): A report of the Election Commission was also . . .

Mr. Speaker: This was about the inaccuracy of the statement. Nothing further than that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the report of the Election Commission also will be made available along with those letters?

Shri A. K. Sen: No, Sir.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): The Prime Minister very promptly replied that he will not have any objection. This was then clarified by the dangerous term 'in due course' by the Law Minister. May we know what exactly he means by it?

Shri A. K. Sen: It is the ordinary process by which we lay the papers on the Table of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will it be in this session?

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes.

12.48 hrs.

SUMMARY OF REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF KERALA TO THE PRESIDENT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the summary of the Report dated 8th September, 1964 of the Governor of Kerala to the President. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3198/64].

12.48½ hrs.

KERALA STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL*

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): Sir, on behalf of Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to confer on the President the power of the legislature of the State of Kerala to make laws.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to confer on the President the power of the legislature of the State of Kerala to make laws."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hathi: I introduce the Bill.

12.49 hrs.

COMPANIES (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, on behalf of Shri T. T.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

Krishnamachari, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I introduce the Bill.

12. 50 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTIETH REPORT

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Thirtieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th September, 1964."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Thirtieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th September, 1964."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): May I know when and for how long the discussion on the international situation would take place? Will it start on Friday and go on for 2-1/2 hours on that day?

Mr. Speaker: It will start on Friday and continue on Monday.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): The time allotted for the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill is only 5 hours. This Bill is of a very controversial nature. It also covers a vast subject, and we took long hours

in the Joint Committee also to discuss it. This Bill is a very vital one, and I think that at least 10 hours must be allotted for the discussion of this Bill. I was not called to the Business Advisory Committee meeting, and I had received no intimation about it. Otherwise, I would have raised this point in the committee meeting itself.

Mr. Speaker: Was not any Member from his group present?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: No.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): May I also second his plea for extension of time, because adulteration has assumed such dangerous proportions that one does not know what is not adulterated in this country? Today's newspapers say that even lipsticks are not safe and arsenic is mixed with them.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is safe, so far as that is concerned.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He is speaking on behalf of the fairer sex.

Shri Nath Pai: In view of that, I would like the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to see whether for this very vital subject, from which all of us are not particularly safe, he could not think of extending the time?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, you were presiding over the meeting, and we discussed all these things there, particularly about the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill; some hon. Members had suggested some very drastic amendment such as that of providing for capital punishment for the offenders under this legislation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): That will come up in the House.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Having taken into account all those things we decided upon the time. But, as you know, the time at our disposal in this

session is very small. Today, we have already spent one hour on other matters, and this kind of thing happens more often than not. Therefore, I am afraid it may not be possible to extend the time. As for the House being extended, we cannot do that also. We have decided that only important and very urgent Bills and matters should be taken up. Unless the House is prepared to sit for late hours, it may not be possible to give more time.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा (कोटा) : खाद्य मिश्रण की बात मनुष्य के जीवन से सम्बन्ध रखती है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : कौन कता है कि नहीं रखता ?

Mr. Speaker: I would suggest to the hon. Members that let us have the motion as it is. The House has authority, and when we proceed with the Bill if we feel that the time ought to be extended, we can do it.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: This will not stand in the way of that.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirtieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th September, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

12.55 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to move:*

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration".

I rise to move for the consideration of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1964, which was introduced in this House on the 7th September

As you are aware, this Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance which was promulgated by the President on the 5th July last with a view to giving temporary protection against victimization of the employees of any company during the course of the investigation of its affairs, true ownership and other related matters or during the pendency of any proceedings against any managerial personnel of that company before the tribunal constituted by Government under section 10A of the Companies Act.

It has been our experience that investigations of the affairs, true ownership and other related matters of companies under the provisions of sections 235, 237, 239, 247, 248 and 249 of the Companies Act cannot be effectively conducted unless there is full disclosure by their employees of factual information in regard to various matters to be scrutinised by the Inspectors appointed by Government. The employees are normally expected to furnish all the relevant information to Inspectors but more often than not, they are reluctant to disclose the full facts for fear of victimization by their employers. The attention of Government was pointedly drawn to this issue in connection with the current investigations into the affairs of certain companies where the Inspector had to face serious difficulties on account of the hesitation of the employees to give the required information to him for fear of disciplinary action by their employers. Similar difficulties were also anticipated in connection with collection of facts by Government for referring to the tribunal under section 388B of the Companies Act, cases of fraud, misfeasance etc. against the managerial personnel of the company.

Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

There was no provision in the Companies Act to meet such an eventuality, and as it was apprehended that some of the companies whose affairs were under investigation might take action against their employees if they disclosed full information to the Inspectors, Government considered the matter carefully and felt that an amendment of the Companies Act in order to provide some measure of protection to the employees of such companies was a matter of extreme urgency. Accordingly, Government promulgated an ordinance as has already been stated by me at the outset.

The amendment of the Companies Act which the Bill seeks to effect is by way of introducing a new provision known as section 635B which provides *inter alia* that if during the course of investigation by an Inspector or during the pendency of any proceedings before the Tribunal a company proposes to discharge, dismiss or otherwise punish any employee, the company shall send to the Company Law Board previous intimation in writing of the action proposed against the employee, and if the Company Law Board has any objection thereto, it shall send notice of objection in writing to the company. If, however, the company does not receive within thirty days of the sending of the previous intimation of the action proposed, any notice of the objection from the Company Law Board, then the company may take the proposed action against the employee. If the company is dissatisfied with the objection raised by the Company Law Board, it may within thirty days of the receipt of the notice of the objection prefer an appeal to the Tribunal and the decision of the Tribunal on such appeal will be binding on the Company Law Board as well as on the company.

I need hardly say that the scope of this Bill is very limited, and I have little doubt that it will find ready acceptance by the House. I may assure the House that the question of the Company Law Board objecting to

the action proposed to be taken by a company against any of its employees will arise only where in the opinion of the Board the reason for the proposed action against the employee concerned might be on account of the disclosure by him to the Inspector or any other officer of Government of information relating to the affairs of the company. Even where the Company Law Board raises any objection to the action proposed to be taken by a company, body or person concerned, the latter has a right to prefer an appeal to the Tribunal and the decision of the Tribunal on such appeal shall be binding on the Company Law Board.

With these words, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration and be passed.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): I have the honour to move the amendments which I have given notice of jointly with Shri M. R. Masani. . .

Mr. Speaker: Amendments could be moved later on.

Shri Dandekar: As you please.

Mr. Speaker: Now, he might make his comments in the general discussion.

Shri N. Dandekar: Generally, I am in support of the principles of the Bill and the protection that it seeks to give to the employees of companies whose affairs are either under investigation or against whom proceedings are pending, as the hon. Minister has stated just now. I shall speak on one or two small points later on.

Mr. Speaker: He can also make a brief reference to the provisions where he wants to make an amendment.

Shri N. Dandekar: I am not familiar with the procedure yet, and that was why I thought that I had to speak about the amendments later.

13 hrs.

There are, Sir, two or three matters concerning which I feel it is necessary to move amendments. The main purpose is clear enough, that employees of companies who are in a position to give information to investigating inspectors or to tribunals in proceedings under Chapter IV of Part VI of the Act ought to have protection so that they may feel free to give out such information as they may be aware of or may be in their possession. But the difficulty about this kind of overall protection is that we have also to take into consideration the fact that there are not merely "informants" but also informers. This is one of the great difficulties in matters of this kind, that while giving protection to genuine informants, protection is also unwittingly given to what may be called informers who, of course, are quite a menace, whom nobody wants to countenance or protect. The fact is that genuine informants need protection from bad managements of companies who might prejudice their employment and might, therefore, prejudice the investigation. On the other hand, reasonably good employers ought not to be subjected to victimisation by informers, because this is a breed which unfortunately also exists in considerable numbers.

After giving a good deal of thought to this matter, agreeing with the general principles, the purposes of the amendments which I shall move later are these. First of all, I think it is necessary to define with some precision as to when exactly the proceedings can be said to have commenced, and when exactly investigations can be said to have commenced. Secondly, it is necessary with some precision to state when exactly investigations and proceedings have come to an end, so that it is clear both to the employers as well as to the employees

that the period of protection is a specific period commencing from a particular point of time and ending at a particular point of time.

The second principle in the amendments I shall be proposing is concerned with limitation of the duration of this kind of moratorium on disciplinary action against employees. This House has on many occasions and on many other matters always expressed the view that investigations and proceedings or action resulting from investigations must be expeditious. From this particular point of view as well, I feel that the general situation of freezing everybody into his job which is necessary in principle ought, nevertheless, to have a limit as to duration. One of the amendments I have given notice of is concerned with putting an overall limit to this moratorium or embargo on disciplinary action against employees.

Otherwise, the only other comment I have in general about the Bill is this. I said the other day that one of the characteristics of legislation of late has been the ousting of the jurisdiction of courts and the conferring of tremendous powers upon executive bodies and tribunals. Here in this particular case, sub-section (4) of the proposed new section to be inserted in the Act, says that the orders of the tribunals on such appeal shall be final and binding. This is an example of the ousting of the rule of law. I submit there is no justification for continuing legislation of that kind where jurisdiction of courts is ousted, the rule of law is ousted, and we will have powers delegated virtually to what are executive or semi-executive-cum-judicial tribunals. Here the point of principle I have raised is this that I do not think *carte blanche* powers of that kind, from which the subject has no right of appeal to an independent judiciary, ought to be given in punitive legislation of this kind.

Subject to these comments, I am generally in favour and in support of this measure. At the appropriate stage, I shall move my amendments.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): As the hon. Minister has stated, this Bill is for a limited purpose. I support it as far as it goes. But I find that the provisions in the Bill fall short of the main object of the Bill. The statement of objects and reasons says that 'investigations of the affairs, true ownership and other related matters of companies cannot be effectively conducted unless there is full disclosure by their employees of factual information in regard to various matters to be scrutinised by the Inspectors appointed by the Central Government'. Here is a categorical statement that any inquiries that might be made may be completely frustrated unless the co-operation,—and co-operation without fear of victimisation—of the employees was forthcoming.

The purpose of giving protection is to see that the investigator is in a position to be in possession of facts about the inquiry he is making. It is common knowledge, that considering the unemployment situation in the country, many of the employees are forced to conceal things or are not strong enough to give out various things, being afraid of losing their jobs. It is the practice of the monopolists with the power of the money they have at their hands to keep in control this honest section of people who otherwise would have come out and given full facts to the inquiring officer. Unless protection is granted to this section of employees, any inquiry will be completely frustrated.

What is being done here? It is a temporary protection sought to be granted. It has got its limitations. An employee gives out a fact. After that, the inquiry is over. The company may be found to have committed a breach and for that it may be punished, to that extent. Shri Dandekar wanted a specific period of protection, commencing at a particular point of time and ending at a particular point of time. After that period is over, after the inquiry as a result

of which the company was punished is over, after the proceedings are over, the company is free to discharge that man—for his having helped the inquiry officer. That right is being granted under this amendment.

What is the intention? The intention is to see that the information comes and must come in such a way that the person giving the information gives it very nicely—Shri Dandekar has put in two words 'informant' and 'informant'—and he is protected. The genuineness of the information was also referred to. All these things have got specific meanings in relation to the information so far as the employer and the employee are concerned. It is just not a word to be understood in the context of the specific dictionary meaning. It has got a specific connotation in relation to labour relations.

Today what happens? There is the Industrial Disputes Act, where 'workman' has also been defined. Today looking into the present state of affairs, the provision, the remedy under the Industrial Disputes Act could not be made applicable in the case of an employee who is supposed to be an officer, a departmental-in-charge or sectional-in-charge, who will be the person who will be in the know of everything, if he draws an emolument of over Rs. 500. So, the union cannot protect him. These are the persons who really are afraid of losing their jobs. They cannot come forward, and no protection is given to this kind of employees who will be most helpful in this sort of enquiry. Once the enquiry is over, these persons can be dismissed or discharged, and nothing can be done. That is exactly the protection that has been given, because it is said that during the pendency of the enquiry, before they can be dismissed or discharged, the company must write to the Company Law Administration.

I was rather sorry to find a defensive statement made by the Minister,

assuring the company managements, the big capitalists, that the Company Law Administration will not interfere with their right to deal with the employees in any manner they like. He made it quite clear that the Company Law Administration will interfere only where it is satisfied that the dismissal is due to the information given to the enquiry officer. You know its importance in any legal proceedings, because the dismissal will be couched in such a manner that it will be very difficult for a third party to find out what the real reason is.

So far as the ordinary employees are concerned, no doubt their union will agitate, and it will not be such an easy job for the employer to dismiss them.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: You have answered your own question.

Shri Prabhat Kar: But this section of the employees are not covered by the Industrial Disputes Act. Generally, they are doing ordinary clerical jobs, but with honoured positions and emoluments of Rs. 600 to Rs. 700. These are the persons who will be very helpful in this type of enquiry, and they will be left at the mercy of the employer. Being apprehensive, quite rightly, that the protection is only limited to the period of the enquiry, they will never come forward, because there is no protection thereafter, after the enquiry is over. It is wishful thinking on the part of the Ministry that they will be able to find out the malpractices by these enquiries, with only this much of protection to the employees. Their intention can never be realised.

I may here give one or two examples. This Parliament discussed the Vivian Bose Commission's report, and while speaking on the report, I pointed out certain things. We had made charges against Dalmia who was owning the Bharat Bank, and we had sent a memorandum to the Governor of the Reserve Bank in 1949-50. Having failed to secure justice, we sent a memorandum to the AICC

which was meeting at that time. In my speech I quoted paragraphs from the Vivian Bose Commission's report to show that all the things that we had enumerated in our memorandum in 1949-50 had come out to be true, but because steps were not taken in time, the Bharat Bank has gone into liquidation, and 700 employees are moving in the streets because of the malpractices of one section of the employers. So, today if you want to take steps, you have to give them immunity. They are giving information to the Government, to the inspector, it is an information given in complete secrecy, and if you cannot protect them for all time to come, instead of giving this temporary protection during the pendency of the enquiry, it is not going to help.

I may give another example. Today, so many cases have been filed against H. D. Mundhra for contravention of Foreign Exchange Regulations. This has come about by the action of the employees. Representations were made, and a memorandum was sent to the Governor of the Reserve Bank as early as 1955-56, but no steps were taken, but because Mundhra wanted to have a deal with the public sector and it was found out what type of industrialist or business magnate he was, today you find so many cases going on against him. So, if the Government is serious about the fulfilment of its objective, if it wants that the investigations should be properly conducted so that the misdeeds and malpractices are found out, this protection must be given to the employees not temporarily, but permanently.

So far as the companies are concerned, there is going to be no harm, because the information will be given in secrecy, in private correspondence or in personal talk with the inspector or other officers; it is not going to be publicised, and therefore, it cannot create any difficulties for the company.

So, as I said in the beginning, the Bill is for a limited purpose, no

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

doubt, but this limited purpose will not serve the main objective. It is good so far as it goes, and I support it, but Government must encourage information being given, instead of making defensive statements assuring the companies that they will not be interfered with, because it is for an important purpose. It is not only for an important purpose, it is for a national purpose, because it will do good to the people.

So, full protection must be guaranteed to the section of employees I referred to, who will give information to the enquiry officer.

With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): I am glad to note that the Bill has got support from all sections of the House. It was gratifying to find that even the spokesman of the Swatantra Party has given his support, though from the latter part of his speech and the amendments that he is moving, it is quite clear that the support is qualified.

The urgency of this legislation, or these powers taken by the Government, is clear from the fact that it was promulgated through an ordinance on 5th July, 1964. Two and a half months have elapsed. I had made a plea on an earlier occasion that when there is an adequate time lag between promulgation of an ordinance and the Bill coming before the House, it would be good if the Minister gave data to the House by which we could find out how beneficially the legislation or the powers taken by Government had been used, or had become helpful to them. If such information is given, though it may not be full or exhaustive, the need of the Bill would be clear, and no more arguments would be required.

I find that Government generally takes powers, but having taken the power, does not use it fully. Many a time it has been our experience

that Government have taken vast powers, but those powers are not used in the interests of the nation, in discharging their duty towards the country.

13.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

We feel that taking powers is more a matter of formality. Why do I say so? It is like this: Even under the existing law, Government have got vast powers. We feel that these powers are not being used. It is like a rich woman, having a large quantity of jewellery in the locker in her possession, visiting the jeweller's shop every week and purchasing more pieces of jewellery, knowing that they may not be used at all or they may be used rarely. Just like her, the Government come forward and go on taking the power and do not use it.

When they take the power they should take the precaution that they can use the power adequately and fully. They should see that no lacuna is left or not loopholes are left. When they exercise that power, some other consideration comes in and they say: this we cannot do or that we cannot do and therefore action could not be taken. Even here what Government is doing is also half-hearted in the sense that it is not an appeal to the conscience of the employees to become bold and give information; it has not made them aware of their responsibilities towards the nation in disclosing facts and thereby helping the nation. There are two lacunae which I submit for the hon. Minister's consideration.

Firstly, I do not think that while the investigation is going on any company or any management will go to the Company Law Board with the plea that they would like to take such and such action against so and so employee. They are very intelligent people. They will first try to find the mind of the Company Law Board and if they feel that it is not feasible they

will not approach it at all; they will keep quiet. And when the enquiry or investigation is over and when they become masters again, they might take action and there is no protection to the employee at this stage. The employee is thinking of his own life and he is not thinking of a month or six months period in which the investigation or enquiry will be going on. He would be thinking of his life, particularly in the present hard times when any employment is not so handy, when unemployment looms large on thousands and thousands of educated persons.

Secondly, in the private service already there is no security of service. Therefore, I do not think that government can do it by this type of legislation. Some assurance should be given by the Minister that if any employee is victimised at any stage because he heard the call of his conscience and tried to help the Government or enquiry or investigation and therefore at some stage or the other, maybe, after a year or two years or five years he is victimised, then he should be provided with some alternative job. We have got so many public sector projects. In fact Government itself is coming in the field as one of the big employers in the corporate sector. Some assurance that the interests of employees who help in finding out the black sheep will be kept in view, should be given. If that is done, they will not be so apprehensive of his future in these hard days when employment is not so handy or opportunities are not so adequate.

Shri Dandekar referred to one factor. He has stated that the tribunal's decision was made final and thereby we have taken away the jurisdiction of the courts. This means depriving a company or a private employer from approaching the judiciary and getting justice. I was also feeling on these lines for many years but my own experience is that the private sector is very happy with the tribu-

nals! In fact they feel rather that instead of going to the courts, it is better to settle matters with the tribunals or even at earlier stages. They feel so and in a number of cases such as income-tax and other cases too. Therefore, I do not think there will be any real and valid objection from any company or individual to this provision. By experience hardly we will feel that here was a case where he could have gone to the High Court or even to the Supreme Court.

As I stated earlier, the responsibility of the employees had not been stressed. The Bill is more or less an appeal to the conscience to voluntarily come forward and offer information and help in the investigation. There should have been some provision by which he would have been made aware of his responsibilities and there should be some provision so that he is assured that his interests would be safe and security of service would be safe, not in the same company because it will be difficult for him to work in the same company under the same management even if he is given the same pay and all that. If something of this type is done, then alone the object of this Bill will be achieved.

Again, in the end, I say this. Whenever such a legislation comes, which is based upon promulgation of an ordinance and when there is a good time-lag between its promulgation and passing by this House, in such cases the benefits that accrued and the advantages that the Government got should be mentioned; some idea about them should be given saying: this ordinance was promulgated on such and such date and since then we got these benefits or it helped us in this way and so on. With these remarks, I fully support the Bill.

श्री बड़े (खरगोन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस कम्पनीज (एम्प्लॉयमेंट) बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ। इस बिल का मुख्य उद्देश्य

[श्री बड़े]

यह है कि "इयूरिंग दि पेंडेंसी आफ एनी प्रोसीडिंग एगेंस्ट एनी पर्सन कन्सन्ड इन दि कन्डक्ट एंड मैनेजमेंट आफ दि एफेयर्स आफ ए कम्पनी" उस कम्पनी के एम्पलाईज को प्रोटैक्शन दिया जाय। जब किसी कम्पनी के खिलाफ कोई एन्क्वायरी चल रही हो, तो उस अवधि के लिए एम्पलाईज को प्रोटैक्शन दिया गया है, अर्थात् उन एम्पलाईज को टैम्पोरेरी प्रोटैक्शन दिया गया है। इस का मतलब यह है कि यह प्रोटैक्शन इम्पलाई, नौकर या कामगार के लिए नहीं है, बल्कि गवर्नमेंट ने अपने लिए यह प्रोटैक्शन रखा है, क्योंकि किसी एन्क्वायरी में मजदूर आगे नहीं आते हैं और एसी आशंका पैदा होती है कि उन को विक्रिमाइज किया जायेगा—एसे उदाहरण भी मौजूद है—और इस प्रकार गवर्नमेंट हैडीकैप्ड होती है, इसलिए "इयूरिंग दि पेंडेंसी आफ एनी प्रोसीडिंग" यह प्रोटैक्शन दिया गया है। उस के बाद क्या स्थिति होगी, इस विल में इस के बारे में कोई प्राविजन नहीं दिया गया है। एक महिला ने भगवान से पुत्र मांगा। पुत्र उसको मिल गया लेकिन वह अंधा, लूला और लंगड़ा था। उस महिला ने भगवान से कहा कि मैंने अंधा, लूला, लंगड़ा पुत्र नहीं मांगा था, मैंने तो अच्छा पुत्र मांगा था। भगवान ने कहा कि तुम ने ऐसा कहा था कि तुम्हें अच्छा पुत्र चाहिये। इसी प्रकार से यह कानून है। जो कानून बनाया जा रहा है, यह लंगड़ा है, लूला है और अंधा भी है। इसके उद्देश्यों में कहा गया है :

"in order to give temporary protection against victimisation."

अगर आप टैम्पोरेरी प्रोटैक्शन ही एम्पलायी को देना चाहते हैं, किसी मजदूर को देना चाहते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी मजदूर ध्यान देने के लिए सामने नहीं आयेगा। अगर आप दरअसल में कुछ मजदूरों के लिए करना चाहते हैं, एम्पलायीज के लिये करना चाहते

हैं, उनको प्रोटैक्शन देना चाहते हैं, तो आपको देखना होगा कि आखिर उसको निकालने का उद्देश्य क्या है? अगर आज इनक्वायरी चल रही है तो इसके दौरान में तो आप ने उसको प्रोटैक्शन दे दिया लेकिन अगर उसको बाद में जब इनक्वायरी खत्म हो जाती है, उसको निकाल दिया जाता है, तो उसके लिए आपने मजदूर को कहां कोई प्रोटैक्शन दिया है? बाद में भी उसको प्रोटैक्शन मिलना चाहिये। अगर बाद में भी आप उसको प्रोटैक्शन नहीं देते हैं और इनक्वायरी के दौरान में ही देते हैं, तो इससे मजदूर को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा, फायदा केवल गवर्नमेंट को होगा, पूंजीपति का होगा, मिल मालिक का होगा, कम्पनी का होगा। इस कानून को पास करके गवर्नमेंट केवल यह बतलाना चाहता है कि मजदूर के लिए भी वह कुछ कर रही है, लेकिन वास्तव में मजदूर के लिए कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा है।

आगे प्रोविजन किया गया है कि कम्पनी ला बोर्ड को कम्पनी वाले नोटिस भेजेंगे कि हम फलां फलां आदमी को निकालना चाहते हैं। अगर बोर्ड का जवाब तीस दिन के अन्दर नहीं आयेगा तो इस में प्रोवाइड किया गया है कि कम्पनी उस आदमी को निकाल सकती है। इसका मतलब यह होता है कि तीस दिन तक मामले को पेंडिंग रखा जा सकता है और उसके बाद उस आदमी को निकाला जा सकता है। इस तीस दिन में जो बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति हैं और जिन का प्रभाव शासन पर होता है, वे टेलीफोनिक मैसेज दे कर या किन्हीं और तरीकों से शासन पर प्रभाव डाल कर यह कह सकते हैं कि तीस दिन तक जवाब न भेजा जाये ताकि वे जिन को निकालना चाहते हैं निकाल सकें। अगर कम्पनी ला बोर्ड आबजै-कशन रोज करता है और कहता है कि तुम नहीं निकाल सकते हो उस एम्पलायी को जिसे तुम निकालना चाहते हो, तो कम्पनी ट्रिब्यूनल के सामने अपील कर सकती है और वहां पर अगर फैसला उसके हक में हो जाता है तो उस एम्पलायी को निकाल सकती है। मैं चाहता हूँ

कि इसी तरह से अपील करने का अधिकार एम्पलायी को भी दिया जाना चाहिये । उसको अधिकार होना चािये कि वह ट्रिब्यूनल के पास जा कर अपील कर सके, अगर बोर्ड से जवाब नहीं आता है तो ट्रिब्यूनल के पास जा कर कह सके कि चूँकि जवाब नहीं आया है, इस वास्ते उसे निकाला नहीं जाना चाहिये । इस तरह का अधिकार एम्पलायी (मजदूर) को न दे कर उसके प्रति अन्याय किया गया है । अगर वह ट्रिब्यूनल के पास अपील करना चाहता है तो ऐसा कोई प्रोविजन नहीं है जिसके अधीन वह अपील कर सके । जिस प्रकार से कम्पनी अपील कर सकती है, जिस प्रकार से कैपिटलिस्ट अपील कर सकता है, उसी प्रकार से मजदूर को भी अपील करने का अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिये था । अगर कम्पनी ला बोर्ड ने कहा है कि ऐसे कारण विद्यमान हैं जिन की वजह से किसी मजदूर को निकाला जा सकता है, किसी कामगार को निकाला जा सकता है तो पूंजीपति उसको निकाल देगा और उसका यह आर्डर फाइनल होगा और इसके खिलाफ कामगार को अपील करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं रहेगा । कम्पनी ला बोर्ड का जजमेंट उसके लिए फाइनल है । अगर कम्पनी ला बोर्ड आबजैकशन रज करता है तो एम्पलायर के पास अपील करने का रास्ता खुला हुआ है और यह ट्रिब्यूनल के सामने जा सकता है और अगर वहाँ भी उसके खिलाफ फैसला होता है तो वह चीज तब तक के लिए ही फाइनल होगी जब तक इनक्वायरी चल रही होगी । लेकिन उसके बाद अगर मालिक कामगार को निकालना चाहे तो आपने उसके लिए क्या प्रोटैक्शन (संरक्षण) रखा है ? इनक्वायरी के दौरान में तो शासन को कामगार की मदद चाहिये और चूँकि वह नहीं मिलती है, इस वास्ते यह कानून आप बनाने जा रहे हैं । एक दो या तीन महीने तक, जब तक इनक्वायरी चलती है तब तक तो वह उसको निकाल नहीं सकेगा लेकिन उसके बाद यह जो कानून है यह स्कैप थ्राफ पेपर होगा, इसका कोई असर

नहीं होगा, और जो पूंजीपति है वह उस कामगार को निकाल सकता है । जो मजदूर है, जो कामगार है, वह कहीं भी अपील नहीं कर सकता है और उसको किसी भी प्रिटेक्ट पर, मिस कंडक्ट के प्रिटेक्ट पर या किसी और कारण से जब चाहे कैपिटलिस्ट (पूंजीपति) निकाल सकता है । चूँकि हमारे जो मिनिस्टर लोग हैं, ये कैपिटलिस्टों (पूंजीपतियों) के इनफ्लुएंस (प्रभाव) में हैं, क्योंकि उनके द्वारा दिये गये चर्दों से ये जीत कर आये हैं, इस वास्ते ये टेलीफोन कर सकते हैं, मैसेजिज भेज सकते हैं कि कोई आबजैकशन न करे, और कैपिटलिस्ट को जिस कामगार को वह निकालना चाहता है, निकाल लेने दो । इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनक्वायरी (तहकीकात) के बाद भी मजदूरों को प्रोटैक्शन (संरक्षण) दिया जाना चाहिये ।

एक मिल का उदाहरण मुझे मालूम है । मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ कि किस तरह से किसी मजदूर को निकाला जा सकता है । एक मजदूर को इस आधार पर निकाल दिया गया कि उसने यूनियन में जा कर चुगली खाई थी, मनेजमेंट के खिलाफ वह बोला था । लेकिन चूँकि इस आधार पर वह निकाला नहीं जा सकता है, इस वास्ते उसको निकालने का दूसरा ही तरीका सोचा गया । उसके धैले में डेढ़ दो गज कपड़ा डाल दिया गया । जब वह जाने लगा तो गेट कीपर ने उसको पकड़ा और पूछा तुम्हारे धैले में क्या है । जब उस में से कपड़ा निकला तो इस आधार पर उसको पकड़ लिया गया कि उसने यह कपड़ा चोरी किया था । वह बहुत चिल्लाया कि उसने चोरी नहीं की है लेकिन उसकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई । इंडस्ट्रियल कोर्ट में भी वह गया लेकिन वहाँ भी उसके हक में फैसला नहीं हुआ । आप देखें कि असली कारण निकालने का यह नहीं था । चूँकि उसने चुगली खाई थी, इस वास्ते कोई दूसरा ही रास्ता ढूँढ़ कर उसको निकाल दिया गया । अब भी यह कह कर उस कामगार को निकाला

[श्री बड़े]

जा सकता है जिसने इनक्वायरी (तहकीकात) में सरकार की मदद की होगी कि इसने मिमबिहेव किया है, अधिकारियों के पास जाकर झगड़ा किया है, काम नहीं करता है। लेकिन इस सब के पीछे जो मोटिव (उद्देश) रहता है, जिस वजह से उसको निकाला जाता है, वह यह होता है कि उसने गवर्नमेंट की मदद की थी। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ आपने एम्प्लायर के लिए अपील का प्राविजन रखा है, वहाँ एम्प्लायी (मजदूर) के लिए भी अपील का प्राविजन आपको रखना चाहिये। अगर कम्पनी ला बोर्ड और कम्पनी किसी कामगार को निकालना चाहें तो मजदूर को हक होना चाहिये कि वह ट्रिब्यूनल के सामने जा कर अपील कर सके।

कानून का उद्देश्य तो अच्छा है लेकिन इसकी जो प्राविजंज है वह टैम्पोरेरी पीरियड के लिये ही लागू होगी, इसका अर्थ यह होता है कि यह लिल उस लड़ते के नमान है जो लंगड़ा, लूला और काना था।

श्री हिम्मतसिंहका (गोडडा) : लड़का भी चाहते हैं और यह भी चाहते हैं कि वह अमर रहे?

श्री बड़े : अच्छा चाहते हैं, सदगुणी चाहते हैं, अमर चाहते हैं।

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it seems to be the view of the Government that they are not able to obtain full disclosure by the employees of companies whose affairs are under investigation: the disclosure of factual information. It is, therefore, the proposal of the Government that there should be a provision in the Companies Act to the effect that during the pendency of any investigation and also during the pendency of any proceedings before the tribunal, the company will not take any action such as discharging an employee or punishing an employee, whether by dismissal, reduction in rank or otherwise.

We can have no objection to supporting this Bill as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. I do not think that this Bill, the way in which it is framed here and offered to us, is the right remedy for the difficulties that Government are experiencing in the matter of obtaining disclosure of full information. What is the object of this Bill? It is to provide some kind of a temporary protection against victimisation by the employers in case the employees disclose to the inspector, information which is not in the interests of the employers. In the first place, if at all there is to be any idea of giving any kind of protection, that protection cannot be worth much if it is only going to be temporary. It must be permanent. I cannot conceive of any scheme under which a permanent protection can be granted to any employee. Therefore, there is a real difficulty as to what action Government can really take.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (देवास) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—now there is quorum. He may continue.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: In my view, the kind of protection that is being offered to the employees is not going to be very helpful. It is not going to help the employees because, after all, they will be constantly thinking of what is likely to happen to them when the protection is lifted and when the employers have a chance to deal with them for their disloyalty, if it is considered as disloyalty in the view of the employer. Therefore, as I said, I personally do not find any way in which both the things can be met; it is not practical.

The former speaker who preceded me has referred to this point very pointedly. I was expecting to find some kind of a scheme properly made out in the speech of the Minister as

to what kind of temporary protection this is going to be. To repeat, I do not think, knowing human nature as we do, that this kind of temporary offer of protection is going to enthuse the employees. It is only natural that their reluctance is going to continue and they will still be having the fear of victimisation after the protection is over.

It is not as if there is not enough provision in the Act itself to bring out a fuller disclosure of information in the cases of companies whose affairs are under investigation. There is, for instance, a provision in Section 240, which says:

"It shall be the duty of all officers and other employees and agents of the company....

- (a) to produce to an inspector all books and papers of, or relating to, the company...." etc.

It further says: that it shall also be their duty "otherwise to give to the inspector all assistance in connection with the investigation". The inspector also has the authority to examine on oath any of the persons referred to in sub-section (1). The inspector also can declare the failure and make an application to the court to hold an enquiry, if he so decides. There is also provision of punishment for disobeying an order of the court and the inspector. That punishment can be imprisonment or fine or both. These are all fairly adequate provisions which should be properly utilised.

If any person fails without reasonable cause to produce to an inspector any book or paper, the inspector may make an application to the court to hold an enquiry into the case. Then, there is section 240A, which was only recently incorporated in the Act in 1960. That section provides that the inspector has authority for seizure of documents. The inspector can make an application to the magistrate for an order for seizure of books and

papers, enter a place, search a place and also seize books. These are all powers which are quite adequate if they are properly utilised.

As I said, the Bill presents a dilemma that the protection proposed is only going to be temporary and nothing short of permanent protection is going to be of much attraction to the employees. As I said, even though I am not very enthusiastic about the present proposals, I support the Bill so far as it goes.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill is purported to protect employees coming forward to disclose information from any act of victimisation by the companies whose affairs are being investigated by the inspectors under the Companies Act. The aim is laudable. But the provisions in the Bill show that the Government is not at all serious about protecting the employees, in fact.

First of all, the Bill makes it clear that the protection is limited to the duration of the pendency only. The Bill disowns all responsibility to protect the employee, if he is victimised after the investigation is completed. In view of this position, if any employee, innocently relying on the strength of the provisions of this Bill, discloses any information, first of all he will be black-listed for life. The management will lie low and the moment the pendency is over they will pounce on the employee with all fury and dispense with him under one pretext or another. And, pretext is a commodity which is never in shortage as far as our country is concerned. At that time, the helpless employee will be like a mouse in the paws of a lion while the Government will be simply looking on.

This has been my experience, as a trade unionist, in the field of industrial relations, where a ban on action against employees was conferred by the Industrial Disputes Act during the pendency of any dispute before

[Shri Umanath]

a Tribunal. There it is a question of a worker having to face it inevitably in defence of his union and his demand. But here it is meant to attract voluntary disclosure of information by the employees. Let me make it clear that no employee or officer would bargain for this fate. Let not the Government strike a snake and leave it; if you strike, then strike it to the finish.

The so-called provisions of protection even during pendency are illusory, because if we read section 635-B(b) (i) and (ii) it says:

"(a) during the course of any investigation

(b) during the pendency of any proceeding against any person concerned in the conduct of and management of the affairs of a company under Chapter IV A of Part VI, such company, body or person proposes—

(i) to discharge, or

(ii) to punish, whether by dismissal, removal, reduction in rank or otherwise."

What it seeks to prevent is "actions by way of punishment". Actions which are not by way of punishment fall outside the purview of this clause. There are thousand and one ways in which the workers can be victimised and yet escape the provisions in this clause. For example, a management can suspend an employee pending a domestic enquiry. The courts have invariably held that such suspension pending enquiry is not a punishment and cannot be interfered with. The action that may be proposed after the enquiry alone constituted punishment. Under these circumstances, the company can keep an employee under indefinite suspension under the plea of pendency of enquiry, thus subjecting him to semi-starvation and demoralisation, and yet escape the provisions of this Bill saying that the question of punishment or no punishment would arise only on the completion of the

domestic enquiry, which they would purposely prolong. They can effect transfer of such employees to far off places and from place to place, not as a measure of punishment but under the pretext of administrative reasons. The purpose of victimisation would be successfully served, and yet there is no provision in this Bill to protect the employee.

Shri Himatsingka: The Industrial Disputes Act will give them protection.

Shri Umanath: I will come to that. The employee can be overlooked in the matter of promotions, not as a punishment but under the false plea of unsuitability, and yet the provisions of this Bill will not be attracted. Lastly, he can be retrenched, not as a measure of punishment but on some false plea of administrative requirement and yet the provisions of this Bill will not protect him.

It may be said that the Industrial Disputes Act lays down the principle "last come first go" and that the concerned employee has remedy. But let it be remembered, Sir, that it cannot be raised as a dispute under the Industrial Disputes Act if a union does not take it up—it must be collective and no individual can take it up. Large sections of employees and officers who possess the facts required by the inspectors have no unions and as such they will be condemned once for all, even if the retrenchment is illegal. Even if they have legal remedy it will mean a long time to get through the dispute. It will mean unemployment and poverty for the duration and legal expenses, all of which such employees will never bargain for.

All this can happen during the pendency of the investigation under the Companies Act, and this Bill permits all these actions of victimisation since they fall beyond the purview of the word 'punishment' specified in the Bill, and yet the Government wants us to believe that the Bill seeks to protect the employees.

If the Government were not aware of these methods of victimisation at the time of drafting of the Bill, they could have consulted the representatives of central trade unions in this country, who are in the know of things, and taken them into confidence. By this conduct, the Government has turned its so-called appeals for labour co-operation into a sheer farce.

Replying to the No-confidence Motion, the Prime Minister declared that his Government stands for extending benefits of their socialism to the weaker sections, namely, workers, peasants and middle class. Yet his Government is not prepared to extend even the benefit of consultation to the employees even in a matter, which they proclaim, is meant to protect them from victimisation. Is it not clear from this that the Prime Minister's declaration has been demagoguery pure and simple? Perhaps this Bill is meant to be a jewel in their crown rather than real protection to employees. But let it be realised that it is artificial diamond and is bound to lose its lustre before long.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the purport of this Bill is the insertion of section 635B in the Companies Act, 1956. The purpose of this section is to give protection to employees having information about company's affairs which is necessary to the Company Law Board for successful investigation.

It is true that the investigation of the affairs of a company, investigation of its true ownership and of such other relative matters, cannot be effectively conducted unless the employees co-operate and make full disclosure of their factual information before the investigating officers. So it is very necessary that protection is given to the employees from being victimised, and it is only in the fitness of things that such a provision should be there in the Company Law Act itself.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is said:

"In order to give the employees of the affected companies temporary protection against victimisation in such cases it has been considered necessary to make a suitable provision in the Companies Act that no company can discharge or take any other action against any of its employees during the investigation of its affairs . . ."

It reveals from the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the proposed measure has a limited purpose of protecting an employee from victimisation for his disclosing the factual information to the investigating authority and not for other acts of indiscipline, misconduct etc. But the Bill as worded does not remain there. It goes beyond the Objects and Reasons of the Bill. In substance, the Bill states:

"If such a company proposes:—

- (i) to discharge or
- (ii) to punish, whether by dismissal, removal, reduction in rank or otherwise,

any employee, the company, body or person, as the case may be, shall send by post to the Company Law Board previous intimation in writing of the action proposed against the employee . . ."

This means the company will not have any power to take action against an employee for any offence he may have committed. Cases of gross indiscipline, violence, theft etc., and other misconduct arise from time to time in companies and the management concerned is required to take immediate action. In such cases, the management should be given a free hand to take action themselves at the first instance and then refer the case to the Company Law Board, whose decision should be made binding on both the employer and the employee. Similar

[Shri Umanath]

procedure is now being followed under the Industrial Disputes Act, where protection is given to employees during the pendency of dispute before the Tribunal.

14 hrs.

Cases of retrenchment which are apparently not in the nature of punishment to an employee should not be covered by this Bill. The employer has the right to order retrenchment. Only, the principle of "last come first go" has to be followed. The provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act are sufficient to take care of any case where the employer acts *mala fide*.

The Bill as at present worded, takes away this right of an employer, which is not in accordance with the objects of this Bill. I, therefore, would request the hon. Minister to see if it would be possible to exclude cases of retrenchment from the purview of this Bill. For that purpose, I suggest that after the words "to discharge" in sub-clause (i) in line 20 of the first page of the Bill, the words "other than by way of retrenchment" may be included. If that is done, I think the right of the employer to retrench workers will be retained, while meeting some of the objections raised against the Bill.

This is a very good Bill and I support it. I am sure it will be supported by all sections of the House.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, असल में सरकार एक नीति बना कर चलती है। जहाँ तक इस प्रॉविडिंग बिल का सम्बन्ध है उस में जो ऐम्स ऐंड प्रोबिजिक्शन्स बतलाये गये हैं वे अच्छे और स्वागत योग्य हैं लेकिन इस बिल की वर्डिंग को देखने से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि हर अच्छे काम को इस ढंग से करके पेश करो, इस ढंग से वह प्रचलित हो कि उस का नतीजा ख़राब निकले। सरकार कहती तो है कि वह चाहती है कि गरीबों का भला हो किन असल

में भला होता है अमीरों का। बिल में यह बतलाया गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर यह कम्पनियाँ जो एक किस्म की खुली हुई लूट का एक एक भड्डा हैं और अमीरों द्वारा गरीबों का बुरी तरह शोषण किया जाता है और उन अमीरों की ऐसी गलत और नाजायज हरकतों को पकड़ने की इस में चिंता प्रकट की गई है इस के लिए गवर्नमेंट उन कम्पनियों में कर्मचारियों काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों से मदद चाहती है कि वे सब उन पूंजीपतियों का कच्चा चिट्ठा उन के सामने रखें ताकि व उन को पकड़ सकें। इस के लिए उन कमरों को उन कार्यकर्ताओं को जो कि सरकार को इस तरह का भेद देंगे उनको मालिकों के विरुद्ध संरक्षण और टैम्पोरेरी प्रोटेक्शन देने की भी इस बिल में चर्चा की गई है। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि यह टैम्पोरेरी प्रोटेक्शन जोकि ऐसे कार्यकर्ताओं को देने का सुझाव है वह बिलकुल नाकाफ़ी है। इस बिल में यह कहा गया है कि उन एम्पलाइज़ को जिन्होंने कि सरकार को भेद दिया है, अपनी अपनी कम्पनियों का कच्चा चिट्ठा बतलाया है, उन को जब तक कि उन कम्पनियों के बारे में इनवैस्टिगेशन चल रही है, ट्रिब्युनल के सामने प्रोसीडिग्स चल रही हैं उस वक्त तक उन्हें उनके मालिकान के विरुद्ध टैम्पोरेरी प्रोटेक्शन दिया गया है। लेकिन उस के बाद उन के लिए कोई संरक्षण नहीं रहन वाला है और वह अपन मालिकान के रहम पर छोड़ दिये जायेंगे और जो नतीजा होने वाला है उसे आप बखुबी सोच सकते हैं। अब मान लीजिये एक कर्मचारी के मन में हीसला है, देशभक्ति है और वह अपनी कम्पनी में की जा रही चोरियों के बारे में सरकार को इतिला देता है तो मालिक लोग उसे बख़्शने वाले थोड़े ही हैं। वे उसे डरायेंगे, धमकायेंगे और कहेंगे कि अच्छा बेटा हम तो इधर, उधर दे दिला कर लक्ष्मी पूजा कर मामला रफ़ा दफ़ा करायें लेते हैं लेकिन तुम्हें मामला दब जाने के बाद ठीक कर देंगे।

कम्पनियों में धन की चोरियां और बेईमानियां रोज ब रोज इस कदर बढ़ती जा रही हैं और इसी का यह परिणाम है कि अंग्रेजी राज्य के अन्दर जो कम्पनियां दो, दो और चार, चार लाख की होती थीं आज करोड़ों और अरबों रुपयों की हो गयी हैं। इसलिए सिर्फ कागज़ पर कानून बना देने से ही सरकार अपनी घोषित नीति में सफल नहीं हो पायेगी बल्कि उसे अमल में जाना पड़ेगा और यह देखना पड़ेगा कि उसके द्वारा बनाये गये कानूनों पर सही और सख्ती के साथ अमल भी हो। सरकार को अपने अमल से यह सिद्ध करना पड़ेगा कि इस देश में जबर लोगों पर, धनी मानी लोगों पर भी अंकुश लगाया जा सकता है और गलत और बेजा हरकतों व चोरियों के लिए उनको सजा दी जा सकती है। यह नहीं कि सरकार जिससे नाराज़ है उस के ऊपर ही कदम उठा सकती है और उठाती है बल्कि सही मायनों में जो दोषी हैं भले ही वे कितने बड़े क्यों न हों, उन के खिलाफ भी कदम उठा सकती है।

अब बिड़ला की ही बात ले लीजिये। देश में पूंजी का सब से ज्यादा दुरुपयोग और काला पैसा अग्रर आता है तो पूंजी के दुरुपयोग से ही आता है, तो वह बिड़ला खानदान का ही आता होगा जिसकी कि दो लाख तो ईमानदारी की आमदनी बतलाते हैं और इस ईमानदारी की तह के अन्दर कितनी बेईमानी की आमदनी दबी पड़ी है, वह तो शायद खुदा भी न जानता होगा। दो लाख रुपये रोज की उस की बेईमानी की आमदनी होती है और न जाने कितनी होती होगी वह ठीक, ठीक तो शायद खुदा भी न जान पाता होगा क्योंकि देश का खुदा बिड़ला का पुजारी है। दुनिया का खुदा कैसे जानगा, यह समझ में नहीं आता ?

इसी सदन के अन्दर एम्बेसेडर कारों के लिए बड़ी चर्चा हुई कि कारें नहीं

मिलतीं। अब कारें मिलें तो कैसे मिलें ? आज उन के शोयर्स की कीमत जो बाजार के अन्दर 10 रुपये थी आज वह सैंकड़ों तक पहुंच गयी है। यही कारण है कि सरकार आज बिड़लाओं के ऊपर हाथ नहीं डाल सकती है। आज देश व समाज के अन्दर एक चीज़ प्रचलित हो गई है, उन के दिमाग में यह बात बैठ गई है कि सरकार जो है वह आज बिड़ला से नीचे है। जहां पर बिड़ला की ईकाई सरकार के ऊपर रहे जाहिर है कि उस सरकार का कानून देश में चल नहीं सकता। जिस दश व समाज में कानून किसी व्यक्ति से नीचे रहेगा उस देश में वह कानून कैसे अमल में आ सकता है ? ऐसे कितने ही कानून हमारे देश में बने हुए हैं जोकि महज़ कानूनी किताबों में लिखे भर रह गये हैं और उन पर अमल नहीं होता है। शारदा एकट का उदाहरण आप के सामने मौजूद है। इसी तरह से छुआछूत का कानून आपकी कानूनी किताबों में लिखा पड़ा है लेकिन वह अमल में नहीं आ रहा है। इसलिए मैं आप की माफ़त निवेदन करूंगा कि इस बिल के अन्दर यह तसल्ली दें कि किसी भी कार्यकर्ता को, किसी भी वर्कर को कोई भी कम्पनी इस नाते से बुरा नहीं कर सकती, परेशान और विव्दिमाइज़ नहीं कर सकती कि उस ने गवर्नमेंट को उस कम्पनी विशेष के बारे में भेद दिया है। इतना ही नहीं उसे यह भी विश्वास हो कि जिस तरह से पुलिस वाले, हालांकि वे छोटी अक्ल रखते हैं लेकिन वे अपने मुखबिरो को खासतौर पर सहूलियत वगैरह देते हैं उसी तरह से सरकार भी ऐसे कम्पनी के मुलाजिमों को प्रोटेक्शन देने के अलावा: सहूलियत, एनकरैजमेंट आदि भी दे।

यह बिल कहता है कि जो व्यक्ति हमें सही इत्तिला देगा थोड़े दिन हम उस की हिफ़ाज़त करेंगे, उस की मुहाफ़िज़ सरकार बनेगी लेकिन क्या सरकार ने यह

[श्री बागड़ी]

भं: सोचा है कि उस के बाद उन का क्या ह्रास होने वाला है? वह बड़े बड़े सेठ बाद में उन कार्यकर्ताओं को एक, एक करके झटके दों और तरह तरह से विन्दिमाह्व करेंगे। इसलिए मैं सरकार से जोरदार लफ्जों में निवेदन करूंगा कि ऐसे लोगों को आप पूरा प्रोटेक्शन देने की व्यवस्था करें और इस तरह का भेद देने के लिए उन को इनकरैज भी करें। बरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार अपने कानूनों का सही तौर से और सख्ती के साथ अमल करायें।

हम ने देखा कि अभी हाल में बम्बई में कुछ नाचने और गाने वालों के वहां तलाशियां ली गईं। यह हो सकता है कि उन लोगों ने किसी आप के बड़े आदमी की नाराजगी हासिल कर ली हो और वक्त पर उन्होंने उन को अपना खेल् व तमाशा न दिखाया हो और इसलिए उन को इस तरह से झटका दे दिया गया हो। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कौन नहीं जानता कि बिड़लाज के द्वारा कितना काला मनी अर्न किया जाता है? क्या बिड़लाज के वहां भी कभी तलाशी इस सरकार ने लिवाई कि वहां कितनी धन की चोरी हो रही है? मद्रास के अन्दर क्या गोइनका इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में सरकार ने तलाशी ली अथवा पता लगाया कि वहां कितना गोलमाल चल रहा है? यह सरकार जब तक उन पूजीपतियों से दबेगी और उनकी बड़ी बड़ी बैलियों से प्रभावित रहेगी तब तक देश के अन्दर अष्टाचार नहीं मिट सकता है। मैं आप की माफत सदन के अन्दर गवर्नमेंट से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर बाकई वे इस देश के अन्दर से अष्टाचार को मिटाना चाहते हैं तो उन लोगों को छोटे गरीब लोगों को अपने विश्वास में लो, उन्हें प्रोटेक्शन दो जोकि आज इस अष्टाचार और बेईमानियों से दुखी व पीड़ित हैं और इस के विरुद्ध हैं और जाहिर है कि वह वर्ग इस देश का केमरा वर्ग है, छोटे कर्मचारियों और मजदूरों आदि का वर्ग है। इस देश में अष्टाचार को जन्म

दने वाला जो पूजीपतियों का लुटेरा वर्ग है उस को सरकार सख्ती के साथ पकड़े और कानून के मुताबिक सजा दिलवाये तभी अष्टाचार इस देश से जा सकता है। यह लुटेरा वर्ग देश में पूजीपतियों और उन बड़े बड़े ठेकेदारों का वर्ग है, बिड़लाज और गोइनकाज सरीखे लोगों का है। बिड़ला की आज तक कोई भी कम्पनी में सरकार ने पकड़ नहीं की, उस की किसी कम्पनी के खिलाफ इनकवायरी नहीं की। आज तक उस का कोई आदमी जेल के अंदर नहीं दिया गया.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order, he should not say such words. He should not use names. He should please withdraw these words.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: [He says 'robber class'. Such words should not be used.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Could we not mention the House of Birla?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No names should be mentioned. Let us carry on with the discussion in a dignified manner.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly guide me; otherwise, it will be difficult for me. We are discussing the Company Law amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has mentioned Birla House any number of times; but he should not call anybody robber.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is a different matter.

श्री बागड़ी : मैं जनाब की खिदमत में अर्ज कर रहा था कि जैसे के० के० बिड़ला, गोइनका, ऐलनबरी इंडस्ट्रीज के खिलाफ...

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Ferozabad): They are individuals, not the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There were searches.

श्री बागड़ी : आप उन के प्रतिनिधि है । . . .

Shri Heda: Sir, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Member on my left was referring to individual members of a house and another hon. Member on my right objected to it to which this hon. Member says that he is a representative of the Birlas.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He did not say that.

Shri Heda: He did say it. I am pointing out to the procedure that is followed in the House and submitting that the dignity of the House should be maintained. When an hon. Member is discharging his duty, is it right for this hon. Member to question the *bona fides* and intentions of the hon. Member?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No hon. Member should make any allegations against any other hon. Member by saying that he is a representative of anybody else.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Sir, I was only concerned with the level of the debate. The decorum and dignity of the House must be maintained. We should not level charges indiscriminately against persons who are not present in the House to defend themselves.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already indicated to hon. Members that such charges should not be made.

श्री बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कम्पनियों में से लूट-खसोट के धन्धे को बन्द करना है, तो सब से पहले इसमें यह व्यवस्था कर दी जाये कि चुनाव

में किसी भी पार्टी को चन्दा नहीं दिया जायेगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कांग्रेस को छोड़ कर ।

श्री बागड़ी : अगर यह व्यवस्था नहीं की जायेगी, तो इस प्रकार के बिल से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात को खत्म करता हूँ ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यहाँ पर पचास से ज्यादा सदस्य हैं बिड़ला के ।

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): Sir, I am anguished to peruse this Bill. In 1956 this Parliament passed the Companies Act. Then the Sastri Committee was appointed and later on we amended this Bill in 1960. After 1960 there was the Bose Commission Inquiry into the conduct of Dalmia-Jain concerns. As a result of that inquiry....

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : जब बिड़ला के नाम पर आपत्ति की जाती है, तो फिर माननीय सदस्य डालमिया का नाम को क्यों ले रहे हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह खास लोगों में से हैं ।

Shri G. N. Dixit: I am naming Dalmia-Jain because the statement of objects and reasons of this Bill which is being considered by this House lays down that this Bill is the result of the Bose Commission of Inquiry.

श्री बागड़ी : बिड़ला कोई कम जिम्मेदार नहीं है । उस रिपोर्ट में उनका भी नाम है ।

Shri G. N. Dixit: In the statement of objects and reasons it is laid down:

[Shri G. N. Dixit]

"In pursuance of its terms of reference, the Commission of Inquiry on the administration of Dalmia-Jain Companies made certain recommendations".

This Bill is the result of the Bose Commission's report. Thereafter the report of the Bose Commission was referred to the Attorney General and Shri Visvanatha Sastri over again. Both things being considered the Government has brought forward this Bill. Therefore it is very necessary to refer to whether this Bill meets the requirements that were necessitated by the Bose Commission Report.

My submission is that it was a big matter for which the Bose Commission was appointed. After very hard labour the Bose Commission gave its report. For several hours this House considered that report. The purpose of this Bill is that you are going to remedy these evils for the future. How can you remedy the evils for the future if the evils that were perpetrated cannot be undone and large sums of public money to the tune of several crores of rupees that were eaten up are not refunded? The inquiry was conducted; the whole country was agitated and if after that agitation we cannot refund those sums to the people from whom that money came, how can we guarantee? The guarantee for the future can only be by the past conduct. If by this Bill we can create a situation that all those funds which came from the people and went to certain pockets can be given back to those people, certainly a climate will come up and in future also it will become impossible to defalcate public money.

My submission is that in the 1956 Act itself there was ample provision by which much funds coming from the people and going to some people by tricks could be refunded back. It could have been all right for the Government to bring forward this Bill if they found from the report of the Attorney-General that there was some difficulty. According to me,

there was no difficulty whatsoever. Section 398 of this Act was sufficient to meet such challenges. But if the Government thought, according to the report of the Attorney-General—I do not agree, with due respect to that Attorney-General—that there was a question of limitation and that the remedy was time-barred, then to section 390 and the continuing sections the Government could have brought forward necessary amendments. But here I find that to all those sections there is no amendment whatsoever which will meet the situation of those defalcations which have been made.

Shri Umanath: The portions that he has read are not from this Bill which is under discussion; they are from a Bill which is to come up later on. Perhaps, he has misunderstood.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He seems to be speaking on some other Bill which is not before the House.

Shri G. N. Dixit: I am speaking on the Companies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1964.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are on Bill No. 53. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उनका ध्यान घर की तरफ होगा । उन का ध्यान यहाँ नहीं है ।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त (प्रलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे तो "ना" से "हाँ" हमेशा अच्छी होती है, और

एक माननीय सदस्य : और "हाँ" से चुप अच्छी होती है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में बबोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. . . . Now, there is quorum. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta may continue his speech.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि "ना" से "हां" हमेशा अच्छी होती है। किन्तु वास्तव में देखा जाये, तो इस बिल की शब्दावली ऐसी नहीं है कि जो सुरक्षा हम किसी भी कर्मचारी को देना चाहते हैं, वह इससे पूरी प्रकार से मिल सकती हो। साधारणतया जो ऐसे प्रश्न पैदा होंगे, जिनमें वे आदमी न हों, जिनके खिलाफ कम्पनी बदले की भावना से काम करना चाहती हो, तो वह इस अवधि में ऐसे लोगों के नाम लायेगी ही नहीं, क्योंकि वह जानती है कि वह तो बाद में भी, हमेशा ही, ऐसा कर सकती है। इसलिए यह स्पष्ट है कि इस बिल के तहत कम्पनी जो भी जांच करके पेश करेगी, वह ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ होगी, जिनसे वह बदला लेना चाहती है, जिनको वह सजा देना चाहती है, क्योंकि उन्होंने किसी काम को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार को मदद दी है। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या इस बिल के द्वारा उन लोगों को भविष्य की सुरक्षा दी जा सकती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल में तो वह सुरक्षा नहीं दी जा सकती है। यहां तो इतना ही हो सकता है कि इस बिल में वे बातें और बढ़ा दी जायें, जिनसे कम्पनी को बोर्ड के सामने रखने के लिए यह बहाना न मिले कि आपने जो बातें लिखी हैं, उन के अन्तर्गत हमारी बात नहीं आती है। इतनी बात इसमें बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वर्तमान शब्दावली नाकाफी है। उसमें और बातें जोड़ दी जायें, जिनके बारे में मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्यों ने सुझाव दिये हैं।

किन्तु उन लोगों का क्या हो, जो सरकार के इंस्पेक्टरों के सामने उन भेदों को खोलने के लिए तत्पर होते हैं और इतना बड़ा खतरा उठाते हैं ?

जाहिर है कि उन लोगों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए और कोई व्यवस्था करनी

होगी। हम आशा करते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय इस सदन को विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि उन लोगों की सुरक्षा के लिये यथासंभव जल्दी से जल्दी दूसरे उपाय करने के लिए कोई संशोधन विधेयक इस सदन में उपस्थित किया जाएगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है, तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि केवल मात्र इतना कर देने से हमारा जो मंशा है वह पूरा हो जाता है। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि कर्मचारी सामने नहीं आयेंगे। इसके कई कारण हैं। प्रथम तो यह है कि यह बहुत कठिन बात है कि कोई कर्मचारी अपने मालिक के खिलाफ आसानी से आगे आवे। वही कर्मचारी आगे आयेगा जो बहुत ऊंचे चरित्र वाला होगा, जो देशभक्त होगा, जो निडर होगा। अगर इस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों को उचित सुरक्षा प्रदान नहीं की जाती है तो फिर ये भी सामने नहीं आ सकेंगे। जो भावनायें व्यक्त की गई हैं वे बहुत ही उचित हैं और क्या क्या प्रश्न पैदा हो सकते हैं, इन पर भी आपको सोच विचार कर लेना चाहिये।

जो कुछ भूतकाल में हुआ है, उसको अगर देखा जाये तो ऐसा नज़र आता है कि जिन कम्पनी के मालिक लोगों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की गई है, उनके समकक्ष और जो लोग हैं, वे सब सतर्क हो गए हैं और उन्होंने दांव पेच सोचने शुरू कर दिये हैं। यह तो स्पष्ट है कि उनके पास कानूनी दिमाग होते हैं और उन पर वे रुपया भी खर्च करते हैं। अभी से उन कम्पनियों के लोगों ने दांव-पेच सोचने शुरू कर दिये हैं जिससे किसी की हिम्मत न हो कि उनके खिलाफ जाकर कोई गवाही दे सके। बागड़ी जी ने एक हाउस का नाम लिया। मुझे इस हाउस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना है। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितना भी मोनोपोली कैपिटल इस देश में है और जो इस वक्त यहां काम कर रहा है वह जब भी कोई कानून इस सदन में लाया जाता है तभी से सतर्क

[श्री काशीराम गुप्त]

हो जाता है और उस कानून का जो असर उस पर पड़ने वाला है, उसको देख कर अपने कानूनी सवाहकारों के जरिये ऐसे उपाय सोचने लग जाता है जिससे सरकार का जो कदम है, वह नाकामयाब हो जाए। यह कदम भी सरकार का नाकामयाब हो जाए, इसलिए उन लोगों ने ग्रभी से दूसरा रास्ता सोचना शुरू कर दिया है और मुझे डर है कि कहीं यह जो कानून है, इसको भी वे नाकामयाब न बना दें, इसको भी वे प्रभावहीन न बना दें। उनके हाथ आपके हाथों से अधिक मजबूत हैं। वे आपसे आगे क्यों चल सकते हैं? इसका कारण यह है कि आप तो रेंग कर चलते हैं और उनके निहित स्वार्थों पर जब चोट पड़ती है तो वह जल्दी है और तत्परता के साथ वे आपका मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं। बाकायदा आपसे मुकाबला करने की उनकी निश्चित नीति हो चुकी है और बाकायदा तरीके से मुकाबला करने के तरीके वे सोचने लग गये हैं। एक ही तरीके से नहीं, अनेकों तरीकों से। जो हालात चल रहे हैं, जो परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं, उन परिवर्तनों को देखते हुए यह बिल बहुत ही नाकामी है।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इसके बाद भविष्य में इस प्रकार उन कर्मचारीगण को संरक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए जो संशोधन आवश्यक हैं, वे शीघ्र ही लाये जायेंगे जिससे जो हमारा असली तात्पर्य है, वह पूरा हो सके और वे आदमी जो सेवा करना चाहते हैं, जो देश-भक्ति दिखाना चाहते हैं जो देश की सेवा के काम करना चाहते हैं, उनको पूरी सुरक्षा मिल सके।

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Company law underwent radical changes a few years back. The number of sections has practically doubled and the bulk and the size of the companies law has increased. But in spite of all these things, the company law could not contain this particular amendment which ought

to have been thought of by the Government in their own interest. The particular amendment that is before the House is, I think, from the point of view of the Government, in their own interest, to get better facilities in conducting the investigation, as has been made clear in the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

"As it was apprehended that some of the companies whose affairs were under investigation might take action against their employees if they disclosed full information to the Inspectors the amendment of the Companies Act on the lines indicated above was considered to be a matter of extreme urgency...."

Therefore, this particular amendment has been brought forth.

Sir, this particular amendment wishes to add a few clauses to section 635A of the Companies Act. The protection given to the employees is only temporary and it is a very weak protection. I wish to keep before this House and before the hon. Minister also what risk the employees would take in disclosing the information by incurring the displeasure of his superiors. If they are not assured of any subsequent protection—under article 311 of the Constitution, Government servants have been given certain protection—these workers in the companies, unless, of course, if they are assured of certain subsequent protection also, will not come forward. Secondly, if an employee is a member of the trade union and if his case can be brought forth by the trade union under the Industrial Disputes Act, then alone, of course, he can seek further remedy in the matter in case he is punished or in case he is suspended or in case he is removed from service. In case where the employee is neither under the contractual terms of service nor is he a member of the trade union—in that case he can seek a further remedy under the Industrial Disputes Act—what is

the remedy open to him? Therefore, in this case, you should think of these things also. Not only in the interest of getting better facilities for conducting the investigation but also at the same time in the interest of the employees also who should have the encouragement and incentive to disclose information to the Government, certain provisions must be added.

I also say at the same time that these provisions giving protection to the employees should not be misused. Proper precautions must be taken. There is the side of the employer also. He may think that this protection, if given to the employees, may be misused and it may encourage indiscipline and insubordination amongst the employees. There is the other side of the employee. Of course, he does not get anything by disclosing the information. He may have a mental satisfaction that he has disclosed certain information which was against injustice, which was against certain indiscipline and which was against some irregular matter. But what is the subsequent protection that he has been assured of subsequent to this investigation? As was rightly put by some of my friends on this side and also on the Opposition side, what is the protection given during this period? What is the protection, financial and otherwise also, that has been assured to him subsequent to this investigation? Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to consider both sides of the problem, the proper protection to the employee and also certain protections to the employer. I am not pleading on behalf of the employer. But in case these provisions are misused in order to bring the employer also into prejudice with the Government or to bring him down in society, then proper protection must also be given to the employer.

Therefore, Sir, the problems that may arise in consequence of this particular amendment, though the

amendment is very small, are very great and complicated. I hope the hon. Minister will take into consideration the problems that may arise in consequence of this particular amendment and bring in an exhaustive amendment to this Companies Act and not insist on this particular amendment.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting this Bill, I feel some of the points that I wanted to touch now have already been covered. But one thing that strikes my mind is of knowing something about the working of a company and how business concerns are run. If it could be possible under the law, each and every concern, whether it is a corporation or a company or an individual concern, should authorise person or persons to reveal matters to the Government. If that is so, it will minimise a number of things that might arise hereafter. That is the first thing.

Secondly, as far as the present law is concerned, I think the security of the employees is secured as it is under the law which is on the statute-book and with this amendment, I feel, it is fully secured. With your permission, Sir, I would like to bring one or two things to the notice of the hon. Minister. Only last month, two things have come to my notice which I have personally witnessed. On the one hand, while we are very very particular to see that the services of the employees are secure, at the same time it is equally the duty of the Government to see that the proprietors the concerns, are not unnecessarily harassed. Sir, this may not have a full bearing on the subject but I will seek your permission and seek the indulgence of the House to allow me to refer to these things. I have visited a few such concerns only about two weeks back to make certain purchases. The firm proprietors got some summons from perhaps the Income-Tax Department. He told me—I knew the man; an honest man

[Dr. Sarojni Mahishi]

—that unfortunately, whenever we want to work honestly what happens is that we are harassed. "And the result is" that they said, "either we have to be dishonest or we have to adopt methods that can never be said to be honest methods by falsifying our accounts". These are our books, and anybody can go through the same and see how clear and clean our accounts are. We have shown the profits, the gross receipts and the net profits. On that we say that the income-tax may be assessed. But unfortunately, sometimes a double assessment is made, which is incorrect. This will lead to two things. There will be firstly, adjudication and spending of lot of money; secondly, spending a lot of time and thirdly, we are now forced either to change this entire course of honesty and keeping honest accounts or we have to show, accounts that cannot be said to be honest. We won't do it, but we will be forced to do it." This is what they say.

In Dehra Dun I saw the other day a concern which is also a manufacturing company. They pointed out that some of the excise officers had come there. They had placed a nice verandah with chairs for them to use. Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to listen. I am giving an instance how the honest business people are harassed by these officials. This was in Dehra Dun. It may not have a direct bearing on this very Bill, but these things do happen. Because, I get an opportunity to come to know of these, and I am drawing the attention of the House and of the Government to these things and requesting them to see that some relief is given to the harassed businessmen and their management.

As I was saying there they had reserved a very nice verandah with a few chairs for the use of the excise officers. The excise officers have to spend some time there, jotting down the particulars for making assessment.

And they wanted to have a separate bath room. The proprietor showed me the bath room and said "This is the bath room I am using, a flush-type bath room, it should be enough for them".

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। माननीय सदस्य जो कुछ कह रहे हैं वह बहुत अच्छी बात है और बहुत काम की भी है, किन्तु इस बिल से उसका सम्बन्ध किसी प्रकार से है या नहीं, यह वह नहीं समझा पा रहे हैं। जब तक वे यह न समझा दें कि इस बिल से उनकी बात का सम्बन्ध बनता है तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी बात उचित नहीं बन सकती है।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I am thankful to my hon. friend. I am telling in a minute. I wish he had a little patience.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : व्यवस्था उपाध्यक्ष महोदय देंगे, उन्हें देने दीजिये।

Sir, my point of order is that it is not a relevant thing in the context of this Bill. You will please give your ruling on that only, and let him speak then.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is showing that it is relevant.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Sir, my submission is that after all the laws and the implementation of these laws are inter-connected. That is what I am placing before the House.

And what happened there? I saw two or three nasty letters written by one of the high-ups of the very same Department. Whether it is a question of giving protection to the small men, the employees—I am one with that....

Shri B. E. Bhagat: He is referring to some nasty letters. Written by whom?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: By that officer.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is a vague. Which department, which officer?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Central Excise Department.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned with the Central Excise Department but with the Company Law.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I crave your indulgence and also that of the House. My point is this, that whatever be the law, whether it is this law or any other law concerning taxes, where this House agrees and the law is passed, at the implementation stage two things have to be seen, whether there is proper implementation of the law and also, where we need that the people should be secure, while we are implementing these laws we should see that the real purpose is served. I hope the hon. Minister will bear in mind these points. That is all the submission I wanted to make.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am extremely grateful to the hon. House in that it gave a unanimous support to this measure. The point raised by hon. Members can be sub-divided into two categories. One point is that the Bill does not provide enough safeguards against victimisation of the employees. The other point of view is that the Bill should be sufficiently clarified so as not to put a bona fide employer, who acts or takes action against his employees for some sufficiently good reason, in any difficulty. I think that both these points are misconceived in the context of the limited objective of this Bill. That is what I propose to explain.

As for the point of view that the Bill should be sufficiently clarified to prevent any tripping up by a bona fide employer, I would say that the

amendment proposed by the hon. Member, Shri Dandekar, seeks to clarify it by defining, if I may say so, the words "course of investigation". He says that either when an inspector is appointed under the relevant section for investigation, the investigation should be deemed to start, or when a requisition for information is called for under the other relevant section, section 248 or so, the investigation should be deemed to start. His fear was that any information called for by the Registrars or others under section 234 will amount to investigation, and a bona fide employer may get into difficulties.

I think his fear is unwarranted, because the Chapter "Investigation" in the Act begins from section 235. Before that is the heading "Investigation". And it spells out various sections, section 235, and it goes on to a number of other sections when finally this Chapter closes on investigation where all the processes are explained. So the Act itself does not give any scope for confusion. He pointed out section 234 where power is given to the Registrar to call for information. But this is outside the Chapter on "Investigation". So any information called for by the Registrar, requisitioning balance sheet or in regard to any inaccuracy or other things under this section will not in any eventuality form part of an investigation. Therefore I think his fear is unfounded. He may have a genuine fear, he has a good deal of experience of the administration of some of these companies. I do appreciate it. But I would like to point out to him that any bona fide employer will not come under this difficulty because action under some other section is taken. So the Investigation sections are fairly clear.

Also, this concept "during the course of investigation" or "during the pendency of any proceedings", these are, I am told, I am advised—I am not a

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

law expert, but I have sufficient authority of legal advice to say—that these are very clearly defined concepts in law, and therefore the question of any difficulty arising from this source does not arise.

Also, if we accept the amendments just to clarify the position—I said it largely covers that, it means what he says—but if we accept it in that form, it will leave sufficient lacuna in the period under certain sections when requisition for information pending investigation, is made. That section is also under the “Investigation” chapter. If we call for information and if the Board finds there is a case for appointment of inspectors, well, again, another order goes for inspectors. But if the amendment in the form in which he wants it is accepted, in that period any dishonest employer may try to dismiss the officers and other who have supplied the information. And I know that he would certainly like to help the *bona fide* employer and not protect the dishonest ones. Already there is no dearth of dishonest employers. I am aware of one particular case in which a day before the ordinance there was a case of dismissal of an employee, because somehow or other that particular company got the information that some such ordinance was going to be issued. Although I agree with the sentiment of the hon. Member, I would submit that the wording has got to be so accurate that there is no scope for abuse or evasion of this section.

Now, I come to another set of points. Although I am in agreement with the sentiment expressed by the hon. Member that the law should sufficiently provide for protection, and I would very much like that no such employee as offers to give information voluntarily is wrongfully discharged even after the pendency of the investigation, that is, even after the investigation is over, I would

like to ask what the remedy for this is.

I entirely agree with the Lady Member who asked how even though the Companies Act had been amended twice and it had increased in volume, Government could not think of providing for such ordinary safety for the employees. My answer is that like all institutions, human beings also are imperfect, and we could only realise it when we were faced with a situation where in actual operation the investigation was being thwarted not only by various legal subtleties or other devices but also because of the fact that we were not getting the co-operation of the employees just because of the fear that they had that they would be victimised. It was when this fault glared before our eyes that we woke up and realised that such a remedy was needed. The remedy thought of is that at least during the pendency of the investigation such victimization should not take place, and the employees should volunteer to give information. There is no compulsion on them, but if they have information they should co-operate. I may assure the House that after the issue of this Ordinance, during these few weeks, the co-operation has been very good, and satisfactory too, which was not forthcoming before that.

Shri Bade: Why give only temporary protection? Why not give permanent protection?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am coming to that. My hon. friend is a lawyer and I would suggest that he should consider in what shape it should come here. The point is that there is difficulty in giving legal expression to the idea of protection for all times. There is also some practical difficulty in this matter. Although I entirely agree with the hon. Member on the point made by him, I would submit that these practical difficulties are there.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : आपसे निवेदन किया गया है कि इस बारे में आप अपने कानूनी सलाहकारों से और ज्यादा गहरा विचार करें और विशेष रक्षा का प्रबन्ध करने का विचार करें ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उस का मौका आएगा । उसके लिए कोई अभी समय बीता नहीं है । मैं तो अभी बिल्कुल इस बिल के बाबत बात कर रहा हूँ ।

There are employees who will be protected under the Industrial Disputes Act. On this point, two hon. Members have differed. Both have experience of trade unionism. One says that trade unionism can protect the employees while the other says that it cannot protect them.

Shri Umanath: The point is that officers drawing salaries beyond Rs. 500 are not covered by the Industrial Disputes Act.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As regards those who come under the Industrial Disputes Act, it is all right. But, apart from that, trade unionism also cannot protect them because there are so many ways in which this can be done. But my own feeling is that trade unionism should be strong enough and I want it to be so strong that it can give protection to the employees.

श्री बागड़ी : पहले आप तो मजबूत बनें, बिड़ला ब्रादर्स को कपड़ो

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय सदस्य को बिड़ला ब्रादर्स का हीम्रा है, मुझे तो नहीं है ।

श्री बागड़ी : उसका हीम्रा कैसे हो, वह तो बड़ा है

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I can deal with them. *Mujhe koyee howah nahin hai.*

The question of the higher executives, that is, those who are not covered by the Industrial Disputes Act comes up next. I know that that is a difficult question. After the investigation is over, if the employer is rash enough—I do not think that he would

be so rash enough..certainly he can resort to measures for wrongfully dismissing them. For protecting them also, this is not the way.....

Shri Prabhat Kar: So far as the higher executives are concerned, Government will get almost no co-operation from them because they are part and parcel of the administration. It is the people in the middle rungs who are not covered by the Industrial Disputes Act and who are not so high up as to form part and parcel of the executive and part and parcel of the misdeeds, who require protection and these are the persons also who will know much more than the persons at the lower level and therefore, their information would be very useful. If we could provide protection to this section of the people, then the purpose of the present Bill will be served.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I agree with the hon. Member but it is difficult to provide for any permanent measure of protection at this stage at least, I shall certainly keep this suggestion in mind and I shall consult my legal advisers and see if it is possible to do so. But the difficulty is that it will have other connotations, and, therefore, we shall have to think over the pros and cons.

But I submit that ultimately the defence of such people as give information for public purposes has to rest on something stronger, namely the general climate and public opinion. If they have contracts of service etc., then the general law would apply against wrongful dismissals; and the necessary legal provisions can be invoked for the purpose. But ultimately it is a strong public opinion and a strong public sentiment alone which can protect them.

With these words, I move.

Shri Prabhat Kar: If Government finds that there is some difficulty to provide for this, just at this particular moment, I would submit that we can sit with the hon. Minister and make suggestions to Government, and if they have got an intention to pro-

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

vide for this matter in a better manner, this difficulty can be solved when we take up the next amending Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

*Clause 2—(Insertion of new sub-heading and section after section 635A of Act I of 1956)

Shri Dandekar: I beg to move:

(i) Page 2, after line 8, insert—

"*Explanation.*—(1) An investigation shall be deemed to commence on the date of the receipt of intimation by a company of the appointment of an inspector under sections 235, 237, 239, 247, and 249 (1) (a) or on the date of receipt of a requisition to furnish information to Government under sections 248 and 249(1)(b).

(2) An investigation shall be deemed to end on the submission of the report of the inspector under sections 235, 237, 239, 247 and 249 (1) (a) or on submission of the information required under sections 248 and 249 (1) (b):

Provided that in each case this section shall be operative only up to a period of twelve months from the commencement of the investigation." (1).

(ii) Page 2, lines 20 and 21, omit "be final and". (2).

I have listened with great respect to the hon. Minister's exposition of the reasons why he thinks that these amendments are not necessary. I was hoping not to have to take the House through the tedious process of a consideration of this matter section by section, but now this is unavoidable.

My first amendment which says that explanations 1 and 2 be inserted after line 8 at page 2 was merely intended to indicate with some precision what the commencement of an investigation was and what the ending of an investigation was. I would submit that anyone who is going to be placed in jeopardy for an action which he might take ought to know the date from which the liability or the embargo or moratorium or whatever it is, begins; the party who is going to be placed in jeopardy ought to know the date from which this liability not to take action against the employee begins,—in regard to the merits of which I have already said that I am entirely in agreement with the principle of it—and the date on which this liability ought to end.

I have tried to find out whether it is possible by reading these sections themselves to understand when the liability or embargo begins. Possibly, the hon. Minister is right,—and I say only 'possibly' because he has more competent legal advisers than I have, possibly he is right in saying that under sections 235 and 237 of the Companies Act, the embargo begins from the date of the appointment of the inspector. My proposed "Explanation" was concerned with saying that it should commence from the date on which the company concerned knew about the appointment of the inspector.

In other words, there is bound to be a lacuna in time from the date of the order of appointment of an inspector under section 235, and similarly the date of appointment of an inspector under section 237, and the date on which the company comes to know about such appointment. I agree with the Minister that the investigations under these sections do begin with the appointment of an inspector. The amendment I have by way of Explanation(1) says that the disability as regards action against an em-

ployee should begin from the date on which the employer is informed or advised of the appointment of the inspector. That seems to me so plainly necessary namely to know of the appointment of an inspector, before anybody can attach a liability to the employer company. That position in terms of the date on which the company concerned is informed of the date of appointment of the inspector, would seem to be the least that would be necessary in the circumstances.

But I would go a little further and ask the Minister to consider section 239(1) which says:

"If an inspector appointed under section 235 or 237 to investigate the affairs of a company. . . ."

let us call it company X—

"thinks it necessary for the purposes of his investigation to investigate also the affairs of"

another lot of companies,—they are all described there in that section—then those companies are also under the disability that they may not discharge or otherwise punish their employees. How is anybody to know that this inspector "so thinks." In respect of certain of the sub-sections there, there is perhaps adequate protection because action cannot be taken by the inspector except with the prior sanction of the Central Government. Sub-section (2) of sec. 239 of the Companies Act makes it clear that in case of certain types of companies which the inspector may think necessary should be investigated, no such action can be taken without the prior approval of the Central Government; and the Central Government have to give prior notice to the company concerned. In these types of cases, the receipt of a notice to show cause would act as a warning as to the date of commencement of this particular embargo. But what about the other companies, the other bodies corporates or persons,

namely, those in sub-section (1)(a) of sec. 239:

"any other body corporate which is, or has at any relevant time, been the company's subsidiary or holding company or a subsidiary of its holding company or holding company of its subsidiary"—

It does not make sense to me; but it is there,—and similar in section 239(1) (b) (i)—

"any other body corporate which is, or has at any relevant time, been managed,

(i) by any person as managing agent or as secretaries and treasurers or as managing director or manager who is or was. " etc. etc.

I have been a managing director. Some other companies quite unknown to me may now be under investigation, some other companies altogether. The inspector may "think" in that connection that my affairs have got to be investigated. In my case, when does the embargo on disciplinary action against my employees begin? I just do not know. When am I supposed to be committing an offence involving dire consequences—financial or perhaps by way of imprisonment; I have not gone into it in detail, but you see, sir, how absurd it is?, Am I supposed to be committing these offences without any means of knowing that I am in jeopardy as from a particular date? Or am I just to hope for the best? If I am running my present business and dealing with my employers properly in respect of disciplinary matters, am I just to hope for the best that I am not committing any offence?

In order to get this clear beyond doubt, I have suggested that a definition with some precision be incorporated. If an alternative way of expressing the same thing with some

[Shri Dandekar]

precision were indicated to me, I would very gladly accept it.

My point is this. Everyone concerned, who is going to be in jeopardy for contravention of a new law, for commission of a new offence that is now being created, must know when his liability in terms of this particular punitive provision begins. Similarly there are investigating sections, sections 248 and 249 (1) (b) which are concerned simply with asking companies for information. I see no reason why it should not be specified that in regard to a company, of whom information is being asked, the embargo on action against its employees begins from the date on which it receives the requisition to give information. It seems to me the simplest possible terms in which to indicate when a particular specific liability that is geared to a specific situation of an investigating character begins.

The second "Explanation", which is a part from the first amendment, concerns the other end of this whole process. When does this embargo end? When am I free of the moratorium or embargo on punitive action against employees? Am I just to assume it goes on for days and days, months and months and years and years? Or is there a point of time at which I can say I am out of this jeopardy? Therefore, I have suggested a very specific definition as to the point of time at which it ceases.

The third part of my first amendment is concerned with merely indicating that there has got to be an overall time limit on this sort of thing. It should not be indefinite. So I really must move these amendments. I am sorry, but I think they are very necessary in the interest of these people who are most concerned.

The second amendment which I have proposed concerns the question of appeal. I do not think it is proper to go on and on with this sort of massive legislation investing non-judicial authority with final decisive power.

I would say with great respect that the rule of law ought not to be so lightly brushed aside. Therefore, the amendment No. 2 which seeks to omit the words 'be final and' in page 2, lines 20 and 21 is necessary.

Shri B. B. Bhagat: I have already dealt with the substance of the amendments of the hon. Member. But since he has elaborated his arguments, I would like to supplement only this much. It is not as if only during the period of investigation the company will not take action against its employees but it has to send to the Company Law Board the reasons for taking action against them. The company must know when such liability begins. I think in ordinary cases all these sections provide, but he says that the liability should be there only when the notice reaches. But as I pointed out a case, only a day before the Ordinance action was taken. Somehow or other, they come to know. Information through other ways and sources is not unknown. But these can be marginal cases in which not the *bona fide* of a concern but the *mala fide* interest is involved. In all *bona fide* cases, no difficulty will arise. It is not the intention of this measure to put a liability upon the employer or company when they have no means of knowing it.

Then he has objected to the finality of the appeal provision. But here it goes to the tribunal whose decision will be final. So there are so many remedies open to the company. He has said that the decision of the tribunal should not be final. I may tell him that even earlier, when the section was framed the Act provided that appeal from the tribunal can be only on points of law and not on points of fact. Therefore, on that basis, these matters are not matters of law; they are matters of fact, they cannot be matters of law. Therefore, the decision of the tribunal has been made final.

15 hrs.

He has raised another point, which is also in the body of his amendment, that a period of twelve months should be there for the investigation. I was looking through the actual investigations that are in operation, and in all the cases the period of twelve months is very inadequate, not for the reason only that it is not physically possible to complete the investigation, but because often times the co-operation from the company is not forthcoming, and they go to courts for writs etc., and the matter is kept pending for two or three years. That is the reason why a period of twelve months cannot be accepted. When, an investigating body is appointed, the period is already given. Therefore, I am sorry I am not able to accept the amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I put amendment No. 1 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I put amendment No. 2 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

श्री राम सिंह (बहराइच) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय क्वोरम नहीं है ।

श्री बागड़ी : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । इस वक्त क्वोरम पूरा नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now there is quorum.

15.03 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1964-65.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1964-65.

DEMAND No. 53—DELHI

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be grant-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

ed to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 78—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,43,44,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND No. 93—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,25,00,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND No. 126—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-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, 1965, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industry'."

DEMAND No. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of International Trade'."

DEMAND No. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,25,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND HEAVY ENGINEERING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be grant-

ed to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel Mines and Heavy Engineering'."

DEMAND No. 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL AVIATION

Mr. Deputy-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, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 141—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 in respect of Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to tighten police measures to check insecurity in Delhi]. (4).

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,43,44,000 in respect of other Revenue expenditure

of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Price of oil and agreement with foreign companies]. (5).

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,25,00,000 in respect of expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for proper rehabilitation of new migrants coming from East Pakistan in various camps]. (6).

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply adequate imported wheat to U.P. for distribution through the fair price shops]. (7).

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industry be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Need for proper distribution of cement]. (8).

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,25,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Establishment of Consumers' Co-operative Stores for Coal and Mica Miners]. (9).

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Introduction of Airways Control System by the Civil Aviation Department]. (10).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Demands and the Cut Motions are before the House.

Two hours is the time allotted. Ten minutes each.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Instead of dilating on all the Demands, I would like to focus the attention of the House on Demand No. 53 which is for Rs. 50 lakhs, of which Rs. 18 lakhs is for upgrading the dearness allowance of the police force, of which Rs. 3,50,000 goes to the Criminal Investigation Department. So, we get an opportunity to speak on the Criminal Investigation Department and the various crimes that have been committed and go untraced and on the increase of crime in this country.

The other day the entire House was stunned by the ghostly murder of Mr. Sanyal, the Solicitor-General, and it happened under the very nose of the Government of India. It was hardly a furlong from the Prime Minister's house. In spite of the various arrangements of security, we witnessed a brutal murder being committed in the very heart of the capital city of this country.

There are many such instances of murders and other heinous crimes which go undetected. The other day, during the mid-term elections in my State, Pandit Lakshminarayan Mishra, a dissident Congress leader was killed in the constituency of the P.C.C. President, Mr. Bijoy Pani, who was defeated in the election, and up till now, in spite of the best efforts of the Central Criminal Investigation Department, the culprit is still at large, and no trace has been found of that crime.

Similarly, various instances are brought to our notice, and it is a fact. So, there can be no two opinions that the Criminal Investigation

Department should be streamlined, and the staff should be well paid so that every rupee spent on the dearness allowance of the staff of the department is well spent. So, we fully endorse this proposal.

While discussing the working of the Criminal Investigation Department, I must say that we are sometimes taken by surprise when some people object to the investigations carried on by the Central Bureau of Investigation. In this regard, I would like to bring to your notice a news item which appeared in *The Statesman* on the 11th of this month. One Mr. Kohli, the chief of the Central Bureau of Investigation, goes to Orissa to investigate certain charges of corruption against Orissa Ministers and of those whose names had appeared in the books of Serajuddin. It was resented, all sorts of obstacles and impediments were put in the functioning of the department. When I table a motion of adjournment in this House, it is naturally ruled out on the ground that it is the concern of the State, but this Parliament cannot abdicate its responsibility to see that the Central Criminal Investigation Department, which is an arm of the Home Ministry, functions well and effectively so as to bring to book the various criminals who are at large in this country and are looting the resources of the nation.

At the same time, I am surprised to learn from a news item that appeared in *The Statesman*, and it is the statement of a distinguished Member of this House, the President of the West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee, Shri Atulya Ghosh, who says that there has been widespread resentment in Orissa congress regarding sending police officers of the Central Investigation Bureau to enquire into the charges against Orissa Ministers. He says that some senior party members, and not police officers should have been sent to enquire into the charges made by Members to party leaders. We cannot accept

that, however powerful a party may be, it should usurp the functions of the police. Corruption has been corroding the moral fibre of the nation, and it is the concern of everybody, including you, to see how this corruption can be rooted out from this country. The very words which the Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, spoke in this House, still ring in my ears. He said that our Ministers should be above board, that those against whom there are charges should voluntarily tender their resignation. Before the ink of the speech of the Prime Minister had dried, it was flouted by no less a person than the Chief Minister of my State. He had sought the permission of the Congress High Command to tender his resignation, and it was accepted by the High Command, but he changes his mind, and hardly a couple of hours after the Prime Minister's speech in this House, he seeks re-election, and of course, he is naturally re-elected by his own henchmen.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): How is it relevant in this House?

Shri P. K. Deo: It is relevant to the Demand concerning the Criminal Investigation Department.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): How?

Shri P. K. Deo: All these things have been happening. How it is irrelevant or how it is relevant, I am pointing out. All this is happening because of the inactivity of this Government to take action on the memorial presented by certain Members of this House and certain Orissa Legislative Assembly members alleging serious charges of corruption, oppression, favouritism and partisanship against the Orissa Chief Minister and the former Chief Minister and several others. The Memorial was handed on the 13th of last month

and till now no action has been taken. If you make a chronological study of events you will be convinced that the collousness and delay on the part of the Central Government gives an impetus to all these wrong-doers to go on with their activity unabatedly. A reign of terror has been let loose in my State and demoralisation has set in every walk of life because they know that the Government at the Centre is helpless. When the Central Investigation Bureau goes there it is resented to by the Chief Minister.

Regarding the chronology of the events, I would like to point this out. On the 13th of last month, we submitted a memorandum and on the 17th, four days afterwards, to put a stop for further enquiry a case of defamation against a certain newspaper is filed in the Calcutta High Court. The Calcutta High Court was chosen because it was only in the presidential High Courts of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, even if the damage claimed is a crore of rupees, the maximum court fee is only Rs. 20 and by Rs. 20 they want to block the entire process of law. The Law Minister and the late Mr. Sanyal had given a definite verdict that the Government should institute a Commission of Inquiry under the 1952 Act to go into the matter in spite of the fact that there is a defamation case pending elsewhere; because it being *sub judice* will not bar to the commission of inquiry. After that, a dissident Congressman and a former Minister was beaten in the party meeting. Everybody knows it. (*An Hon. Member:* How is it relevant?). Do those who interrupt me, do they not want to put an end to corruption? Do they want to perpetuate corruption in this country? If they want to put an end to it, they will have to take action. (*Interruptions.*) Peaceful demonstrators at Puri were manhandled by the police. In the constituency of the Opposition Members, police excesses are taking place

[Shri P. K. Deo]

on the plea that Government dues are to be realised only in those constituencies which have returned the Opposition Members.

Lastly, it is the undue interference of the Chief Minister in party politics and in the admission of some undesirable students against college rules that had let loose indiscipline among the students and it culminated in the seizure of the chamber by certain hooligans and certain students. We hang our head in shame. Such things never happened in this country. Are we going to repeat Saigon here? It cannot be done. It is only in this country that democracy is surviving so far. Elsewhere in the neighbouring countries, democracy has toppled down from its pedestal. We want some categorical answer from the Government whether they are going to constitute a Commission of Inquiry under the 1952 Act to look into the various charges of corruption against Ministers. I never wanted to speak on the merits of the charges because I do not want to prejudice the enquiry at this stage but a categorical answer on the Commission of enquiry is demanded. If they are not going to do so, let them say: no enquiry is necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri P. K. Deo: There are other points also. Anyway, I conclude, Sir.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I also want to speak on Demand No. 53 which deals with the criminal investigation department and the Delhi Police.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may please take ten minutes each.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We are going to pass Rs. 32 crores.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two hours have been allotted.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You can extend it by an hour, Sir. Please allow us a little more time.

On this particular point, I want to raise this question about Mr. Sanyal's murder. Mr. Sanyal, our Solicitor-General was brutally murdered within a stone's throw of the Prime Minister's House. Apart from the money that was there, what I want to point to is that the way the criminal investigations are being conducted have raised deep suspicions in our minds. All the newspapers, the very next morning, had a very big news that Mr. Sanyal was alive even after the police came and they wanted to hurry him to the hospital and when the driver was asked to bring out the car, the driver stated that the car was out of order; but the next morning it was found that the car was in order. You will be surprised to learn that in spite of the fact that we are allocating such amounts for this department, we find that the driver had not been arrested up to date and I have it on very good authority that when this point has been brought to the notice of the I.G. of Police and other people, they are protecting this driver. Somehow a peculiar situation is there. When this point is brought out, it is stated: you see, the driver did not really refuse; he did not say that the battery was down; he was probably frightened, etc. It is a fantastic position.

Shri Hath: Was it a reply given in the House? Or is it a reply outside?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is outside. You have not said anything to us. That is exactly our point. It is surprising that the diver goes scotfree and when investigations are taking place he is being shielded. Not only that. When one of the relations of Mr. Sanyal told that three or four days before the murder took place, Mr. Sanyal himself had a peculiar intuition; a few days before he had asked for a darwan from one of his people—darwan means a guard

—and he had also taken a telephone connection to his room and all that—these are all points for investigation. One of his relations said this to the police that three days before the murder took place, Mr. Patnaik had gone there and he had had a row with him and then they say: this is not very much relevant; after all he is a man of that type, etc. No further investigations are made about this. Another very funny thing is that it is stated that this very Dubey, the driver, actually phones up Mr. Sanyal's niece after the incident took place and tells her, after the body has been taken to the hospital Hari has murdered Saheb! *Hari ne mar dala!* Yet this fellow is not at all interrogated and not taken into custody. This whole question of Srichand being taken by this Sadachar Samiti men has raised various suspicions in our minds. Now, he wanted to go to Bombay. Where did he go? To Shahdara. If one wants to go to Bombay from Delhi, one does not go to Shahdara; surely, there is no connection between Shahdara and Bombay except through Delhi.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): Are we discussing all these things which are under investigation and bringing out contradictions and statements of one witness and another witness? (*Interruption.*) I only want her to realise whether it would be proper. If the hon. Member likes, I have no objection. But I would only put it to her whether it will be proper to go on commenting upon statements of one witness and another witness at this stage. After it is all over, she can say anything.

Shri P. K. Deo: It is not *sub judice* yet.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I want to tell him that these very people who were saying these things—they are their own relations—are so frightened today that many of them are afraid to talk. I want to raise it here and I want to say that very

funny and contradictory reports are coming in the press. In the first instance, we heard that in front of the magistrate, this Brahm Dutt, who was originally called Sharma, had induced Srichand to go to the Home Minister's house by saying that he knew a doctor there who would give him a certificate. This is quite different from the I.G.'s version which has also come: he says that he had come there in order to give himself up to the Sadachar Samiti. These things are very serious, and I am surprised at the way this investigation is going on. The police, from the very beginning, have been saying that it is a question of burglary. Though I do not say that it may not be a case of burglary, why is there this terrible haste in saying that it is burglary? Normally, when nobody is in the house, burglary could be committed much more easily in the day-time by a man who knew that money is there. Actually, that money could have been taken any time in the day, when nobody was in the house. But why is it that they do it at night? These are things which must be looked into, and why is it that the Criminal Investigation Department does not do its work better? I want to say all this when we are voting money.

Today, every person in Delhi, including ourselves, is frightened at night. I tell you that so many times I am alone in the house; things such as have happened now frighten us. It may be that we have not got as much as Rs. 75,000 and so should not be frightened. But certainly, if it is a political murder, we feel that we will be having some trouble somewhere someday. I want to tell you that this is the fear of many, many people in Delhi today. When we vote this amount for the purpose of the Criminal Investigation Department, I want to say that it is but right that the Parliament and the people must know that the police is really doing its job to find out who are the real culprits behind these things. I admit it is an intricate case.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

But there are various proliferations into which we must enter. Therefore, I request the Minister not to treat this particular Demand in a light manner; we want to bring forward before him our fears and our worries on this score.

Next, I want to raise some questions about the Supplementary Demand for Grants, No. 93, which is about the displaced persons. Actually, on the question of the Dandakaranya Development Authority, I am very sorry that although we had tabled a Calling Attention Notice, we did not get an opportunity because the Minister took another opportunity of placing a statement so that we could not ask any questions. About five years ago, myself and many of the Members of the then Estimates Committee went to the Dandakaranya Development Authority, and we say today that nothing has proceeded very much from the days when we went there, and we must say that we are very, very perturbed because this was supposed to be an area where thousands of acres of land were going to be made available to the refugees, especially the peasants who were coming over from East Bengal. Even in those days we found that the land was poor and porous; we found that the rain fell always in torrents and then the soil was so porous; it would go beyond the level of even the tube-wells, and so there was no water. Therefore, even in those days we felt that unless there was irrigation, unless water was available, this area would remain unsatisfactory. Today, what do we find? Ultimately, one big irrigation scheme was taken up, but up to date has not been finalised. Not a single minor irrigation scheme has come into being. We are told by the Minister that it is not possible for them to give land even to those who are being taken to Mana camp of the DDA; they have been taken to other places. They do not have land yet.

Then there is the question of education being properly tackled; it has

the smallest budget of all. We have a very low teacher-student ratio. There are no black-boards, books, mats: nothing is there. As far as urban and semi-urban rehabilitation is concerned, especially on the question of employment for these urban people, we find that the very expensive industrial projects that are there, have not been able to rehabilitate the people. Even those industrial projects have brought in only very little return.

Lastly, I wanted to raise this question: as to how a huge institution has been brought into existence with such a top-heavy administration, and this top-heavy administration is so much that it costs us Rs. 1:10 crores a year, and even this figure is low, because by accounting tricks, they have excluded from it the expenditure on work-charged staff, land reclamation, engineering, irrigation, soil conservation, etc., which have been put under other headings. If all of these were added together, it would come to a very huge amount which we are voting, and which is not going into rehabilitation, which is not going for real reclamation of land for the rehabilitation of the refugees but for feeding this huge machinery.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): What is the percentage?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is a big percentage.

Shri Bade (Kharagone): Rs. 2 crores for administration and Rs. 1 crore for rehabilitation!

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: While I do not want to raise all these matters, I would like to say that there is a lot of expenditure on touring, and I have been told that even the Vigilance and Anti-corruption officer's post has been done away with. When there is so much of corruption everywhere, that post should be there.

I do not want to be misunderstood by this House when I say that in respect of the DDA there has always

been an insistence by the Ministry to have a dichotomy of authority over here. It is not a question of any particular administrator or the question of any Chairman coming into conflict with each other. We from Bengal have given to the Dandakaranya Development Authority two of the most outstanding administrators that we had, and I, speaking from the Opposition, should be taken at my word when I say that we gave a person like Shri Sukumar Sen and we gave a person like Shri Shaibal Gupta, both of them of high integrity. Shri Shaibal Gupta is one of the outstanding administrators who, even in the days of the British—he is one, an ICS officer—was one of the few who stood up bodily and was black-balled by the British and had to come over to the Judicial Department. He has now had to go away. We should not allow the Minister and the Ministry to get away by trying to drive wedges, one against the other. These two able administrators went there because they wanted to do a job or really helping and bringing succour to those people who are their own kith and kin, but it is unfortunate that we have kept the Administrator's post as a dichotomous irritant, so to say, with the Chairman. If it is a whole-time chairman, I do not see any reason why there should be any attempt to take away certain powers, not only overall powers but the administrative authority, of both working out the policy as well as having the authority of seeing that policy is implemented. We do not want a dichotomy between policy-makers and those who implement the policies.

We in Bengal—and I think many of those people who know these two administrators—feel very much aggrieved that the Minister did not allow an autonomous body to function and that he insisted on giving his *obiter dicta*, saying that the Dandakaranya Development Authority has laid down the scope of the work of the Administrator and the Chairman. I beg to differ on this point. I want to bring to the notice of the House that

at the meeting of the Dandakaranya Development Authority, on the 13th August—there was lobbying which cannot be proved, but this much can be proved, namely—most of the members of the Authority were of the opinion that they should hear the Chairman and they should wait and give a considered opinion as to what should be done. But without waiting for that final resolution and decision to be taken, the Minister goes out of his way to give his opinion to an autonomous corporation.

15.29 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

Even at the time of Shri Sukumar Sen, who laid down his life for the DDA,—although he was towards the end of his life very ill and did allow much powers to be taken by the administrator.

Mr. Tyagi should not say that Mr. Sen himself allowed those powers to be taken away. Throughout, he found it very difficult to function in that way. I do not see any reason why a Chairman, when he is being made whole-time Chairman, should not be given the power of policy-making as well as implementation. The Administrator is made the authority to represent the Ministry. Therefore, the Administrator becomes the overall authority expounding what is the Ministry's opinion. What is the object of the Chairman then? I would like to tell this House, which votes such huge sums of money for DDA and feels that we should do our utmost to see that it is successful so that the bleeding humanity coming from East Bengal is really rehabilitated in this area, that we must also see that this dichotomy is ended, that we do not allow really fine administrators to be driven away from the DDA and that we do not allow the driving in of the wedge, thus continuing the confusion that has prevailed in the DDA for many years.

Coming to the question of Oil India Limited, under Demand No. 136, here it shows clearly that we are giving

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

this 9 per cent dividend guaranteed to the Oil India, Limited, whatever be the production or expenses. This is part of our agreement. Why did we enter into such an Agreement? When we first passed it in this House, we did not realise its implications. Today we see its implications. We are now going to give an additional Rs. 3 crores in order to give this company, with British directors, a guaranteed 9 per cent return. I think this is something that goes against our national interests. Parliament should express itself against it. We should not allow it and we should, at the very first instance, try to change it. It is really a drain on our exchequer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I shall confine my remarks to Demands Nos. 31, 53, 126 and 129. Taking Demand No. 31, I am extremely happy to know that the staff of the Enforcement Directorate are being given power to act properly. A question arose about adjudication. There are so many big guns who are involved in foreign exchange violation cases. I must know from the Minister how many cases are pending where prosecutions have been launched. I am told the case of one Hashim Premji, who is a big boss among the grain dealers and who is opposing State-trading to the grain, is still pending and no final decision has been taken by this Directorate.

It has been brought to our notice that there had been several raids in the cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras by the Enforcement Branch. I want to know whether raids in Calcutta on Birla families consisting of 30 family members including some of their big friends, raids in Madras on Goenka families and their concerns and in Bombay in the house of the son of a senior ex-Cabinet Minister were conducted by the Enforcement Branch and whether it is a fact that because a member of a particular family was carried in a police van, there was a furore in Calcutta city and they went on approaching senior

Cabinet Ministers here in Delhi. When it is a question of film actors and actresses or even a seniormost Member of this Parliament, who is a very respectable person, the names are announced. But it is surprising that for three months, there have been raids after raids on big family members and no name has appeared in the press. I would like to know whether instructions have been issued to the press or what action has been taken. I would like to know whether these raids were done by the Enforcement Branch itself or by the commercial taxation department.

Coming to Demand No. 53, my hon. friends, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and Shri P. K. Deo have raised the question of the Central Intelligence Department. Mr. Sanyal is no more with us. But is it a fact that he was really having some of the very important papers concerning the Orissa enquiry? I want to know whether the criminal intelligence department went into all aspects of this question and whether it is also a fact that Mr. Sanyal was unfortunately holding a retainer from Mr. Bijoy Patnaik, ex-Chief Minister? If he was, it is a serious matter. These matters require investigation, because the murder is surrounded by a cloud. Nobody in the country believes that it was an ordinary murder. I wish it was an ordinary murder. You know better than me, Sir, that the intelligence department sent a big officer to Orissa and there is a complete non-cooperation movement with him. I am surprised to know that a particular Chief Minister who resigned, and we welcomed the resignation, is again there. It is not my concern; it is for the ruling party to decide who should remain and who should go. In 1946, one of the senior officers of the ICS, Mr. Oza, was killed in duck-shooting. I knew it was more than a duck-shooting. An ex-Chief Minister of Orissa, who was then Chief Minister of Orissa, was trying to shoot something else. He shot a duck and ultimately this man died.

Shri P. K. Deo: He was Collector of Balasore.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Coming to Demand No. 126, I am surprised to know that even after all this food discussion, after the reply by the Food Minister and after the reply of the Prime Minister to the debate on the no-confidence motion, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, has issued a statement on Friday last. After the reply of the hon. Food Minister and the Prime Minister and after the replies to the short notice question tabled by Shri Bishwanath Roy, one of my friends from U. P., she says—I am reading from a newspaper report—

“Only a meal a day for many in U. P.—The U. P. Chief Minister Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, said at a Press Conference here today that a good percentage of people in the State, especially in the eastern districts, were having only one meal a day, if not actually starving.”

Had it come from us immediately Mr. Subramaniam or Shastriji or anybody else from the Cabinet would have started a campaign against us that opposition members are trying to create a scarcity psychosis and as a result of it, prices are going up. I am sure the Chief Minister of U. P. has not joined hands with us in creating a fear psychosis and scarcity psychosis. She further says:

“The irregular foodgrains supply from the Centre was the main reason for this situation and added ‘we have received an unfair deal’.

The State Government, Mrs. Kripalani said, was somehow maintaining supplies to fair price shops in the urban areas. But in the rest of U. P. ‘Sometimes we have to close down these shops for want of stocks.’”

This is a very serious matter. I tabled an adjournment motion which the hon. Speaker in his wisdom disallowed. I

do not mind that; I got an opportunity. I want an answer to this. I am surprised that the Government wants Rs. 20 crores for the Food and Agriculture Department, but no Minister from the Department—either the Cabinet Minister or his Deputy—has cared to be present in the House to reply to our points.

Shri L. N. Mishra: They are busy in the other House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let them give us wheat, whether they are in the other House or in this House. I say with all earnestness that this matter should be taken up on a priority basis, otherwise there is going to be famine in Uttar Pradesh. In 1943, 35 lakhs of people in Bengal started cursing their fate and died on the pavements. But this time in Uttar Pradesh nobody is going to die cursing his fate; they will curse the Government and ultimately bring down the Government. This is what is going to happen. Here is an alarming situation, a hint of which has been given by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh.

Here is a piece of news to show how foodgrains are getting rotten and are buried in trenches. Here is something written in Bengali in the *Anandabazar Patrika* dated 17th September, 1964. It shows how 220 maunds of rice and wheat were buried in trenching grounds of the Corporation at a place called Bagui Hati near Calcutta. This amount of rice and wheat was not issued to any fair-price shop. It was kept in a godown. When the authorities found that it had become rotten they buried it in the trenching grounds of the Corporation. No enquiry is going on about it. The *Anandabazar Patrika* came out with a cartoon saying that there is a large amount of foodgrains available in the godowns of Calcutta and other places in Bengal but asking the hungry man who wants foodgrains to wait till the whole thing has become rotten when the authorities will give it. I want an enquiry to be conducted into this whole affair.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

There is the question of storage. I do not know what has happened to the Central Warehousing Corporation. There are so many such areas under the Central Warehousing Corporation. At the same time they want money for having a central storage godown in Kanpur and other places. I know what is happening with these godowns. If there is no grain what is going to be stored there, I do not know. In a place like Assam after the Chinese aggression, a central warehousing order was issued saying that there should be a proper godown for storage of foodgrains meant for supply to our army. The final order was issued in 1962. I am told it has been given for execution in 1964. Why has there been so much delay? I request that there should be a proper enquiry into this.

Then, in the eastern region, under the Regional Director of Food, all people have been declared surplus. I do not know what is going to happen to them. There are 1,200 employees who have been declared surplus. I want to get a specific answer in this regard.

I want to know what is going to happen to the fair-price shops in Uttar Pradesh and other places where imported wheat is not available. Here the Centre makes a statement that they have given more than enough to Uttar Pradesh. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh says that they have not got anything. The fight is going on between the Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Central Government and in between the masses, the people of Uttar Pradesh are being crushed. I would like to know what is going to happen to this.

Coming to my other cut motions. I want to say something about the price of cement. What is happening? I am told that cement quota has been issued by the Centre to the various States. Not even 10 per cent to 15 per cent has been issued for building wells and other things in

rural areas. Everything has been consumed in constructing big buildings with the result that about 25,000 wells which were to be constructed in Uttar Pradesh, in those difficult areas where water is not available, have not been constructed. I would like to know what is the basis of distribution of cement when the Centre gives cement to the State Governments. I would like to know whether there is any specific order to the effect that a certain percentage—60, 50 or even 40 per cent—should be utilised for the construction of wells and other things in rural areas.

Then I come to the question of establishment of a consumer co-operative society stores for coal and mica mines. I would like to take this opportunity of reminding the hon. Labour Minister about the decision that Shri Nanda took when he was the Labour Minister. In November, 1963 a decision was taken that all industrial units whether textile, jute or other units, will have to start consumer co-operative societies for the issue of cheap grains or for the issue of foodgrains at subsidised rates to its workers. No employer has done it so far. Even in Kanpur where some people agreed in principle, ultimately they have not started any. If the Food and Agriculture Department do not give foodgrains to the consumer co-operative societies, what is going to happen? Even today, 20,000 defence workers in Kanpur are not getting their foodgrains from their co-operative stores because the district supply officer has said that unless the revalidation scheme is over they will not get it. This is going to affect defence production. I would like to request the Labour Minister and the Home Minister who was then the Labour Minister to respect their promises.

What has happened to the scheme of introduction of co-operative stores and supply of cheap foodgrains to the workers through these co-operative stores. The mica mines have started it. Well and good. The coal mines

are going to start it. Well and good. But what is going to happen in the rest of the country? Prices of articles are not going down. They are going up and up. The more we discuss about rise in prices the more the prices go up. It is absolutely necessary that our people should get foodgrains at subsidised rates. That is the demand not only of the private sector employees but also of the Central Government employees who are demanding a rise in their dearness allowance. They must get foodgrains at subsidised rates as the railway workers were getting previously. Previously they were getting 13 to 14 items, later on it was reduced to 5 items and even that has been withdrawn now, in preference to a cash bonus. So our demand is that the Labour Minister must put his foot down and decide that cheap foodgrain shops must be established and foodgrains at subsidised rates must be given through fair price shops. I once again request that the Minister should take up certain points like supply of foodgrains to Uttar Pradesh etc., and see that an enquiry is held into the whole affair.

One word about the 114 children who died from May to June 1964 while in transit. They were the children of refugees. The hon. Minister has not said anything about them because the Calling Attention Notice was withdrawn and the hon. Speaker did not allow that on the ground that it was a matter for the State Government. It is not a law and order question. These children were killed because of the climate. I would like the hon. Minister, who is one of my respected friends, to let me know whether the condition in Mana Camp has improved and whether he can assure us that no child is going to die—114 have been killed—because of climate or mismanagement in the camp.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am going to refer to a number of Demands in connection with the

dealings between the Government and the contractors. I am referring to Demands like 31, 39, 53, 104 and 133. I am going to deal with them together for these Demands in a sense fall into a certain pattern. For example, there is usually the contractor who has failed in his performance; he has either not supplied the goods contracted for or he has not supplied the right quality. So, Government had to go to the court to recover damages or to ensure the performance of the contracts. In all these cases that are reported in these Demands for Grants, we find that the Government have lost the suit and had to pay compensation and also the cost of the suit or decree to the contractors. When I say that, of course, I know that I am not describing the whole picture, because I am quite sure that in these Demands for Grants only those cases will be included in which there is a need for a supplementary grant. We know there are lots of cases in which Government have been the successful party. But since they did not involve a new or extra expenditure in the form of Supplementary Demands for Grants, they do not find a place in this list.

I will just take an illustrative case which is given here at page 16 with reference to Demand No. 104. In this case, the grant is required to satisfy a court decree against the Government. As usual, the contractor's firm failed to supply at his risk and according to the terms or provisions of the contract a suit was filed. The firm refused to reimburse the extra expenditure incurred by the Government and the suit ensued. The case was referred to the arbitrators for their

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

award. In the meanwhile, Government withheld an equivalent sum towards the above claim from the bills of the firm on account of supplies made by it under another contract. That seems to be a usual procedure, not an unusual procedure, a procedure very often followed in such cases to recover the disputed amount from the firm's bills, from the amount due to the firm in another contract. In this particular case, the matter went to the High Court and even the Supreme Court and in every case the Government side lost the suit and the decree went in favour of the contractor. I must add here that I know that the contractors are not always very fair or honest in their dealings with the Government and no one should hold any brief for these contractors. Yet, we should also take care to see that any actions that we take, with the prestige of the Government on our side, does not have the appearance of any kind of harassment.

I will refer to one more instance and I shall have done. There is a case in which a Government truck ran over a boy and his parents claimed compensation. The matter went through successive courts and in each court the claim of the parents for compensation was granted. Of course, I would not say that Government in such matters is not sympathetic enough. Probably, Government has to follow a particular procedure in such cases and go through one or even the second suit, if circumstances so require.

15.55 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Even then, as a general observation I would say that wherever it is possible to come to some kind of settlement with a little sympathetic touch, it should be encouraged.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should like to

speak only on Demand No. 93, expenditure on displaced persons. First of all, let me say that I was extremely glad when I heard that Shri Tyagi was going to be in charge of this Ministry, because I had myself experienced concrete evidence of his sympathetic approach to the problem of displaced persons or refugees, particularly from East Pakistan. When I was myself in charge of this responsibility in West Bengal, Shri Tyagi was Minister of State for Finance at the Centre, and when because of some real difficulties I felt I could not carry on or discharge my responsibilities properly, it was Shri Tyagi who came to my rescue and helped to find the resources. May I remind him that it was in the setting up of worksite camps and the organisation of labour corps in West Bengal, which entailed only a small amount, that he helped me. I welcome the enthusiasm he has shown, particularly in the setting up of national development corps, through which the migrants.....

Mr. Speaker: This Minister has always been known to help ladies.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): Sir, people might draw some other meaning from it.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The national development corps that he has set up is a move in the right direction. I would also like to remind him that the residue problem of refugees which was there when I was holding charge in West Bengal has not yet been fully dealt with. I hope that he will see to it that those persons who came earlier and who have not been given their due share in rehabilitation benefits will get them now. I know that the State Government has sent its proposal in regard to the residue problem of refugees and I am sure it will get sympathetic treatment under his guidance.

Then I come to another matter, something very surprising and inexplicable to me in view of what I have said just now about Shri Tyagi. I do not really understand the developments that took place recently in DDA. I myself remember that when Mr. Fletcher was in the DDA, he faced very grave problems in regard to its organisation and administration because of the dual authority operated from Delhi. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has rightly pointed out that this difficulty continued under the regime of Shri Sukumar Sen. While I do not want to say anything about any individual officer here or there, I cannot help saying that considering the amount of money that has been spent on DDA, it has not given commensurate return.

16 hrs.

It is playing with the lives of refugees. I wish that something real and material is done about it, I dare say that many things may be explained in many ways to the Minister but the stark facts are there. Why is so much extra money drawn on TA bills when the actual amenities or services are not there for the persons for whom the service is to be rendered, in proper measure? Why is it that a person appointed to check corruption is removed? These are all rather mysterious things that have happened. I would request the hon. Minister to give a second thought and a second look to the whole problem.

It is true that the gentleman who was put in authority after Shri Sukumar Sen, like him, was known to be a man of independent views. I can also state something further that Shrimati Renu Chakravartty probably does not know. During pre-independence days there were certain people in the services who helped persons who went to jail and their families. I was one of those who used to collect the money and Shri Shaibal

Gupta was among those who paid. He has a sympathetic approach. Do not sweep him away by saying that he is an ICS. There are many people in the ICS, but they are not all moulded in the same manner as in all other walks of life. There are persons who are sympathetic and Shri Gupta is one of them.

I do not know what had happened. I dare say that things have not turned out well. I do not put all the blame on the hon. Minister, as I do not know how much the hon. Minister knows of what has happened there. I dare say, if Shri Mahavir Tyagi was in charge of the DDA himself for some time and took it on, he would be the first to point out the difficulties. He would be the first to help to overcome them because I do believe that he has the drive, the independence, the resourcefulness that is lacking in many others. I cannot understand how under his regime such a thing has happened. I request him to look into this matter again and to see what can be done to rectify it. He has put his Deputy Minister in charge. So long as the Deputy Minister remains in charge, I do not think he will ever be able to find out as to what are the things that go wrong. He should take it on completely and does away with those persons who were from the time of Shri Fletcher till today responsible for carrying on the administration of DDA with extravagance and with no regard and sympathy for the refugees who have come there to make a new life in our country where they have been welcomed by our Government and by the country as a whole and yet they have to go through many difficulties some of which cannot be helped but some others could have been avoided.

With these words I would like to point out again to Shri Mahavir Tyagi that he should take a new look at these things. If he does that, I am sure, he will be able to come to a better solution.

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Minister give us a new look.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, before I come to the questions raised by my hon. friends from either side, I would just request the House to look at this Ministry with a little more sympathetic eye. It is a matter, I assure the House today, here and now, which has no politics about it. There is no party bias in this Ministry. It is open to every hon. Member to give me suggestions.

Sir, criticism is also healthy because I understand that whatever criticism comes it come because the hon. Members are well-wisher of the refugees. Just to improve this condition, they criticize me. Therefore I do not take it ill. When I am open to conviction because I, myself alone, cannot think of all these schemes—I depend on the cumulative wisdom of the whole House—why can they not throw up suggestions to me? I am always prepared to accept any suggestion which is healthy. Schemes might occur to hon. Members from both sides. So, I shall welcome any positive suggestion for the improvement of the condition of these refugees and for their resettlement.

I cannot understand why on account of the party colour or differences Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and Shrimati Renuka Ray should speak in two different tones although they come from the same place. I was surprised when Shrimati Renu Chakravartty talked about two officers, which Bengal had given. I resent this idea of "Bengal giving officers". It is India which had given the officers. I do not distinguish between officers coming from Bengal and other States. They are all Indians and we are proud of those officers. Why should she just feel proud because they are Bengalis? This is a spirit which I would suggest to her not to press about.

There were certain objections raised by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and also by my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee. They are mostly inspired by the incident of the resignation of Shri Gupta, Chairman of the Dandakaranya Development Authority. It is said that I gave some provocation to him; or that I compelled him to go. It is not so. I want to put before the House two sentences which have become the cause of provocation to him. In the DDA meeting—I addressed that meeting just to clarify what authority the Chairman should enjoy—I gave the clarification and he was not satisfied. These were the words I used and I would like hon. Members to sit in judgment over these words. I said:—

"I was in general agreement with the consensus of opinion of the members of the Authority regarding the relative role of the Chairman and the Chief Administrator. It was the intention of the Ministry that the main functions of the Chairman, who was selected for his maturity and experience, should be to guide and control the organisation through the Chief Administrator and to plan and direct its activities. The Chairman has to exercise on behalf of the Dandakaranya Development Authority general supervision of the whole organisation and to ensure that the Chief Administrator and the field organisation function efficiently and in accordance with the policies laid down by the Dandakaranya Development Authority."

This is the clarification I gave; but, unfortunately, he did not agree and he felt that he must also interfere in the day-to-day detailed activities. He sent his resignation and, as I confessed the other day, I have a weakness for Government—I do not want to damage the prestige of Government as soon as an officer resigns my policy

is to accept immediately the resignation and let him go howsoever able he may be. I cannot negotiate.

Then, my hon. friend, Shrimati Renuka Ray, has said about those old schemes pending for consideration. I want to make it clear that it was agreed about the old refugees between the late Bidhan Chandra Roy, the Chief Minister, and my predecessor, Shri Khanna, that old schemes of worth about Rs. 22 crores would be sanctioned in due course. The difficulty came because all of a sudden this influx occurred again and we had to divert all our attention and money towards the well-being of the people and to the relief and rehabilitation of these new migrants. Therefore, these schemes could not be agreed to. But schemes worth Rs. 9 crores had already been agreed to. Some more, all told, worth Rs. 13 crores have been practically agreed to, and the rest are under consideration. That problem will be very well looked after. I would request my hon. friend, Shrimati Renuka Ray, kindly to send me any suggestions that she had about the rehabilitation of old refugees. I would always gladly accept her suggestions.

Then, criticism was made about the lack of education. Unfortunately, Shri Gupta while resigning in his resignation put up certain criticism which was publicised in the papers and my hon. friends in the House naturally got alarmed. But I am sorry to say that during the ten months of his tenure Shri Gupta never pointed out these defects to the Government or to the authority, until I read them in the papers for the first time and then afterwards, in his resignation. I can assure the House that, whether it is in his resignation or in the papers, if a defect has been pointed out, it will be thoroughly looked into and care will be taken to make up, if there

is any deficiency, and to improve matters.

My hon. colleague, Dr. Mono Mohan Das, has made up his mind to go to Dandakaranya and see things for himself. We shall examine thoroughly what has been achieved so far and what are the future plans. I assure the House that we shall do our best.

Now, about schools, although Mr. Gupta has criticised it too, I want to acquaint the House that there are 189 schools in those camps. There are 189 schools and 14,455 boys are reading there. It is not as if education has been neglected. 189 schools is not a small number.

Then, the expenditure on administration was also criticised. It surely is Rs. 110 lakhs which was in the past. Mr. Gupta himself, when he took over, never sent any communication to the Ministry to reduce it. Surprisingly enough, instead of reducing it—as was expected—he submitted proposals to the Ministry worth Rs. 124 lakhs as against Rs. 110 lakhs. Instead of reducing the expenditure which he himself criticised at the time of resignation, he has given proposals for the next year which are to the extent of Rs. 124 lakhs as against Rs. 110 lakhs which was in the past.

Again, he also criticised about the T.A. Bills. Surely, I will look into this. I also made an enquiry there and it was pointed out to me that officers have to travel from one place to another (hundreds of sq. miles)—and maybe that is the justification given to me. My hon. colleague will examine as to whether really it is too much and we shall certainly reduce it. But the House might be surprised to know that as against the T.A. Bill of the late Mr. Sukumar Sen. the then Chairman of the D.D.A., on an average, of Rs. 536 per month, the T.A. Bill of Mr. Gupta, who has himself criticised it, comes to an average

[Shri Tyagi]

of Rs. 916 per month. The T.A. Bill of the previous Chairman was Rs. 536 per month whereas the T.A. Bill of Mr. Gupta was Rs. 916 per month. I do not want to reject the criticisms only because they are from a person who resigned the post. I shall seriously look into them.

There was a talk of corruption. I do not so far know as to who was the officer against whom he had any complaint. In his resignation also, he has not mentioned any name. A sort of general remark is there. Even so, I can assure the House that those cases will also be looked into carefully.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Let the Minister also ask Mr. Fletcher about his difficulties.

Shri Tyagi: I shall surely look into all the cases. If the hon. Members have any ideas in their own mind, they are always welcome.

Then, something was said about the villages. May I inform the House that already 144 villages have been established for the displaced persons and 50 villages for the tribal people are already there.

About land distribution, 48,000 acres of land have been distributed to displaced persons and 18,000 acres have been distributed to tribals.

There are figures about roads, etc. I do not want to go on giving figures; there are quite a number of them. As regards irrigation facilities, there is the Umarkote dam which will command an area of 14,000 acres costing about Rs. 1 crore. It is practically three-fourths complete. It is soon going to be completed. I am quite sure, as soon as this irrigation scheme is available, that things will improve a lot.

Shri Badi: May I put one question? He has given the number of schools. But there is a report that 1000

children died there, that there are no hospitals and there is a dearth of doctors. What has he to say about that?

Shri Tyagi: These figures of death are exaggerated; of course, some had died. But I am sorry to say that Mr. Gupta, who was the Chairman, then, was in-charge of all those camps then, and there were some difficulties too. I am sure, now the things are better.

Irrigation has also made some progress. Umarkote Dam is 3/4 complete; its cost is Rs. 1 crore.

Then, there is the Pakanjane tank which is costing about Rs. 8 lakhs. 1,300 acres are to be irrigated from out of this tank. The work on Malkangiri dam costing about Rs. 2 crores has already started. It has the potentiality of giving irrigation to 37,500 acres of land. So, also the Paralkote dam which will cost Rs. 1.7 crores. That is also in hand. Technically, it has been approved. We are soon going to have these irrigation schemes. There are quite a few other important points, but I shall take some other opportunity to acquaint the House with them.

With these words, I hope the House will appreciate what we are doing. I can assure the House that we shall sincerely make all efforts to accommodate the wishes of the House and also to examine whatever proposals are thrown up by hon. Members for which I shall feel obliged to them.

श्री महापाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक पुनर्वास मंत्रालय का ताल्लुक है, मुझे इस मामले में कुछ नहीं कहना है क्योंकि माननीय पुनर्वास मंत्री जी इतने भले आदमी हैं और उनसे जो भी अच्छा काम करने को कहा जाता है उसे वे करते हैं। अभी यह भी कहा गया कि आगे भी वे ऐसे कदम उठाते रहेंगे जिसे कि

हमारे शरणार्थी भाइयों को कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनके लिये तो आप कह चुके, अब उन मिनिस्ट्रों के लिये भी कहिये जो इतने भले नहीं हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मुझे जो डिमान्ड नं० 126 है उस के मुताल्लिक कुछ कहना है और वह मुझे अपनी जबानी नहीं कहना है, उनकी कहानी उनकी ही जबानी कहना है । जो कुछ मैं यहां कह रहा हूं वह जो कुछ उन के साथियों ने कहा है उस को ही यहां पर जाहिर कर रहा हूं ।

यू० पी० के चीफ मिनिस्टर का यह बयान है :

“only a meal a day for many in U.P.”

बहुत लम्बा बयान है लेकिन मैं उस में से थोड़ा सा पढ़ दूँ

“She gave a detailed account of the Centre's broken promises. She said that UP had got adequate supplies only in March. Thereafter the Centre could fulfil its commitments not even for a single month.”.

भाग यह कहा :

“At the same time, she conceded that there had been hoarding mainly by the trade, but dispersed in the rural areas. This added to the Government's difficulties.”.

जैसे उनकी डिफिकल्टीज को बनाने वाला कोई और हो । जब यह सरकार एक औरत के साथ ही अपना वादा नहीं निभा सकी तो मर्दों के साथ कैसे निभायेगी । हमको गैर कहा जाता है, गैर पार्टी का कहा जाता है, लेकिन वह तो उन्हीं की पार्टी की चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं ।

श्री काशी राम गन्त (अलवर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि वह एक राज्य की मुख्य मंत्री हैं इसलिये उनके वास्ते इस तरह से नहीं कहा जाना चाहिये ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उन्हीं की पार्टी की चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं । उनके साथ यह सरकार वादा नहीं निभा सकी तो 44 करोड़ इन्सानों के साथ कैसे वादा निभा सकेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय मेम्बर साहब इस बात को बहुत ज्यादा अहमियत देते हैं कि औरतों के साथ जो वादा किया जाये उसे ज्यादा निभाया जाये ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उसको फर्रर सेक्स कहते हैं । ऐसा कहा जाता है कि त्यागी जी की सरकार से कि वह जरूर अपना वादा फुलफिल करेगी । लेकिन जब उन्हीं के साथ वह वादा नहीं निभा सकी तो औरतों के साथ क्या निभा पायेगी । मैं तो त्यागी जी की सरकार से कहूंगा :

तेरे वायदे पर हम जिये तो यह जान झूठ जाना ।

खुशी के मारे मर न जाते अगर एतबार होता ।

श्री त्यागी : लोगों से भी तो कहो कि वह अपना वादा पूरा करें ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह जो कुछ है वह आपके बीच की बात है, आपस की । अगर कांग्रेस की सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट यू० पी० सरकार के साथ अपना वादा पूरा नहीं कर सकती तो और किसके साथ वह अपना वादा निभा सकेगी । बयान बहुत लम्बा है इसलिये मैं यह आपको नोटिस के लिये सदन की मेज पर रख दूंगा क्योंकि मैं नहीं चाहता कि मेरे थोड़े से टाइम में ही सारा बयान ही आकर रह जाये । इसमें साफ लिखा हुआ है कि चूंकि रूलन एरियाज के

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

लिये सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट हमें गेहूँ नहीं दे सकी है इसलिए रूरल एरियाज में अधिक दुकानें थीं वह हमें बन्द करनी पड़ी हैं। सब से बड़ा नुकसान जो हुआ वह देहात की पब्लिक को हुआ है। जिस पब्लिक ने गेहूँ पैदा किया उस पब्लिक को आज भूखों मारा जा रहा है। यह डिफिकल्टी मैन मेड है, गाड गिवन नहीं है। हकूमत आई उन हाथों में जो नहीं जानते कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कैसे किया जाता है खुराक कैसे सप्लाई की जाती है

श्री त्यागी : इससे गलतफहमी पैदा हो सकती है। कमी जरूर थी

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह गाड गिवन नहीं है। अगर यह डिफिकल्टी गाड गिवन होती तो हिन्दुस्तान के लाखों आदमी यहां पर लाइन लगा कर न खड़े होते। मैंने रुड़की में देखा कि एक दिन रात में दो बज आनाज तकसीम हो रहा है और जिस आदमी को एक सेर मिलना चाहिये उसे दो सेर मिल रहा है और जिसको दो सेर मिलना चाहिये उसे एक सेर मिल रहा है। सरकार हमारे 52 जिलों

श्री त्यागी : अगर अध्यक्ष महोदय इजाजत द तो मैं एक बात कह दूँ। यह कमी जो माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं, ठीक है। लेकिन कुछ दिक्कतें हो गई थीं। अभी हाल में वहाँ की चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिबा यहां आई थीं और बातचीत कर के गई हैं। यह तय हो गया है कि 1 लाख 5 हजार टन उन्हें दिया जायेगा और यह कमी बहुत जल्दी दूर हो जायेगी।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी स्टेटमेंट में लिखा हुआ है, कोई बहुत दूर का स्टेटमेंट नहीं है। फाइडे का स्टेटमेंट है, दो तीन दिन पहले का। इसमें लिखा हुआ है कि जहाँ 1 लाख 5 हजार टन का वादा किया गया था वहाँ सिर्फ 20 हजार टन दिये गये हैं।

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : यह जो एक लाख पांच हजार टन गेहूँ दिया जा रहा है यह सिर्फ बड़े शहरों के लिए दिया गया है, ग्रामों के लिए नहीं। ग्रामों में हालत निहायत खराब है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनका वक्त जा रहा है, इसका खयाल कीजिये।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस वक्त इस सरकार के लिए जरूरी है कि वह अपने पापों का प्रायश्चित्त करे और जिस जनता को भूखों मारा गया है उस को आश्वासन दे कि आयन्दा उसे भूखों नहीं मारा जायेगा।

आज जनता को कैदियों, गलामों और मातहतों की तरह क्यू में खड़ा होना पड़ता है। आजाद सिटीजन जो कि स्वतंत्र हैं वे कहीं भी क्यू में खड़े नहीं होते। आज लोगों को अनाज के लिए, आटे के लिए, चीनी के लिए क्यू में खड़ा होना पड़ता है। जिस सरकार ने वायदा किया था कि वह देश के 44 करोड़ इन्सानों को न्यूट्रिशस फुड देगी वह आज पानी तक के लिए तरसा रही है। मैं यह रात दिन देखता हूँ। कब तक जनता यह बरदाश्त करेगी, कब तक इस तरह से जनता को धोखे में रखा जायेगा। मैं यहां इसलिए आया हूँ कि सरकार से पूछूँ कि वह किस तरह से फेल हुई है। मैं यहां बैलों की जोड़ी के प्रताप से नहीं आया हूँ, मझे तो 14 लाख दिल दिमागों ने भेजा है, और उन्होंने कहा है कि सरकार से जवाब तलब किया जाये कि किस तरह से उसने 44 लाख इन्सानों को भूखे मारने की स्कीम बनायी है। सरकार आज भी डेफिनेट ढंग से कह दे कि अनाज का इन्तिजाम हो जायेगा तो हम समझेंगे कि सरकार अच्छा काम करती है। लेकिन हालत यह है कि आज इस सरकार का स्टील मिनिस्टर कहता है कि स्टील की कमी जरूर रहेगी, इस सरकार का फुड मिनिस्टर कहता है कि अनाज की कमी जरूर रहेगी, इस सरकार का फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर कहता है कि फारेन एक्सचेंज की कमी जरूर रहेगी,

इस सरकार का प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर कहता है कि हम लोग फेल हुए हैं, हम डेवेलपमेंट नहीं कर सके हैं। इस सरकार के प्लानिंग कमीशन के वाइस चेयरमैन श्री अशोक मेहता कहते हैं कि इस सरकार की गलत पालिसी और गलत नीतियों का यह नतीजा है कि देश भूखा है। माननीया श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी पंडित ने एक पब्लिक स्टेटमेंट दिया है। यह स्टेटमेंट स्वतंत्र पार्टी के या जन संघ के किसी सदस्य ने नहीं दिया है। उस स्टेटमेंट में उन्होंने कहा है कि सरकार बुरी तरह से फेल हुई है और सरकार ने मुनाफाखोरी को बढ़ावा दिया है और सरकार अपनी बदइन्तिजामी की दजह से इन्तिजाम नहीं कर पायी है। यह कहानी उन्हीं की जबानी कही जा रही है, किसी मुखालिफ पार्टी वाले की जबानी नहीं कही जा रही है। हमारे परम माननीय गोरवान्वित राष्ट्रपति ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि इस सरकार ने जितना काम किया है कागजी काम किया है, सरकार किसी तरह का कांस्ट्रिक्टव काम नहीं कर सकी है और सरकार का यह हाल है कि जब हम पूछते हैं कि हिमालय की 38 हजार मुरब्बा भूमि क्यों दूसरे के पास चली गयी तो सरकार कहती है कि हमारा देश बड़ा है, हम डेवेलपमेंट कर रहे थे इसलिए डिफेंस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दे सके। और जब सरकार से पूछा जाता है कि करोड़ों आदमी भूख से क्यों मर रहे हैं, और स्टेट के चीफ मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि लाखों आदमियों को केवल एक वक्त खाना मिलता है, तो सरकार कहती है कि देश पर हमला हो रहा था, और हम डिफेंस का इन्तिजाम कर रहे थे। तो इधर और उधर दोनों तरफ से बहाने बाजियां की जा रही हैं। आज जरूरी है कि सरकार इस बारे में अपनी डेफिनेट पालिसी बनाये।

सरकार ने जो जोन्स बना रखे हैं ये हिन्दुस्तान की इंट्रेप्रिटी के खिलाफ हैं।

में देखाता हूँ कि इस जोन का परिणाम यह है कि हमारे यहां सहारनपुर में गेहूँ 40 रुपये कम मिलता है और वहां से चार मील की दूरी पर गेहूँ 16 रुपये मन मिल रहा है। ऐसा मालम होता है कि ये क्षेत्र पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के क्षेत्रों की तरह अलग अलग हैं। या इंग्लैंड और हिन्दुस्तान की तरह अलग अलग हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि देश की इंट्रेप्रिटी का ध्यान रखते हुए इस जोनल सिस्टम को खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिए।

मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में गया था, तो मैंने दिल्ली से बाहर बौंसियों जगह अपनी कार रुकवा कर देखा कि जो हरिजन बहिर्न पांच पांच सेर गेहूँ ले जा रही थीं उनको पुलिस पकड़ कर बांध रही थी रस्सियों से और जो होरडर हैं, जो प्राफिट्यर हैं, जो मुनाफाखोर हैं, जिन्होंने करोड़ों रुपया एकत्र किया है उनको एक दिन के लिए भी जेल में नहीं भेजा जा सका।

इसी सरकार की गलत पालिसी के कारण ढाई सौ मुनार खूदकुशी करके मर सकते हैं, लेकिन सरकार को और से किसी एक गोल्ड स्मगलर को पकड़ कर उसकी लाश दिल्ली के चांदनी चौक में नहीं डाली जा सकी। यह सरकार गरीबों के साथ अन्याय करती है और भ्रमियों का पेट भरती है। तब तक करप्शन खत्म नहीं होगा, जब तक गरीब आदमियों के लिए खाने का इन्तिजाम नहीं होगा, तब तक आप चाहे जितना रुपया मांग लीजिये, हम उसे अपनी मर्जी के खिलाफ देते हैं मर्जी से नहीं दे रहे हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। अभी जो मेरे साथी बोले हैं खाद्य समस्या के बारे में जितने वह गरम हैं उतना ही मैं भी गरम हूँ खाद्य समस्या पर। उत्तर प्रदेश में पबलिक भूखों मर रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो समझा था कि भरमी को गरमी काट देगी ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं बहुत ठंडे दिल से कहना चाहता हूँ । मैं त्यागी जी को बघाई देना चाहता हूँ । लेकिन जो आखिरी सेंटेंस उन्होंने कहा कि हम इन्तिजाम कर रहे हैं, इससे मुझे शिकायत है । फूड मिनिस्टर ने वायदा किया था कि हम उत्तर प्रदेश को एक लाख पांच हजार टन गेहूँ देंगे । लेकिन नहीं दिया । कल के अखबार में हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने जो बयान दिया है, उससे ज्यादा दर्दनाक बयान कांग्रेस का कोई दूसरा चीफ मिनिस्टर नहीं दे सकता । आज उत्तर प्रदेश में ह-हाकार मचा हुआ है । वहाँ के लोग चार छटांक गेहूँ खा कर नहीं रह सकते । आज उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी इलाके में भूख का नंगा नाच हो रहा है लेकिन सरकार सचेत नहीं हो रही । उधर से वह कहते हैं तो उनकी आंख खुलती है । हम भी मजबूर हो कर कह रहे हैं कि सरकार जो कहती है उस पर अमल नहीं किया जा रहा है । मैं ब्यादा नहीं मांगता, लेकिन जो हम को वायदा किया है वह तो मिलना चाहिए ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब उधर से व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । कहिये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं बड़े ध्यान से कई दिन से सुन रहा हूँ । अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विरोधी दल के लोग इस सरकार पर तीखी मार करते हैं, उससे भी कहीं अधिक तीखी मार उस तरफ के भाई करते हैं, हमारे सामने वाले भाई करते हैं । परन्तु जब इस सरकार के विरुद्ध अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव आया तो इन सब सज्जनों ने उधर का ही बटन दबाया । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह आत्मघाती नीति किस लिए चलायी जा रही है । यहाँ

तो वैसे ही काटते हैं, लेकिन बटन उधर का दबाया जाता है । मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसे लोग, आत्मघाती लोग, आत्मा के विपरीत करने वाले लोग सदस्य होने योग्य हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आत्मा के विपरीत करने की बात नहीं है । यहाँ एक दूसरे को समझाने की कोशिश की जाती है, और जब वह दूसरों की तकरीरें सुनते हैं तो राय देते वक्त उनका मन बदल जाता है ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं स्वामी जी को बताना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप स्वामी जी को न बताएं ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं सरकार को आप के द्वारा बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जितना वे अपना कर्तव्य समझते हैं, उतना हम भी अपना कर्तव्य समझते हैं । इस देश को संचालित करने की, इस देश की सरकार को सही रास्ते पर लाने की जिम्मेदारी हम भी अपनी समझते हैं और हम अपनी गवर्नमेंट को ठीक समय पर जगाते हैं । इसलिए मैं त्यागी जी को बघाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस हाउस में आश्वासन दिया । वह भी कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर हैं और उनका आश्वासन फूड मिनिस्टर के आश्वासन के बराबर है । लेकिन मैं चाहूँगा कि अगर कल रात तक गाड़ियां गल्ला ले कर उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए रवाना नहीं हुई हैं, तो आज रात तक जरूर रवाना कर दी जाय । उत्तर प्रदेश का इलाका यहाँ से चार मील पर तो शुरू होता है । वहाँ लोग भूखे हैं और परेशान हैं । तो यह तो मैं ने फूड प्राबलम के बारे में कहा ।

जहाँ तक वितरण का सवाल है, मैं हाल में बांसी और खलीलाबाद से होकर लौटा हूँ, वहाँ बांसी में हालत यह है कि 6 हजार की आबादी है, पर केवल 60 कांडें इश्यू किये गये हैं । मैं ने इधर-उधर में तहसीलदार से कहा,

डिप्टी क्लर्कटर से कहा । उन्होंने कहा कि हम डबल कर देंगे । लेकिन जब अनाज जायेगा तभी तो वह कर सकेंगे । तो अधिकाधिकारियों की तरफ से कोई कमी नहीं है । लेकिन एक बात है जिसकी ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । सेंटर और राज्य के कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्तों में फर्क होने से उनमें आपस में डिफरेंसिएशन है । उनकी पटरी नहीं मिलती । इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिया जाये । मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसको नोट कर ले ।

आज देश में खाने की कमी है । इसको दूर करने के लिए मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ । इस समय हमारे छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के मंत्री यहां बैठे हैं । मेरा उनसे निवेदन है कि हम को समय पर बिजली दें । अब तक वे इस मामले में शहरों की ओर चलते रहे, अब उनको गांवों की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए, गांवों को उठाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए । अगर वे हम को छोटी सिंचाई योजनाएं दे और लघु उद्योग दें तो हमारा बहुत विकास हो सकता है । हम लोग गांवों में साल में चार महीने खेती का काम करते हैं और आठ महीने बेकार रहते हैं । अगर हम को जापान की तरह छोटे उद्योग दिये जायें तो हम जापान से कम्पीट कर सकते हैं ।

मैं कल एक पैम्फलेट पढ़ रहा था जिसको अमरीकी एम्बेसेडर ने लिखा है । उस ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को अपनी योजनाओं पर पूरी तरह अमल करना चाहिए ।

कहता बहुत मिला गहता मिला न कोय ।

आज नेहरू सरकार के बाद शास्त्री सरकार आयी है, एक नया इरा शुरू हो रहा है ।

Today we have a real Prime Minister.....

Shri Bade: What does he mean by that? १।१]

Mr. Speaker: What he has understood he has understood rightly.

श्री शिव नारायण : आज मिडिल क्लास का प्राइम मिनिस्टर है, मुल्क को उनमें विश्वास है और वह ईमानदारी से गल्ले की कमी को दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे । मेरी आफिशियल्स से भी अपील है कि वे इस काम में कोआपरेट करें । आज हमारे पास नेहरू जी जैसा बड़ा आदमी नहीं है लेकिन जो भी जिस कैटेगरी का भी है उसको इस काम में कोआपरेट करना चाहिए और देश के कल्याण के लिए काम करना चाहिए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड का समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि हमारा पैसा सही तरीके पर खर्च किया जाए ।

श्री भोकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डिमाण्ड्स नम्बर 37, 53, 126, 134, 136 और 141 के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ सब से पहले सरकारी निर्माण के बारे में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ जो कि विस्थापितों के बारे में बसाने के बारे में ग्रांट मांगी है वह बहुत ही कम है और उसे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए । मुझे शक है कि इतनी कम मांग में वह काम हम पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे । हमारे यहां शाहाबाद में घटाघटी में जैसे मकान बनाये गये थे अगर वैसे मकान बनाये जायेंगे जिनकी कि कीमत 2000 रुपये प्रति मकान आंकी है, आपने उन 2000 रुपये प्रति मकान में 5000 व्यक्तियों के तो रहने की व्यवस्था कर दी है लेकिन क्या आपने यह भी सोचा है कि बाक्री का क्या होगा ?

आपने स्कूलों के लिए कहा कि 14,000 बच्चे पढ़ते हैं आपने कुछ ऐसे स्कूल बतलाये, 189 या 200 ऐसे स्कूल बतलाये हैं लेकिन यह आपके बोगस आंकड़े हैं । हकीकत यह है कि उनके पास न स्लेटें हैं और नहीं किताबें हैं ।

[श्री अशोक लाल बेरवा]

स्कूल वे ज़रूर जाते होंगे । हमने देखा है कि रोज़ाना यह नारा लगाया जाता है कि बच्चे सारे सबेरे उठ कर स्कूल चलो । यह सबेरे उठ कर बच्चे स्कूल जायं यह नारा और यह अभियान हमने स्वयं देखा है कि ग्राठ, ग्राठ दिन तक लगाया जाता है । लेकिन क्या आपको मालूम है कि उन स्कूलों की हालत कैसी खस्ता है, ऊपर से उन स्कूलों में पानी टपकता है और नीचे बच्चों के बैठने के लिए कोई चटाई भ्रषवा दरी ग्रादि की व्यवस्था नहीं है । मास्टर हैं तो बच्चे नहीं हैं और बच्चे हैं तो मास्टर नहीं हैं यह हालत उन स्कूलों की है ।

अस्पताल उनके लिए खुले ज़रूर हैं लेकिन वही बेढंगी रफ़्तार वहां भी देखने को आपको मिलेगी । वहाँ भी हालत यह बन रही है कि दवा है तो डाक्टर नहीं है और डाक्टर है तो दवा नदारद है । आज यह सारी की सारी स्थिति इस तरीके से चल रही है । स्कूलों के बारे में मैं आपको बतला ही चुका हूँ । अगर स्कूलों की ऐसी ही हालत चलती रही तो बच्चे वैसे के वैसे ही रह जायेंगे, कागज़ पर आप ज़रूर यह आंकड़ा दे देंगे कि इतने बच्चे उन स्कूलों में विद्या प्राप्त कर रहे हैं । अस्पतालों में भी दुर्दशा हो रही है हमने देखा कि डाक्टर लोग अपने कर्तव्य का ठीक से पालन नहीं करते थे । आपने बंगालियों को वहां पर बसाया । हमने देखा कि घटाघटी में बंगाली दवा मांगते थे तो डाक्टर साहब मच्छी मारने चले गये होते थे । इसलिए मैं ने कहा कि यह स्कूल व अस्पताल के आंकड़े केवल कागज़ों पर ही सीमित हैं और वे महज़ जनता की आंखों में धूल झोंकने का काम कर रहे हैं । अगर आप महज़ मिनिस्टर्स या चीफ़ मिनिस्टर्स के कहने पर ही रह गये, उन्होंने जो आपको आंकड़े लिख कर भेज दिये उन्हीं पर आप विश्वास करके बैठ रहे तो यह सारा काम आपका मटियामेट हो जायेगा ।

अभी हमने पढ़ा है कि 1000 बच्चे मर गये । आखिर क्या कारण था कि यह 1000

बच्चे मर गये ? कारण यही था कि उनके वहां डाक्टर था तो दवा नहीं थी और दवा थी तो डाक्टर नहीं था । इस तरह की चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी असुविधा विद्यमान थी, जिसके कि कारण यह 1000 बच्चे मर गये । इसी तरह से दण्डकारण्य में आपने विस्थापितों के रहने की व्यवस्था तो कर दी लेकिन पानी की व्यवस्था वहां पर आपने ठीक नहीं की है । जब दिल्ली में ठीक आपकी नाक के नीचे पानी की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं हो रही है तब वहां क्या हाल होता होगा, भगवान् ही जानता है ।

श्री त्यागी : हमने तो पढ़ा नहीं कि एक हजार बच्चे मर गये । माननीय सदस्य ने यह 1000 बच्चों के मरने की खबर कहां से पढ़ ली ?

श्री अशोक लाल बेरवा : मैं त्यागी जी को पत्र की कटिंग दे दूंगा । जिस तरीके से आप कागज़ पर हमें आंकड़े देकर सन्तोष कर लेते हैं मैं वैसे नहीं करने वाला हूँ । मैं जो कह रहा हूँ उसका सबूत आपको दूंगा । इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उनकी व्यवस्था की जाय तो बिल्कुल ठीक व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ।

खाने के लिए मैंने अभी बीच में एक प्रश्न किया था । उन को सिर्फ़ एक आने भर दाल और पाव भर चावल दे दिया जाता है । उन को पैसे नहीं दिये जाते हैं । इस तरह की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है कि उनको पैसे न दिये जायें । यह टैम्पोरेरी वर्क कहां चलेगा ? इसलिए उनको परमानेंट काम के लिए किसी न किसी ऐसी जगह लगाया जाय जहां कि वे अपना पेट पाल सकें । यह नहीं कि हम उन को जब सहायता दे रहे हैं तो उन से अन्त-शन्त काम करवाया जाय ।

जहां तक जमीन की बात है उसके लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि जमीन का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन बराबर किया जाय । यह नहीं कि किसी को तो दस बीघा मिल जाय और किसी को केवल

एक ही बीघा मिले। इस तरह की जी हुजूरी वाली बात बिल्कुल नहीं होनी चाहिए कि जिसने जी हुजूरी की उसे तो आप ने दस बीघा या पांच बीघा दे दिया और दूसरा बेचारा यूही बंगर जमीन के रोता और झींकता ही रह जाय। इस तरह की बात बिल्कुल नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर जी हुजूरी में आपने विश्वास किया तो उनका भला नहीं होने वाला है और जितने वहां से वे शरणार्थी नहीं बन कर आये हैं उससे ज्यादा शरणार्थी यहां पर वे बन जायेंगे। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर उनके लिए खास इन्तजाम किया जाय तो समुचित और पर्याप्त ढंग से किया जाय।

जहां तक मांग संख्या 53 का सम्बन्ध है जो कि दिल्ली (मिनिस्टरी आफ होम अफैयर्स) से सम्बन्धित है दिल्ली के प्रशासन की बात है। इसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी आप के पास ही यहां सान्याल साहब की हत्या कर दी गई। अब अगर यहां की पुलिस को केवल मिनिस्टरी को सलाम करने के लिए रक्खा गया है तो बेशक पुलिस वालों को आप लोग रोजाना सुबह-शाम सलामी देने के लिए अपने बंगलों पर बुलवा लिया करें। लेकिन यह पुलिस द्वारा अपनी ड्यूटी अन्जाम देने का कोई अच्छा रेकार्ड नहीं है कि यहीं प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय के बंगले के सामने जहां कि काफ़ी पुलिस चौबीसों घंटे तैनात रहती है, उनके बंगले के निकट और अध्यक्ष महोदय के बंगले के सामने इस तरह से सान्याल, साहब की कोठी में उनका हत्या कर दी जाय। इस हालत के रहते हम पुलिस के इन्तजाम पर विश्वास नहीं कर सकते। इस तरह के हत्या-काण्ड से तो हम हम एम० पीज० लोग भी घबराने लग गये हैं क्योंकि रात यारह, ग्यारह बजे कोई तक बिजली सुधारने आता है, कोई चाभी ठीक करने आता है और इस काण्ड के बाद से हम लोगों को भी डर लगने लग गया है...

एक माननीय सदस्य : अब बेरवा साहब क्या आप भी डरने लगे हैं ?

श्री अशोक लाल बेरवा : अरे बाबा अब अगर दो भी बदमाशी करने आते हैं तो मैं उन्हें घंसने नहीं दूंगा लेकिन सब माननीय सदस्य तो मेरे जैसे स्वस्थ शरीर के नहीं हैं, मुझ से दुबले, पतले सदस्य काफ़ी संख्या में उधर बहुत अधिक हैं। इसलिए मैं तो सभी की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से यह बात कह रहा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप चैलेंज न दें क्योंकि शायद उनमें से भी कोई सुन रहा हो।

श्री अशोक लाल बेरवा : इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि पुलिस द्वारा सुरक्षा का इन्तजाम अधिक बेहतर तरीके से कराया जाय। स्कूलों के बारे में जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह पर्याप्त नहीं है; दो हजार अजियां पोली-टैकनिक स्कूलों में भरती होने के लिए छात्रों की आप के पास आई जिसमें आपने केवल 600 बच्चों के लिए ही पोलीटैकनिक स्कूल में पढ़ने का इन्तजाम किया है। अब आप ही बतलाइये कि वे बाकी 1400 इच्छुक छात्र कहां जाकर टैकनिकल विद्या प्राप्त करेंगे? इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आप अधिक पोलीटैकनिक स्कूलों की व्यवस्था करें ताकि टैकनिकल विद्या प्राप्त करने के इच्छुक छात्र निराश न हों। इसके लिए आप अधिक अनुदान की मांग कीजिये ताकि वे बेचारे टैकनिकल स्कूलों में भरती होकर टैकनिकल ज्ञान प्राप्त कर सकें।

जहां तक छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां देने का सवाल है, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के बच्चों को अपने नाशते के लिए केवल दस नये पैसे मिलते हैं। पांच पैसे उनको दाल के लिए मिलता है। एक लड़के को 15 रुपये मिलते हैं जिसमें तेल, साबुन सब शामिल होता है। एक आने भर तेल मिलता है और एक बार साबुन की मिलती है। इस तरह की व्यवस्था उन बच्चों

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा]

की है जो कि होस्टलों में रहते हैं और इस पर भी आप कहते हैं कि हमने स्कूलों के बच्चों के वास्ते अच्छा इन्तजाम कर रखा है। उन छात्रावासों में जैसी बच्चों की हालत है उससे तो जेल में कैदियों को अच्छा खाने को मिलता है, लेकिन उन लड़कों को वहाँ इस तरह से ले जाकर पटक रखा है। वैसे कहने को कह देते हैं कि हमने अनुदान के रूप में सब कर दिया है।

सिचार्ड, बांध और बिजली व्यवस्था का जहाँ तक सवाल है उसकी भी हालत ठीक नहीं है। उसका एक नमूना हमने यह देखा कि एक रोज़ की बारिश के अन्दर ढांसा बांध टूट गया, नाला नम्बर 8 टूट गया और नाला नम्बर 6 टूट गया। अगर हमने अपने बांधों का ठीक से इन्तजाम नहीं किया, सिचार्ड की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं की तो शायद पानी ही पानी दिखाई देगा और रहने का कोई ठिकाना नहीं होगा। इसलिए अगर बांध बनाये जायें तो ज़रा जिम्मेदारी के साथ बनाये जायें। केवल कागज़ के फूल न खड़े किये जायें जिससे कि वे हवा में उड़ जायें। सिचार्ड की योजना बिल्कुल ठीक होनी चाहिए। यह नहीं कि नहर तो खुद गई लेकिन बिजली नहीं है और लिपट के बगैर पानी नहीं चढ़ता। इसलिए जहाँ नहर खुदें वहाँ साथ ही साथ बिजली भी सप्लाई की जाय। इसलिए अगर नहर खुदनी है और लिपट इरीगेशन करना है तो साथ ही साथ उसको बिजली भी दी जाय।

मैंने एक पुस्तक में पढ़ा था कि कहीं खाद्य मन्त्री ने यह कहा था कि आप के जो हल हैं वे बिजली से चलाये जायेंगे। अब घरों में तो बिजली मिलती नहीं है और हल बिजली से चलाने के बात कही जाती है। मेरा कहना है कि इस तरह से कागज़ में लिख देना और महज़ जनता को धोखे में रखना उचित बात नहीं है। जो कुछ बात हो वह साफ़ कहनी चाहिए। यह साफ़ साफ़ कहिये कि हल बिजली से

चलाये जायेंगे या लकड़ी के हल चलाये जायेंगे।

जहाँ तक कृषि उत्पादन और खाद्यान्न का सम्बन्ध है आज विदेशों से अनाज मंगाने हमें सत्तरह साल हो गये हैं लेकिन देश अभी तक खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो पाया है। कांग्रेस ने यह सोच रखा है कि इन को तो पैदा किया और अमरीका की झोली में डाल दिया जिस तरह से कि बड़े भ्रादमी का बच्चा घाय की गोद में चला जाता है उसी तरीके से हम ने अपने देशवासियों को अमरीका के रहम पर डाल रखा है। अमरीका पालेगा, पोसेगा तो हमारे देशवासी पलेंगे। अगर अमरीका ने खुदा न ब्वास्ता कभी हाथ खींच लिया तो यह सारे लोग भूखे मर जायेंगे। यही कारण है कि आज दो अरब रुपयों का गल्ला अमरीका वाले हमारे यहाँ भेज रहे हैं। हमारे यहाँ हालत यह हो रही है कि खाद्यान्न अपनी ज़रूरत लायक पैदा करना तो दूर रहा वह सामान उतारने के लिए भी हमारे पास भ्रादमी तैयार नहीं है। अब जहाज़ों से क्या माल उतारने के लिए भी अमरीका पर ही हमें निर्भर रहना पड़ेगा? क्या हिन्दुस्तान इतना निकम्मा हो गया है कि यहाँ जहाज़ों से सामान उतारने के लिए योग्य व्यक्ति भी मुलभ नहीं हो पा रहे हैं? हमारे इन्तजाम की बड़ी नाजुक हालत है कि माल अगर आ भी जाय तो उतारने के लायक हमारे पास भ्रादमी मौजूद नहीं है। भ्रादमियों के अभाव में जहाज़ भरे के भरे खड़े रह जायें। अब अगर यही हालत है तो सामान मंगाने के साथ-साथ भ्रादमियों का भी आप इन्तजाम कर लें। ऐसा तो न हो जहाज़ भरे खड़े के खड़े रह जायें और उनसे सामान उतारने के लिए भ्रादमी मुलभ न हों और वे कहीं के कहीं चले जायें। अगर अमरीका की गोद में हमें डालना है तो साफ़ कह दो कि अमरीका से जो अनाज आयेगा वही देशवासी खायेंगे। हमारे यहाँ प्रोडक्शन की बात नहीं है। हम

कहते हैं कि अन्न की पैदावार बढ़ाओ, तो कह देते हैं कि वह बढ़ गया है हम ने 4600 इंजन तैयार कर दिये हैं जोकि गाड़ियों में लग जायेंगे। यह प्रोडक्शन बढ़ने का नमूना है। हम कहते हैं कि अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ाओ और वह बतलाते हैं कि हम इंजन बढ़ा रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता आज हमारे देश में अन्न की पैदावार को बढ़ाने की है और उस के लिए किसानों को सभी संभव प्रोत्साहन व मदद देनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को अब समाप्त करना चाहिए।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : बस एक मिनट में मैं समाप्त किये दे रहा हूँ। किसानों को हमें अन्न की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियत देनी चाहिए लेकिन देखने में यह आता है कि किसान को आप देते हैं 100 रुपया लेकिन उसकी गोद में 60 रुपये ही पहुँच पाते हैं। किसानों को बिलकुल रुपया पहुँचता ही नहीं है। किसानों को कुआँ खोदने के लिए जो 1000 रुपया आप देते हैं तो 200 रुपये की खुदाई करते हैं, दूसरे साल फिर वह आपकी छाती पर खड़ा हो जाता है, 200 रुपया लगाता है इसी तरह तीसरे साल फिर आपके सामने खड़ा हो जाता है। मेरा कहना है कि अगर उसे अनुदान देना है तकावी देनी है तो उतनी दीजिये जिससे कि वह अच्छा कुआँ खोद सके और बार बार आप के पास उसे न आना पड़े। बैल के लिए जहाँ उसे 600 रुपया मिलना चाहिए उसकी जगह उसे 150 रुपये में दो बैल उस के लिए आते हैं जोकि एक साल चलें और दूसरे साल मर जायँ और फिर वह आप की छाती पर आकर सवार हो जाय। इसलिए अगर वाकई आप को देश में अन्न की पैदावार बढ़ानी है तो किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियत दी जाय। प्रोडक्शन

तभी इस देश में बढ़ सकेगा जब किसानों की तरफ सरकार यह ध्यान दे और उन को सभी संभव प्रोत्साहन व मदद दे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्यों को चाहिए कि जब वे इस सदन में बोलें तो वे यह भूल जायँ कि वे एक पबलिक प्लेटफार्म से बोल रहे हैं और उन के द्वारा "अरे बाबा" आदि ऐसी चीजें कहना मुनासिब नहीं है।

श्री त्यागी : उन्होंने बाबा मझे कहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को भाई या बच्चा कहेंगे, बाबा तो मुझे कहेंगे।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on Demand No. 53, Shri Banerjee, while speaking in support of his cut motion on "Need to tighten police measures and check insecurity in Delhi" made some observations. So did Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. I would very much welcome any suggestion made by hon. Members of the House so far as tightening the police security is concerned. We have, in fact, taken certain steps in this behalf. Both of them referred to the tragic and sad demise of Shri Sanyal. He was our Solicitor-General. The circumstances in which his death took place are shocking and lamentable and we all mourn his loss.

So far as the investigation of the case is concerned, I did not expect and I do not expect Shrimati Renu Chakravartty or Shri Banerjee to say any good word for the work which the Delhi police have done in the investigation. But what I was rather concerned with was the discussion on the evidence—whether there was any reason for the suspect who surrendered himself to do so, etc. I would only request hon. Members through you that while I welcome any criticism or suggestion about tightening

[Shri Hathi]

the security and other relevant matters that can be raised, I would plead with them not to discuss the evidence as has come to their notice through newspaper reports. For example, she said that when Mr. Sanyal had to be taken to the hospital, his servant said that the car was not in working order. Subsequently the car was found to be in working order. Why was not that servant being arrested for this? The other statement she made was that the suspect who surrendered himself and who was going to Bombay was at the Shahdara station. She asked, why was it and what was the purpose of his going to Shahdara if he was going to Bombay? These are the arguments which may be made by the defence. These are not arguments which can be made here. I cannot reply to those arguments here.

Mr. Speaker: I agree with the hon. Minister that such evidence should not be discussed here. That might prejudice the enquiry itself and perhaps attention might be diverted to the other side. If someone gets some information, certainly the hon. Member is entitled to pass it on. Or, if someone has some personal information, he or she can appear before the police and or the court and give that information. But here the evidence should not be discussed.

Shri Hathi: That was exactly what I wanted to request hon. Members here that if they have any evidence, they can tell me and I can make them get in touch with the IGP. But let these things not be discussed here. Let this House make it a convention that when cases are under investigation, the evidence should not be discussed.

Mr. Speaker: It is not only a convention, there are rules about it and they must be observed strictly. Evidence should not be discussed here. I am sorry if it has been done.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The point which I was making was that the police was in a great haste to come to a conclusion and go out almost immediately to the Press saying that it is a sheer case of burglary. Our contention is—it has come in the papers—that there are other points which have been raised and that the investigation is not continuing on the right lines.

Mr. Speaker: The police investigated it and came to a conclusion. The court has still to decide whether the investigation that has been made by them is really correct and takes one to the same conclusion or not. If that is discussed here and the investigation is criticised just at this moment, that would not do anybody any good, but rather it might prejudice the ultimate conclusions that are to be drawn. Therefore, in this House evidence should not be discussed.

Shri Hathi: I would not, therefore, deal at length on these facts, but I have only one other suggestion to make.

Shri Bade: With great respect to your ruling, Sir, I want to seek one clarification from you.

Mr. Speaker: With great respect is he going to challenge it?

Shri Bade: When there is some apprehension or fear and there are certain things regarding the security of Delhi, cannot that be discussed here? While discussing that she gave some instances.

Mr. Speaker: The case that has been enquired into, the witnesses that have appeared before it, the conclusions that have been drawn upon the evidence that was recorded, all that should not be discussed here—not about security measures.

Shri Hathi: So far as tightening of security in this area is concerned, we have taken immediate steps to take various measures in this behalf. For example, we have introduced surprise

patrolling in service lanes and servants' quarters, shortening the route in selected places, extending patrolling by wireless vans, providing spotlights for patrolling vans, providing powerful torches to the patrol constable and supervision by police officers and other measures which we found necessary. We are not at all complacent about it. We would like to take lessons from whatever we can. If here there was something which required to be looked into and certain steps had to be taken, we have taken all and are still prepared to take more of these steps.

Sir, I was wanting to intervene only from this point of view and that is all that I have to say.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to deal with two or three items of these Demands. Firstly, I shall deal with the Demand relating to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. The Demand is for about Rs. 3.5 crores to enable the Government of India to pay to Oil India the guaranteed minimum of 9 per cent on their share capital for the crude oil purchased by the Indian refineries. To whom will this huge amount go? Oil India is a company in which, we know, our Government as well as the Burma Oil Company are participating on a 50 : 50 basis. So it will be said that the Government will get half and the foreign collaborator will get the other half. It cannot be so. To the Government it means taking from the Treasury and paying it to itself. But as per Nandaji's latest formula "plus one minus one is equal to zero". So our Government's share is zero. The real beneficiary is the Burma Oil Company. Why should Government guarantee as high as 9 per cent over and above the crude oil import prices to the foreign interests? Even within the prices of imported crude oil is hidden the biggest profit margin of these oil companies. That was why

these companies refused to divulge, either the names of their original suppliers, or the invoices of the original producers, to the Damle Committee in 1960. It was because of this enormity of margin of profit that some of these companies, in some cases, could quote prices lower than the landed cost of Russian products which were themselves low. Sir, the enormity of their loot can be imagined from what Mr. Abdul Aziz, Iraqi Minister of Economics, had to say at the recent UN Conference on Trade and Development. He said:

"It is ironical that from the ultimate price of 11 dollars for each barrel of refined petroleum sold in the industrial countries, our share is only 74 cents—that is about 6.7 per cent of the ultimate price—while over 90 per cent goes to the already rich countries who own the world cartels."

If this is the proportion of their loot in industrially advanced countries, where the prices of petroleum products are lower than in India, one can realise the magnitude of their loot in our country where they charge us higher. And what is the latest position? 'Commerce' dated 1st August, 1964 writes:

"Despite the deprivations of the tax collectors, the relentless rise in wage and other costs, and the weakness of selling prices, the advance in oil company earnings continues."

A representative of the British Empire once said: "let the dogs bark; the caravan will march on". Now the oil empire talks the same language by saying, 'let the tax collectors and others go on barking; this caravan will march on.'

Sir, is it not highly objectionable and prejudicial to the interests of the country that in addition to this unheard of loot of our resources, this

[Shri Umanath]

Government have guaranteed another 9 per cent from the public exchequer? Government's conduct is all the more reprehensible when one realises that private foreign oil investment here is to the tune of Rs. 152 crores, which is much more than investments in tea.

I say that the Government went back on its policy statement when it started permitting foreign collaboration in public sector refineries. The Cochin refinery stands as a monument to the extent of harm this policy could force on this country's economy. Whereas the highest bidding for the construction of Madras and Haldia refineries was only Rs. 10 crores each, the Phillips Petroleum charged us Rs. 17 crores for the construction of Cochin refinery, with the same installed capacity, and Government signed an agreement to that effect. One of the main objections of the Government against allowing expansion of private refineries was the insistence by foreigners on choosing their own source of supply. Now this position of the Government is further watered down in so far as the Government have agreed not to use the crude oil from Socialist countries in this refinery, while on the other hand, the foreign collaborator has been given the long-term contract for supply of crude oil. It may be remembered that it was about this time that Pakistan concluded an agreement with a French State-owned oil company (RAP) in which Pakistan retained the right to supply 50 per cent of the crude oil from any source it liked.

Then, much is made of the minority participation in equity capital by the foreign collaborator in Cochin refinery. We have to pay every quarter to Phillips Petroleum Rs. 2 crores, that is, Rs. 8 crores per year for their servicing in India, plus their huge margin from the crude oil contract plus the profits on 25 per cent equity capital will surpass our share in the surplus. So, this theory of minority participation is a big hoax played on

our countrymen by this Government. It is high time that the Government put a stop to foreign collaboration in oil industry, banned further expansion of private sector refineries and taken over the entire oil distribution in our country.

Coming to the Demand relating to the Ministry of Industry, this Government propose to form a wholly Government-owned cement corporation of India for the aims explained in the Demand. The explanatory note says:

"The Corporation will either set up cement manufacturing units on its own . . . or alternatively enable the establishment of private sector units . . .".

This latter proposal is highly objectionable. At present, the cement industry is in private sector. And what has the private sector done? It has refused to expand cement production pending the total acceptance of its terms by the Government. And what are their terms for expansion? *Capital* dated 22nd August, 1964 writes:

"An increase in the development rebate from the present 20 per cent to 40 per cent, a more rational basis for the grant of production incentive, a higher price for additional production achieved by the expansion of existing plants or the setting up of a new plants, and a realistic retention price for cement."

These are their terms. And what do they consider as low profitability? According to them, in the words of *Commerce*:—

" . . . dividends, as percentage of paid-up capital in the cement industry were only 9.3 in 1962-63 . . .".

This is what *Commerce* writes. They say, it is 'only 9.3'. It is their standard of low profitability.

It is obvious that the private sector is deliberately withholding the expansion of the country's cement production as a means to force the country to accept their terms of atrocious profiteering. The Government is highly objecting to the *bundhs*; but is it not a case where the Big business is organising the *bundh* of the cement expansion and the DIR does not show its face here? In the presence of the peasants and the workers of the country the DIR is a He-man, but in the presence of the cement big business, it is a shying bride. That is our experience.

Wherefrom do these cement producers get the boldness to hold the country's development to ransom? It is from the fact that 72 per cent of the national cement production is in the hands of just three groups, according to the Mahalanobis Report. Is it now clear that the main obstacle to the expansion of cement production is the monopoly grip of the private sector?

So, while the demand of the situation is the break-up of this monopoly hold, Government Corporation would assist the establishment of more new units in the private sector thereby increasing the potentiality of the big business to hinder expansion.

An eminent economist, Dr. K. N. Raj, having made a study of the direction of public sector projects, writes in the July issue of the *Economic Weekly*:—

“the growth of the public sector has not seriously come in the way of the growth of big business; in fact, it has helped it in a variety of ways.”

This must not be. The Cement Corporation of India must direct its activities to break the monopoly grip of private sector in cement.

Finally, coming to the demand relating to Steel, Mines and Heavy
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Industry, the explanatory note referring to the reason for the registration of the Government company named Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited says:—

“the available contract ability . . . is likely to prove inadequate for the type and tempo of work connected with the expansion of the existing steel works and the construction of new steel works such as Bokaro and Neyveli”.

It is clear from this very report that just as Bokaro, the location of the Neyveli, that is, the Salem, Steel Plant is a settled thing and its location was not in doubt at any stage so far as the Government is concerned. Reference in this report to Neyveli on a part with Bokaro is a clear confirmation of this settled position all along.

The sudden, arbitrary and undignified conduct of the present Minister of Steel, Shri Sanjiva Reddy, of opening the floodgates of unhealthy controversy by throwing doubts on its very location and counterposing it with the location in Hospet-Goa and Vizag areas has kindled ill-feeling between the citizens of Mysore, Andhra and Madras States—an action which is highly reprehensible.

We are not against the establishment of steel plants in Hospet-Goa and Vizag areas. But any attempt to drop or delay the Salem Steel Plant under this pretext will meet with powerful struggle from the entire people of Madras State. On this issue all sections of the people, all political parties as well as the legislature and the State Government of Tamilnad are unanimous. As such I warn the Government that any attempts from whichever quarter it comes will meet with serious rebuff. I demand that the Government must come forward with a statement and allay the fears created in the minds of the people of Tamilnad.

Mr. Speaker: I hope, hon. Members would not grudge sitting for another ten or fifteen minutes to accommodate two or three other hon. Members. Shri Bibudhendra Misra.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, only two hon. Members have raised their voices so far as Demand No. 129 is concerned. Nobody has challenged the wisdom of making a demand for setting up the Cement Corporation of India. Shri Umanath has taken objection to a statement made in this Demand itself. I would like him to read the Demand as a whole; then he will find that if the Government is sure that it is the private sector that can meet the requirements of the Fourth Plan then probably the Government would have come to the conclusion that the setting up of a Cement Corporation was not at all necessary.

17 hrs.

It is visualised that by the year 1970-71, so far as cement is concerned, the demand of the country will go up to the tune of 23 million tonnes. So far as the Third Plan target of 13.15 million tonnes is concerned, we will reach it only by the end of the first year of the Fourth Plan. So, there is a gap in production of 10 million tonnes of cement to be covered within the five years of the Fourth Plan. It has been estimated not only by the Planning Commission but also the Cement Panel that has been constituted under the Ministry of Industry which was consulted that with the pending applications of so many State Governments for having cement plants, it will not be possible for both the private sector and the State Government units to have more than two-thirds of that capacity. Therefore, it is felt that at least half of it, that is, 8 million tons, has to be found out by the Government of India. And that is why we have the Cement Corporation. The whole object is the pro-

specting of lime-stone and to help the Indian private entrepreneurs wherever they are to expand their capacity or to set up new units wherever private parties are forthcoming at the same time also keeping in view the fact that it will not be possible, howsoever best it might be, for the State Government sector or the private sector to fulfil the target of the Fourth Plan, namely, 10 million tons within five years. We also propose that this Cement Corporation of India probably will have to go within these five years for a production of 5 million tons, that means setting up of about five factories a year with a capacity of 2 lakh tons per year. That is the plan with which we are working and that means, if the production of 10 million tons more within the Fourth Plan will require a capital of Rs. 150 crores, a sum of Rs. 50 crores will have to be provided, to produce one-third of it, for the Cement Corporation of India. The Cement Corporation of India is going to be a private limited company. If there is any doubt about the language that has been used, I can assure the hon. Members of the House that it is not to help the private sector at all but it will be fully owned by the Government of India and the Government of India proposes, in view of the shortage of cement, to go into this line also.

So far as the question of distribution of cement is concerned, a point was raised by Mr. S. M. Banerjee who is not here at present. He wanted to know on what basis distribution to the States is made. Here, I want to make clear that keeping the shortage in view, first of all, roughly speaking, 40 per cent of the cement that is produced in the country is set apart for the Central sponsored authorities like the Railways, Defence, the Water and Power Commission, the C.P.W.D. and the like; 10 per cent goes to Director General in-charge of Technical Development because that is allotted to the scheduled sector of industries, and roughly 50 per cent is allotted to the

States. There was a conference in the year 1960 with the State representatives to find out the basis of allocation and the basis of allocation was the average allocation and off-take during the four quarters in the year 1959-60. That was not found to be satisfactory. So, in 1963 again a conference with the State representatives was held in which it was decided that the population of each State, apart from the average allocation and off-take during the previous quarter and also the Plan outlay has to be taken into consideration. Therefore, within the overall shortage—nobody can say there is no shortage—we have been trying our best to see that the Plan targets are fulfilled and that the Plan work does not suffer. Once it goes to the State Government, the State Government makes the distribution accordingly keeping that in view. That is the system, the principle, the basis of allocation on which the allocation is made.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले डिमान्ड नं० 53 पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। जब दिल्ली में कालेज खोलने का सवाल आया तो उस में यह कहा गया कि चूँकि प्राइवेट लोगों ने कालेज नहीं खोला इसलिये खोलना पड़ा। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि सरकार की नीति डिलमिल नहीं होनी चाहिए और प्राइवेट लोगों के आधार पर कालेज खोलने की नीति को छोड़ना चाहिये और अपने ही कालेजों को खोलना चाहिये जिससे इस प्रकार का प्रश्न ही पैदा न हो।

जहाँ तक ला एंड आर्डर का प्रश्न है, मिनिनल इन्वस्टिगेशन एजेंसी का प्रश्न है, मैं नम्र निवेदन करूँगा कि जब इस सदन की माननीय सदस्या के घर में तीन बार चोरी हो जाये फिर भी पुलिस नाकामयाब रहे तो कैसे कहा जाये कि ला एंड आर्डर व्यवस्था ठीक है। कभी कह दिया गया कि नीचे का मकान है इसलिये चोरी हो गई, तो ऊपर का

मकान लिया, उस में भी चोरी हो गई, फिर तीसरी बार भी हो गई।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह कहां का जिक्र है।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : यहीं नार्थ एवन्यू का जिक्र है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : माननीय सदस्या का नाम क्या है।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : नाम लेने की तो शायद आवश्यकता नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह कि इसके बाद इस प्रकार का सर्कुलर जारी करें कि एक आदमी है जिस के चेकक के दाग हैं, होंठ कटे हुए हैं, वह आदमी घूमता है और उस का ध्यान रखा जाये, यह ठीक नहीं है। जब वह सर्कुलर सब के पास पहुँच जायेगा तो उस आदमी के पास भी पहुँच जायेगा। वह सर्कुलर पुलिस तक ही रहना चाहिये था।

श्री बाल्मीकी : अब तो सी० आई० डी० पुलिस का बहुत इन्तजाम है।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : हाँ, बहुत इन्तजाम है तभी तो यह हालत हो रही है।

श्री बाल्मीकी : मेरे फ्लैट के पाँछे तो रात भर सीटी बजती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : गाड़ी की सीटो होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप को यह मालूम है कि सह सीटी जो है वह पुलिस बजाती है या चोर।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि जब इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य ही हिफाजत में नहीं हैं, तो औरों का क्या ठिकाना है।

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

अब मैं डिमान्ड नं० 78 के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब रिफाइनरीज को पेंमेंट देने का सवाल आया तो मैं तो उस में यह कहूंगा कि मूल बात यह है कि जो 9 फी सदी मुनाफा देने की बात हुई है अगर वह ऐसी बात है कि हमेशा सरकार अपने खजाने से घाटा भरे इसलिये यह शर्त रखी गई है, तो यह तो व्यापार के सिद्धान्तों के विरुद्ध है। कोई एक वर्ष की बात होती तो हो सकता था, लेकिन यहां ऐसा नजर आता है कि सरकार ने बहुत सोच समझ कर उसे रखा है जो 9 फीसदी मुनाफे वाली बात रखी गई है। लेकिन अगर सरकार उस मुनाफे को बराबर वार्षिक रूप में देती रहे तो सरकार का जो तरीका है वह किसी सिद्धान्त पर टिकेगा नहीं। मेरा निवेदन है इस के बारे में कि मंत्री महोदय सोचे कि अगर आर्जी तौर पर एक वर्ष की बात हो तो कोई बात नहीं है, किन्तु अगर अगले वर्ष भी इसी प्रकार की मांग ले कर वह आये तो उस मांग को स्वीकार करना हमारे लिये मुश्किल होगा।

मांग नं० 129 के बारे में जो सीमेंट कारपोरेशन की बात कही गई है उस में एक बात रखी गई है कि यह जो अंडरटेकिंग है वह प्रास्पेक्टिंग का काम भी करेगी। मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि जब जिआलोजिकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया, इंडियन ब्यूरो आफ माइन्स और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट तीनों मिल कर प्रास्पेक्टिंग कर रही हैं अपने अपने तरीके से तो इस कारपोरेशन को भी यह काम सौंपना, उसकी शक्ति को उधर लगाना, बहुत ही खतरनाक बात है। प्रास्पेक्टिंग हमेशा ही सफल नहीं हुआ करती है। इसलिये इस कारपोरेशन को प्रास्पेक्टिंग के काम पर नहीं लगाया जाना चाहिये अन्यथा जो बड़ा भारी रुपया इस काम में लगेगा वह वर्षों तक वापस नहीं आयेगा, और यह एक ऐसी बात होगी जिस के लिये आज प्राथमिकता की आवश्यकता नहीं है। पहले जितनी और एजन्सियां हैं

वह प्रास्पेक्टिंग करें और फिर कारपोरेशन उसे टेक अप करे।

डिमान्ड नं० 134 के बारे में मुझे कहना है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट फंड्स हैं उन का कोल माइन्स के स्टोरो को दिया जाना ठीक नजर नहीं आता। यह वेलफयर जैसे कामों के लिये है। स्टोरो को क्रेडिट बैंक वगैरह से मिलता है और उन्हीं से उन को रुपया दिया जाना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं डिमान्ड नं० 141 के बारे में कहूंगा। श्री त्यागी भी यहां विराजमान हैं। एक करोड़ रुपया टेनेमेंट्स के लिये देना तो ठीक है, किन्तु अनुभव यह है कि सरकार पहले तो योजना बनाती नहीं कि जो रुपया लगायेंगे वह लोन के रूप में रक्खें और बाद में कोशिश करती है कि जिन लोगों को बसाया है उन्हीं के सिर पर इस लोन को थोप दिया जाये। सारी चीजें किसी काम की नहीं होती हैं, श्रॉपडियां वगैरह बेकार होती हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह सन्डिडी या लोन के तौर पर है तो उसे सरकार के अपने महकमे के अन्तर्गत होना चाहिये न कि किसी पुरुषार्थी के सिर पर किसी लोन के रूप में मढ़ा जाये। अन्यथा जो बसाने का काम है उस के नतीजे हम भोग चुक हैं और उस में बड़े झगड़े होते हैं। उस से लोगों को बहुत नुकसान होता है और परेशनियां होती हैं। वह परेशनियां दुबारा न हों इस लिये यह स्पष्ट हो जाना चाहिये कि इस समय जो रुपया सरकार लगायेगी उस का असर पुरुषार्थी लोगोंके खान्दानों पर नहीं पड़ेगा और सरकार अपने इन्तजाम के लिये इस रुपया को लगा रही है।

श्री प० सा० बाबूमाल : (गंजागर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माननीय सदस्यों ने बर्चा की मांग नं० 126 के बारे में। उस के बारे में मैं भी थोड़ा सुझाव देना चाहत हूँ। मैं इस डिमान्ड का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ और मैं विश्वास के साथ यह कह सकता

हूँ कि जहाँ तक खाद्य समस्या का सम्बन्ध है या मंहगाई का सम्बन्ध है, मैं जरूर मानता हूँ कि देश में बड़ा भारी असन्तोष है और इस समय देश संकट में है। मैं यह विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि अकेला राजस्थान सारे देश की खाद्य समस्या को हल कर सकता है। वहाँ बहुत जमीन है। लेकिन खेती के लिए पूरी सुविधाएँ नहीं हैं। मैं आपको इजराइल का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मेरा निवेदन है कि उस डैजर्ट एरिया में पाइप लाइन द्वारा पानी दिया जाए और वहाँ कम से कम चार हजार ट्यूब वेल बनाए जाएँ तो राजस्थान आपको काफी अन्न दे सकता है। गंगानगर में भाखरा नहर और राजस्थान नहर है और गंगनहर तो पहले से ही है। मैं मानता हूँ कि गंगानगर का इलाका आज अन्न पैदा करने वाला इलाका है, लेकिन वहाँ आज हालत यह है कि गेहूँ 40 रुपया मन बिक रहा है। लोग बीस बीस, पच्चीस पच्चीस और दस दस मील से आते हैं, तो उनको पांच किलो गेहूँ मिलता है।

वहाँ फरटीलाइजर की कमी है। तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में फरटीलाइजर के लिए कारखाना स्थापित करने को प्राइवेट पार्टी को लाइसेंस दिया गया था, लेकिन घरेलू क्षयों के कारण वह पार्टी कारखाना स्थापित नहीं कर सकी और दोष सरकार को दिया कि यह नहीं किया और वह नहीं किया। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर आप राजस्थान में जहाँ पानी नहीं है वहाँ पानी पहुंचा दें, जहाँ लिपट इर्रिगेशन नहीं है वहाँ उस की व्यवस्था कर दें, तो मैं विश्वास के साथ कहता हूँ कि अकेला राजस्थान देश की अन्न की समस्या को हल कर सकता है।

श्री बाल्मीकी : अध्यक्ष महोदय इस समय जो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स पर विचार चल रहा है, उस सम्बन्ध में मैं भी अपने कुछ विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ ;

अभी मुझे से पहले जो मेरे माननीय साथी बोल रहे थे उन्होंने नार्थ एक्ज्यू में पुलिस की व्यवस्था की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया था। वह एक अलग बात है। मेरे मस्तिष्क में भी एक बात है वह मैं सदन के सामने रख देना चाहता हूँ। आज भी जो हरिजनों पर बीतती है उसका एक उदाहरण मैं एक घटना द्वारा आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मुझे माननीय मंत्री ज से शिकायत है अस्पृश्यता-निवारण कानून और इस प्रकार की बात में रहते हुए भी, हमारी दिक्कतें दूर नहीं की जाती हैं और उन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। चोरी और दूसरे मामले ऐसे हैं जो एक प्रकार से होते हैं, लेकिन 17 वर्ष की स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् भी आज हमारे ऊपर जो बीतती है वह एक ऐसी कहानी है जो मैं यकीनन यहाँ रखना चाहता हूँ। अब भी देश में जाति पांति का जोर है। और जाति अहंकार है। हम पर जो बीतती है उसके कुछ उदाहरण आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। आज आपने देखा कि एक नारी को जो प्लड के कारण नाव में जा रही थी, जो हमारी बाल्मीकी देवी थी, उसको अस्पृश्यता के कारण नाव से जबरदस्ती पानी में ही उतारा गया और वह घटना आपके सामने प्रायी है। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि उस ओर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है सरकार की ओर से। लेकिन 23 अगस्त, 1964 को जो एक दर्दनाक घटना हुई है, वह भी हमारे दिल और दिमाग के अन्दर है। वृ में आपको दिल्ली के नजफगढ़ ब्लाक में, मित्ताराव गांव में समसपुर पुल के पास एक बाल्मीकी को जो आज के दिन अच्छी हालत में था, कुछ जाटों ने पकड़ कर जबरदस्ती बाढ़ के पानी में फेंक कर जान से मार डाला, और पुलिस ने चाहे वह स्थानीय पुलिस हो या दिल्ली प्रशासन की पुलिस हो, उस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। मुकदमा तक दर्ज नहीं किया जब ऊपर शिकायत की गई तो मुकदमा दर्ज किया गया, लेकिन फिर भी मुकदमा चावू नहीं किया गया और मजबूर हो कर उनको

[श्री वाल्मीकी]]

कोर्ट में जाना बड़ा। यह एक विचित्र बात। मैं इस घटना की निन्दा करता हूँ और आज जो हमारे दिमाग पर बीतती है उसकी और माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करता चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह दुलीचन्द वाल्मीकी को, मितरों गांव के जाटों ने जबरदस्ती पकड़ कर बाढ़ के पानी में फेंक दिया और मार डाला।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप किस डिमांड पर बोल रहे हैं।

श्री वाल्मीकी : अब मैं असली मुद्दे की तरफ आता हूँ। उन्होंने जो चोरी की बात कही यह मैं उसी सिलसिले में कह गया। मैं डिमांड नम्बर 126 पर अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहां चोरी और कहां डूबना

श्री वाल्मीकी : मैं उसी सिलसिले में कह गया। क्षमा चाहता हूँ। अब मैं असली मुद्दे पर आता हूँ।

माननीय पुनर्वास मंत्री जी बहुत सहृदय हैं। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पुरषार्थी भाई हरिजन या गरीब ढंग के हैं उनका पुनर्वास नहीं के बराबर हुआ है। कुछ खास ढंग के लोगों का पुनर्वास हुआ है। पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से जो भाई आए हैं उनमें विशेष कर हमारे हरिजन भाई हैं। इस बारे में हमारी भारतीय डिप्रेस्ड क्लासेज लीग ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया है। मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान उसकी ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उन भाइयों के पुनर्वास के लिए उनके आवास के लिए उनको काम धंधा देने के लिए माननीय मंत्री जी विश्वास दिला देंगे और उनकी समस्या को हल करेंगे।

अब मैं डिमांड नम्बर 126 पर जो खाद्य समस्या से सम्बन्धित है, अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। खाद्य स्थिति

देश में अब भी अच्छी नहीं है। यहीं सदन में बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं। और बहुत से विचार प्रकट किये गये। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की खाद्य स्थिति अत्यन्त भयंकर है। बड़े शहरों में तो कुछ प्रबन्ध है, लेकिन ग्रामों की हालत अत्यन्त शोचनीय है। पूर्वी जिलों के अन्दर तो पहले से भुखमरी रहती है। अभी चार महीने पहले जब मैं उधर गया तो मैंने भुखमरी का नंगा नाच देखा। उधर विशेष प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए।

लेकिन पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिले जहां खाद्य स्थिति अच्छी रहती थी और जहां कुछ चैन था वहां भी ग्रामों में खाद्य स्थिति खराब है खास तौर से बुन्दशहर, मेरठ और जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूँ वहां की स्थिति भयंकर है और उधर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने की जरूरत है और प्रबन्ध करने की जरूरत है ताकि लोग भूख से छुटकारा पा सकें।

आपकी सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड से जाहिर है कि आप अन्न भंडार बनाने की ओर ध्यान दे रहे हैं और प्रत्येक अन्न भंडार पर 25 लाख रुपया खर्च करेंगे। इनको तो आप वैज्ञानिक ढंग से बनायेंगे। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि ऐसी भी खोज की जानी चाहिए कि ये अन्न भंडार कम दामों में बन सकें। मुश्किल तो यह है कि आप अन्न भंडार तो बना रहे हैं लेकिन उनमें जमा करने के लिये अनाज नहीं है। गल्ला तो आप बाहर से जहाजों द्वारा मंगा रहे हैं। उस गल्ले के वितरण और उसके चलू करने के लिए भी इस मांग में एक स्थान पर कुछ व्यवस्था रखी है। वह एक अलग बात है। लेकिन जिन स्थानों में गल्ले की कमी है, जहां और आवश्यक चीजों की भी कमी है, व नहीं मिलती हैं, जहां उनकी प्राइस बढ़ी हुई है, उन स्थानों की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए और गल्ला पहुंचाने के अतिरिक्त प्राइस को कम करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। विशेष

कर उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों में जहाँ गल्ले की कमी है गल्ला पढ़ुचाने की समुचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। वहाँ गरीब लोग खास कर ग्रामीण लोग बहुत परेशान हैं, गल्ले की कमी की वजह से परेशान हैं, और कीमतों के बढ़ने के कारण परेशान हैं और दूसरे जो खाद्य पदार्थ हैं उनकी बढ़ी हुई कीमतों के कारण परेशान हैं। मुझे आशा है कि सरकार उन चीजों की कीमतों को कम करेगी और उनकी दिक्कत दूर करेगी।

गरीबों, किसानों और मजदूरों के बारे में कहा तो बहुत जाता है, लेकिन कयनी और करनी में अन्तर है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो कयनी है उस पर अमल किया जाए।

कहता तो बहुते मिला, करता मिला न कोय।

जो कबीर करता मिले तो कहता रहे न कोय ॥

Shri Subbaraman (Madurai): I thank you very much for the opportunity you have given me at last to

speak on these Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Mr. Speaker: He is not the last. Shri Bade is following him.

Shri Subbaraman: There is reference to certain contracts under Irrigation and Power and Supplies and Disposals.

श्री हुकम चन्व कट्टवाय : (देवास) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा तो मैं कल सवेरे मिनिस्टर को बुलाऊंगा, किसी मेम्बर साहब को नहीं बुलाऊंगा।

The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 O Clock, but I will call upon the Minister to reply. Of course, he will have time to conclude his speech.

17.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, September 22, 1964/Bhadra 31, 1886 (Saka).