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Monday, February 22, 1965

Phalguna 3, 1886 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Sessions)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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\*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

603

## LOK SABHA

Monday, February 22, 1965 | Phalguna  
3, 1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now  
take up Questions.

**Shri Shinkre:** Sir, I want to seek  
one clarification. Today's List of  
Questions for Oral Answers starts  
with "Prime Minister" in the head-  
lines as if there were some questions  
put down for answer by the Prime  
Minister. But in the List of Questions  
circulated to Members there is no  
mention of any question addressed to  
the Prime Minister. If the argument  
is that the Prime Minister is interest-  
ed in all the departments and Minis-  
tries, being the head of the Govern-  
ment, that argument will not hold  
any water because tomorrow's List  
of Questions does not put down  
"Prime Minister" in the headlines.  
Does it mean that the Prime Minis-  
ter takes interest only in the Minis-  
tries mentioned in today's List of  
Questions? Sir, I seek your clarifi-  
cation on this point.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will look into it,  
later when the discussion on the  
Address by the President is taken  
up.

### Wage Boards for Journalists

+  
\*60. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

2178 (A1) LSD—1.

604

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:  
Dr. Bhanen Sen:  
Shri Mohammad Elias:

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

(a) whether the Wage Boards for  
Journalists and non-working Jour-  
nalists have submitted their reports;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the interim relief re-  
commended by the Wage Boards has  
been paid by all the newspapers?

**The Minister of Labour and Em-  
ployment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a)  
No.

(b) The Wage Boards have to con-  
sider complicated questions with  
large financial implications. The  
usual procedure of collecting the  
information through questionnaire  
and other sources has to be followed,  
and the oral evidence of the parties  
has also to be heard. The members  
of the Wage Boards are busy non-  
officials and the meetings have to be  
arranged keeping in view their con-  
venience. This places a limit on the  
frequency and duration of the meet-  
ings.

(c) A statement containing infor-  
mation so far received from State  
Governments in regard to payment of  
the interim relief recommended by  
the Wage Board for Working Jour-  
nalists is placed on the table of the  
House. [Placed in Library. See No.  
LT 3812/65]. The recommendations  
of the Wage Board for non-Journa-  
lists regarding interim relief have  
been referred back to the Board for  
clarification.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I would like  
to know when this question of grant-  
ing interim relief to the non-working

journalists is likely to be decided and whether any time-limit has been fixed for such recommendations of interim relief?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Normally no time limit is fixed. The clarification sought for from the Wage Board, I hope, will be received soon. Soon after we receive the clarification we will consider it.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I would like to know whether certain newspaper owners are obstructing the proceedings of the Wage Board from time to time and that is one of the reasons why the Wage Board is not able to complete its work of recording evidence; if so, may I know what steps Government contemplate to take to see that the work of the Wage Board is made smooth-sailing?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** The Wage Board has its full say. Sometimes there are some obstructions. We will see that such obstructions do not come in the way.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि क्या तमाम समाचारपत्रों ने हमदाद दी है? अगर नहीं, तो जिन्होंने इस को अब तक मंजूर नहीं किया है उनके खिलाफ क्या ऐक्शन लिया गया है?

**श्री अमर रोजगार मंत्रालय के उपमंत्री (श्री ए० कि० मालवीय) :** अभी तो कोई ऐक्शन लेने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है। अभी तो इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की रिपोर्टें आ रही हैं। अगर ऐसा मालूम होगा कि इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक नहीं हो रहा है तो फिर ऐक्शन लिया जाएगा।

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** विवरण में जहां अन्तरिम सहायता का उल्लेख है, उससे मालूम पड़ता है कि बहुत ही कम राज्यों ने इस सहायता को कार्यान्वित किया है। और राज्यों के सम्बन्ध में क्या स्थिति है, तथा इन राज्यों में इतने कम आदिमियों को

ही सहायता क्यों दी गई है, और सरकार ने इस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाई की है?

**श्री ए० कि० मालवीय :** कुछ तो अभी रिपोर्टें नहीं आयी हैं। हम उनकी राह देख रहे हैं। जैसे ही रिपोर्टें आयेंगी हम हाउस को बताएंगे। पर अभी ज्यादा दिन नहीं हुए हैं। काफी जगहों से रिपोर्टें आयी हैं, वहां काफी पेपर्स ने इसको इम्प्लीमेंट किया है, मगर कुछ रिपोर्टें वहां से आनी बाकी हैं। हमारी कोशिश है कि राज्य सरकारें इसको जल्दी से जल्दी इम्प्लीमेंट करें।

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि विवरण से मालूम पड़ता है कि काफी सहायता मिली है। लेकिन विवरण से तो मालूम पड़ता है कि काफी लोगों को सहायता नहीं मिली है; मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह विवरण सही है कि जो माननीय मंत्री जी कहते हैं वह सही है?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** So far as non-implementation is concerned, according to Section 17 of the Act the recovery can be made as an arrear of land revenue. Even if some establishments do not implement it, according to Section 18 the State Government can take action.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** Nearly four or five months back the Wage Board for the non-working journalists recommended an interim relief. It is learnt that only very recently the Central Government has sent it back to the State Governments to get their reaction. If that is so, may I know why there is this delay on the part of the Central Government to get the reaction of the State Governments?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** It is only on 12-12-64 that the Wage Board recommended interim relief. Immediately thereafter we have forwarded certain questions for clarification. We now understand that the Board cannot meet earlier than 15-3-65.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** From the statement which has been given to us we find that there are several States which have not implemented the interim relief recommended by the Wage Board in respect of many establishments. What is the Government doing to see that these establishments implement the order? How will the Government expedite the other States falling in line with this interim award?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** It is not as if the other States have not implemented the interim award. The position is that the other States have not given us the information. With regard to non-implementation, I have already made it very clear that in the case of States which have implemented these recommendations, if they find that any establishment is not implementing them, they can take action under sections 17 and 18.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Is it true that journalists receive favours from the Government because they are the professional image-makers of politicians? If not, why is it that the other categories of working class do not receive the same kind of favoured treatment?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** I cannot agree to the statement that journalists receive any type of favouritism from the Government. We have appointed wage boards numbering about 17 or 18 so far.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** The hon. Minister has just now stated that it is not possible to fix any time limit for submitting the report of this wage board. Normally, whenever a wage board is appointed a time-limit is fixed for the receipt of its report. Why has that not been done so far as this Wage Board is concerned?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** It is not correct to say that normally we fix a time-limit. We do not fix any time-limit at all.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी उत्तर दिया कि वेज बोर्ड को मिलने

में अभी समय लगेगा। बहुत से राज्यों में वेज बोर्ड का निर्णय फालों नहीं होता है। इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कारती है?

श्री १० कि० मालवीय : केन्द्रीय सरकार तो वेज बोर्ड के नोटिस में लाती है और वेज बोर्ड का काम है कि वह जितनी जल्दी हो सके ऐकशन ले।

**Shrimati Vimla Devi:** From the statement it is seen that the interim award has not been implemented in the case of all establishments in Andhra. What is the reason for that?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** We do not have that information.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question. Shri D. C. Sharma.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** I suggest that Question No. 83, which is also on the same subject, may be taken up.

**Mr. Speaker:** If the Minister has no objection, it might also be taken up.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** They are on two different subjects.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then they need not be taken up together.

**Implementation of Indo-Ceylon Pact**

+

- \*61. {
- Shri D. C. Sharma:
  - Shri P. C. Borooah:
  - Shri R. G. Dubey:
  - Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
  - Shri S. M. Banerjee:
  - Shri Yashpal Singh:
  - Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
  - Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:
  - Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:
  - Shri Bal Krishna Singh:
  - Shri Raj Deo Singh:
  - Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:
  - Shri Bade:
  - Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
  - Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
  - Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
 Shri Kolla Venkaiah:  
 Shri M. N. Swamy:  
 Shri Man Singh P. Patel:  
 Shri U. M. Trivedi:  
 Shri R. Barua:  
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
 Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:  
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
 Shri Jagdev Singh  
 Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached to form a Joint Officials Committee to implement the Indo-Ceylon Pact; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As a result of the talks between the Commonwealth Secretary and the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Ceylon Government, held in December, 1964 agreement was reached, *inter alia*, on the question of setting up of an Indo-Ceylon Committee. Steps will be taken to set up the Committee after the formal approval of the two Governments has been announced.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is going to be the composition of the Indo-Ceylon Committee? What are the functions which this Committee is supposed to perform?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We have not gone into the question of composition as yet, because it will be set up only after the agreement has been announced by the two Governments. Regarding the functions, it was mentioned in the agreement that this Committee will supervise the implementation of the agreement.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this Indo-Ceylon Agreement, about which so much noise was made in this country, is no a kind of damn

squib or a dead letter which will do nothing?

Shri Dinesh Singh: What am I to say about a conclusion which the hon. Member has drawn for himself? Where is the question of dead letter? The meeting has taken place, the two Governments have agreed to the recommendations of the meeting and the other things will follow.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think the Indo-Ceylon agreement was arrived at some months ago and now the Deputy Minister says that no decision has been taken yet on the subject? What does it mean? It means that it was a dead letter so far, a damn squib so far.

Mr. Speaker: I can only get the information which the hon. Minister possesses and gives to the House.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh) Sir, may I clarify this? The Indo-Ceylon agreement has been finalised and copies of that have been placed on the Table of the House. Under that agreement a joint machinery was to be set up. This subsequent talk relates to the setting up of that joint machinery and the scope of its functioning. As a result of the talks between the representatives of the Governments of Ceylon and India, an agreement has been arrived at the official level with regard to the functioning of the joint machinery and the scope of its functioning. But its announcement has to wait till the subsequent agreement has been approved by the two Governments.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I know whether any assurance has been received from the Ceylonese Prime Minister, allaying the apprehensions arising out of the Ceylon Government's decision that it will maintain a separate electoral roll for the Stateless persons acquiring Ceylonese citizenship and, if so, what is that assurance?

Shri Dinesh Singh: As the House knows, the Prime Minister of India has written to the Prime Minister of

Ceylon on this subject. We have received an interim reply from the Prime Minister of Ceylon. Our Prime Minister will be sending a reply to it. The correspondence is still going on and we cannot do much about it at this stage.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** We would like to know whether the Minister of External Affairs is in a position to assure this House that there is basic agreement on fundamentals in respect of the treatment to be accorded to persons of Indian origin in Ceylon and, if so, in what way would this committee facilitate the implementation of the broad points of agreement in respect of the treatment to be accorded in the future to persons of Indian origin in Ceylon?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** This official joint committee has nothing to do with the basic things that have been agreed upon between the two Prime Ministers. They have been incorporated in a solemn agreement. It is hoped that the two Governments will honour their commitments under the Prime Ministers' agreement.

**Shri Surendrapal Singh:** Are any advance arrangements made by the Government of India for the rehabilitation of those Ceylonese Indians who are likely to be repatriated under the agreement?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** During the last session I have given some details of the arrangements we have made.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरकार यह बातला सकेगी कि जो लंका निवासी भारत में बसे हुए हैं उन लोगों को भी लंका जाने के लिए कहा जायेगा ?

**श्री स्वर्ण सिंह :** जी, नहीं कहा जायगा ।

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that certain interim replies have been received and correspondence is going on and no final decision has been reached as yet. May I know whether that correspondence will be placed on the Table of the House?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** I do not know whether it will be desirable to place on the Table of the House a letter received from the Prime Minister of Ceylon.

**Shri Ranga:** The hon. Minister says that he does not know whether it is desirable or not. Who is to decide it? Who will answer it.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** It was no answer at all.

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** In all these things until the final decision is arrived at, we do not think it is desirable to lay copies on the Table.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister must give some positive answer and not leave it to me.

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** As I have said in the earlier reply, correspondence is going on and it is not desirable to lay them on the Table at this stage.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Minister thinks that it is not desirable to lay them on the Table.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Neither the Minister nor the Deputy Minister seems to be in a position to take decisions.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I would like to know whether Government has been able to assess the total number of persons who are likely to come to India? What preliminary arrangements have been made in this country to rehabilitate them? Otherwise, it will be very difficult to deal with the situation.

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** The total number was mentioned in the agreement itself. We were expecting about 5,25,000 persons to come to India during a period of fifteen years.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** वह भारतवासी जो लंका से घाना प्रावश्यक समझते हैं क्या उन के मुद्दाविज्ञे की भी कोई बातचीत उन से हुई थी ?

श्री बिनेश सिंह : उनके मुद्राविजे क सबाल नहीं है क्योंकि वहाँ पर जो उनक मामान है उस में से वे अपने साथ एक काय के हिसाब से ला सकेंगे ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : उनकी जो प्रापरटी रह जायेगी उसका क्या बनेगा ?

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: May I know what is the position of the persons who are not covered by the two Prime Ministers' Agreement and whether anything will be done in relation to that?

Mr. Speaker: This Question relates to that Agreement only.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जिन प्रवासी भारतीयों का इस से सम्बन्ध है चूंकि उन का बहुत विरोध इस समझौते के सम्बन्ध में हुआ है तो क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि सरकार ने संयुक्त अधिकारी समिति बनाने के पूर्व इस बात पर विचार किया है कि उनके विरोध के कारण कहीं सारे जो अभी तक के प्रयत्न हैं वे असफल न हो जायें इसलिए उस पर पहले ही विचार कर लिया जाय ?

श्री बिनेश सिंह : इस का तो पहले भी विचार हुआ था लेकिन इस में कोई ऐसा खास विरोध नहीं हो रहा है, सब से मिल कर कोशिश हो रही है कि ये समझौते पूरे तरीके से अमल में लाये जायें ।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether there is any term in the Agreement whereby the implementation of the Agreement would be re-examined after some time?

Shri Dinesh Singh: This is mentioned in the Agreement.

#### Concentration of Chinese Troops

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Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Jagdev Singh

\*62. Siddhanti:

• Dr. L. M. Singhvi:  
Shri Sidheswar Prasad:  
Shri Hem Barua:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:  
Shri Man Sinh P. Patel:  
Shrimati Renuka Ray:  
Shri D. N. Tiwary:  
Shri Gulshan:  
Shri D. J. Naik:  
Shri Krishna Pal Singh:  
Shri P. C. Borsoah:  
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:  
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is possible to indicate the size of the concentration of the Chinese troops on the borders of India;

(b) whether it is in excess of the number of troops normally required for guarding the borders of a country; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) The Chinese are known to have deployed roughly 13 to 16 Divisions on the northern borders of India.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) All necessary steps have been taken and our defences are adequate to meet any eventuality.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा कौन सी भारत सरकार मानती है, मैकमोहन लाइन को मानती है, कोलम्बो प्रपोजल्स की मानती है या जहाँ से इन के जनरल कौल भाग कर आये थे उस लाइन को अपनी सीमा मानती है या जो अभी यह नो-मैन-लैंड का नया प्रपोजल आया है इस को मानती है, आखिर उस के विचार में भारत की



वह कौन सी सीमा है जिसके लिए भारत की कोटि कोटि जनता यह कसम उठावे कि हम उस की रक्षा के लिए लड़ेंगे ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य ने तो सवाल न पूछ कर एक व्याख्यान ही दे डाला है ।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** आखिर सरकार कोई रेखा तो बतलाये कि उस रेखा की रक्षा करनी है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** रेखा बतला सकते हैं ।

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** I can certainly say in a general way that international frontiers are established frontiers and they are naturally what they were before November 1962.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** वह सन् 1947 की लाइन को मानती है या 62 वाली लाइन को मानती है ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I do not know what is the distinction between the two. (*Interruption*).

**Shri P. K. Deo:** It is a very damaging statement that he has made. He has said that the frontiers are what they were before 1962. It is all wrong. The stand taken by us has been that we accept the 1947 border.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** From the statement of the Minister it appears that the Chinese have concentrated their posts across the border. I would like to know whether Government have any information that this time the Chinese are likely to attack in April or May from the Chumbi valley and, if so, what steps have been taken to counteract this attack through Nathula Pass and other regions.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** The Chumbi valley is considered to be a more sensitive area. Looking into its assess-

ment, necessary steps have been taken about it.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** When we think of the Chinese build-up, we think of its land forces and its air force. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, without giving us any details, whether our land forces and our air force are adequate to deal with Chinese invasion which may be a surprise attack any time.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** As far as the land forces are concerned, certainly we have reached a stage where I can say 'Yes' but in the case of air force, we have to take steps to expand and modernise it and those steps are in the process of being taken.

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** जैसे कि पिछले चीनी आक्रमण के समय उन का प्रति-रोध करने के लिए ऐसे दुर्बल भगोड़े सेनापति आप ने लगा दिये थे तो क्या इस बार तो आप बैसे नहीं लगायेंगे ?

**श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण :** भारतीय सेना में ऐसे कोई सेनापति हैं ही नहीं ।

**Mr. Speaker:** All of us are expected to be and really are intense patriots. We ought to see whether any supplementary question would bring in an answer that might not be very desirable.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Why should we have regard for Gen. Kaul who had betrayed us. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** In what areas or in what sectors particularly is there an abnormal or inordinate concentration of Chinese troops, and is there any particular region which is considered more liable to be assaulted upon by the Chinese concentration of troops?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I do not think that I should go into the question of giving these assessments etc.

**Mr. Speaker:** I also would not advise him to do so. If he mentions one place which is not really the place where there is greatest concentration, then too it is harmful; if he gives the exact place also, it is harmful. So, why should any answer be expected for this question.

**Shri Hem Barua:** In view of the fact that our reverses in NEFA and Ladakh have pinpointed (a) the urgency of what they call in defence parlance battle inoculation for troops, (b) acclimatisation of our troops for higher altitudes, and (c) the lacunae in our military intelligence, may I know whether Government are in a position to assure us that our *bando-bust* on all these counts is *pucca*?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I think I have made statements on the floor of this House before, but I would like to repeat the assurance given before that as far as the battle inoculation is concerned, the training is intensified, and certain new instructions about the training have been undertaken. As far as acclimatisation is concerned, steps have already been taken, for the last nearly two years, to acclimatise all the troops by rotation at high altitude regions. As far as intelligence is concerned, it is certainly a matter which takes time to build up. Certain steps are being taken which I am sure will lead ultimately to an improvement in the situation in that particular respect.

**Shri Hem Barua:** The hon. Minister has said that as far as intelligence is concerned, it takes time to build up, and I agree with him in that entirely. But then, if our intelligence has not been built up, how is it that Government are in a position to state that the Chinese have concentrated their troops on our borders?

**Mr. Speaker:** If the hon. Member agrees with the hon. Minister, then he should wait and not ask further questions in this manner.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** क्या सरकार के पास इस बात की कोई जानकारी है कि नजदीक के भविष्य में चीन के द्वारा हमारी सीमा पर फिर फ़ौजी हमला या चढ़ाई होगी ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** It is not a matter merely of intelligence. It is a matter of a certain assessment of political factors and other matters. I can only say that they are there in a larger concentration, and their posture is a threatening posture. Whether they will do something or not is not a matter on which I can prophesy.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मैंने जानकारी के बारे में पूछा है। क्या सरकार के पास उस की खुफिया पुलिस या फ़ौजी विभाग के द्वारा कोई जानकारी मिली है, यह मेरा सवाल है ?

**श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण :** मेरे पास जानकारी हो भी, तो भी मैं यह बात नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी :** क्या यह सही है कि चाइनीज सैनिक कभी कभी लुक छिप कर भारतीय सीमा में आ जाते हैं और वहाँ के लोगों से भाई चारा कर के और उन को भुलावे में डाल कर कोई खबर लेते हैं ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** There were certain incidents of intrusions about which we lodged protests with China, which protests have also been published. But there have been no occasions when the Chinese troops came inside to keep contact with the people as such.

**Shri Krishnapal Singh:** Have we established any unit for intercepting wireless messages which are sent from the other side?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I do not think I can answer that question.

**श्री गुरुलाल :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो चीनी सैनिक भारतीय सीमाओं के नजदीक जमा हुए हैं, क्या उन्होंने किसी जगह

श्रीर भारतीय भूमि पर भी कब्जा किया है ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** No, Sir. Except what they have occupied in Ladakh, they have not occupied any area as such. But certainly certain incidents of intrusion, to which I made a reference, did take place.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Is our troopline the same as was made by the Chinese when they unilaterally declared a cease-fire in NEFA, or have we gone beyond?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I cannot answer this question about the location of our army.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** हिन्दुस्तान और चीन के बीच में नेपाल की 750 मील लम्बी स्टेट है। नेपाल की फ्रॉन्टी ताकत और नेपाल के बार्डर पर चीनी फौजों के दबाव को देखते हुए क्या भारत सरकार नागालैंड से लेकर लखनऊ के बीच में सीमा की सुरक्षा के लिए कोई अड्डा बनाने का विचार कर रही है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो जनरल सवाल है। माननीय सदस्य ने सारे इंडिया के डिफेंस का सवाल उठाया है।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** नेपाल बार्डर पर डिफेंस का कोई जॉ या नहीं है और सुरक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** In view of fresh concentrations of Chinese troops on our borders, has any fresh protest been sent or have the Colombo Proposal countries been informed about it?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** There was no occasion for a fresh protest except about the intrusions made. I do not think we have made any contact with the Colombo Proposal countries.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि ढकिला चौकी पर, जिस को चीनी लोग खाली कर गए हैं, आज तक हमारा

कोई सैनिक या गार्ड नहीं है, इस का क्या कारण है ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** They have not sent it, and we have not sent our people there.

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या यह ठीक है कि चालीस हजार से ज्यादा आफ्रिसर्ज नेवी में ट्रेन किये जा रहे हैं और क्या इंडोनेशिया के जहाज अंडमान तक आने लगे हैं ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** No. Certainly some fishing vessels were seen and they were of Malaysian origin.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Has the Minister's attention been drawn to certain press reports to the effect that the Chinese have build or strengthened their air bases on the frontier, increased the number of their fighter aircraft and also build missile bases in Tibet?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I have seen the press reports.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Has it been confirmed by your Intelligence?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Even if that be so, I would not like to reply to this question.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On a point of order . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Even if he has some information, he says it would not be in the public interest to disclose it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is all right; he need not give any figures about what we are doing. But why should information about what the Chinese are doing be concealed from the nation? I cannot understand this kind of mentality.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have considered it. Shri Kamath may be right in one respect. But there is the other aspect also which he should consider. If he gives the correct idea about the enemy's forces which the Ministry has got, then too it would not be in our interest because the enemy, knowing

that, will certainly try to take certain measures. If we make an assessment that is wrong, then the enemy would be reassured that our information is not correct. They should also be kept guessing as to whether we have got the information or not.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The crucial point that arises is, what is Parliament, what is the nation, to know.

**Mr. Speaker:** He can just sit with the Minister and discuss it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is not a private affair; it is a national affair. We are here in Parliament, the nation's highest forum. Why should he conceal this information from us? They did it once, and that was the reason why the debacle took place last time. If they similarly conceal everything from us now, there may be another debacle. This is a shameful affair. Why should they proceed in this manner?

**Mr. Speaker:** We can consider it on some other occasions.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I seek your guidance?

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot allow two Members to rise at a time.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The people's morale should also be strengthened.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have heard him patiently. He should resume his seat now. I will hear Mr. Hem Barua.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** If you think that the Minister should be protected, it is all right, but should not the nation be protected? The nation also needs protection from China. I do not know what protection he gives, and how.

**Mr. Speaker:** He may kindly sit down now.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I seek your guidance? If the Minister could inform Parliament about the Chinese troops seen and where they were seen including the number of divisions that they have on our border, why cannot the Minister inform Parliament of their air bases and missile bases?

**Mr. Speaker:** The ordinary practice is—our rules also conform to that practice, that it is left to the Minister—when he feels that certain information should not be given in public interest, then I should not ordinarily compel him.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Ordinarily.

**Mr. Speaker:** There might be special circumstances.

**Shri Hem Barua:** He did not say 'public' interest': it is you who are putting that idea into his head.

**Mr. Speaker:** What other interest can he have? Not any personal interest.

**Shri Ranga:** We cannot very well assume that. After all there is a limit beyond which you cannot be expected to protect these people. It is for him to think for himself and say: in public interest, I am unable to say this.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I will explain the matter. The idea is not to deny any useful information to this hon. House. I have always tried to give as much information as I could give. I have told the House that there is a growing complex of air-fields in Tibet. I can give a general assessment of the preparations that they are doing. If I start giving detailed information of what we know about that, it will certainly be against public interest. It was from that point of view that I said that I could not give this information. My idea was not to refuse or deny any important information which I could usefully give to the hon. Members. . . (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

#### Peace Talks in Nagaland

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63. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Jagdev Singh**  
**Siddhanti:**

Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
 Shri Naval Prabhakar:  
 Shri R. G. Dubey:  
 Shri Prabhat Kar:  
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
 Shri Hukam Chand  
   Kachhavaia:  
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
 Shri Heda:  
 Shri Jashvant Mehta:  
 Shri P. H. Bheel:  
 Shri Bade:  
 Shri S. B. Patil:  
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
 Shri Hem Barua:  
 Shri Daljit Singh:  
 Shri Mohan Swarup:  
 Shri D. D. Puri:  
 Shri R. S. Pandey:  
 Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:  
 Shri Hem Raj:  
 Shri Uikay:  
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
 Shrimati Renuka Ray:  
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
 Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:  
 Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:  
 Shri Bal Krishna Singh:  
 Shri Raj Deo Singh:  
 Shri Vishram Prasad:  
 Shri Sarjoo Pandey:  
 Shri Man Sinh P. Patel:  
 Shri Daji:  
 Shri Gulshan:  
 Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:  
 Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:  
 Shri Radhelal Vyas:  
   Shri J. N. Hazarika:  
   Shri R. Barua:  
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:  
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
 Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:  
 Shri Maheswar Naik:

thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The Peace Mission have formulated certain proposals on the 20th December, 1964. In those proposals, they have suggested that while the Underground Nagas should, on their own volition, decide to participate in the Indian Union and mutually settle the terms and conditions for that purpose, the Government of India could consider the extent to which the relationship between Nagaland and the Government of India could be further readjusted to satisfy the political aspirations of all sections of Naga opinion. The Peace Mission have also made it clear that the underground dissident elements deciding to participate in the Indian Union is, in the opinion of the Peace Mission, the only practical solution of the problem.

A copy of the Peace Mission's proposal is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. I.T-6813/65.]

(c) The Leader of the Government of India delegation, in reply to the Peace Mission's letter of 22nd December, 1964, has said that while the Government of India do not accept the line of reasoning and a series of postulates on which the paper enclosed with the Peace Mission's letter appears to have been based, they welcome the conclusion which the Peace Mission has arrived at, namely that a peaceful solution of the problem in Nagaland, can only be found within the Indian Union, by Nagaland, continuing to remain within the Indian Union. The Government of India are glad to learn that the Peace Mission have themselves unanimously come to the conclusion that in this direction lies not only the fairest but the only practical solution of the problem facing our two delegations.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order. You remember that last time also, when this particular question about Nagaland was

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Peace Mission has submitted fresh proposals for solving the Nagaland problem on a permanent basis;

(b) if so, its salient features; and

(c) the reaction of Government

put to External Affairs, my hon. friend Shri Kripalani raised the issue in the House. Many Members were rightly agitated as to why the External Affairs Ministry should handle this when the other things were handled in the Home Ministry. We were assured by the Prime Minister and by the Minister who was then answering the question that this whole matter would be considered at the Cabinet level or at the Government level and that it would be decided once and for all. My submission is that by putting the Nagaland question under the Ministry of External Affairs . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Last time, I remember that I also made certain observations but so long as the House has expressed its opinion that it ought to be with the Home Ministry and not with the Ministry of External Affairs . . .

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** What I say is, taking advantage of such things, there are elements in this country who are preaching that Nagaland should never be with India and there should be a separate State and so on. I request that you should ask the Government or rather force the Government to see that it is with the Home Ministry.

**Mr. Speaker:** So far as the allocation is concerned, I cannot force the Government that this should be with the Home Ministry. It is their own job. I cannot interfere with that. I remember last time the House expressed itself and there was that consensus on all sides of the House that was expressed. I also had used some words; I remember that. But unless that is done, how can there be a point of order that the Minister in charge of the subject now should not answer it? I repeat what had been said the other day: that it is really desirable and it is fair that it should be with the Home Ministry.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The Prime Minister's assurance should have some sanctity. There should not be so

much difference between preaching and performance.

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members shall have ample opportunities to express themselves on this aspect as intently as possible if they feel like it, but this is not the opportunity. What does the lady Member want to say?

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** As you were kind enough to express just now, you also expressed your views, but that you cannot force anybody. But as the Home Minister has given an assurance, that assurance could be implemented. The Prime Minister also has assured us.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then she can ask the Assurance Committee to proceed in that matter.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** When we give expression to our feelings and views, then it is also natural to expect some reaction from the Government. What is the reaction of the Government to the feelings expressed by the Members here? It does not mean that we express our feelings for nothing.

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members should realise that this decision cannot be taken just in the Question Hour.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Not that a decision should be taken now, but they should give expression to their views.

**Mr. Speaker:** Already, the Members have expressed their views frankly . . . (Interruption). Order order. What does Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad want to say?

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** I say that this House, not once but twice, and not individually but unanimously requested the Government and you also have expressed your opinion regarding it. When the House has unanimously requested the Government and when the Prime Minister and the Home Minister have given the assurance, how long will it take for the Government to see that this

change is effected, so that the Members will be enabled to put the question to the Minister who is really connected with this subject and who should answer the question?

**Mr. Speaker:** I know the feeling of the Members on this matter; they are unanimous.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:** The Ministers should know it. (*Interruption*). Let them say.

Several hon. Members rose:—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Why should there be so many Members standing at the same time?

**Shri Kapur Singh:** That is what we desire: the Minister should be asked to say something.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** We do not want a decision to be taken at the moment, but they should explain the position.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I do not think the Government has considered the proposition at all. They seem to have put it in cold storage.

Several hon. Members rose:—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Is it free for all so that everyone should stand up without getting my permission? I have been asking the hon. Members to desist from that temptation.

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** The Prime Minister is fully aware and conscious of the feelings in the House. I myself have the greatest respect for the feelings in this respect, which the House has expressed, and I have myself conveyed my own request to the Prime Minister that he should consider this matter, but so long as he does not alter it and the questions are put, we have to answer it.

Secondly, because certain talks were going on then, he thought this should continue to be handled in this

form, but it is for him to take a final decision in this matter.

Several hon. Members rose:—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. None is allowed. All shall sit down.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** On a point of order, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, Sir. When he stands up to put a question, I did not allow him the opportunity. Then he comes with a point of order. I can very well guess. All right; I allow him now to make his point of order.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** My point of order is this. The hon. Minister just now said that he has also expressed his opinion to the Prime Minister in favour of transferring the subject of Nagaland. Then he also said that he thought it fit, till the matter was decided, that it should be like this. Why is there this contradictory statement?

**Mr. Speaker:** Where is the point of order there, I would like Shri Venkatasubbaiah to tell me. The proceedings should not be interrupted in this manner. We have heard the Minister. The only thing that, in my opinion, can be given some weight is that as the negotiations were being carried on the Government wanted to wait and have the *status quo* remain as it is till something came out of them or they ended. All hon. Members from all sides of the House have expressed themselves on this. I have also given my opinion. The Minister says that he has also given that opinion. My difficulty is this. The Members say that this opinion was expressed so many times. Of course, at that time also the Government was conscious of that. If any decision. (*Interruption*). Order, order. When I am speaking no one should stand up. It has been brought to the notice of the Government that such were the feelings of the House. Now it transpires that the Minister of External Affairs has also conveyed

his own opinion. We can only presume what it would be. Then, why should the Government not take a decision about this? Either they should stand firmly and say that it would continue to remain like this or take a decision that this subject goes to the Home Ministry. They should make up their mind.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** I will convey this to the Prime Minister. He will be able to indicate clearly as to what should be done.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Sir, I rise to a point of order. Today is a day, so far as questions are concerned, when the Prime Minister is supposed to be answering questions. It is only right that the Prime Minister should be in the House.

**Shri Hem Barua:** The Prime Minister has developed a queer habit of absenting himself from Parliament. Therefore, my request to you is to request the Prime Minister to be present here. Mr. Nehru used to be present all through.

**Shri Ranga:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not a point of order, but I would like to make one observation. Some of the important columnists had also observed that the Prime Minister is trying to create a new precedent or a new practice by caring more for individuals than for institutions, one of the institutions being the Parliament. He made special reference to the fact that while the late Prime Minister took care to be present in the House as far as as it was humanly possible for him or at least to be within easily reachable distance, the present Prime Minister seems to be keen on absenting himself from the House.

**Shri Hem Barua:** It has become a regular habit with him.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नागालैंड के सम्बन्ध में जो बात चीत चल रही है उस का कभी अन्त

भी होगा या नहीं। आखिर यह कब तक चलेगी।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह सवाल तो इस वक्त नहीं है।

**Shri Kapur Singh:** The hon. Minister for External Affairs has just now made a statement as to what has happened in relation to the sentiments which the House expressed un-animously. You have given your conditional concordance to what he has said. The point that has been made out is that since the negotiations are going on with the Nagas, therefore, there is some point in not altering the *status quo*. What I want to say is that this not only ignores the point which was made by the sentiments of the House but it flouts it. The central point of the sentiments which we unanimously expressed here was that by negotiating with the the Nagas through the Ministry of External Affairs we are implicating that we treat the Nagas as a sovereign people and a sovereign state. That implication we must reject and repudiate under all circumstances. By continuing to retain the *status quo* we strengthen that implication.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** We are making them more hostile.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Therefore I say that what the hon. Minister of External Affairs has said does not deserve even the condescension of approval which you have given.

**An hon. Member:** I agree with this view.

**Mr. Speaker:** There was no conduct of mine that was under criticism at that moment. I only interpreted what he had said. Shri Azad.

**Shri Hem Barua:** You have not given any ruling.

**Mr. Speaker:** No ruling can be given on that.



**Shri Daji:** Let us ask no supplementaries on this question. ;

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Hon. Members want me to do a thing which is their duty to do. If hon. Members are united, they can throw out the Government. What have I to do?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The hon. Prime Minister is there.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have no powers. Shri Azad.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** One of the conditions of the Peace Mission is that Government should reconsider as to what should be the future adjustment in the relationship between the Nagas and India. They disagree with the ideas on which certain nonsensical, absolutely inimical statements have been produced by the Peace Mission. May I know why Government allows this Peace Mission, which suggests adjustment in sovereignty and such things which are against the sovereignty of India, to continue in this sphere? What are the reasons for this continuance?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** I have placed the copy of the Peace Mission's proposals on the Table of the House. I have also incorporated in my reply in the House the gist of the Secretary's letter to the Peace Mission. If the two are read together, the hon. House will kindly appreciate that Government's own position is quite clear on that issue.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** I have read all the statements and what the hon. Minister has referred to. That is why I am asking why the Government wants to compromise with and barter away the sovereignty of the country when the Peace Mission has repeatedly suggested an adjustment of the sovereignty of the country and relationship with Nagaland. That reason is not there and we want to know that reason.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** It is entirely incorrect that we want to give up our sovereignty. This position has been

made absolutely clear on the floor of the House by myself, by the hon. Prime Minister and also in the correspondence. It will be wrong for the hon. Member to read in these proposals anything which does not exist. If anything, it weakens our stand and that cannot be the intention of the hon. Member.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** On a point of order. The Minister cannot put something in my mouth which is not mine. This Peace Mission's proposals very clearly indicate that the Government should consider readjustment in the future relationships between the Nagas and the Indian Union. I ask the Minister why such a Peace Mission is allowed to continue which suggests the barter of sovereignty or the adjustment of sovereignty. Instead of replying to this question the hon. Minister puts something in my mouth which is not mine.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** I do not think, there is any point of order; but I will attempt to reply to it notwithstanding all the heat that he has introduced about the factual position. He says that there is a suggestion of bartering away sovereignty. I say that it is incorrect; there is no such suggestion.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** On a point of order. The statement says: "The Peace Mission..."

**Shri Ranga:** The answer being given by the hon. Minister is not complete.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. We will become a laughing stock if we proceed in the manner we are proceeding. Unnecessary, unwanted, unsubstantial points of order are raised.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** No, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** What point of order has been raised? The hon. Minister is replying and the hon. Member stands up and says, "On a point of order". Before his reply comes a point of order is raised. How can that be done?

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I will raise the point of order when he has finished.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** Therefore there is no question of either bartering away sovereignty or of compromising on that issue. We are absolutely clear on that issue and I will request hon. Members not...

**Mr. Speaker:** His insistence is . . .

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** On a point of order.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** It is in the statement.

**Mr. Speaker:** He would not listen even to me. His insistence is that this much is admitted in the statement that the Peace Mission made a suggestion for adjustment of our attitude or relationship. He says why Government should at all tolerate it or allow it.....

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Or, arouse them to continue.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** . . . to continue to function in Nagaland.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** It will be more helpful if the hon. Members could point out if there is any particular paragraph or line in it—it is a six-page document—to the effect that they have suggested that any sovereignty is to be bartered away or to be compromised. Then I can reply to that.

**Some hon. Members:** It is in the statement.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** So far as the relationship is concerned, we have made the position clear that a solution with Nagaland remaining inside the Union is the only thing that we can think of. We ourselves have taken certain steps with the approval of this hon. House according to which the State of Nagaland was created and we feel that sufficient has been done to safeguard their autonomy, culture, traditions and the like. Still, we are prepared to ex-

amine if there is anything within the Union that is possible which could satisfy all sections including the dissidents. We would certainly be prepared to consider these things.

**Shri Hem Barua:** On a point of order . . . (Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** In what connection has that suggestion been made that the Government of India should make readjustments or certain adjustments? In what relation is that suggestion?

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Give and take.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** That is precisely what I said. If he could point out any particular paragraph in the Peace Mission's proposals, I may be able to clarify that.

**An hon. Member:** Paragraph 12.

**Shri Hem Barua:** On a point of order.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** On a point of order.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I am calling him again and again to resume his seat but he is insisting on his point. How is work to be carried on if the whole time of one hour of Question Hour is, I should say—I may be pardoned if I say that—wasted on these unnecessary points of order which have no substance at all? Shri Azad can refer to the line that he is mentioning.

**Shri Hem Barua:** On a point of order.

**Mr. Speaker:** Another point of order. Let me hear Shri Hem Barua.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** You did not hear me.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. That is very unfair that he should attribute any motives or partiality to me.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I did not attribute any motive.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I have followed him. He wants to raise

his point of order so far as that statement is concerned and I am pursuing the same thing by asking Shri Azad that when he is asking the supplementary he should refer to that. If anything is left, his point of order would certainly arise after that has been done. He attributes partiality to me that I am listening to Shri Hem Barua and not to him.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** That I never made.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is exactly what the implication is. I cannot tolerate that.

**Shri Hem Barua:** The hon. Minister has just now thrown a challenge. But I have here a copy of the Peace Mission Proposals with me, a printed copy . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** He may resume his seat.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I am reading it out.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, Sir. I am asking him to resume his seat.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Sir, I have kept quiet all this time even though . . .

**Shri Hem Barua:** I have not finished, Sir.

**An hon. Member:** Let us hear Mr. Mukerjee:

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** I just want to make a submission. Some of us have been recently to Nagaland. There is no question about the complete unanimity in the House and in the country that Nagaland cannot possibly be outside Indian Union. There has to be a settlement with Nagaland as a part of the Indian Union. There is no question about it. But we discovered that it was a very difficult and delicate matter which has already involved nearly 10 years of fighting, of a sort, which neither the Indian Army nor the Indian Government nor the Indian people can possibly relish and, therefore, this is a matter in which, if Members of Parliament, like ourselves, cannot really

help in achieving a settlement, we should not even remotely hinder the efforts that are being made. Therefore, my submission to you, Sir, is this. I beg of you to tell the House and also the Government to see that a situation is created where Government tries to take the House into its confidence in a manner which is different from a full-dress debate in this House which by means of publicity might distort the perspective in such a manner that some delicate negotiations might be subverted. My submission is that you may exercise your influence over Government as well as Members to see that unnecessarily feelings are not excited.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I draw the attention . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** He may resume his seat.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I have not finished. This is a very relevant thing. The Minister was telling us that . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** I will allow him an opportunity provided he sits down.

**Shri Hem Barua:** All right, Sir. Whenever you ask me to sit down, I sit down. I am obedient.

**Mr. Speaker:** When this appeal has been made by Mr. Mukerjee that Members should realise their responsibilities in this respect . . .

**Shri Hem Barua:** We do. I have a copy of the Peace Mission Proposals with me. I want to read out the operative part of the Peace Mission proposals. It says like this:

"The Peace Mission in the pursuit of a settlement through peaceful means, to which the Government as well as Naga Federal Government equally subscribe, would like both the Government of India and the Naga Federal Government to consider seriously whether such a meeting point could not be reached. On the one hand, the Naga Federal Government could on their own volition, decide to be a participant in the Union of India and mutually settle the terms and

conditions for that purpose. On the other hand, the Government of India could consider to what extent the pattern and structure and the relationship between the Nagaland and the Government of India should be adapted and recast so as to satisfy the political aspirations of all sections of Naga opinion and to make it possible for the ideals of peace as expressed in the Naga Peace Declaration to be substantially realised."

This raises two vital things. The Peace Mission proposals equate the Government of the Naga underground rebels with the Indian Government and it gives the right to the Naga Federal Government to decide the question of accession anew to the Indian Union. These are two vital things that these proposals raise.

**Mr. Speaker:** What do you want to say?

**Shri Hem Barua:** On the face of it, when the Minister said like that, I just want to know from the Minister as to how can the Government have negotiations with the Naga Federal Government if the Government of the rebel Nagas has been equated with the Indian Government on these conditions. The argument offered by the Naga Federal Government people, when we visited Nagaland is this that Nagas have not decided merger with the Indian Union. When that right is given to the Nagas again, that shows that we confirm the theory that the merger with the Indian Union of the Nagas is yet to be settled.

12:00 hrs.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I want to associate myself fully with the proposal made by Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

The Parliamentary Delegation consisting of 14 Members belonging to all the groups and parties represented here visited Nagaland. We had seen the conditions there and we found that the position is very delicate. Anything said here will produce repercussions which may not be in the interests of India.

I think that we must develop a convention, at least so far as this delicate matter is concerned, that we should not do anything which may instead of soothing the feelings and improving the affairs aggravate them. Therefore, I very respectfully submit that we should accept Shri H. N. Mukerjee's proposal that this matter may be discussed by Government with representative opinion in Parliament and then a certain solution may be placed before the House, of course, with reasons and grounds which may generally be acceptable to the House.

We have seen that it is a very delicate position, and therefore, my hon. friend's proposal is a very sound proposal. In fact, we the members of the delegation wanted to sit and discuss the whole matter between ourselves. Shri Hem Barua also was there with us, and he have discussed it several times. I would request him in a very friendly manner not to raise the matter here but first to discuss it with Government and then the matter may be taken up here in this House.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I agree with Shri H. N. Mukerjee and Shri A. P. Jain, but at the same time, I want the Government of India to introduce an element of fairness in their policy towards the Nagas.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Let us ask some questions. Why should we have these appeals during the Question Hour?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi):** The Question Hour is over.

**Shri Ranga:** The appeal made by Shri H. N. Mukerjee and the concrete suggestion made by Shri A. P. Jain have the wholehearted support of all of us from the Swatantra Group and particularly myself and Shri M. R. Masani who had the opportunity of joining this parliamentary delegation, unofficial or what else you call it, which visited Nagaland. We hope that the House as a whole would respect and try not to upset the delicacy with which the whole of this matter is charged, but try and help the Government also in regard to this matter.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** We wanted to ask some important questions, but I find that some hon. Members are making the same appeal over and over again during Question Hour. I just cannot follow this.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Question Hour is over, and nothing can be known now.

I am very sorry that out of 60 minutes, perhaps 40 minutes have been taken in the points of order, and only 20 minutes must have been spent in the asking of questions. I do not know whether it is due to my incapacity or to the insistence of the Members to raise points of order.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** The Nagas are coming back from Pakistan, and we wanted to know what the position was, but we could not ask those questions.

**Mr. Speaker:** Every group here and every Member sitting on every side has just to consider within himself whether it would be conducive to our working and to the purpose we have in view if we proceed in this manner. When Shri H. N. Mukerjee made that appeal, I entirely agreed with him, and I was going to say something, but then Members stood up and points of order were raised even on my standing, and on every side, there came the voice 'Point of order', 'Point of order', and 'Point of order'.

I might point out that points of order are only to help the Speaker to see that no irregularity might be committed, and there might not be anything done in violation of the Constitution or of the rules. When some rule or provision of the Constitution is likely to be violated, then a point of order is raised and it is pointed out that that should not be done, and the attention of the House is drawn to that pointedly. But here I must confess that I feel that points of order are raised only to create disorder.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** We never do it intentionally.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have not said so.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** That will go on record, and it will appear that we are so irresponsible that we do that and thereby instead of creating order we create disorder.

**Mr. Speaker:** The record is already there, and those who read it will draw their own inferences, even if I do not say it. Of course, that opinion can be formed, and if I read it I shall form that opinion. I am sorry I may be wrong, but that is a different thing altogether. But we should conduct ourselves with greater responsibility. Then this appeal has been made with such solemnity and with such responsibility, and by those—others also have associated themselves with it—who had gone on the spot and seen things themselves. I hope we will take that hint and we should, in this respect, exercise greater restraint than we ordinarily do. This question is really very delicate.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** We agree with the observation you have made. You might call us to your chamber and we can discuss the matter, because you have passed certain remarks which pain us. You said that all points of order are only points of disorder. I think this is not doing respect to the House. If you want to discuss this matter, kindly call the Members to your chamber. We feel that to make this remark that all points of order are points of disorder is not befitting to this House and to those Members who raise points of order. May be that some points of order may be so—I do not know. But we are pained to hear such a sweeping remark.

**Shri Thirumala Rao:** He need not speak for other Members; they can take care of themselves.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am rather surprised at the observations of Shri Azad. He

had a grievance against the Minister, and was saying that the Minister was trying to put words in his mouth which he had not uttered. I had not said this about 'all' points of order. I never said that. The record can be seen. He is trying to put that word in my mouth.

Now we should proceed to other business.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** I have a submission to make.

**Mr. Speaker:** All have submissions to make. But there should be some end somewhere.

Some hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** If Members feel that I should call them to my chambers, I will request them to collect together and then we will discuss.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन की भावनाओं का सम्मान करते हुए और हमारी भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या मैं प्रधान मंत्रीजी से यह आशा करूँ कि कल के अधिवेशन में जो उन्होंने कहा कि नागालैंड विदेश मंत्रालय के साथ केवल इसलिए रखा गया था कि श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू का उस से लगाव था और वह विदेश मंत्रालय के अधीन इसे रखे थे लेकिन अब नागालैंड क्यों नहीं प्रधान मंत्री जी गृह मंत्रालय के अधीन कर दें . . . . (इंटरप्शंस)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस पर काफ़ी बहस हो चुकी है और यह प्वाएंट यहां पर उठाया गया है . . . .

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** उस समय प्रधान मंत्री नहीं थे ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अगर प्रधान मंत्री नहीं भी थे तो उनको बतला दिया जायेगा । काफ़ी लोग उस बात को कह चुके हैं इसलिए उसका तो कुछ असर नहीं होगा अगर आप फिर उसी प्वाएंट को दुहराना शुरू कर दें ।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** उस समय प्रधान मंत्री नहीं थे जिस समय कि इस बात को कहा गया था ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उनको पहुंच गया होगा । साथियों का फर्ज है कि उन तक उसे पहुंचा दें और वे अब सोच रहें होंगे । अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी कुछ कहना चाहें तो वह अलहदा बात है लेकिन उसी चीज को फिर दुहराने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मुझे अफसोस होता है कि कांग्रेस के मੈम्बर्स भी इस प्रकार से चलते हैं और उस हालत में मैं क्या करूँ ? अब देखिये यह द्विवेदी साहब उसी तरीके से चलना चाहते हैं ।

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि यह 40 मिनट इस तरह से प्वाएंट ओफ आर्डर्स में चले गये तो क्या इसी तरह से यह चला करेगा और इस तरीके से काफ़ी क्वेश्चंस बाक़ी रह जाया करेंगे ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो अपने आप से पूछिये, मुझ से क्या पृछते हैं ।

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Firing by Pakistanis

- { **Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
\*64. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri K. N. Tiwary:**  
**Shri P. H. Bheel:**  
**Shri Daljit Singh:**  
**Shri Hem Barua:**  
**Shri Uikey:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**

Shri D. N. Tiwary:  
 Shri Kapur Singh:  
 Shri P. K. Deo:  
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:  
 Shri Gulshan:  
 Shri P. L. Barupal:  
 Shri Surya Prasad:  
 Shri Radhelal Vyas:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the details of firings made by the Pakistanis on the Indo-Pak border in the Jammu and Kashmir area and the eastern borders during December, 1964, and January and February, 1965;

(b) the extent of damage caused to the Indian side in the form of loss of life and property; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) The details of the firing incidents by Pakistan on the cease-fire line and international border in Jammu and Kashmir and on the eastern border during December, 1964, January & February, 1965 (upto 16th February 1965) are given below:—

(1) *Jammu and Kashmir:*

Pakistan Pakistan-occupied Kashmir troops|Razakars etc. fired at our posts, picquets, villages, civilians etc., on 528 occasions.

(2) *Assam-East Pakistan Border:*

East Pakistan Rifles fired intermittently in the Lathitilla|Dumabari area during the period 19th December to 31st December, 1964 and again in February, 1965.

(3) *Tripura-East Pakistan border:*

(1) East Pakistan Rifles personnel fired intermittently in the Karangicherra area in Kho-wai sub-Division of Tripura on 3rd, 7th to 12th, 15th to 31st December, 1964 and again on 14th January, 1965.

(ii) East Pakistan Rifles fired intermittently towards Tarakpur village in Dharamnagar sub-Division of Tripura from 26th December to 31st December, 1964. This place is adjacent to Lathitilla area mentioned at (2) above. When Pakistanis fired at Lathitilla|Dumabari area, this place was also involved.

	No. of persons Killed Wounded	
Jammu & Kashmir	9	20
Assam	—	1
Tripura	—	—

In Jammu and Kashmir and Assam, a few heads of cattle were killed|injured. A few arms were also lost in J. & K. The extent of damage to property is not known.

(c) Our Security forces are deployed all along the border; they keep constant vigil and carry out patrolling. Wherever necessary, the fire is returned by our security forces. In the case of Jammu and Kashmir cease-fire violation complaints are lodged with the U.N. Military Observers. Where necessary protests are lodged with the Government of Pakistan also both for violation of cease-fire line in J. & K. and for violation of other borders.

**High-powered Transmitter**

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
 Shri S. C. Samanta:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri R. S. Tiwary:  
 Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
 Shri Jagdev Singh  
 Siddhanti:  
 "65. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:  
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
 Shri P. H. Bheel:  
 Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kachhavalya:  
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
 Shri Daljit Singh:

Shri Hem Barua:  
 Dr. P. Srinivasan:  
 Shri Hem Raj:  
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the progress made in the discussions on the proposal for purchase of a 100 Kw. medium wave transmitter for All-India Radio?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): It is intended to send experts from All India Radio to Moscow in order to discuss the technical details before the matter can be finalised.

इंडोनेशिया का संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ छोड़ना

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :  
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :  
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :  
 श्री भागवत झा आजाद :  
 श्री प्र० चं० बरधवा :  
 श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :  
 श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत :  
 श्री मधु लिमय :  
 श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :  
 श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीड़ा :  
 श्री सोलंकी :  
 श्री नरसिम्हा रेड्डी :  
 श्री हेम बरधवा :  
 श्री इयामलाल सराफ :  
 श्री मोहन स्वल्प्य :  
 श्री राम हरल्ल यादव :  
 श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय :  
 श्री विभूति मिश्र :  
 महाराजकुमार विजय आनन्द :  
 श्री किशन पटनायक :  
 श्री राम सेवक यादव :  
 \* 66. श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :  
 श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया :  
 डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया :  
 श्री कपूर सिंह :  
 श्री प्र० के० देव :

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

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने इन्डोनेशिया से संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ छोड़ने के अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करने का अनुरोध किया था ;

(ख) क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में भारत के स्थायी प्रतिनिधि से इन्डोनेशिया के इस निर्णय के कारणों के सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार अब भी इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रयत्न कर रही है ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि पाकिस्तान के भी कुछ नेताओं ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ छोड़ने की धमकी दी है ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Pakistani news-papers have carried statements by certain non-governmental organizations to this effect.

Commonwealth Secretariat

Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
 Shri S. C. Samanta:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri R. G. Dubey:  
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
 Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:  
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:  
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
 \* 67. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:  
 Shri R. S. Pandey:  
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
 Shrimati Renuka Ray:  
 Shri Kolla Venkalah:  
 Shri M. N. Swamy:  
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
 Dr. Ranen Sen:  
 Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:  
 Shri J. B. S. Bist:  
 Shri Balmiki:  
 Shri R. Barua:  
 Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:

Will the Minister of External



Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some officials of the Government of India participated in a meeting of senior officers of Commonwealth countries in London recently with a view to finalizing details about the proposed Commonwealth Secretariat in London; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at in that meeting and whether they have Government's approval?

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

(b) No decisions as such were reached at the meeting since it is for the Commonwealth Governments to take decisions. The senior officials, however, representing 21 Commonwealth countries, have agreed on a report which has been transmitted to all the Commonwealth Governments. The report is under consideration of the Government of India. The officials' meeting has recommended that the Secretary General will have no executive authority and that the Secretariat will have no political functions. The main purpose of the Secretariat will be the dissemination of information on matters of interest to Commonwealth countries. It will not be within the competence of the Secretariat to disseminate information, which relates to the internal affairs of a country or to disputes between two or more Commonwealth countries.

**Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference**

\*68. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Maharajkumar Vijaya Anand  
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:  
Shri Jashvant Mehta:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

{ Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shri Mohan Swarup:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri Kolla Venkalah:  
Shri M. N. Swamy:  
Shri R. S. Pandey:  
Shri R. Barua:  
Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) when the next Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference is likely to be held and where; and

(b) whether the suggestion to have the Conference in India will be pursued and if not, why?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) The Prime Ministers' Conference is likely to be held in London in the second half of June, 1965;

(b) The suggestion about holding this Conference by rotation has been considered, but so far has not received a large measure of support. No suggestion has been made for the Conference to be held in India.

**भारतीय वायु सेना निवानेबाजी कुर्घटना**

\*69. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :  
श्री यशपाल सिंह :  
श्री भागवत झा आजाब :  
श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :  
श्री प्र० चं० बरध्वा :  
श्री डी० चं० शर्मा :  
श्री बड़े :  
श्री दे० दं० पुरी :  
श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :  
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मंच है कि 2 जनवरी, 1965 को निवानेबाजी का अभ्यास करते

हुए लुधियाना-फिरोजपुर सड़क पर जगरांव के पास भारतीय वायुसेना के विमान से एक राकेट गिर गया जिसके फल स्वरूप तीन व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो गई ;

(ख) क्या इस दुर्घटना की जांच की गई है और यदि हां, तो इसका क्या परिणाम हुआ ;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को कोई प्रतिकर दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितना प्रतिकर दिया गया है, और, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशबन्तराव चव्हाण) :** (क) जलन्धर के समीप सिध्दान खासरेंज में, भारतीय वायु सेना द्वारा अन्तरिक्ष से भूमि की ओर गोली चलाने के अभ्यास में, 2 जनवरी 1965 को लगभग 12 बज कर 15 मिनट पर, जगरांव-फिरोजपुर मार्ग पर, (जिसका दूसरा नाम लुधियाना फिरोजपुर मार्ग है) जगरांव से लगभग 5 मील दूर, निम्न असैनिक मारे गए थे :—

- (1) श्री रणधीर सिंह ।
- (2) श्री तेजा सिंह ।
- (3) श्री मुरजीत सिंह ।

(ख) जी हां, कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी के फैसलों का इन्तजार है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) मुआवजा देने के प्रश्न पर कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी की रिपोर्ट की प्राप्ति पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

#### Seventh Commonwealth Relations Conference

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:

\*70.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shri D. N. Tiwary:  
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Kolla Venkatah:  
Shri M. N. Swamy:  
Shri Hem Raj:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:  
Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:  
Shri R. Barua:  
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Seventh Commonwealth Relations Conference was held in New Delhi on the 6th January, 1965;

(b) if so, how many countries participated in this conference;

(c) the main subjects discussed at the conference; and

(d) whether any proposal was put forward by the Indian Delegation?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh) :** (a) The Seventh Commonwealth Relations Conference was held in New Delhi from 6th to 15th January, 1965. It was organised by the Indian Council of World Affairs which is a non-official body.

(b) Twelve countries including India participated in this Conference.

(c) (i) Commonwealth approach to main International problems, (ii) Defence and security in Commonwealth countries, (iii) Commonwealth and the problems of World Trade & Development, (iv) promotion of Scientific, Education and Cultural Exchanges among the Commonwealth countries and (v) future of the Commonwealth were some of the main subjects that figured in the agenda for the Conference;

(d) No specific proposals as such appear to have been put forward by the Indian delegation. Like other delegations, they too expressed their views on the various subjects discussed in the Conference.

**World Muslim Conference**

- \*71. {  
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:  
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
 Shri P. H. Bheel:  
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
 Shri Sham Lal Saraf:  
 Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:  
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
 Shri U. M. Trivedi:  
 Shri Inder J. Malhotra:  
 Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kachhavaiaya:

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

(a) the composition of the Indian delegation to the World Muslim Conference held in Mogadiscio (Somalia) in December, 1964;

(b) whether it is a fact that the delegation had to withdraw from the Conference;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) who bore the expenses on this delegation?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) The Indian delegation comprised Shri Sayed Ali Mohamed Tariq, Minister in the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir and Shri Ahmed Mehdi, M.P.

(b), and (c). The Indian delegation went to attend the World Muslim Conference in Somalia at the invitation of the Government of Somalia. A procedural question was raised at the Conference contending that the Government of Somalia had no authority to invite any delegation and the invitation could be issued only from the Secretariat of the Conference. At this stage the Indian delegation decided to withdraw to avoid embarrassment to the friendly Government of Somalia.

(d) Government of India made some contribution towards the travel expenses.

**Nuclear Shield for Afro-Asian Countries**

- \*72. {  
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:  
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
 Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
 Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:  
 Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:  
 Shri Vishwa Nath Roy:  
 Shri D. N. Tiwary:  
 Shri P. K. Deo:  
 Shri Kapur Singh:  
 Shri P. K. Ghosh:  
 Shri Kolla Venkaiah:  
 Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

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

(a) whether the Governments of Non-Nuclear countries of Asia and Africa have been sounded with regard to the proposal or suggestion made to the British Prime Minister during the Prime Minister's recent visit to London regarding the joint guarantee of a nuclear shield by the Western nuclear powers and U.S.S.R. for the Afro-Asian Non-Nuclear nations; and

(b) if so, their reactions thereto?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** (a) The Prime Minister had only posed a problem generally and stated that unless the main nuclear powers found some way of re-assuring the non-nuclear powers about their safety, the risk of proliferation was great and that, therefore, the nuclear Powers who were also in favour of the policy of non-proliferation should consider the matter and find ways and means of assuring the non-nuclear Powers of their safety. No specific proposals for a joint nuclear guarantee or shield were made in this regard. The non-nuclear countries of Asia and Africa have not been approached on this question.

(b) Does not arise.

**'New Axis'**

\*73. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavaiya:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the emergence of a "new axis" with Indonesia, Pakistan and China coming closer together; and

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

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports of the so-called "new axis". These are probably based on the development of closer relations between Indonesia, Pakistan and China in recent months. Naturally, whether any development of this nature at any time adversely affects India's interests, is a matter which is kept by us under continuous study. So far as Indonesia is concerned, our relations with that country have been friendly.

**Chinese Intrusion into Sikkim**

\*74. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri R. Ramanathan**  
**Chettiar:**  
**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**  
**Shri Naval Prabhakar:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri R. S. Tiwary:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavaiya:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**

**Shri Jagdev Singh**  
**Siddhanti:**

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**  
**Shri Bishwanath Roy:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri P. H. Bheel:**  
**Shri Hem Barua:**  
**Shri Vishram Prasad:**  
**Shri Daljit Singh:**  
**Shri Sezhayan:**  
**Shri D. J. Naik:**  
**Shri Bade:**  
**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**  
**Shrimati Renuka Ray:**  
**Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**  
**Shri D. D. Mantri:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Narasimha Reddy:**  
**Shri P. K. Deo:**  
**Shri Kapur Singh:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattanyak:**  
**Shri D. N. Tiwary:**  
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**  
**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**  
**Shri R. Barua:**  
**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:**  
**Shri Maheswar Naik:**  
**Shri Krishna Pal Singh:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese troops intruded into Sikkim territory several times in December, 1964;

(b) whether there is any concentration of Chinese forces on the Sikkim border; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to counteract it?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Chinese troops intruded into Sikkim territory twice in the month of December, 1964.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) We have taken all necessary steps and our defences in the area are adequate to deal with any eventuality.

**Nuclear Shield**

- Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
 Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:  
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri R. S. Tiwary:  
 Shri S. C. Samanta:  
 Shri R. G. Dubey:  
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
 Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 \*75. { Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:  
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:  
 Shri Jashvant Mehta:  
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:  
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
 Shri Madhu Limaye:  
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
 Shri Kishen Pattnayak:  
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:  
 Shri Krishnapal Singh:  
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

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

(a) whether any move has been made to secure assurance from the United States, Russia and Britain for a nuclear shield against the threat of nuclear aggression from China; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** (a) No approach has been made to the major nuclear powers for the provision of a nuclear shield against the threat of nuclear aggression from China. However, the question of the responsibility the major nuclear powers should undertake to mitigate the threat being faced by non-nuclear countries has been posed in a general way for the consideration of the major nuclear powers.

(b) Does not arise.

**Violations of Ceasefire Line**

- \*76. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
 Shri Naval Prabhakar:  
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

**Shri Hukam Chand**

- Kachhavaia:**  
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
 Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
 Shri R. G. Dubey:  
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:  
 Shri D. N. Tiwary:  
 Shri Vishram Prasad:  
 Shri Bade:  
 Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:  
 Shri Solanki:  
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:  
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
 Shri P. H. Bheel:  
 Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:  
 Shri Hem Raj:  
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
 Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:  
 Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:  
 Shri U. M. Trivedi:  
 Shri Ulkey:  
 Shri R. S. Pandey:  
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
 Shri Man Singh P. Patel:  
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
 Shri Maheswar Naik:  
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:  
 Shri Radhelal Vyas:  
 Shri Ram Sewak:  
 Shri P. G. Sen:

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

(a) whether any violations of the ceasefire line in Jammu and Kashmir as also of the India-Pakistan border in the East have been made since the last report was made to Parliament;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken to repulse such intrusions?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) 397 Cease-fire violations have been committed by Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir during the period 24th December 1964 to the 15th February 1965. Full information regarding violations by Pakistan on the Indo-East Pakistan border is

being collected through the concerned State Governments and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) The Cease-fire violations in Jammu and Kashmir mentioned above, broadly relate to firing intrusions and improvement of defences by Pakistan.

(c) Effective steps have been taken to repulse Pakistani intrusions. Whenever necessary, fire is returned by our Security forces. Cease-fire violation complaints are also lodged with UN Military Observers.

#### International Film Festival

✓

\*77. {  
 Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
 Dr. P. Srinivasan:  
 Shri Paramasivan:  
 Shrimati Akkamma Devi:  
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:  
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:  
 Shri Murli Manohar:  
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
 Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kachhavaia:  
 Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an International Film Festival was held recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the countries which participated in the festival;

(c) which of the Indian films were exhibited during the Festival and in which languages;

(d) by whom they were selected and what was the basis of selection; and

(e) the total expenditure incurred thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3814/65].

(d) Regarding Indian Films entered there were two feature films, namely "Nirjan Saikte" (Bengali) and "Haqeeqat" (Hindi) and two short films namely "Lahul and Spiti" (English) and "And Miles to go" (English). "Nirjan Saikte" was recommended by the Film Federation of India. "Haqeeqat" and "Lahul and Spiti" were recommended by the Screening Committee of the Festival and "And Miles to Go" was recommended by the two Juries of the Festival. On the whole, these films appeared to be the best amongst those which were qualified to compete in the Festival and therefore the Government accepted these recommendations. So far as the non-competitive section is concerned, not many Indian films with sub-titles in English were available. Therefore, in this section, the Government showed such Indian Films as were available with English sub-titles before or even during the Festival.

(e) The actual expenditure is not yet known; the estimated expenditure is Rs. 8.43 lakhs.

#### Censorship Rules

\*78. {  
 Shri Surendrapal Singh:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
 Shri U. M. Trivedi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to make it possible for foreign films to enter in the recent International Film Festival in India, Government relaxed their censorship rules to a great extent; and

(b) if so, whether the liberalisation of censorship rules is likely to continue even after the International Film Festival?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):** (a) The films screened at

the Third International Film Festival of India were exempted from formal censorship in accordance with the rules of the International Federation of Film Producers Association (Paris). Most of these films were, however, screened before a Special Committee and their opinion was sought as to their suitability for presentation at the Festival.

(b) No, Sir.

**शेख अब्दुल्ला की विदेश यात्रा**

- \*79. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :  
 श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :  
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :  
 श्री हुकूम चन्ध कछवाय :  
 श्री बड़े :  
 श्री प्र० चं० बरध्वा :  
 श्री रामेश्वर टटिया :  
 श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरबा :  
 श्री इन्द्रजीतलाल मल्होत्रा :  
 श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा :  
 श्री द्वारकादास मंत्री :  
 डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :  
 श्री बिहबनाथ पाण्डय

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला तथा उन के साथियों को विदेश जाने के लिये पारपत्र दे दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी विदेश यात्रा का उद्देश्य क्या है ;

(ग) वे किन किन देशों की यात्रा करेंगे ; और

(घ) इस यात्रा पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होगी ?

संबन्धित-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) जी हां । शेख अब्दुल्ला और उनके साथ जाने वाले

4 व्यक्तियों को पासपोर्ट जारी कर दिए गए हैं ।

(ख) हज यात्रा । इसके अलावा, शेख अब्दुल्ला अपने लड़कों के पास जाना चाहेंगे जो इंग्लैंड में पढ़ रहे हैं । मिर्जा मोहम्मद अफजल बेग डाक्टरों जांच और इलाज के लिए वहां जाना चाहेंगे ।

(ग) उनके पासपोर्ट सऊदी अरब, ईरान, इराक, जोर्डन, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, अदन, लबनान, अफगानिस्तान और अल्जीरिया तथा पुर्तगाल को छोड़कर, यूरोप के सभी देशों के लिए पृष्ठांकित किये गए हैं जिनमें यूनाइटेड किंगडम, तुर्की और सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ भी शामिल हैं ।

(घ) सरकार ने हज यात्रा के लिए 1,000 रु० प्रति व्यक्ति देना मंजूर किया है, जो आमतौर से दिए जाते हैं ; और अन्य देशों की यात्रा के लिए 6,000 रु० प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से स्वीकार किए हैं ।

**Strike in TELCO**

- \*80. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
 Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
 Shri V. B. Gandhi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Bihar declared illegal the strike and lockout that happened in Telco-Jamshedpur in December, 1964;

(b) whether the workers have since resumed work;

(c) if so, when;

(d) for how many days there had been stoppage of work and the total amount of loss in daily production, as a result of the stoppage of work; and

(e) whether Government has made any enquiry into the causes of this trouble?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivaya):** (a) It is understood that no formal declaration was made by the Government of Bihar to this effect.

(b) Yes.

(c) 28th December, 1964.

(d) Stoppage of work was from 16th to 27th December, 1964. Total loss of production during this period is reported to be 668 Trucks.

(e) The matter falls in the State sphere.

#### Chinese Aggression against Bhutan

**\*81. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been armed aggression by the Chinese against Bhutan and other territory on the Himalayan border since the 24th December, 1964;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) the measures taken by Government to counter such Chinese aggression; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** (a) There have been a few cases of Chinese intrusions into Sikkim since 24th December, 1964. There has been no armed aggression by the Chinese against Bhutan. Nor has there been any fresh aggression against Indian territory.

(b) On December 25, 1964, two armed Chinese personnel intruded into Sikkim and on December 26, 1964, a group of three armed Chinese intruders entered the Sikkim side of the border near Nathu-la pass. On January 19, 1965 thirty armed Chinese soldiers intruded into Sikkim across Kongra-la.

(c) and (d). Government of India have lodged strong protests with the Chinese Government about the provocative military actions of the Chinese

forces. These notes have been released to the Press. Government is also taking every possible measure to safeguard the security of the borders.

#### Encouragement to Film Producers

**\*82.** { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

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

(a) the encouragement that is being given to well-known film producers for producing good social films;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the producers are unable to produce good films on account of financial difficulties; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to overcome it?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):** (a) Government have instituted the State Awards for Films, to encourage the production of films of a high aesthetic and technical standard and of educational and cultural value.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Film Finance Corporation, has been set up by the Government to promote and assist the film industry by providing, affording or procuring financial or other facilities for the production of films of good quality.

#### Indian Immigrants detained in Ceylon

**\*83. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some immigrants of Indian origin and those overstaying their visas in Ceylon have been detained in camps;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter by the Ceylon Government?

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



(b) About 440.

(c) The Government of Ceylon are arranging to repatriate to India those of them who are Indian nationals.

#### Sino-Indian Border Dispute

Shri Yashpal Singh.  
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
 Shri Jagdev Singh  
 Siddhanti:  
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
 Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kachhavaia:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri Harish Chandra  
 Mathur:  
 \*84. { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:  
 Shri Jashvant Mehta:  
 Shri Narendra Singh  
 Mahida:  
 Shri Solanki:  
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:  
 Shri Hem Barua:  
 Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:  
 Shri Sarjoo Pandey:  
 Shri Gulshan:  
 Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Chinese Premier in Peking in December, 1964 that the attitude of the Indian Government in demanding that China should withdraw from seven civilian posts on Chinese Territory in the Western Sector as a precondition for negotiations was extremely unreasonable; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs had made a statement on December 31, 1964 giving the Government's reaction to the Chi-

nese Prime Minister's statement. The spokesman's statement is given below:

#### Statement

The Government of India have seen reports of Mr. Chou En-lai's speech at the National People's Congress at Peking. The tone and content of the Chinese Prime Minister's references to India is a demonstration of China's aggressiveness and arrogance. By refusing to accept the Colombo Proposals China had long ago slammed the door to all prospects of negotiations on the border question. What Mr. Chou En-lai has now done is to bolt and bar the door completely.

The Chinese Premier has asserted that the suggestion to hold talks between the two countries on the basis of no posts of either side in the demilitarized zone in Ladakh is an 'unreasonable Indian precondition' and that China would never withdraw its posts from this area. This is put facts upside down and reflects an attitude of total intransigence and determination to hold on to the fruits of aggression. It is well-known that the suggestion about the withdrawal of posts was not made by India but by an impartial third party. India reacted to it positively because of her desire to enter into negotiations with China. Mr. Chou-En-lai has now finally killed this constructive suggestion and turned his back upon the Colombo proposals. His speech seems to be Peking's coup de grace to the Colombo Proposals formulated by the six Non-aligned nations.

It should be clear to the whole world that what stands in the way of talks on the border problem are not Indian pre-conditions, so called, but China's truculence and arrogance. The Chinese Prime Minister has gone further and once again raised the spectre of China's fantastic claim to 90,000 sq. Kilometres of Indian territory in the Eastern Sector, over and above the 14,500 sq. miles of territory in Ladakh illegally occupied by China. This shows that China's territorial

appetite is not yet satisfied and that she has no desire for a peaceful solution. India will not be cowed down by these aggressive demands which she categorically rejects. The Government of India are, however, willing to talk with China, at any time when the Chinese give up their obstinate stand and agree to talks on the basis of the Colombo Proposals.

#### Request from Underground Nagas

- \*85 { Shri P. C. Borooh:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri Hukam Chand  
Kachhavaiya:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shrimati Renuka  
Barkataki:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the representatives of Underground Nagas have sought permission of Government to visit London to have consultations with the Naga rebel leader Mr. Phizo or requested for grant of "safe conduct" to Mr. Phizo enabling him to visit India to participate in the peace talks; and

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

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** (a) Underground Nagas have not sought Government's permission for their representatives to go to London or for "safe conduct" to enable Mr. Phizo to come to India.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Commercial Broadcasting

- \*86. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri P. C. Borooh:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Koya:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Starred Question No. 288 on the 30th November, 1964 and state the decision taken on the question of introduction of commercial broadcasting over the All India Radio?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):** The proposal is still at the stage of examination and discussion.

#### टिकट एकत्रित करने की सुविधायें

120. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 13 जनवरी, 1965 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित उस पत्र की ओर गया है जिसमें टिकट एकत्रित करने की सुविधाएं देने की मांग की गई है ;

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

(ग) इस समय टिकट एकत्रित करने के लिए क्या सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं ; और

(घ) उनके अलावा और क्या सुविधायें देने का विचार है ?

**संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) :**

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) उसमें दिये गये सुझावों की जांच की जाएगी ।

(ग) डाक-टिकट संग्रह करने वाले पहले दिन के लिफाफे और नये डाक-टिकटों को उन पर अंकित मूल्य काउंटर पर देकर प्राप्त कर सकते हैं और/या डाक-टिकटों पर अंकित मूल्य के अलावा डाक-प्रभार, रजिस्ट्री शुल्क आदि भेज कर उन्हें डाक द्वारा मंगा सकते हैं ।

(घ) एक जमालेखा प्रणाली चालू करने का प्रस्ताव है जिससे कि टिकट संग्रह करने वाले व्यक्ति अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार नये टिकट हर बार काउंटर पर आये बिना या रकम भेजे बिना ही प्राप्त कर सकें ।

**Film Advisory Committee**

121. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:  
Shri Murli Manohar:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have reconstituted the Central and Regional Film Advisory Committees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the personnel of the reconstituted Committees?

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

(b) The term of the members of the former Committee had expired.

(c) The personnel of the re-constituted Committees is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT 3815[65].

**Ambala Cantonment Board Elections**

122. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation alleging some irregularities in the election of the Vice-President of the Ambala Cantonment Board on the 12th October, 1964; and

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

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

(b) No action is proposed to be taken by Government to declare the election of the Vice-President void. The aggrieved party can seek redress in a court of law.

**Workmen's Compensation Rules**

123. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Workmen's Compensation (Occupational)

Diseases—Pneumoconiosis Rules, 1964 have since been finalised;

(b) if not, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) when the above Rules are likely to be finalised and enforced?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) No.

(b) and (c). The State Government has intimated that the rules will be finalised as soon as the comments received on the draft rules have been considered.

**Wage Board for Sugar Industry**

124. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the disputes so far pending in connection with the fitment of the employees of sugar factories, State-wise, according to the recommendation of the Wage Board;

(b) the statutory or non-statutory machineries set up in each State to settle such disputes; and

(c) the procedure adopted for the final settlement of such disputes in the absence of any unanimity among the members of the non-statutory Committees?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Governments through whom the recommendations of the Wage Board are being implemented.

**Research and Development Organisation**

126. Shri Manabendra Shah: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of scientists created in the R. & D. Organisation since the declaration of the Emergency;

(b) the increase in the budget allocation of this Organisation since the Emergency;

(c) the contributions or the inventions made by this Organisation;

(d) how much expansion in the personnel of this Organisation has taken place since its inception; and

(e) whether any foreign nationals are serving in this Organisation and if so, on what posts?

**The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) 261.

(b) Rs. 365.30 lakhs.

(c) Items specially noteworthy in this connection are:

The development of mountain gun, semi-automatic rifle, a self-loading pistol, a new type of anti-tank mine, a light weight forward area VHF Communication Set, generating sets of various types including a precision generator for anti aircraft gun, pre-fabricated portable hut, collapsible assault boat and aluminium floating bridge dehydrated foods for use at high altitude, anticorrosive paint, 5-man Compo Pack rations and survival rations, etc.

(d) There has been an increase of approximately 6,434 personnel in the R. & D. Organisation since its creation in its present form in January, 1958.

(e) No, Sir.

#### Wage Board for Cement Industry

{ Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
127. { Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether the Central Wage Board for Cement Industry has started functioning;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) whether the Board has been asked to recommend interim relief?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) and (b). Yes since September, 1964.

(c) The Board is considering the question of interim relief.

#### Tibetan Refugees

**128. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Peking has again stepped up its campaign to persuade Tibetan refugees to return to their motherland over Radio Lhasa; and

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

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

(b) The Chinese appeals to Tibetan refugees are evidently intended to give the impression that things are normal and better in Tibet, and not so good in India where these Tibetans have taken refuge from Chinese oppression. The Tibetan refugees in India, who are being assisted by the Government of India in their rehabilitation, are not deceived by this propaganda.

#### Radio-Active Dust in Kashmir

{ Shri D. C. Sharma:  
129. { Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:  
{ Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
{ Shri P. H. Bheel:  
{ Shri U. M. Trivedi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether radio-active dust particles arising out of Chinese atomic explosion have been detected in the heavy snowfall in Kashmir during December, 1964; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Rural Labour Enquiry**

**130. Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 672 on the 30th November, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Rural Labour Enquiry Committee; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) The Enquiry is still in progress;

(b) Does not arise.

**Commonwealth Political Group in U.N.O.**

**131.** { Shri J. B. Singh:  
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:  
Shri Rameshwar Tanti

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.K. Government has approached India in connection with its move to carve out a Commonwealth political group in the United Nations; and

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

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) The U.K. Government has not approached India in connection with "its move to carve out a Commonwealth Political Group in the United Nations".

(b) Does not arise.

**Invitation to Soviet Prime Minister**

**132.** { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

{ Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:  
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister of U.S.S.R. has accepted an invitation to visit India; and

(b) if so, when the visit is likely to take place?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Soviet Prime Minister has, in principle, accepted the invitation to visit India.

(b) the dates of the visit have not so far been finalised and will be settled through diplomatic channels.

**Explosion of Second Nuclear Device by China**

{ Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Naval Prabhakar:  
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:  
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:  
Shri Bade:  
**133.** { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri P. H. Bheel:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether China, who was reportedly preparing to make a second nuclear blast in January 1965, has actually exploded the second atomic device;

(b) if so, the effect of this radio active fall-out on the atmospheric conditions in India; and

(c) the Government's reaction to the nuclear blast?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) No, Sir.

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

### Protest Notes from China

134. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China had of late launched a veritable "war of protest notes" with India again;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay on the Table copies of such notes received from the Chinese Government since January, 1965; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) It is a fact that China has sent a number of protest notes to the Government of India recently. These protest notes contain various baseless allegations against India, some of which are merely repetition of old charges. These notes are part of Chinese Government's propaganda against India.

(b) and (c). Government propose to lay on the Table of Parliament White Paper XI in which are collected the latest notes from the Chinese Government and the Government of India's replies thereto.

### National Defence Council

135. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri Bharwat Jha Asad:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to reconstitute the National Defence Council;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the composition of the reconstituted Council?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The National Defence Council was initially constituted on 8th November, 1962. It was

decided that the Council should have a tenure of 2 years. As the tenure had expired the National Defence Council was recently reconstituted.

(c) The composition of the reconstituted Council is as follows:—

Prime Minister—Chairman.

Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Sardar Swaran Singh.

Shri Y. B. Chavan.

Shri G. M. Sadiq, Prime Minister, J&K.

Shri S. Nijalingappa, Chief Minister, Mysore.

Shri Ram Kishen, Chief Minister, Punjab.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh.

Shri P. C. Sen, Chief Minister, West Bengal.

Shri B. P. Chaliha, Chief Minister, Assam.

Chief of the Army Staff.

Chief of the Naval Staff.

Chief of the Air Staff.

Lieutenant General Sant Singh.

Lieutenant General S. P. P.

Thorat, A. C., D. S. O.

Shri Kamaraj Nadar.

Shri Asoka Mehta.

Shri Atulya Ghosh.

Shri Frank Anthony.

The Maharaja of Patiala.

Shri S. S. Khera.

Dr. H. J. Bhabha.

Dr. D. S. Kothari.

Cabinet Secretary.

Defence Secretary.

Scientific Adviser to the Minister of Defence.

All Chief Ministers, other than those named above will also attend the meetings of the Council if they are in Delhi whenever the Council meets.

**Press Reports in 'PRAVDA'**

136. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 9th January, 1965 captioned "Pravda attack on monopolies in India"; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is aware of the publication of the article in "PRAVDA" criticising monopolies in India.

(b) This matter was taken up with the Soviet Government through the respective Embassies in Delhi and at Moscow. The Soviet Government have informed us that the views expressed in the "Pravda" article do not reflect those of their Government.

**पुर्तगाली उपनिवेश**

137. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या बंबई-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या अफ्रीका में पुर्तगाली उपनिवेशों के लोगों को उन के स्वाधीनता संघर्ष में सक्रिय सहयोग देने के लिए सरकार का अफ्रीकी-एशियाई देशों का कोई विशेष सम्मेलन बुलाने का विचार है?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): The Government of India have always been opposed to colonialism and have always raised their voice in support of the valiant struggle by the people against the Portuguese colonial rule. This matter was discussed in the last Non-aligned Conference at Cairo where India supported the struggle of the people and this support will continue during the forthcoming Afro-

Asian Conference to be held at Algiers.

**Independence for British Colonies**

138. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government do not consider it expedient to urge upon the British Government immediately to give Independence and establish democratic set up in British colonies like Mauritius, Guiana, Fiji keeping in view the large population of persons of Indian origin settled there;

(b) whether other Commonwealth countries have been apprised of this problem; and

(c) whether any memorandum in this connection has recently been sent to the British Government by the Indian High Commission in Britain?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of India have repeatedly expressed their views, in the U.N. and elsewhere, in favour of the grant of independence, without delay, to the people in British colonies like Mauritius, Guiana, Fiji etc. All countries including the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries are fully aware of India's views. The Government of India do not, therefore, consider it necessary to address any special memorandum to the U.K. Government in this matter.

(c) No, Sir.

**मद्रास में जापान का बाणिज्य दूतावास**

139. { श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :  
श्री एकम चन्ब कच्छबाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जापान सरकार का मद्रास में एक नया बाणिज्य

दूतावास स्थापित करने का विचार है ;  
और

(ख) इस मामले में सरकार क्या सहायता देगी ?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government of India has not so far received any such proposal from the Government of Japan for the opening of a Consulate in Madras.

**Central Institute for Research and Training in Employment Service**

140. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 154 on the 23rd November, 1964 regarding the establishment of the Central Institute for Research and Training in Employment Service, Delhi and state:

(a) whether any foreign assistance has been made available for the establishment of the Institute;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it will be adequate to meet the entire expenditure to be incurred on the Institute?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) and (b). Yes. The Ford Foundation have made a lump sum grant of 295,000 dollars to cover the following:—

(i) Four foreign consultants for a period of 2 years each.

(ii) Six foreign training fellowships for officers of the National Employment Service.

(iii) Books and equipment for the Institute at a total cost of 28,000 dollars.

(c) No, the entire expenditure on the provision of technical, administrative, clerical and other staff, supply of local equipment, etc. will be incurred by the Government of India.

झण्डा दिवस

141. { श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री बड़े :  
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 7 दिसम्बर, 1964 को दिल्ली तथा अन्य स्थानों पर झण्डा दिवस मनाया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली से कितना धन इकट्ठा किया गया; और

(ग) इसे किस प्रकार प्रयोग किया जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० इ० स० राजू) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली से कुल कितनी राशि इकट्ठी की गई, इसका पता जुलाई के पहले सप्ताह में ही लग सकेगा क्योंकि झण्डा दिवस निधि का खाता 1 जुलाई, 1964 से 30 जून, 1965 तक खुला रहेगा ।

(ग) इस राशि को भूतपूर्व सैनिकों और उनके परिवारों के कल्याण के लिए, और सशस्त्र सेनाओं के कार्मिकों को सुख सुविधा पहुंचाने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है ।

सैनिक प्रशिक्षण कालेज

142. { श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1962 के चीनी आक्रमण के पश्चात् कितने सैनिक प्रशिक्षण कालेज खोले गये ; और



(ख) उन पर प्रति वर्ष कितना व्यय किया जाता है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० व० स० राजू) : (क) चीनी आक्रमण के बाद 16 सैनिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोले गये हैं ।

(ख) सूचना सहज प्राप्य नहीं है । सूचना मंगवाई जा रही है, और प्राप्त होने पर सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

### Bonus to Employees of Public Electricity Undertakings

143. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the public sector Electricity Supply Undertakings are eligible to get bonus as per the decision of Government on the recommendations of the Bonus Commission;

(b) whether it is a fact that such Undertakings have refused to grant Bonus to their employees; and

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

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The bonus formula recommended by the Bonus Commission is applicable to those public sector undertakings which are not run departmentally and which compete with similar establishments in the private sector to the extent indicated in the Commission's report.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to introduce legislation to give effect to the recommendations of Bonus Commission as accepted by Government. Cases of non-implementation, if any, can be dealt with thereafter.

### Electronic Communications Equipment

144. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri K. N. Tiwari:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Ram Sewak:  
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed with the Radio Corporation of America for the supply of electronic communications equipment for defence purposes; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). An agreement has been signed with M/a. Radio Corporation of America on 13-10-1964 for undertaking manufacture under licence of a special type of wireless communication equipment required for defence purposes.

The agreement provides for the supply of technical know-how, complete apparatus, raw materials, components, complete kits of parts, tools, jigs and fixtures required for the manufacture of the contract apparatus and test equipment required for its manufacture and inspection.

### Sainik Schools

145. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Harijan students selected so far for admission to the Sainik Schools in Punjab;

(b) whether any concession is given to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) There are only three

scheduled caste boys in Sainik School Kunjpura and none in Kapurthala.

(b) and (c). For candidates belonging to Scheduled castes/Scheduled tribes, special consideration has been given in that admission, is given on securing qualifying marks, without regard to the position in the merit list.

**P.O. Buildings in Hoshiarpur District**

**146. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far for constructing the Post Office buildings at Nangal-Dam and other places in Hoshiarpur District in Punjab; and

(b) when these will be ready?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Efforts are being made to secure suitable plots from Nangal Fertiliser authorities for construction of P.O. buildings at Nangal Dam and other P.O.s in Nangal area. Besides, land has been acquired for Garh Shankar and Dasuya P.O. buildings. Land is being acquired for Garhdwala Mukerian, Urmar, Mahilpur, Purhian, Ba'achaur, Salla Khurd, Gagret, Berian Kalan, Sarhala Kalan and Anandpur Sahib. Land acquisition proceedings will be finalised in due course.

(b) The P.O. building at Mukerian has been constructed and additions and alteration to Hoshiarpur HPO building have been completed recently. The P.O.s are functioning in the newly constructed buildings. After completion of necessary formalities construction work will be taken up in respect of the buildings for Garh Shankar and Dasuya P.O.s.

**Press Council**

**147. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Periodicals and Small Newspapers Advisory Committee has de-

manded representation for the Small Newspapers and Periodicals on the Press Council to be set up; and

(b) if so, the Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). Government have received a copy of the resolution passed in January, 1964 by the All India Periodicals and Small Newspapers Advisory Committee urging the Government of India to give adequate representation to the periodicals and small newspapers on the Press Council. In this connection attention is invited to sub-sections (3), (4) and (5) of clause 4 of the Press Council Bill, 1963 which was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on November 28, 1963. The Bill does not make any distinction between daily newspapers and periodicals or small newspapers and there is no objection to the latter category also being represented on the Press Council. The need for giving adequate representation to the Small newspapers and periodicals can be kept in view firstly by the representative organisations of the Press in submitting the panels of names and secondly by the Committee referred to in clause 4(4), at the time of making the selections. In any case, as per the existing provisions in the Bill, Government of India do not come into the picture selecting the members of the Press Council.

The Bill was referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses and the Committee has submitted its report on February 17, 1965.

**Bhutan's Development Schemes**

148. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri Krishnapal Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has assured Bhutan of all necessary

financial and technological assistance for the implementation of the Bhutan's Development Schemes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Bhutan's Economic and Social Development Plan for the Five Year Period (1961-66) envisaged an outlay of Rs. 17.47 crores. Bhutan Government would make a contribution to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs, the balance of funds required for the implementation of the Plan being provided by the Government of India.

Till 30th November, 1964 the total expenditure on Plan schemes amounted to Rs. 7.13 crores.

Technical personnel of various categories have been deputed from the Central and State Governments for service in Bhutan. These include engineers, overseers, doctors, agricultural experts, etc. Surveys for exploring mineral deposits have been made by the Geological Survey of India and similarly investigation work for micro-hydel schemes has been undertaken. The Government of India have been granting scholarships to Bhutanese students for studies in India for technical as well as other subjects.

#### New Mountain Gun

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a new mountain gun has been designed by the Research and Development Organisation;

(b) whether the production of this gun has started; and

(c) the number of this gun needed to equip the Corps?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) It is not in the public interest to disclose the information.

#### Visit of British Defence Minister

150. { Shri P. B. Chakraverti:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Hem Raj:  
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:  
Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri Gulshan:  
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Defence Minister recently visited New Delhi to discuss the question of British Defence aid to India in the context of the present political situation in South-East Asia; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The British Defence Minister did not visit New Delhi recently. Mr. Fred R. Mulley, Minister of Defence (Army) stayed in Delhi for a day while returning from Malaysia to U.K. He paid courtesy calls on the Defence Minister, Minister of Defence Production and the Chief of the Army Staff during his stay in Delhi.

#### Unlicensed Radios

151. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of unlicensed radio sets detected in Delhi during the last four months?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): 1771 (October 1964 to January 1965).

ब्रिटिश गायना और फिजी में भारतीयों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार

152. { श्री किशन पटनायक :  
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :  
श्री राम सेबक यादव :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने ब्रिटिश गायना और फिजी की सरकार को वहाँ रहने वाले

भारतीयों के साथ किये जा रहे दुर्व्यवहार के सम्बन्ध में विरोध-पत्र भेजे हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका स्वरूप कैसा ?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) and (b). The Government of India have received occasional reports from their representative and from other sources of acts of violence against persons of Indian origin in British Guiana. No such reports have been received from Fiji. These persons are not Indian Nationals and therefore the lodging of a formal protest by our representative has not been considered.

#### Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay

153. { Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
Shri Kishen Pattnaik:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the annual expenditure incurred on the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, since its inception upto-date;

(b) the expenditure incurred year-wise on (i) administration, (ii) buildings and its furnishings, (iii) machinery and other equipment required for research;

(c) the number of categories of employees in the Establishment, and the number of employees in each category;

(d) whether it is a fact that the expenditure incurred on unproductive items in the said Establishment has been proportionately high; and

(e) if so, the action Government propose to take to put an end to such a state of affairs?

**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 3816|65].

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Territorial Army

154. { Shri Hem Raj:  
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:  
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the various steps taken or proposed to be taken to strengthen the Territorial Army?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** On the basis of the experience gained during the last fifteen years, i.e., since the inception of the Territorial Army, the concept and organisation of the Territorial Army are at present under review to consider measures to improve its utility further.

#### Passes for Republic Day Parade

155. { Shri Sheo Narain:  
Shri Hem Raj:  
Shri Daljit Singh:  
Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:  
Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:  
Shri D. S. Chaudhuri:  
Shri Ravindra Varma:  
Shri J. B. Singh:  
Shri P. K. Ghosh:  
Shri Khadilkar:  
Shri S. S. More:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passes issued for the 1965 Republic Day Parade;

(b) the criterion for issuing such passes; and

(c) the number of passes issued to:

(i) Members of Parliament and their guests;

- (ii) the officers of the Ministry of Defence;
- (iii) the Officers of the Government of India; and
- (iv) the public bodies and other institutions?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) 25,657 (for 45,839 seats).

(b) Invitation cards to witness the Republic Day Parade this year were issued to Union Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, Deputy Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries, Members of Parliament, Supreme Court Judges, Members of Planning Commission, Diplomats, Councillors of Delhi Municipal Corporation etc. As regards civil Government servants, officers of the rank of Under Secretary and above were invited. In the case of Defence forces, all officers down to the rank of Major and 50 per cent. of those of the rank of Captain and below were invited. Invitation was also extended to office-bearers of Staff Councils and recognised Staff Associations. As regards non-officials, the aim of Government was to extend invitation to as many persons as possible subject to the limitation of available seats, preference being given generally to persons visiting Delhi from abroad and from outside Delhi. Invitation to persons, permanently residing in Delhi was issued mainly on the basis of lists given by the Delhi Administration.

(c) The number of seats for which invitation cards were issued was as follows:

(i) Members of Parliament .. ..	864
Their relations & guests .. ..	5,716
(ii) Officers of the Ministry of Defence .. ..	191
Civilian Officers of the Armed Forces .. ..	506
Headquarters and inter-service organisations Defence Services Officers .. ..	4,808
(iii) Officers of the Govt. of India (excluding Ministry of Defence) .. ..	9,411

(iv) Councillors of the Delhi Municipal Corporation .. ..	167
Officers of the Delhi Municipal Corporation (including the the Delhi Transport Undertaking, Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking etc.) .. ..	810
Members of the New Delhi Municipal Committee .. ..	12
Officers of the New Delhi Municipal Committee .. ..	54
Members of the New Delhi Electoral College .. ..	10
Heads of Department and Professors etc. of Delhi University and Principals etc. of Schools in Delhi/ New Delhi .. ..	493
Officials of the Delhi Administration .. ..	1,026
(v) Non official .. ..	21,765

#### Survey by Directorate General of Employment and Training

156. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate General of Employment and Training has conducted a survey of employment situation in certain Districts and has shown that job opportunities are not localized;

(b) if so, how many districts have been surveyed;

(c) the suggestions made by the Directorate-General in this behalf; and

(d) the action taken by Government on the Survey report?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) Yes.

(b) 135.

(c) and (d). This is only a factual report and no specific suggestions were made.

**Fair Price Shops in Collieries**

157. { Dr. Ranen Sen:  
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:  
Shri Prabhat Kar:  
Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
Dr. U. Misra:  
Shri Mohammad Elias:

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

(a) the number of collieries which have opened Fair Price Shops in pursuance of the decision of the Standing Labour Committee; and

(b) the names of such collieries?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The tripartite agreement is either to set up consumer cooperative stores or fair price shops in industrial establishments employing 300 or more workers. In collieries the emphasis has been on the setting up of consumers' cooperative societies which are financially assisted by the Coal Mines Welfare Fund. So far 239 primary consumers' cooperative societies have been established in the coal mines besides 15 fair price shops. Five wholesale societies have also been set up in Jharia, Ramgarh-Karanpura, Bokaro-Giridih, Raniganj and Korea.

(b) A list of 239 primary societies is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3817/65]. Details of the 15 fair price shops are not readily available. They are being obtained.

**Coal Mines Wage Board**

158. { Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:  
Dr. Ranen Sen:  
Shri Prabhat Kar:  
Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulakay

- { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Dr. U. Misra:  
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:  
Shri Mohammad Elias:

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

(a) whether the recommendations of the Wage Board for coal mining industry in regard to the grant of second interim relief is being implemented by the collieries; and

(b) if so, the number of such collieries?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Necessary steps have been taken to secure implementation of the Wage Board's recommendations. Details regarding the progress of implementation are awaited.

**Regional Hospital at Ramagundam**

159. Shri Esvara Reddy: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether an adequate quantity of cement and steel for the construction of the building for the Regional Hospital at Ramagundam has since been supplied;

(b) if so, when the building will be completed; and

(c) whether the equipment for the Hospital has been ordered?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Supplies of cement and steel have recently been received and the work is now in progress. The supply position of cement is not, however, satisfactory.

(b) It may be possible to complete the building by the 31st December, 1965.

(c) Not yet; orders will be placed well in advance of completion of the hospital.

**Singareni Collieries**

160. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dispute between the management of the Singareni Collieries Company and the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation for the payment of a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs for the water supply scheme at Kothagudem has since been resolved; and

(b) if so, whether the payment has since been made?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) No. Discussions are taking place.

(b) Not yet.

**फिल्म स्टूडियो**

161. { श्री प० ला० बाळ्याल :  
श्री सूर्य प्रसाद :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, राजस्थान और दिल्ली के फिल्मी कलाकारों द्वारा अपनी फिल्मों के निर्माण के लिए कलकत्ता, बम्बई तथा मद्रास स्थित स्टूडियो जाने में अनुभव की जाने वाली कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए राजधानी में एक फिल्म स्टूडियो स्थापित करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस स्टूडियो की स्थापना सरकार करेगी अथवा फिल्म उद्योग और कब ?

■ सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जो नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठा ।

**Visit of Nepal Foreign Minister**

{ Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

162. { Shri Brajeshwar Prasad.

**Shri Samnani:**

**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nepalese Foreign Minister recently visited New Delhi to discuss problems of economic collaboration between India and Nepal;

(b) if so, the amount of aid was sought and in what form; and

(c) the outcome of the talks?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) The Foreign Minister of Nepal paid a visit to India from January 25 to February 7. A number of subjects were discussed, in talks the Nepalese Foreign Minister had with the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and other ministers of the Indian Government. Points relating to increased economic cooperation between the two countries also figured in these talks.

(b) During these talks no figures of possible assistance by India were mentioned.

(c) During talks on the subject of economic aid by India, the Foreign Minister of Nepal raised the question of India's assistance for the Karnali Hydel Project. It was agreed that further progress on Karnali Project should be discussed between the experts of the two countries at a suitable time. It was also agreed that the two governments should jointly consider ways and means of harnessing natural resources of which they would be joint beneficiaries.

**Quarterly Bonus**

163. { Dr. U. Mishra:  
Dr. Ronen Sen:  
Shri Mohammad Elias:

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

(a) the names of the collieries which are being prosecuted for the

non-payment of Quarterly Bonus, improper maintenance of Attendance Register, non-issue of Bonus Cards and Measurement Slips in 1962, 1963 and 1964; and

(b) the action taken against them?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) (i) Names of Collieries, which were being prosecuted for non-payment of quarterly bonus, improper maintenance of attendance register and non-issue of bonus cards under the Coal Mines Bonus Schemes, have been mentioned year wise in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3818 (ii)/65].

(ii) Names of collieries, which were being prosecuted for non-issue of measurement slips as per the provisions of P.W. (Mines) Rules, 1956, have been given year wise in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3818(ii)|65].

(b) The Central Industrial Relations Machinery pursued the cases in question in the courts concerned and the results of prosecutions have been indicated against each case in the above statements.

**Coal Mines Welfare Fund Quarters**

164. { Dr. U. Misra:  
Dr. Ranen Sen:  
Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
Shri Mohammad Ellias:  
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

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

(a) whether Government have received serious allegations of discrimination, favouritism and collection of rent from the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha (AITUC) and Indian Mines Workers' Federation in the allotment maintenance, arrangements for water and light of Coal Mines Welfare Fund quarters by the management of Bankola Colliery, Babisole Colliery,

Ajoy Colliery, Kalipahari, New Ghusick, South Samla Collieries in West Bengal; and

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

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) Yes, certain complaints have been received.

(b) The matter is under investigation.

**Jemahari Khas Colliery**

{ Dr. U. Misra:  
165. ✓ Dr. Ranen Sen:  
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

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

(a) whether the agreement between the management of the New Jemahari Khas Colliery and the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha (AITUC) in the presence of the Regional Labour Commissioner (Conciliation) Calcutta on the 8th December, 1964 has been implemented;

(b) if not, the particulars of the items which have not been implemented; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the rest?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) The agreement is reported to have been implemented partly.

(b) and (c). The details of items not implemented are being assessed by the Conciliation Officer (Central), Raniganj and steps are being taken by him to secure the implementation of the agreement as early as possible.

**Sainik School, Bijapur**

166. Shri H. V. Koujalgi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) how many students are admitted every year in Sainik School at Bijapur (Mysore State);



(b) how many from Mysore State and how many from other States;

(c) how many students from Mysore State are given admission in other Sainik Schools outside the State; and

(d) whether Government's financial help or freeship is given to students from Mysore admitted in such other schools?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju):** (a) Admissions made in Sainik School, Bijapur are as under:—

1963	..	67 boys.
1964	..	48 boys.
1965	..	55 boys.

TOTAL 170 boys.

(b) In 1963 two boys, in 1964 thirteen boys and in 1965 four boys from States other than Mysore were admitted. The remaining boys belong to Mysore State.

(c) 13 boys from Mysore are studying in Sainik Schools other than Sainik School, Bijapur, as under:—

Sainik School, Trivandrum	2
Sainik School, Amaravathinagar	2
Sainik School, Satara	6
Sainik School, Korukonda	2
Sainik School, Kapurthala	1
TOTAL	13

(d) The Mysore State Scholarships Scheme for education in Sainik Schools is restricted to Sainik School Bijapur only.

#### Lino Operators in Government of India Press

167. **Shri J. B. S. Bist:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1653 on the 21st December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Committee for categorisation of Government of India

Press Workers has submitted its report;

(b) if so, action taken thereon; and

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

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) Yes.

(b) So far as the issue raised in Unstarred Question No. 1653 answered on 21st December, 1964 is concerned the Committee has not recommended any revision in the scale of pay of Lino Operators.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

#### Industrial Awards

168. { **Dr. U. Misra:**  
**Dr. Ranen Sen:**

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

(a) the number of industrial awards against which managements in Public Sector Undertakings have appealed in High Courts and Supreme Court; and

(b) whether his Ministry was consulted before filing appeals?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) There were four cases, one in 1963 and three in 1964, brought to the notice of this Ministry in which the Managements of Public Sector Undertakings went up in appeal to the High Court/Supreme Court against Industrial awards.

(b) This Ministry was consulted before the appeal was filed only in one case.

#### Plutonium Extraction Plant

169. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Plutonium Extraction Plant has been formally inaugurated; and

(b) if so, the stage of production it has reached so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, on the 22nd January, 1965. A copy of the brochure issued on the occasion which gives full information about the plant has already been circulated to the Members of Parliament and has also been placed in the Parliament Library.

(b) The plant is in full operation and has reached its rated capacity.

**Staff Artists and Employees of A.I.R. Station at Cuttack**

170. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of staff artists and employees of the All India Radio Station at Cuttack (Orissa) belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes as on the 31st December, 1964?

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

	Total No. of Staff Artists and other employees at A.I.R. Station, Cuttack	No. of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes.	Scheduled Tribes.
Staff Artists	56	—	—
Other Employees	113	23	3

**Employment Exchanges in Orissa**

171. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the number of women candidates (both graduates and non-graduates) who have been registered in various Employment Exchanges in Orissa as on the 31st December, 1964, and

(b) the number out of them provided with employment assistance during the year 1964?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivaya): (a) and (b).

Category	Number on Live Register as on 31-12-64	Number placed during the year, 1964
1	2	3
Graduates (including Post Graduates)	24	12
Matriculates and Higher Secondary passed (including Intermediates)	151	104
Below Matriculation standard (including illiterates)	2012	1227
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2187</b>	<b>1343</b>

**Officers sent abroad for Training**

172. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Officers from the Defence Services sent abroad for training during the last four months; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) 98 during October 1964 to January, 1965.

(b) Australia, Canada, Honk Kong, UK, USA, USSR, and West Germany.

**Technical Persons Registered in Orissa**

173. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the number of technical persons registered in the various Employment Exchanges in Orissa as on the 31st December, 1964; and

(b) the number out of them provided with employment assistance during the year 1964?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) 4,859.

(b) 2,159.

**Employment Offices in Orissa**

174. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the number of Employment Offices in Orissa as on the 31st December, 1964; and

(b) the number of Employment Offices proposed to be opened in Orissa during 1965-66?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) 15.

(b) Nil.

**Purchase of Ships**

175. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Ships purchased for Indian Navy from foreign countries (country-wise) during 1964-65; and

2178(Ai) LSD—4.

(b) the cost of each ship?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**U.N. Special Committee on Apartheid**

176. { Shri P. G. Sen:  
Shri Ram Sewak:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only India which has contributed in response to the U.N. appeal made by the Special Committee on Apartheid in October, 1964;

(b) if so, the amount contributed; and

(c) the countries which are represented on this Committee?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) and (b). No, Sir. Sweden has also responded to the appeal of the UN Special Committee on Apartheid and has announced a contribution of \$ 200,000. Other countries are expected to follow suit.

India is making a contribution of Rs. 25,000.

(c) The Committee comprises Algeria, Costa Rica, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines and Somalia.

**Calicut Post Office**

**177. Shri Koya:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of the Head Post Office at Calicut; and

(b) when it is expected to be opened?

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

of the building has been completed and the Head Post Office has started functioning in the newly constructed building with effect from 1st February, 1965.

### Mining Engineers

178. { Shri J. B. Singh:  
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of mining engineers who are registered with the Employment Exchanges in Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi for the last two years and have not been provided with any job so far?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):

Employment Exchange	Number on Live register for last two years as on 31-12-1964.
Bombay	Nil
Calcutta	One
Delhi	Nil

### Employment in Mining Concerns

179. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have issued any circular for giving preference for employment in the Mining concerns only to residents of Bihar; and

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

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

12. 07 hrs.

### POINT OF ORDER

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद)  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने यह पेपर्स टु बी लेड अग्न दी टेबल क्यों बुला लिया क्या इस कारण आप व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहे हैं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा अध्यक्ष पर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है और संविधान के अनुसार आप की सेवा में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप यहां पर अंग्रेजी भाषा का प्रयोग नहीं कर सकते हैं (हंसी)...

जब लोगों का हंसना रुक जायेगा तब मैं अपनी बात पर आगे बढ़ूंगा।

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आप यहां सिर्फ हिन्दी ही नहीं बल्कि पंजाबी, बंगला या किसी और भी भाषा का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं जो कि आप करना चाहें। मैं आपका ध्यान संविधान की धारा 120 की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ। उसमें दो हिस्से हैं। पहले हिस्से में लिखा हुआ है संसद में कार्य हिन्दी में या अंग्रेजी में किया जायेगा। यह तो 120 वीं धारा का पहला हिस्सा है। उसके दूसरे हिस्से में यह लिखा हुआ है कि 26 जनवरी 1965 के बाद से यह अनुच्छेद ऐसा प्रभावी होगा मानों कि "अंग्रेजी में" ये शब्द उसमें से लुप्त कर दिये गये। तो इस धारा के मुताबिक अंग्रेजी का शब्द लुप्त कर दिया गया है और केवल हिन्दी का शब्द रह गया है। यह सही है कि इसमें विधि के बारे में भी व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसके सम्बन्ध में मैं अभी आगे बताता हूँ। अगर इस धारा को बचाते-खुद आप पढ़ेंगे, तो सिर्फ हिन्दी का शब्द रह जाता है, अंग्रेजी का शब्द खत्म हो जाता है। लेकिन जहां हिन्दी का शब्द है, वहीं पर पहले हिस्से में एक दूसरी हिदायत भी है कि अगर कोई सदस्य हिन्दी में अपनी पर्याप्त अभिव्यक्ति नहीं कर सकता,

तो अध्यक्ष उसको अपनी मातृ-भाषा में सदन को सम्बोधित करने की अनुज्ञा दे सकेगा। यह बिल्कुल साफ़ है कि अगर कोई सदस्य हिन्दी में नहीं बोल सकता, या नहीं बोलना चाहता, तो वह पंजाबी, तेलगु, तमिल, बंगला आदि कोई भी भाषा बोल सकता है। यह बात धारा 120 में बिल्कुल साफ़ है।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान उस विधि की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ, जो इस धारा की मातृहती में पास की गई बताते हैं। संविधान की जिस धारा की मातृहती में वह विधि पास की जानी चाहिए, वह उस के बिल्कुल खिलाफ़ पड़ती है, क्योंकि विधि में लिखा हुआ है कि संविधान के प्रारम्भ से पन्द्रह वर्ष की कालावधि का अवसान होने पर भी नियत दिनसे हिन्दी के अतिरिक्त अंग्रेज़ी भाषा संघ के उन सब शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए इस्तेमाल की जा सकेगी... इसमें ये शब्द हैं, “संघ के उन सब शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए”। यह विधि संविधान की जिस धारा की मातृहती में पास हुई है... (Interruptions)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कुछ माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या सवाल उठाया जा रहा है। यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा है इस बात पर कि मैं अंग्रेज़ी में बात नहीं कर सकता।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** जी हाँ। कोई भी सदस्य नहीं कर सकता और अध्यक्ष महोदय तो ख़ैर विशेष तौर पर कर ही नहीं सकते।

मैं अज्ञ कर्लंगा कि ज्ञान पर लोगों की बहुत बंधी हुई रायें हैं और अगर कोई कानून और व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया जाता है, तो उस पर बहुत धीरज से विचार होना चाहिए, नहीं तो इस बात का खतरा है कि कानून की हत्या हो जाये। इस लिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि इस सदन में भी इस पर ज़रा गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाये और उस

के अलावा आप भी अगर आज फ़ैसला न देकर इस पर अच्छी तरह से सोचें, तो अच्छा होगा।

धारा 343 में लिखा हुआ है कि इस अनुच्छेद में किसी बात के होते हुए भी संसद् उक्त पन्द्रह साल की कालावधि के पश्चात् विधि द्वारा अंग्रेज़ी भाषा का ऐसे प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग उपबन्धित कर सकेगी, जैसे कि इस विधि में उल्लिखित हों। यह बिल्कुल साफ़ है कि अंग्रेज़ी ऐसे प्रयोजनों के लिए इस्तेमाल हो सकेगी, जो कि विधि में उल्लिखित हों। लेकिन इस विधि में उन प्रयोजनों को उल्लिखित नहीं किया गया है। विधि में लिख दिया गया है कि पन्द्रह बरस के बाद संघ के सभी मामलों के लिए अंग्रेज़ी का इस्तेमाल हो सकेगा।

यदि आप संविधान की धारा 343 को ध्यान से पढ़ेंगे, तो उसमें यह कहा गया है कि 1950 से 1965 तक अंग्रेज़ी का सब मामलों में प्रयोग हो सकता है, लेकिन उसके बाद बिल्कुल साफ़ लिखा हुआ है कि विधि में उन प्रयोजनों का उल्लेख होना चाहिए, जिनके लिए 1965 के बाद अंग्रेज़ी का प्रयोग हो सकता है। इस प्रकार जो विधि—जो सरकारी भाषा अधिनियम—यहां पास हुआ वह संविधान की इस धारा से टकराता है, गैर-कानूनी है। अगर आप यह कहें कि उस विधि के दूसरे हिस्से में अंग्रेज़ी का इस्तेमाल लोक सभा के लिए खास तौर से जायज़ बताया गया है, तो मैं कहूंगा कि जब अंग्रेज़ी भाषा का इस्तेमाल बहुत कठिन मामलों और दायरों में नहीं हो सता तो एक आसान मामले में जहां पर कि उसका इस्तेमाल सबसे पहले खत्म होना चाहिए तो वह हो ही नहीं सकता।

इसलिए मैं आपके सामने यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि धारा 120 और 343 के अनुसार यहां पर हर सदस्य को मौका है कि अगर वह हिन्दी नहीं बोल सकता, या

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

नहीं बोलना चाहता, तो वह हिन्दुस्तान की किसी भी भाषा का इस्तेमाल कर सकता है, लेकिन वह अंग्रेजी का इस्तेमाल हरगिज नहीं कर सकता है, क्योंकि ये दोनों धारार्यें बिल्कुल साफ़ कहती हैं कि अंग्रेजी का इस्तेमाल नहीं होना चाहिए ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि वह विधि अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल है या अग्रेस्ट कांस्टीट्यूशनल है,...

**श्री हेम बरभा (गोहाटी) :** क्या "अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल" के लिए कोई हिन्दी शब्द नहीं है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मुझे सब लफ्ज नहीं आते हैं । मैं इसके नाकाबिल हूं । जहां तक हो सके, मैं तो इस पर अमल करने की कोशिश करूंगा :

حائفاً، وصل خواهی صلح کن  
با خاص و عام

با مسلمان الله الله با برهمن دام دام  
जो माननीय सदस्य हिन्दी में बोलेंगे, मैं उनसे हिन्दी में बात करने की कोशिश करूंगा और जो माननीय सदस्य अंग्रेजी में बोलेंगे, उनसे अंग्रेजी में बात करने की कोशिश करूंगा, जैसी कि मुझे आती होगी ।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** आप पंजाबी में भी कर सकते हैं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** पहली बात तो मैं यह कह दूँ कि मैं पंजाबी में बात नहीं कर सकता हूँ, जो कुछ मैं संविधान को समझता हूँ, उसके मुताबिक ।

माननीय सदस्य ने आर्टिकल 120 (2) का जिक्र किया है । उसमें कहा गया है :

"Unless Parliament by law otherwise provides, this article

shall, after the expiration of a period of fifteen years...."

Because Parliament has otherwise provided, the latter portion does not come into operation at all.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore):** His point, as far as I could understand his Hindi, was that since we have legislated that English will be used only specifically for the purposes of the Union, Parliament has got to fall within that category i.e. it must fall in the Union list of subjects. Is that correct?

**Some Hon. Members:** No, no.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जहां तक इस सब आर्टिकल का ताल्लुक है, वह तो आता नहीं है, क्योंकि पार्लियामेंट ने ला पास कर दिया है । माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि ला पास करने के वक्त शरायत लगानी चाहिए थी और बताना चाहिए था कि किन बातों के लिए आगे अंग्रेजी इस्तेमाल हो सकेगी और चूंकि वे नहीं बताई गई, इसलिए वह ला कांस्टीट्यूशन के अनुसार नहीं है । यह काम तो कोर्ट्स का है कि वे देखें कि वह ला कांस्टीट्यूशन के अनुसार है या नहीं । यह मेरा काम नहीं है कि मैं उस को कांस्टीट्यूशन के बरखिलाफ़ करार दूं । यह अदालतों का काम है और मैं उस में नहीं जा सकता हूँ, जब तक इस पार्लियामेंट का पास किया हुआ वह कानून मेरे सामने है । मुझे तो उसके मुताबिक चलना होगा । उसमें अंग्रेजी को एसोशिएट लैंग्वेज सहराज-भाषा, का दर्जा दिया गया है । उसका मतलब मैं यही समझता हूँ कि जब तक आर्टिकल 120 के साथ वह कानून मौजूद है, तब तक हर एक मेम्बर को यह अख्तियार हासिल है, इस बात की आजादी है कि वे चाहे अंग्रेजी में यहां अपना वक्तव्य दें, सवाल करें या जो कुछ और बोलना चाहें, बोलें या हिन्दी में करें । इन दोनों जवानों में कर सकते हैं । अगर वे अपनी मातृ जवान में, मातृ भाषा में कुछ कहना चाहें तो जो कुछ अब तक कांस्टीट्यूशन है, उसके मुताबिक वे उस वक्त कर सकते हैं

जब वे स्पीकर को सल्लि करा दें कि वे अंग्रेजी या हिन्दी में अपने आप को जाहिर नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमने एक सर्वे भी कराया था, मैम्बर साहबान से दरियाफ्त किया था और ऐसे सिर्फ छः मैम्बर साहबान निकले थे, जहां तक मुझे याद है, जो अंग्रेजी या हिन्दी में अपने आप को जाहिर नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर इनको कोई तकलीफ है तो मैं बराबर उनकी मदद करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। वे जिस वक्त चाहें अपनी मातृभाषा में वक्तव्य दे सकते हैं और उनको तर्जुमा साथ देना होगा...

**Shri Hem Barua:** If I want to speak in Assamese will you allow me, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** If I am satisfied that he cannot adequately express himself in Hindi or in English, then alone and not otherwise.

**An Hon. Member:** He can express himself over-adequately also.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब इस बात पर कोई सवाल नहीं उठ सकता है। मेरी राय जो है इस बारे में वह बिल्कुल जाहिर है, साफ है। अभी तक जो कानून की हालत है और इस कांस्टीट्यूशन की है, उसके अनुसार मैं जो समझता हूँ कि वह यह है कि हर एक मैम्बर अंग्रेजी या हिन्दी, इनमें से जिस में चाहे अपने आपको जाहिर करे, बोले, सवाल करे, उसके लिए मैं सब सहूलियतें दूंगा। जो भी इन दोनों में से किसी में भी अपने आप को जाहिर नहीं कर सकते हैं वे अपनी मातृभाषा में कर सकेंगे और उसके लिए भी मैं सहूलियतें दूंगा। लेकिन मैं किसी मैम्बर को किसी वक्त इस हालत में रख नहीं सकता हूँ कि वह एक जवान में बोले या दूसरी में न बोले। यही इस में चलेगा। तर्जुमा का जो निर्णय हमने किया था वह इसीलिए किया था कि जो हम एक जवान में कहें उसको दूसरी जवान समझने वाले भी समझते चले जायें। मेरा क्याल है कि

एक दूसरे की मदद करके समझने की तरफ हम को ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये बजाय इस के कि इस सवाल को उसूल का बना कर ऐसा करें जिससे हमारे मुल्क को कोई खतरे पैदा हों। मैं सब मैम्बरों से अपील करूंगा कि इस वक्त हम एक मिसाल कायम करे दूसरों के लिए। मुल्क में ऐसी चीजें हुई हैं जिन से हमें शर्म आती है, बहुत शर्म आती है। बाहर के लोग क्या कहेंगे? वे कहेंगे कि इस वक्त तो लोग स्पेस में जाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और हम लैंगुज पर लड़ाई कर रहे हैं जिससे इतने खतरे पैदा हो रहे हैं कि मुल्क के टुकड़े टुकड़े हो जायें। जो सवाल अब है उसको हमें समझना चाहिये। हर एक को समझना चाहिये। मैं सब मैम्बर साहबान से विनती करूंगा कि वे अपनी जिम्मेदारी को रीयलाइज करें। अगर पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर मिसाल कायम नहीं कर सकते हैं तो और किस जगह पर होगी।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** मुल्क के ऊपर खतरे की बात, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने कही है और एक अपील की है। तो मैं भी बहुत गम्भीरता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क की एकता के लिए जितना हम यहां उत्सुक हैं उतना शायद ही कोई हो.....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब आप बैठ जाइये।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** आप ध्यान दीजिये जो मैं कह रहा हूँ। इस सदन को मुकदमेबाजी की तरफ ले जाने में तो कोई फायदा होगा नहीं, इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन विषयों पर आप गम्भीरता से सोचें। मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि कानून जो पार्लियामेंट ने पास किया है, उसके द्वारा.....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब आप दोहराये चले जायेंगे? आपने गम्भीरता से सोचने को कहा है। इसको तो मैं हर रोज गम्भीरता से सोचता रहूंगा। इसमें मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** एक राय बनी हुई है मुल्क में। टूटने का खतरा बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। आप इस पर ध्यान दीजिये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब आप बैठ जायें।

**श्री गो० ना० बीक्षित (इटावा) :** मुझे एक शब्द को कहने की इजाजत दीजिये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब नहीं।

**श्री गो० ना० बीक्षित :** एक बात सिफ कहना चाहता हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** में एलाउ नहीं करता हूँ।

12.25 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA

**The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1962-63, together with the Balance Sheets as on 31st March, 1960, 31st March, 1961, 31st March, 1962 and 31st March, 1963, and the Audit Reports thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3804/65].

**श्री बागड़ी (हिसार):** एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब मामला खत्म हो गया है।

**श्री बागड़ी :** आपने व्यवस्था दी है आपने कहा है कि दोनों भाषाओं की छूट दी गई है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब वह खत्म हो चुका है।

**श्री बागड़ी :** प्रधान मंत्री अंग्रेजी में बोल रहे हैं, इस पर मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब आप बैठ जाइये।

##### ANNUAL REPORTS OF HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT LTD., BANGALORE AND BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD.

**The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Annual Report of the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3805/65.]
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3806/65].

##### REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 1964

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Electors (Second Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 4371 dated the 21st December, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3807/65].

##### RESERVE AND AUXILIARY AIR FORCES ACT (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1964

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces Act (Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 404



dated the 5th December, 1964, under sub-section (4) of section 34 of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3808/65.]

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL WAGE BOARD FOR COFFEE PLANTATION INDUSTRY AND COAL MINING INDUSTRY

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Government Resolution No. WB-3(26)/64 dated the 14th January, 1965, on recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Coffee Plantation industry regarding wage structure of field workers and maistries. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3809/65.]
- (ii) Government Resolution No. WB-16(14)/64 dated the 14th January, 1965, on the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for coal mining industry for a second interim wage increase. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3810/65].

12.26 hrs.

STATEMENT ON NAGALAND

**The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** Sir, about the transfer of the subject of Nagaland from the Ministry of External Affairs to the Home Ministry, I know the feelings of the Members of this House and I would certainly like to respect them. Only I thought that we will do it a little later at the appropriate time. For the time being this matter is being handled by the Ministry of External Affairs. As the hon. Members who went there have just now said, we are in a delicate position. This will not take much time. I do hope we would be able to decide one way or the other as early

as it is possible. So for the time being this is continuing. This does not mean in any way that Nagaland is external to India or is something foreign to us. Therefore, I would appeal to the Members of the House that while we will certainly respect their wishes, they should allow the Government to do it at the appropriate time.

12.27 hrs.

RE: STATEMENT ON CORRUPTION CHARGES AGAINST CHIEF MINISTER OF ORISSA

**Mr. Speaker:** I have to inform the House that the Prime Minister shall make a statement on the subject of corruption charges against the Chief Minister of Orissa at 4.00 today. Those hon. Members who may be interested may remain present in the House.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** I read a news item in the Press that he was going to make a statement in the Rajya Sabha. I want to know whether this is going to be made first in the Rajya Sabha or here.

**The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** At 4.00 P.M. and at 5.00 P.M. in the Rajya Sabha.

**An hon. Member:** Why not mention it in the Agenda papers.

12.28 hrs.

VACATION OF SEAT OF SHRI K. C. REDDY

**Mr. Speaker:** I have to inform the House that Shri K. C. Reddy, Member of Lok Sabha from Chikballapur constituency of Mysore having been appointed Governor of the State of Madhya Pradesh, his seat in Lok Sabha has, under clause (1) of article 158 of the Constitution, become vacant with effect from the 11th February, 1965, the date on which he entered upon his office as Governor.

12.29 hrs.

**MOTION ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.**

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Harish Chandra Heda and seconded by Lt. Col. Maharajkumar Dr. Vijaya Ananda of Vizianagram on the 19th February, 1965, nemely:—

“That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

“That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 17th February, 1965.”

Out of 20 hours allotted, one hour and 55 minutes have already been taken.

**Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa):** Sir, I rise to a point of order.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, Sir.

**Shri Shinkre:** Yes, Sir. When I raised during the Question Hour you were pleased to say that you will take it up after the Question Hour.

**Mr. Speaker:** No point of order at this stage. When he gets an opportunity he can raise it.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are having this annual ritual of a debate on the President's Address and this time, I am afraid, it is more than usually painful on account of the peculiar self-satisfaction, in today's circumstances rather extraordinarily irritating and almost perverse, which characterises the speech put in the President's mouth by the Cabinet.

The President's Address is supposed to be a document that sets the tone to the budget session. Yet, it is a little more than a dull, spiritless report, quite insensible to the character and the dimensions of the crisis that seems to have made a permanent settlement on our land. We seem to be having to pay the price for having purchased our independence in August 1947, with a coin which was morally counterfeited, without a revolution that is to say, and by way of a compromise that involved partition and many concomitant evils. Yet, in the President's Address, 18 years after independence we see that the government takes a supine view of things, speaks almost in an aside and airily “our difficulties and apprehensions” that would be overcome. I consider this to be most extraordinary since we are where near getting out of the horrid mess into which the unexplained, half-hearted and often arrogantly-implemented language policy of government has landed this country.

The language imbroglia followed up on and was undoubtedly embittered by government's disastrous failure in handling the problem of food availability and of spiralling prices, a failure which is nowhere near being rectified. Our people today suffer, whether they work in fields or factory or office, or whether they are teachers or doctors and, what is more, our people do not seem today to have a sense of direction, a consciousness of perspective, a certitude that if things are worse today, they must soon be better. They do not seem to have a conviction that whatever our weaknesses, our country is likely to be set on a course that will lead us to happiness. Growingly our people are getting fed up with the whole lot of us; it is not a crisis of confidence only relating to the government and the Congress Party, but of all parties and groups and trends in politics. It is a situation which calls for responsibility and hard thinking but the government, the kind of Government which we have, is unable to set its tone, is much more than merely inept.

Neither in the Address, nor in the Home Minister's speech—I am sorry I miss him in the House at present—neither in the Address nor in the Home Minister's speech was there any indication of immediate and long-term measures, decided by government or in contemplation, to repair the ravages of the linguistic upsurge. We have heard not a word from government about judicial investigation into the firings on the citizens in the South, which would be the first step towards peace in Tamil Nad and elsewhere. We have not had a word about "re-thinking" on the language issue which, one of the Cabinet Ministers, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, rightly said was called for. Meanwhile, the Prime Minister seems to have performed a retreat from leadership. Ministers speak in different voices, particularly to pressmen with whom they have confabulations from time to time, and the so-called "Syndicate" in the Congress an ominous innovation in our political set-up, carries on with the devil knows, that kind of schemings and what kind of peculiar conversations.

It is not by manoeuvres, it is not merely by holding Chief Ministers meetings, it is not merely by issuing administrative ukases and similar means, but by extensive and understanding consultations with all sections of our people, at political, intellectual and other levels that we can solve the official language problem. If the recent troubles have a lesson for us, it is that we can only make haste slowly, much as many of us would like to move more rapidly and end the unfortunate and unnatural, but historically determined, thralldom of an alien language on this country.

Unable to see its way clearly and riddled by its internal disputes and difficulties, Government seeks vainly to divert people's minds away from real problems by performing a few political stunts from time to time and offering scapegoats for the people's anger. Thus, throwing all democratic

principles, of which Government prates so much, to the winds, the Home Minister ordered the detention of nearly a thousand leftist political leaders and workers, obliterating in the process the representation in Parliament of a group of Left Communists, led by our friend, Shri A. K. Gopalan, who had broken away from the parent party, the Communist Party of India. Even papers like the *Hindustan Times*, which speaks for the Government—I am quoting these words from its issue of the 6th of January 1965—says:

"Government acted in arresting these Communists primarily to divert attention from the worsening food and prices situation and, secondly, to avert an imminent Congress debacle in the elections in Kerala."

Sir, we shall have an opportunity, I hope, to discuss that dark document, not a white paper, which Shri Nanda placed on the Table of the House the other day and I reserve my comments for that occasion. But, in all conscience, in this regard Government has done an ugly job, petty-minded, malicious and utterly undemocratic. Shri Nanda's report is completely unconvincing, a symptom of the increasing degradation of our political life, and a mischievous and ironic pointer that the Home Minister, perhaps frightened by some of his enemies calling him "soft" towards Communists, is being pushed into something like a Maccarthian posture which befits no decent democrat.

In this connection, I would like to say, that I have got a telegram from Bombay, reporting that Shri B. T. Ranadive, one of the Communist leaders who has been in jail for a very long time now, is very unwell and is getting no proper treatment. I have got a telegram which says:

"Save his life Your action please".

I mention this only in order to emphasize that Government has a responsibility in regard to these political prisoners whom they have stowed in

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

jail without giving them an opportunity to answer whatever accusations government has hurled against them, and if their health is in jeopardy and if their life is in danger, suitable steps at least in all decency, ought to be taken.

Sir, it was very sickening to be told, as we were told in the Address, that food prices have registered some decrease and there has recently been an easing of the situation. No doubt it is true that the shameful days of November and December last year, when large areas faced excruciating food shortages, are not with us. But, surely, Government should know that in a State like West Bengal, outside the rationing zone, rice sells in the deficit districts at one rupee per kilogram and people wonder, what the position might be during the summer and during the rains if things are so bad just after harvest time.

The other day the Finance Minister placed on the Table of the House certain figures regarding the decrease in the wholesale prices of articles of consumption, and I was amazed to see many items which are utterly misleading. For instance, there are certain figures regarding prices of essential articles in Calcutta during August to December 1964, and I find among the items mentioned mustard oil, about which it is stated that the price fell from Rs. 4.14 paise per kilogram in August to Rs. 3.90 paise in October and continued to be Rs. 3.90 paise in November and December.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore):** That is perhaps only for hon. Ministers. We are not able to get it at that price.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** As a matter of fact, it was not available, either for money or for love, for a period, but then, it was available for Rs. 3.90 paise according to this report in reply to our question, Starred Question No. 4 on the 18th of February, 1965. If

this is a sample of the kind of information which government officially collects from its own sources, then I do not know what kind of remark I might be persuaded to make with the vocabulary which happens to be at my command.

Genuine land reforms which could have brought about advance in production and prepare the ground for effective co-operative farming and adequate internal procurement have been successfully subverted by vested interests and Government counts on nothing so much as the United States PL 480 bounty which to a harassed and shortsighted administration is like manna from heaven. No one suggests that we stop these PL 480 imports forthwith. We cannot do that; we need not do that. But if we cannot soon afford to do without these imports, it will be the funeral of our economy and of all our hopes for the future. Over freight alone for PL 480 imports we have to fork out about Rs. 100 crores. I believe, Rs. 13.58 crores in 1961-62 and Rs. 33.43 crores in 1963-64 were payable only on freight for wheat and the United States monopolists today demand that 50 per cent of freight costs of PL 480 imports in American ships, which charge the heaviest freights in the world, have to be paid for in dollars and that out of the counterpart funds built up through PL 480 food sales United States tourists also would draw what they need, thus costing us the dollars that we want badly.

Instead of seeking such steps as the implementation of the FAO Congress recommendation of 1963 regarding the availability to developing countries, like ours, of the West's surplus of nitrogenous fertiliser and of pesticides till we have built our own factories on the requisite scale, we wallow in what many of us imagine to be United States bounty. Sometimes I feel as if a new battle of Plassey is sought to be won in a changed context by the instrumentality of PL 480.

The massive counterpart funds can be and are being used in an attempt to subvert our chosen pattern of economic growth and to subvert also the integrity of our country by intrigues in various guises and through diverse media in Kashmir, in Negaland and elsewhere. I have said before in this House and I repeat that there should be without delay a competent high level investigation of the impact on our economy of PL 480 transactions. I say again that I am not suggesting anything so impractical as the immediate cessation of these imports; but I shudder to think of the effects of the transaction if it continues for very long.

There are other dangerous portents which bode ill for our economy and our future. I wonder if it can be laughed away as we laugh away so much of what Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, says in this House, but he is reported to have said in Madras—he said this before a meeting of businessmen in Madras; I am quoting from the *Hindustan Times* of the 13th February—that he did not believe in controls which he felt were not workable and that the natural law of supply and demand, so often hymned by my hon. friend, Professor Ranga, and his supporters should operate. It is very peculiar that a Minister of Government goes to Madras in a very troubled time and chooses to make this kind of observation before a meeting of businessmen. Possibly, he could have occupied himself better if he had the guts to try and solve the language difficulty. But he did not do that.

It is notorious that quite often high-up officers hostile to the entire concept of nationalisation are at the head of public sector projects. In the case of the Heavy Engineering Corporation in Ranchi even deliberate sabotage has been suspected. With the New Year the Finance Ministry—I do not see the Finance Minister here. I am sorry to have to say it but there is such a thing as parliamentary courtesy which like the quality of

mercy, is twice blessed. It blesseth him that gives and him that takes. I do not hope that, as in the days of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Ministers of Government will try to show a little more respect for meetings of Parliament. We may be numerically insignificant but morally perhaps we formulate matters which require to be considered by Government by direct confrontation and not by merely getting a summary of what we say prepared by, God knows, who among the minions who serve them in different capacities.

The Finance Ministry in the New Year has offered a gift to big money abroad, has opened wider the entry of foreign monopolists into our economy, has furnished them with "letters of intent" which even our own monopolists are beginning to dislike to a certain extent, so that these foreign monopolists could look around for malleable Indian collaborators or even do without any kind of undesirable native contamination and get over any shortfall with help from our Industrial Development Bank. It is a major policy change sought to be effected surreptitiously, the offer of the freedom of our land to maneaters from abroad while the foreign capital policy statement of 1949 is given lip loyalty.

For the last three years the World Bank and its auxillary organisations have been persistently prodding the Government of India into liberalising conditions of entry for foreign equity capital as distinct from purely technical collaboration. The country must warn Government from jumping into this business. The long-term implications of it in regard to balance of payments and otherwise are gravely injurious to our economic independence.

In spite of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 which prohibits the setting up of majority owned subsidiaries by foreign investors, the practice in recent years has often been different. The rule of minority foreign

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participation has been disregarded in a number of vital cases. There are such cases as those of the English Electric Company, Consolidation Pneumatic Tools Company, Asahi Glass of Japan, W.W. Sprague of the United Kingdom, Parke Davis of the United State, Atlas Copco of Sweden, Johnson and Johnson of the United States, Hoffman La Roche of Sweden Merck, Sharp and Dohme Company of the United States who have been allowed to own a majority in their Indian operations. Of course, Government says that it practises no rigidity and swears by pragmatism which may lead anywhere. But one thing is clear. The Finance Minister has launched his drive to attract foreign capital to give our economy a "push". Businessmen's delegations have come to India for the International Chamber of Commerce and other goings-on. West German moneybags have given India an ultimatum brazenly offering terms with the take-it-or-leave-it air while Indian spokesmen have had to grovel before them. This contrasts so drastically with the attitude of the German democratic Republic with which we have economic contact of a very useful sort but with which we do not choose to have diplomatic relationship. When even Ministers of the GDR have to come to this country visas cannot be issued in the proper way and all sorts of irritating discriminatory practices are being pursued in regard to the GDR while the German Federal Republic sends its business magnates who talk to us as if they are *pucca sahibs* who are treating with natives whom they can treat with contempt. This kind of thing goes on and it does appear that the Finance Minister means to "push" India away from the course set after independence and more especially at the time of the Second Five Year Plan which really initiated the process of our industrialisation.

Unlike in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which Shri Manubhai Shah attended—he should know more about it—where the developing countries helped

by the countries of socialism could make their presence and their needs felt, the foreign magnates touring India behaved as if they could browbeat the native. They openly demanded tax concessions for foreign personnel, no change in the patents law, no controls and restrictions to frustrate the private sector, as if it was their job to give us advice about how we are going to deal with our own private sector—in short, they wanted freedom to loot on a bigger scale than foreign capital can do now in India though its profit rates in India are already higher than elsewhere. This kind of thing should make us sit up and take steps against the wily manoeuvres of big money, Indian and foreign; but the Finance Minister who does not choose to be here snugly of preferring private foreign capital to Government loans.

This is a subject which must come up again and again in this House, in this session. But I warn Government that in preparing to welcome foreign private capital, it is digging the grave of whatever brand of socialism it still tom-toms before the country.

Our people have welcomed the Prime Minister's declaration to which I myself, in this House, offered my full support that despite Chinese nuclear detonation, we shall not embark on the manufacture of atomic weapons but shall instead endeavour to have international agreement for the elimination of the threat of nuclear war. It is a pity that reports from the United Kingdom and elsewhere caused some confusion for a time, but the Prime Minister has categorically and very rightly stressed lately that he never asked for any nuclear shield or umbrella or guarantee or whatever other semantic synonym might be discovered. However, disquieting reports have come lately from Washington to the effect that our Ambassador, Shri B. K. Nehru said at a dinner given on the 4th February by the American business press that India was waiting for an answer to the

Prime Minister's request to the Powers for a nuclear deterrent. Several times before, this Ambassador, as the House knows, has opened his mouth and put his foot into it. In the normal course, one would assume that the Ambassador was mistaken and he needed to be pulled up. But the whole tale of the shield has become so messy that one does not quite know what to believe and what to dismiss as untrue. This is a matter which Government should clear up and leave no room for equivocation.

There should not be an idea that, because of our expectation of aid from certain quarters, we cannot take a forthright stand on matters in which we are interested. Therefore, it is important that India, interested as she must be in the affairs of South-East Asia and particularly of Vietnam, where she is Chairman of the International Control Commission, should call unequivocally for immediate withdrawal of all the United States troops for there are no other foreign troops there from Vietnam. The Pentagon out on a spree of brinkmanship has launched very heavy air attacks on North Vietnam in a manner that has shocked all decent world opinion. A London paper reported, for instance, the first day that the attack on North Vietnam took place with 156 jet planes. The North Vietnam costs the United States 1-1/2 million dollars per day and ties down 25 per cent of their regular army officers and yet the bitter South Vietnamese deadlock with recurrent *coups d'etat* continues. Deak Rusk has to wear bullet-proof vest in Saigon and yet nothing is learnt, nothing is gained. There is no agonising reappraisal. The famous cartoonist Vicky in *New Statesman and Nation* has recently portrayed the United States sinking in the Vietnam hog and the United Kingdom about to share the experience in Malysia. India has a clear duty in this regard and that is to say categorically that for the sake of peace and development and freedom, the United States forces should get out of Vietnam. If for fear of losing United States

friendship, we play down this rightful demand, it will be a matter of shame and sorrow which will lose us even more friends in the Afro-Asian world than we have lost already.

In the *Economic Weekly*, a very respectable journal of Bombay, of 5th December, 1964, a friend of our country, the eminent economist, Mrs. Joan Robinson, contributed an article entitled "India Wake Up". She said, "Foreign aid howsoever needed is no substitute for hard work, national unity, homely frugality, self-denying devotion and robust commonsense". Many of these qualities the Prime Minister and his friends claim that they have in plenty but I do hope that these qualities are rarely brought into operation. India wake up, Mrs. Joan Robinson says, "it is later than you think." She had been to China. Whatever we might think of China in regard to Chinese misadventure on our borders, whatever we might think of what she has done to pull back the wheel of history for a long time in this part of the world, after all, she has made such economic advance as is found expression in the technological achievement of the nuclear detonation which she has made. But, herein India, in answer to that challenge, something has got to be done. We see in this country a very different picture; we see a refusal to take up the challenge. We see that drift back from Bubhaneshwar in Durgapur where the socialist forum with which the Home Minister seems in some kind of way to be associated was showed out by the "syndicate"—I do not see the syndicate here somehow; I see nobody today; it seems I am addressing an invisible audience..

**Shri Daji (Indore):** They are preparing for the Working Committee.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** The socialist forum was shooed out and such a dreadful lot of dirty Congress linen washed over Durgapur—I do not want to refer to it—moneys doubtfully collected and ostentatiously wasted, a railway station being constructed and

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then abolished straightway, Government agencies being drafted for Party purposes and, even worse, we see now in the leadership, of the Government and the ruling Party, a retreat from principle, and acquiescence in a state of things as in Orissa, which makes Mr. Nanda's *Sadachar* a laughing stock, a stress on pragmatism which will mean anything or nothing, a bankruptcy of ideals, an ignorance of developing world perspectives and the growing dilution and distortion of our economic objectives which have sickened the very sound of socialism in Congress mouths. All this is reflected crudely and with very few redeeming features in the President's Address which will, I think, heighten the prevailing gloom in the House and the country.

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव इस सदन में माननीय सदस्य श्री हेडा ने प्रस्तुत किया है और जिसका समर्थन लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल महाराजकुमार विजयनगरम जी ने किया है में उसका समर्थन करने के लिये अभी सदन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ ।

मैं इस सरकार को इस बात के लिये धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि इतना मुश्किल समय होते हुए और खास तौर से ऐसे लोगों के इस देश में रहते हुए हालांकि देश योजनाबद्ध होकर काम कर रहा है फिर भी भिन्न-भिन्न पार्टियाँ बना कर प्रगति के काम में भी देश के पैर अलग-अलग दिशा में खींचना चाहते हैं, फिर भी देश ने जो प्रगति के रास्ते पर अपने को आगे बढ़ाया है, उसके लिए सचमुच यह सरकार धन्यवाद की पात्र है । राष्ट्रपति जी ने कुछ चीजों का अपने अभिभाषण में उल्लेख किया है ।

कपड़े के उत्पादन में हम काफी आगे बढ़े हैं और मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि

इस देश में कोयले की खदानों से कोयले का उत्पादन भी अधिक बढ़ा है । उसके साथ ही साथ अभी आप ने देखा कि रेलवे मंत्रालय ने जो बजट पेश किया रेलवेज का, उसमें यह साफ शब्दों में बतलाया गया है कि किस तरीके से हिन्दुस्तान की रेलवेज ने जितना भी उसको माल बहन करने के लिए दिया जा सकता था, उसके लिए अपने को पिछले वर्ष में बढ़ा लिया है । इसलिए यह सब जो देश में उन्नति के लिए काम हुए हैं उसके लिए सचमुच सरकार धन्यवाद की पात्र है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसके सम्बन्ध में एक, दो सुझाव भी रखना चाहता हूँ । जहां तक देश में अन्न उत्पादन की बात की गई है, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में उन्होंने लम्बे अरसे की योजना की बात की है और छोटी-छोटी योजनाओं की भी बातें की हैं । खास तौर से मैं सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ ।

जहां भी इस बात का जिक्र किया जाता है, खास तौर से दो बातों के ऊपर जोर दिया जाता है । पहले यह कि अच्छे बीज किसानों को दिये जायें और दूसरे अच्छे अच्छे औजार दिये जायें अन्न के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये, लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़े अदब के साथ सरकार के सामने यह सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ कि सिर्फ अच्छे बीज देने से या अच्छे औजार देने से ही उत्पादन मुल्क में नहीं बढ़ सकता है । यह ठीक है कि सिंचाई की बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें आगे चल कर हमारे लिए बहुत लाभदायक सिद्ध होंगी, लेकिन अगर वर्तमान समय में, मौजूदा हालत में, अलग अलग जगहों में सिंचाई की छोटी छोटी योजनायें नहीं चलाई जाती हैं, तो शीघ्रातिशीघ्र अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने का हमारा लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं हो सकता है ।



मैं आप को अपने क्षेत्र—बक्सर संसदीय क्षेत्र—के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि आरा-बक्सर रोड के उत्तरी हिस्से और बक्सर-रामगढ़ सड़के के पश्चिमी इलाके में करीब करीब 1,10 हजार एकड़ जमीन में सिंचाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। यह मेरा कहना नहीं है, बल्कि वहाँ के कृषि विभाग के लोगों का अन्दाजा है कि अगर एक योजना के अन्तर्गत वहाँ पर 200 ट्यूबवेल लगाए जायें—क्योंकि वहाँ पर ट्यूबवेल के सिवाये सिंचाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती है—जिन पर 1,20 लाख रुपये खर्च हो सकते हैं, तो वहाँ पर 35 से 40 हजार टन गेहूँ और चने की पैदावार बढ़ सकती है, जिसकी कीमत साल में दो करोड़ रुपये हो जायेगी।

अगर सरकार छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं की तरफ ध्यान दे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आज जो गल्ले की कमी है और विदेशों से अनाज मंगाने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए न सिर्फ़ उन स्थानों के लोगों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति होगी, जहाँ छोटी सिंचाई योजनायें चालू की जायेंगी, बल्कि वहाँ से दूसरी जगहों में भी अन्न भेजा जा सकेगा। केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से हर महीने पचास हजार टन अनाज बिहार सरकार को दिया जाता है। अगर इस छोटे से इलाके में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो जाये, तो वहाँ चालीस हजार टन गेहूँ की पैदावार बढ़ जायेगी, जो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से बिहार सूबे को दिये जाने वाले एक महीने के अन्न के बराबर हो जायेगा।

औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में जो उन्नति हो रही है, उसका भी जिक्र राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में किया है। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जिन लोगों के जरिये, यानी जिन श्रमिकों और मजदूरों के कारण, जिनकी मेहनत की वजह से औद्योगिक

क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन बढ़ा है, उन की हालत में, खास तौर से गांवों में रहने वाले खेतिहर मजदूरों की हालत में, सुधार करने के लिए भी योजना बनाई जाये, इसके सम्बन्ध में अभिभाषण में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। हमारे देश में सामाजिक विषमता तब तक दूर नहीं हो सकती है, जब तक कि आर्थिक विषमता को दूर न किया जाये और आर्थिक विषमता को दूर करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि जो नीचे गिरे हुए लोग हैं, जो अनुचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिमजातियों के लोग हैं, उनकी दशा में जल्दी से जल्दी काफी सुधार किया जाये।

राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में पंचायत, आरबिट्रेशन, के जरिये औद्योगिक झगड़ों को तय करने का जिक्र किया गया है। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यद्यपि पिछले दस वर्षों से राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस और इस सदन में भी खास तौर से मजदूरों के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले कांग्रेस के बहुत से नुमायंदों ने सरकार का ध्यान बराबर इस बात की ओर आकर्षित किया है कि देश में मजदूरों के झगड़े पंचायत, समझौते और आरबिट्रेशन के जरिये तय नहीं हो सकते, देश में वह कानून लागू नहीं हो सकता, जब तक जिन उद्योगों और कारखानों की मालिक सरकार है, उन में आरबिट्रेशन के सिद्धान्त नहीं अपनाए जाते और लागू किए जाते, लेकिन फिर भी सरकार ने डम मांग को स्वीकार नहीं किया है। सरकार निजी उद्योगपतियों को सलाह देती है कि वे पंचायत और शान्ति से औद्योगिक झगड़े तय करें, वह मजदूरों पर भी यही जोर डालती है, लेकिन जिन उद्योगों की सरकार मालिक है, वहाँ यह व्यवस्था अभी तक लागू नहीं हुई है। आशा है कि प्रधान मंत्री सरकारी उद्योगों में भी पर्मानेंट आरबिट्रेशन की व्यवस्था कायम करायेंगे, ताकि जो लोग मजदूरों के फायदे और भलाई के लिए नहीं, बल्कि अपनी राजनीतिक महत्वाकांक्षाओं को

[श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा]

पूरा करने के लिये मजदूरों को गुमराह कर के उनको गलत रास्ते पर ले जाना चाहते हैं, उन की इच्छायें पूरी न हों, देश में औद्योगिक शान्ति बनी रहे और देश उन्नति के रास्ते पर चलता रहे ।

मैं भाषा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता था, लेकिन जिस तरह से इस सदन में और इस सदन के बाहर भाषा के नाम पर बातें होती हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में एक दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। हम में से जो संसद-सदस्य हैं, जो यहां पर अपने आपको बड़े नेता समझते हैं या जो बाहर अपने आप को बड़े नेता समझते हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि भाषा के सवाल पर उनसे ज्यादा समझदारी आम लोगों के बीच में है। जिस दिन मैं संसदे का अधिवेशन अटेंड करने के लिए दिल्ली आया, उस दिन एक टैक्सी ड्राइवर ने मुझसे एक सवाल किया—और वह एक मार्क की बात थी—कि अगर लोग अपनी-अपनी मातृभाषा के लिए लड़ाई करें, तो समझ में आ सकता है, लेकिन एक विदेशी भाषा के लिए लोग आपस में लड़ाई करते हैं, यह कितने दुःख की बात है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम लोगों की समझ में ये बातें नहीं आती हैं, तो हमको उन लोगों से सबक सीखना चाहिए ।

आखिर यह भाषा का झगड़ा किस लिए है? क्या यह झगड़ा इसलिए है कि हम एक भाषा बोलना नहीं चाहते हैं, उस को पढ़ना नहीं चाहते हैं या समझना नहीं चाहते हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह झगड़ा इसके लिए नहीं है। मैं साफ तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह झगड़ा तो इसलिए है कि जो थोड़े से पढ़े-लिखे लोग नौकरियों के पीछे फिरते हैं और देखते हैं कि उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी, वे अपने नौकरी के लिए देश-हित की कुरबानी कर रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में सबसे चिन्ता का विषय यह है कि इन बातों को

हासिल करने के लिए रास्ता कौन सा अख्यार किया जाता है। मेरे माननीय मित्र, श्री एच० एन० मुकर्जी, आज से बहुत पहले नन्दा जी की तारीफ किया करते थे, लेकिन आज वह उनसे क्यों नाराज हैं, यह मैं अभी बताता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि भाषा के सवाल को सुलझाने के लिए गवर्नमेंट ने कोई रास्ता देश के सामने नहीं रखा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पहले से कोई रास्ता न बताया गया हो, तो रास्ता बताने की आवश्यकता होती, लेकिन जब रास्ता पहले ही बना हुआ है और उस रास्ते पर चलने के लिए कुछ लोग तैयार न हों, तो फिर क्या किया जा सकता है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि भाषा के सवाल को लेकर आपस में इस तरह से तनातनी पैदा करना और ऐसा रास्ता अख्यार करना मुनासिब नहीं है। अगर इस विषय में कोई दिक्कत, परेशानी या कठिनाई है, तो जरूर उनको दूर किया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसा कोई रास्ता अख्यार करना बिल्कुल उचित नहीं है, जिससे देश के टुकड़े टुकड़े हो जायें, देश में बद-अमनी और अराजकता पैदा हो जाये। हमें सबसे ज्यादा डर तो इस बात का है कि इससे कहीं प्रजातंत्र खतरे में न पड़ जाये, क्योंकि प्रजातंत्र को आघात पहुंचने से पढ़े-लिखे लोगों को नुकसान नहीं हो सकता है, बल्कि नुकसान उन लोगों का होगा, जो गरीब, मजदूर और किसान हैं, जिनको प्रजातंत्र के भलावा दूसरी किसी तरह की हुकमत में ऊपर उठने का रास्ता नहीं मिल सकता है।

जहां तक भाषा का सवाल है, पार्टीज में भी उसके बारे में बहस होती है और कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि हिन्दी किसी की मातृ-भाषा है और वे उसको दूसरों पर लादना चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता

हूँ कि मातृ-भाषा बनाने का सवाल नहीं है। भाषा के मानी ये हैं कि मैं जो कहता हूँ, उसको आप समझ सकें और आप जो कहते हैं, उसको हम समझ सकें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में कौन सी ऐसी भाषा है, जिसको देश के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक अधिक से अधिक लोग इतनी आसानी से समझ सकते हों, जितनी आसानी से वे हिन्दी समझ सकते हैं। जब कुछ लोग हिन्दी-भाषियों या हिन्दी भाषा के समर्थकों के लिए "फेनेटिक शब्द इस्तेमाल करते हैं, तो मुझे उससे दुख होता है।

जहां तक मेरा या मेरे जैसे लोगों का सवाल है, हमने किसी खास सूबे या जगह को अपना क्षेत्र नहीं बनाया है मजदूर संगठन के लिए, बल्कि सारे देश में मजदूरों का संगठन होता है। इसलिए हर एक सूबे और हर एक जगह की भाषा हमारे लिए उतनी ही प्रिय है, जितनी कि हमारी मातृ-भाषा प्रिय हो सकती है। आज झगड़ा है इस बात का कि लोग हिन्दी के अलावा एक और भाषा सीखें। मैंने स्कूल में बंगला नहीं पढ़ी है, लेकिन मैं दस प्रॉइमिनट तः बंगला में व्याख्यान दे सकता हूँ। हमारी यूनियन का केन्द्रीय कार्यालय कलकत्ते में है और हम लोगों ने यह निश्चय किया है कि हम में से जो साथी हिन्दीभाषी हैं, वे बंगला में बोलेंगे और बंगला-भाषी कोशिश करके हिन्दी में बोलेंगे। हममें इस तरह का कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। हमारे यहां इस तरह का कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस विवाद को ज्यादा आगे न बढ़ाया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो बातें और कहना चाहता हूँ। एक बात तो प्रो० रंगा के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ और दूसरी बात प्रो० मुर्जी के सम्बन्ध में। प्रो० मुखर्जी ने बड़ा गुस्सा जाहिर किया

हमारे गृह मंत्री के ऊपर और कहा कि गृह मंत्री ने अपने बयान में कोई भी ऐसी बात नहीं कही कि इन लोगों को जेल में बन्द करना, इन लोगों को डिटेन करना क्यों आवश्यक हो गया था। उन्होंने पूछा कि किस जुर्म में इनको जेल में रखा गया है। इस किताब में लिखा गया है कि कुछ चीन समर्थक साम्यवादियों को राष्ट्र विरोधी उनकी गतिविधियों और विध्वंस तथा हिंसा के लिए तैयारियों के कारण जेल में बन्द किया गया है। यह गुनाह साबित होगा या नहीं, यह दूसरी बात है। लेकिन यह लांछन इनके ऊपर लगाया गया है और मेरा खयाल है कि सरकार ने जब इनको जेल में बन्द किया है तो जितनी बातें इस किताब में लिखी हैं, उनके अलावा और भी बातें और सबूत उसके पास होंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा न कह कर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय श्री मुखर्जी साहब जिस पार्टी को बिलांग करते हैं यानी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी हिन्दुस्तान की, आज वह पार्टी दो भागों में बटी हुई है। एक ओर तो चीन का समर्थन करने वाले लोग हैं और दूसरी तरफ रूस का समर्थन करने वाले लोग हैं। मुझे मालम नहीं कि जो दो भागों में लोग बंटें हुए हैं, क्या इसके अन्दर भी कोई चाल है? इसका कारण यह है कि मेरा यह विश्वास है कि जहां तक कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का सम्बन्ध है चाहे वह चीन समर्थक हो या रूस समर्थक, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी एक है, उसके अन्दर कोई दो टुकड़े हो ही नहीं सकते हैं, वह विभक्त हो ही नहीं सकती है।

श्री दाजी : अब तो दो पार्टियां हो गई हैं।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : अगर यह दुरुस्त है तो एक तो चीन का समर्थन करने वाली है

[श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा]

श्रीर दूसरी रूस का, लेकिन भारत का कोई समर्थन करने वाली पार्टी नहीं है ।

श्री बाजी : यह गलत है । हिन्दुस्तान का समर्थन करते हैं ।

श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा : मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य मालूम हुआ जब प्रो० मुखर्जी ने कहा कि जो लोग जेल में रखे गये हैं उनको सुविधायें मिलनी चाहियें, उनको आराम मिलना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह की बातें करना बिल्कुल बेमुनासिब है । जिस वक्त चीन ने हमारे देश पर आक्रमण किया था तो चीनी समर्थक कुछ लोगों को जेलों में डाला गया था, उस समय भी हिन्दुस्तान की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने उनकी हमदर्दी में कुछ बातें यहां पर कही थीं । जो लोग ऐसे लोगों का हमदर्द बनने की कोशिश करते हैं या हमदर्द बनें उनका जिन को देशद्रोह के चार्ज में जेल में रखा जाता है, तो सदन के माननीय सदस्यों और देश के लोगों को यह समझने में कोई मुश्किल नहीं होनी चाहिए कि रूस समर्थक कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी जो हिन्दुस्तान में है, उसका मकसद आगे क्या हो सकता है ।

एक शब्द मैं रंगा साहब के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ । उन्होंने इस सदन में एक सुझाव दिया है कि हम लोगों को किसी दूसरे देश से मदद लेनी चाहिये, मिलिट्री एड लेनी चाहिये और अपने देश का जो सुरक्षा का खर्चा है, उस में कमी कर देनी चाहिये । मैं बड़े अदब के साथ रंगा साहब से कहता हूँ कि उनका यह जो मकसद है वह तब तक पूरा नहीं हो सकता है जब तक कि वर्तमान सरकार पावर में है । दुर्भाग्यवश जब हमारे रंगा साहब की पार्टी की सरकार बने तब शायद ऐसा हो सकता है । अभी तो हमारे देश ने सभी पहलुओं पर सोच विचार करने के बाद यह फैसला किया है कि हम किसी अम्ब्रैला के नीचे नहीं जायेंगे, किसी की मदद ले कर अपने देश की रक्षा करना हम नहीं

चाहते हैं । हां अगर हमें मदद इज्जतपूर्वक मिलती है, बिना शर्त मिलती है, जिस को एड कहते हैं, वह मिलती है तो वह दूसरी बात है । हम ने यह फैसला कर रखा है कि दबाव में आ कर या गठबन्धन करके हम अपने देश की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था को आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं ।

इन शब्दों के साथ राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव पेश हुआ है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक मजदूरों का सवाल है, किसानों का सवाल है, देश चाहे जितनी परेशानी की हालत में हो, वे किसी के बहकावे में न पड़ करके बराबर देश और इस सरकार के पीछे हैं और राष्ट्र की आजादी और सुरक्षा का वे बराबर समर्थन करते रहेंगे, उस में बराबर वे अपना योगदान करते रहेंगे ।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** Mr. Speaker, when the President graciously addressed Parliament last Wednesday and said that "looking back on the past twelve months, notice can be taken of several achievements which inspired hope and confidence", did he remember that less than three months earlier, on November 27, he had lamented in Baroda that "the present situation in the country is unsatisfactory, that both peasants and politicians have gone astray resulting in food shortage and inter-State quarrels, and if this was not checked in time, the consequences would be very serious"? When the President addressing Parliament last Wednesday said that "the emphasis on the Fourth Five Year Plan would be on agriculture", did he care to remember that on December 6. ....

**Mr. Speaker:** There is one thing I would like to remind Shri Kamath about. For everything that he has said, Shri Kamath can criticise the Government. But to say in a personal

way, 'did he remember', 'did he do that' and so on will not be fair, because in a way that would be commenting upon his own ideas and his own conduct. He can say that in the Address such and such things are put. But to say in a personal note 'Did the President remember?' would rather be just presuming as suggesting that it is his Address, which it is not.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The President functions as President of the country, on this particular occasion or otherwise.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is well known that it is only on the advice of the Council of Ministers that he has to say these things.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That I know.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Address itself is prepared by the Government and not by the President.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Yes, therefore, I would like to point out.

**Mr. Speaker:** But he cannot say 'did he remember?'

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** All right. I will not use that word.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is not fair.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Speaking at Wardha on December 6, the President attributed the failure of Government to carry out land reforms in the country to vested interests created against such reforms. Are those vested interests, I ask becoming stronger or are they on their way out? I am afraid that the former, that is to say they are getting stronger, is truer. The warning that the President gave at Wardha that "slowness of evolution is the cause of revolution and social upheaval" should be heeded by Government.

He had regretted at that time that "our legislators are unable to pass beneficial land reform legislation beca-

use they are strongly entrenched in it". What a telling commentary on the personnel and character of the majority of the ruling Congress Party!

When the President said last Wednesday in the course of his address that improvement of the administrative machinery will be one of the principal objectives of Government's endeavours, I recall what he said at Baroda that "in many States, there are group rivalries and factionalism which was adversely effecting the administrative machinery of the States and this had a detrimental effect on the nation's morale."

13.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Now I come to the President's message on Republic Day. But before I do that, my mind toys with the idea—maybe somewhat fantastic—that but for the fact that the distinguished scholar-philosopher fills the exalted office of President with such ability and distinction—I sometimes feel—he would have outshone most of us on the Opposition Benches in this House. He, in his Republic Day message less than a month ago, categorically stated that "the challenge of statesmanship now is to provide 'cohesive thinking, a firm Government and an efficient and clean administration'. Very few of us on this side of the House could have put it better.

In the same message, he went on to say that the remedy for the present critical food and price situation was "increased output, removal of the weaknesses of the distributive system and stern action against blackmarketers and profiteers". His Government, however, has continued to drift without a will and without a vision. How many blackmarketers and profiteers were brought to book under the law Parliament passed in December, replacing the Ordinance which was promulgated by the President a month earlier? The newspapers say that not one single hoarder or profiteer was hauled up under the law. It

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has remained practically a dead letter.

The Food Minister promised the House on December 9 that he would lay a white paper before Parliament and also consult or confer with Opposition parties at the earliest possible opportunity. Neither has been done. Government continues to be indifferent, apathetic, callous, to the miseries of the people.

At the last conference in September with the Prime Minister and Food Minister, my Party had suggested that the sales tax on foodgrains should be withdrawn and indirect taxes on essential foodstuffs that enter into the consumption of the low and middle income groups should be substantially reduced. No action has been taken on this, and the Government tomtoms and parades its sympathy for the common man, for the poor and for the middle-class of India. The root cause of the malaise, if I may say so, is because the Food and Agriculture Ministry is headed by a man who, whatever his other estimable qualities, is, as the High Court of Madras has described him, is more resourceful than honest. The High Court of Madras, in a recent judgment, has described the Food Minister as more resourceful than honest. It goes on to say—it is a long judgment and so I will read a few salient extracts—

“This plea of Mr. Subramaniam cannot be treated as anything more than a pretence, an endeavour to mislead, but which, nevertheless, can succeed only with the ignorant and the uninitiated.”

Then the High Court proceeds to castigate him further:

“It is just another exercise in evasion. Mr. Subramaniam was able to parry his questioners, but his attempt would have collapsed had he been in the witness box.”

I am not saying all this as a saint or a sage or a Gurudev which I have never claimed nor aspire to be, but as a plain, blunt man who loves my country and my people. The High Court has further said, in that particular case, that the action of Mr. Subramaniam was done so that the “truth must be concealed; hence all this dissimulation.” The most stringent para comes now:

“It is perfectly manifest that we have before us a wholly indefensible essay in favouritism, a deft adoption to modern conditions of old palace-craft. Mr. Subramaniam can still find uses for certain if the less delectable devices resorted to by some individuals when for a time they happen to be repositories of segments of the secular power.”

Then the *coup de grace*

“Against unhappy adventures like the present, adventures in the dispensation of Governmental patronage, courts can give no worthwhile relief. The corrective must be applied, in the first instance, by those in administrative or operational control and, ultimately by a resentful and uncompromising public opinion.”

I do hope, Sir, that such public opinion develops in our country very soon. The sum and substance of it was that the petitioner against the Government lost; the petition was dismissed, but the Judge in dismissing the petition said:

“Naturally, there would be no order as to costs; it is in the public interest that nepotism should be exposed and its ways laid bare.”

That, Sir, is the record of the man who heads the Food and Agriculture Ministry and I think that, if this resignation earlier this month had been accepted promptly at that time,

perhaps we would have been in a better position now. Anyhow, it is for the Prime Minister to consider that aspect of the matter. Apart from that judgment of the High Court of Madras, here I have got the samples of wheat and rice sent by reliable people, not of the Opposition, but pro Congress people, one of them a member of the Sarvodaya Seva Sangh in Nagpur. Hon. Members who care to see what kind of rice and wheat is sold in Government shops may have a look at these samples of rice and wheat and if you, Sir, allow me, I will lay them on the Table later on.

The President's Address referred to the question of language. We have all been distressed, Ministers, Members on this side and on that side also,—gravely. I am not a *linguo maniac* nor am I a *linguo-phobe*, but I am a linguophile; I am a lover—a lover of all languages, whether it is Hindi or Tamil or Telugu or Kannada or English . . . (Interruptions.) There is not just one type of lover; there are lovers and lovers. I love all languages, whether it is English or Hindi or Tamil or Telugu; I love them as well as my mother tongue Konkini. I cannot understand how anyone anywhere in the world can hate any language. It is the most irrational attitude to take. At the moment when we are passing through an Emergency, and more important, urgent and vital tasks face us such as defence, food and economic problems, I hope the nation will bend its energies to the solution of these problems rather than crucify national unity on the cross of language: we cannot afford at this juncture victims or martyrs, whether they be ordinary citizens or police officials, at the altar of language. This is not the time, nor can it be at any time, when we can afford such victims or martyrs. I feel that whatever solution emerges ultimately after the Chief Ministers' Conference and after discussion in Parliament, I am sure that it will not be too great a price for national unity

if bilingualism is necessary at the Central, the Union level; I hope the most reasonable, nationalist and patriotic minded elements in the country will not feel that it is too high a price to pay for national unity. I hope that Hindi ultimately will become the link language in India but at the moment let us bend our energies to the task of defence, development and solving the food problems.

I now come to certain portions of the President's Address. In Para 4, the President says that "although production in some of these public sector establishments is still at a pilot stage, we can look forward to steady increase in their contribution to our economic development in the years to come". I do hope that his expectations will be realised because we want the public sector in this country to grow, but grow in the right manner, more efficient, more honest and more productive. May I point out that some of the members of the Congress Party who occupy fairly high position in the labour movement have bemoaned the inefficiency of the public sector enterprises; prominent among them are Shri Kashinath Pandey I do not know whether he is here today—and a veteran like Shri Khandubhai Desai. Referring to the public sector enterprises, Shri Pandey recently said: "with due respect to the feeling for nationalisation which I desire to a great extent, I cannot refrain from saying that I feel that my legs are shivering, then I stand to support nationalisation because I am immediately reminded of the miserable plight of the workers and the inefficient management of public sector undertakings." I wonder why this should be so. I do hope that the Government committed to socialism as it is will see to it that these are geared up properly and rectify these defects so that our nation may march forward on the road towards democratic socialism. Shri Khandubhai Desai said that "whatever might be the industrial relations in the public

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sector enterprises I am constrained to say that they are far from satisfactory." This is his indictment of the public sector enterprises. I wonder why this should be the state of affairs in the public sector to which we are all committed, rightly committed because they are an indispensable part of the democratic socialist set up that is to come.

The President, I am sorry to say, forgot, and did not mention the Prime Minister's visit to Britain in his Address. I do not know why it was lost sight of. Was it an unpleasant memory, or was it the cause of the too cold, the too wintry conditions that the Prime Minister did not feel quite comfortable there,—physically I mean? I hope it is not political; because Harold Wilson is a good man, very cordial, a very hearty individual, and I am sure he must have enjoyed meeting Mr. Harold Wilson. Considering the account given in the press reports, there was some exchange of ideas on protection for the non-nuclear nations against the Chinese nuclear bomb. Considering the press reports which appeared on the subject, the Prime Minister did not completely, categorically, deny that he had done something in the matter, and as to follow-up action also. I wonder why it has been completely omitted from the President's Address. The Prime Minister will perhaps explain later on when he replies as to why this omission crept in in the President's Address.

I also fail to understand why it is that in spite of a very balligant confrontation between Malaysia and Indonesia a very unfortunate thing which is fraught with grave consequences to peace in our Indian Ocean region—no mention or reference is made to this in the President's Address. Let us not forget that it was Malaysia—Mr. Tunku Abdur Rahman, —who was among the first to declare all-out support to India when China invaded our country in 1962. And today, what have we said? Have we declared, after so many months of

confrontation when Indonesia aided by China in every way is mounting its offensive and is threatening to destroy Malaysia, has Government had the vision, the guts or the courage, the faith, to declare that we stand by Malaysia on this issue? Because I remember Shri Jawaharlal Nehru welcomed the formation of Malaysia in this House in 1963; he openly welcomed it and said it was a very good thing that was happening and "I welcome it." In that case, what stands in the way of the Government declaring, offering its support, to Malaysia? It can be a medical mission even, such as the medical mission which was sent to South Korea in 1950. They can send at least a medical mission to Malaysia. I hope the Government will consider this matter and that the Prime Minister and Shri Swaran Singh will think over this matter and make up their mind very soon. We are drifting; we have no courage. Why is this tardiness about Malaysia, and the alacrity, the reported alacrity on declaring our whole-hearted alignment with the Arab States on the Jordan waters dispute? That is what has happened. I am told. I do not know whether the report was correct. I am told the Prime Minister, participating in the Arab Nations' Seminar recently, last week, said in the course of his speech that the Government stands completely with the Arab States on the Jordan waters dispute. Perhaps it would have been more statesmanlike for the Prime Minister to say that we hope for a peaceful settlement of the dispute without aligning ourselves with one side or the other. That would have been the mark of statesmanship.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** They are our friends now.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I am glad Israel has recently taken some part in the Ahmedabad exhibition; it is coming into the picture. Israel, whatever its other drawbacks which some friends have in mind it is, so



far as its political system in concerned,—internal—is nearer to us than most other Arab States. And to that extent they have got a lot to give us and we have a lot to give them also. Moreover considering the fact that our foreign policy is one which is non-aligned, I do not know why we should align with the Arab States in this region. Why not have equally cordial diplomatic relations with Israel as well as other Arab States? Many European countries have got such relations; some Asian countries too have. We also should have them. I do hope that the Government will reconsider this issue at the very earliest.

There is another matter, about China. China's threat is mounting and the Government say that they are reasonably prepared; but they refuse to tell us how reasonably prepared they are. Recently, yesterday or the day before, a Ceylonese leader, Mr. Dudley Senanaike, one of the members of the Opposition Party there, disclosed or rather made a charge against the Ceylon Government for having entered into a secret pact with China with regard to the use of the naval base at Trincomalee in the next assault on India by China. All these developments are very grave and I do hope that not merely militarily but also tactically, diplomatically, and strategically, we will take necessary steps, because let it not be forgotten that so far as South-East Asia and South Asia are concerned, *vis a vis*, China, all the countries will have to hang together; otherwise, each will hang separately. That today is the position in the Indian Ocean region.

Then I come to a matter which has interested, or rather worried and distressed most Members of the House and the people outside to which my hon. friend Shri Hiren Mukerjee briefly referred. He had a cursory glance at it and then left it because perhaps the time was up for him. That is the problem of corruption, the problem of corruption and the drive

by the Government against it. There is no reference in the President's Address to the anti-corruption drive which has been intensified since last June.

**Shri Shinkre:** The Vigilance Commission.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** There has been no reference to it. Since last June, the people, and the Parliament are well aware how this drive has been intensified by Shri Nanda with his Sadachar Samiti, and other things thrown in.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** The syndicate will not allow!

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Let us see how the syndicate will function. Action was taken very promptly and with alacrity against the late Shri Pratap Singh Kairon who unfortunately was assassinated, very tragically assassinated; it was a dastardly assassination which we all deplore. Action was taken against him in June, and then a commission of enquiry has been instituted in respect of Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed in Kashmir by the State Government, I think, and the Orissa enquiry figured prominently during the last few weeks. By setting up different standards in the case of Shri K. D. Malaviya, in the case of Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, Shri Patnaik, and Shri Biren Mitra—different *modus operandi*, different methods, different standards, at the administrative level, party level and judicial level—the Government has been guilty of multiple standards, not merely double standard but multiple standards. The Government is now in such bad shape that its own man, the Prime Minister's partymen, are challenging his authority to do what he thinks right and proper. Let it be an eye-opener to him because a weak centre in our country—where centripetal forces have never been strong, where centrifugal forces have been a strong always—is an invitation to chaos or

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military dictatorship; disintegration or chaos or military dictatorship. Let none of these supervene in our country.

Coming next to an event, a distressing event, I am really surprised how the Prime Minister, and the Cabinet Sub-Committee could have come to the conclusion as they did, about what has happened. Shri Patnaik in a press conference in Delhi recently, earlier this month, claimed that he and Mr. Biren Mitra had been completely exonerated, and so far as he was concerned, the Orissa case was closed. To my mind, Orissa is rather an unmusical comedy in the Indian repertoire, made a little less entertaining and more raucous by the Rs. 10 crores brag of Shri Patnaik and the one-rupee antics of Shri Biren Mitra.

**Shri P. K. Deo** (Kalahandi): That is the biggest joke of the year.

**An hon. Member:** A bigger one is coming.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The Cabinet Sub-Committee had the temerity, if I may use the word, to suggest that they have been guilty of only administrative improprieties. This is a euphemism or a gross, calculated understatement. What will you, Sir, think if we describe a dacoity or a highway robbery as an improper transfer of money or of assets? It is almost on a par with this impropriety. And, in spite of the fact that the Cabinet Sub-Committee, on a careful examination of the reports submitted by the Central Bureau of Investigation—here, Sir, may I say very proudly that the Central Bureau of Investigation has done a splendid job in this respect and deserve all appreciation for the job they have done with so much vigour and efficiency.

**An hon. Member:** It is a thankless job.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Yes, it is a thankless job. But the only regret

is that the Government has adopted a hush-hush policy, and they have come to misleading conclusions with regard to the findings of the enquiry by the CBI in spite of the fact that here is one revealing conclusion of the Cabinet Sub-Committee. I have got the report of the CBI, a copy of the report submitted to the Government or to the Cabinet Sub-Committee by the CBI. I have gone through this report. After having gone through the report of the CBI as submitted to the Cabinet Sub-Committee, I cannot understand how Mr. Patnaik can claim—he is an audacious man, I know—that he has been completely exonerated. I think it was the duty of the Prime Minister to tell him the very next day, to contradict his statement at the Press Conference, that the Government has not exonerated him, neither Shri Biren Mitra nor Mr. Patnaik and that the Government itself has held the charges to be very serious. The indictment by the CBI is more severe, more harsh than the indictment against Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon was.

The least that should be done is to appoint a Commission of Enquiry under the Commission of Enquiry Act, 1952 both for Shri Patnaik and Shri Biren Mitra. Let them face the Commission of Enquiry and go before court of law later on, if necessary. For much lesser offences, secretaries of ministries have been arraigned before a court of law and sent to jail. Here is a classic example of—if it can be characterised as classic—of money grabbing by unscrupulous means.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi** (Mandsaur): How can they remain as members of the Assembly and receive their salary?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The Cabinet Sub-Committee has said:

“...the Sub-Committee felt, in the course of its examination of the

material, that the manner in which Shri Patnaik and Shri Mitra, directly or otherwise, conducted Government transactions in which were also involved the interests of private concerns owned or controlled by them or by their relations, was definitely not in keeping with the normal standards of public conduct."

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya** (Rai-ganj): Sir, I rise to a point of order. The hon. Member is referring to Cabinet Sub-Committee's report. May I know whether he has got a copy of the authorised report of the Sub-Committee or the report of the CBI? These points require clarification, because otherwise these are all unauthorised things that are being recorded in the proceedings.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: I challenge anybody who can contradict, deny the accuracy of this report. I am not obliged to say how I got it. I will lay it on the Table if you so desire. Let anybody deny the accuracy of this report.

Then the report goes on to say:

"The Sub-Committee desire to record their profound concern at the picture emerging as a whole from the series of such individual transactions in many fields of activity of the State Government, of improper use of authority by leaders of the Government."

That is the conclusion that the Sub-Committee has come to. Then in another part of their report they go on to say that they are not convinced that Shri Patnaik has personally derived any pecuniary benefit. I do not know how they have come to this conclusion because the enquiry by the CBI was not designed or aimed at finding out the truth of this matter at all. In any case, by implication

the Cabinet Sub-Committee feels that Shri Biren Mitra at least has derived pecuniary benefit. When they say that Shri Patnaik may not have derived any pecuniary benefit, by implication Shri Biren Mitra must have derived pecuniary benefit.

**Shri P. K. Deo**: Or the Congress Party.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: Yes, or the Congress Party there. Then, from the voluminous document that I have got here, I will read only one or two paragraphs. This was the document submitted by the CBI to the Cabinet Sub-Committee.

**Shri Muthyal Rao** (Mahbubnagar): May I respectfully ask the hon. Member as to how he happened to get a copy of the CBI report?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: I am not obliged to tell you. I can place it on the Table. Let them say that this is not the report.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya**: Under the Rules of Procedure of this House, when a Member has to refer to such confidential reports he has first to place the report with the Chair and then only he can refer to it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: Do you want him to place it on the Table. I do not think it is necessary.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: I can place it on the Table. Hon. Members can see it later on.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya**: What I say is, under the rules, he has to place it with the Chair first and then refer to it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: No, no. The CBI report shows that there are so many.....

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh)**: Sir, this is a matter which requires consideration. If secret documents or confidential

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documents are quoted on the floor of the House, then perhaps it will not be a healthy practice. It will be that somebody may just produce something and then it will be for the Government either to confirm it or contradict it.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** It is our job to get it and it is for you to contradict it.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** So far as secret documents are concerned, the question of denying or confirming them means in a circuitous manner compelling the Government to divulge the contents of the documents. Therefore, Sir, it requires consideration.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If you want I will ask him to place it on the Table.

**Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):** How did the CBI report leak out?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That is for you to find out.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Shri Patnaik has been given a copy of it. It is not a secret.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** Apart from placing it on the Table anything which is admittedly a secret document, because the CBI report is not a public document any Member making use of the document cannot really escape his responsibility merely by saying that it is for the Government either to accept it or contradict it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Quote the rule from the Rules of Procedure.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** It amounts to using something which is surreptitiously obtained. It is not something which is consistent with the normal standards.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I do not know how he has obtained it. But if the hon. Minister wants me to ask him to place it on the Table I can do that.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** *Primo facie* it is a secret document. He says he has got the CBI report.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Why should it be a secret document? If any hon. Member gets hold of it I think he has every right to use it. All newspapers have brought it out. It came in the *Statesman*.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** How do they say that it is the CBI report?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Go through it, and see for yourself.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He says it is the CBI report and he quotes from that. If you want me to ask him to place it on the Table I can do that but I cannot rule it out of order.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** Any person who describes anything as the CBI report or any other report has to convince the House that it is the CBI report by saying that it is from such and such a book or something like that. Merely saying that it is the CBI report is not enough.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I challenge you.

**Shri Shinkre:** The Government can deny it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** When the hon. Member says that, the hon. Minister has to accept the opinion of the Member.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** I would again appeal to the Chair to consider this matter though a decision may not be taken now. Any person who *prima facie* quotes a document which is admittedly a secret document, a document which is not public....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** How did he get that document?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** May I know under which rule you are asking me that question?

**Shri Khadilkar (Khed):** May I point out a precedent. When an enquiry was instituted against certain transactions connected with Shri Malaviya and the question of a document of a similar nature was raised on the floor of the House by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, since it was supposed to be a secret document, he was not allowed to place it on the Table of the House. That is the precedent.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If the Government so desires, I will ask him to lay it on the Table.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I will finish in three four minutes.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** This is not a court of law where the government is put in the dock and asked by the counsel to say "yes" or "no".

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I cannot shut him out when he quotes from a report. I do not know how he got that report. It is up to him to read or not to read from it. If the Government so desires, I will ask him to place it on the Table.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Why are they so nervous about this?

**Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar):** Is he prepared to affirm that it is the correct report?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is the duty of the Government to see that secret reports do not pass into the hands of the public.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** This protest against the reading of this report is a very impressive demonstration of *sadachar* by the members.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Is it a demonstration on the part of Shri Kamath to secure secret documents which are not meant for public?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What I am doing is just exposing so called *sadachar*.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** It should be on his part also.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Why do they want to keep it secret? What was secret about it? It was an investigation of certain transactions by a high personality. So, there should be nothing secret about it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let him continue. His time is up.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Right from China to corruption everything is secret to them. They want to keep everybody in the dark. Coming back to the subject, the CBI has in detail referred to a circular issued by Shri Patnaik as soon as he assumed office. The circular was issued on the 17th November 1961, after the mid-term elections in 1961, when he became the Chief Minister. The circular, is under the caption:

"Imposition of restrictions on purchase from outside the State".

That was the caption of the circular:

"The circular laid down that it was incorrect in principle for any Government Department or Government controlled organisation to try to save payment of the sales-tax by making direct purchases from outside the State as it upset calculations of receipts from Orissa Sales-tax....."

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** That is about Kalinga.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It further says:

"All purchases were, therefore, to be made only through local dealers and no attempt was to be made to avoid sales-tax on any account. Any departure from this policy required prior concurrence of the Finance Department...."

Then the CBI report goes on to say that this benefited only some of the concerns in which Shri Patnaik was interested.

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Then, on the appointment of an officer for the Paradip port the report says:

"It would be difficult to say that he was an officer specially suited for the post and deserving of all these special considerations. An officer who has secured a post in such a manner and on specially favourable terms could be expected to toe the line of those who had conferred such favours. Without any agreement or commitment the circumstances could bring about a 'quid pro quo'."

One last word and I will be done.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Read the whole thing. Sir, he must be given more time. You will remember that when the Mundhra scandal was being exposed Shri Feroze Gandhi was given one hour and ten minutes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. He must conclude now.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I will read one more paragraph. I hope in the national interest you will give me more time. Perhaps, you are not inclined to do that.

**Shri Shinkre:** The subject deserves more time.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The CBI says in one its very interesting, very revealing paragraphs, after analysing the evidence:

"It has been noticed that after the assumption of office by Patnaik Ministry in which Shri Biren Mitra was Deputy Chief Minister and from 2-10-63 became Chief Minister, the requirements of the Government Departments in respect of G.I. pipes and paints increased manifold."

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** The rest of it has already appeared in *The Statesman*.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** What is the warning that the hon. Lady Member is giving?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** I have said that all these things have appeared in one of the newspapers under your IENS.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I will now come to the last one. There was a transaction on low shaft furnace. I wish I could read the whole of it. For want of time, I will read only the last paragraph. It says:

"For a clear determination of the various issues relating to the sale of the low shaft furnace of Kalinga Industries Ltd. to the Orissa Industrial Development Corporation, more detailed enquiries are obviously necessary."

What steps have the Government taken to ask the CBI to conduct a further enquiry?

"There are circumstances which raise doubts and suspicions about the *bona fides* of this transaction and about the transaction having been in public interest as against the interest of Kalinga industries."

So, I would insist that the House as a whole takes serious notice of these misdeeds, high misdemeanours on the part of Shri Biju Patnaik and Shri Biren Mitra and see to it that these big fish do not go scot-free:

**Shri Kappen (Muvattupuzha):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while rising to support the Motion of Thanks to the President, I wish to point out to this House the task set before us by the President in the concluding portion of his address. The President says:

"The development of a prosperous socialist society and the expansion of friendly co-operation with other nations of the world remain the basis of our policies."

Then the President urged the Members of this House to guide the nation for the achievement of this goal.

Now I want the House to mark the word "guide". Are we conscious of the onerous nature of the duty that is cast upon us by the term "guide the nation"? I take this opportunity to appeal to all our brothers and sisters in this House to search their hearts and see whether our conduct inside and outside the House had been conducive to the attainment of this objective, to the attainment of the duty that has been cast upon us. Two days ago we had a discussion in this House on an adjournment motion. May I humbly ask one question? What guidance has this House given to the nation on this very vexed question? This is a nation of half-naked, half-starved people. Go to the cities and towns and look at the number of children fighting with the street dogs in ransacking the refuse heaps for a morsel of food. Go to the far-flung villages and look at the farmer who is bent, emaciated, with sunken eyes, sweating his labour to eke out his existence. In such penury, such poverty, such suffering, such ignorance are we to sit here in our comfortable cushioned seats and then wrangle over the issue of the official language? I would request hon. Members that we should bend our energy so that we can give better food, better clothing and better shelter to the millions of people of this country.

14 hrs.

Some people in this country are fanatic over everything—fanatic over religion, fanatic over community, fanatic over language—and their fanaticism goes to the extent of madness. What is there in this language issue? What is the fun of calling a language as foreign or as native? It is as foolish to call a language as foreign as to call the air we breathe as native. Language is not the patrimony of anybody. Any person can learn any language and write in any language. Who can say, "It is my language; you have no right to learn it"? A language is the world's prop-

erty and it is absurd to call a language foreign.

The other day, on Saturday, the Jana Sangh kicked up an agitation for retaining Hindi and it has been reported in the *Times of India* that they used profusely English words for expressing their idea. If English is foreign, are not the words in it foreign. To say that the whole is foreign and the parts are not foreign is absurd in my humble opinion.

This controversy over the language issue reminds me of two neighbours, A and B, who had a dispute regarding the boundary of their property. These two neighbours were fighting over the boundary for years and years together. Continued litigation, quarrels, beatings, abuse went on for a long time until at last B was forced to sell his property to C. When C came to take possession of the property and live there, A asked him, "Are you the gentleman who has purchased this property?" When he said "Yes", and A asked him, "Are you going to live on that property?", he said, "I am going to live on that". Then A said, "Look at that fence which has been put up by your predecessor; within that fence my five cents of land is lying, please remove that fence and give me my five cents of land; otherwise, you will have no peace". C was an intelligent and good man. So, immediately he asked A, "You have got your walking stick with you; kindly come in and just mark out your five cents of land; I shall at once ask my servants to remove the fence". A then said, "My hon. friend, I shall do it tomorrow". The next day came. C went to the house of A and said, "Please come and mark out your land so that I may remove the fence" and A said, "We shall do it some other time; there is no hurry about it". Things went on like that and they lived peacefully for years together and the fence continued to be where it was.

[Shri Kappen]

So, be a little generous. If we can show a little generosity, all disputes whatever they may be can be settled. What does the south want? The south says that it wants an assurance, not only an assurance but legal recognition of the assurance given by our beloved late Prime Minister. When the south says that, I would request the north to say, "My friends, my brothers, you want only a legal recognition; we are prepared to amend the Constitution and have it for any length of time". I can assure you that then you go on spreading Hindi. Within a short time there will be a cry from all parts of India to establish Hindi as the official language. It is only a question of being a little generous. What is the fun of fighting over the language issue?

The whole controversy was kicked up for the reason of unity and integrity. May I humbly ask: Before the Britishers united India, were even the Hindi-speaking people united in this country? Union, integration and patriotism cannot be brought in on the issue of language; something more is needed. It is not the question of language. If all the people in this country speak the same language can anybody vouch for it that there will be complete unity in the land? Therefore, this fight over the language issue is not a very material thing.

Then, the question is that it has been enshrined in the Constitution. What is sacrosanct about that portion of the Constitution? When the matter was put to vote, the votes were 77 each for both sides. The President had to give his casting vote and it was passed. Therefore, I would request both sides to be a little more generous. We are brothers. We want a united country. We want an integrated nation. We have problems much more important than the language issue to solve. Let us solve those problems. Let us give food, clothing, shelter and medical

convenience to our people and then come and sit down and quarrel over the language issue. Therefore, I would appeal to all the Members of this House. They are asked to guide this nation, a very important and solemn duty. If we are to guide this nation, we must have restraint. In our feelings we must have restraint; in our conversation we must have restraint and in our arguments we must have restraint. Let us remember that this is a great country the guidance of which has been entrusted to us by God. Remembering that, if everyone would try to solve this question, I am sure, the language question can be solved easily. I, therefore pray that God may give every Member of this House light enough to solve this problem. I am leaving this problem at that.

Then I come to some other questions, matters mentioned by the President in his speech. The President has mentioned in his Address that we have made great progress in the production of power and that we are going to produce 11.7 million kilowatts of electricity by the end of the Third Plan. That is a very good achievement, indeed; but if the Government had a little more imagination. I would suggest that much more could have been done in that line. For example, there is the Idikki scheme which was intended to produce electricity enough to supply to the whole of South India and for which the Canadian Government had agreed to contribute an amount equal to the amount that would be contributed by the Centre. But this Government cannot find its way to find the paltry sum of Rs. 30 lakhs and the entire scheme is held up because of that. I would request the Government to have a little more imagination and it should not be so niggardly but should give that Rs. 30 lakhs so that the Rs. 30 lakhs promised by the Canadian Government may also come and the entire scheme may not be held up.



Coming to the question of production of more food, the difficulty is that agricultural production in this country has to come from millions of tiny farms distributed over farflung villages of this country in driblets. No agricultural production on a large scale is possible unless these small holdings are consolidated and a drive should be made now. Unless we consolidate these tiny holdings from 35 cents up to, say, three acres, we would not be able to produce on a large scale because modern methods of agriculture cannot be adopted by a poor agriculturist or a poor farmer who is still holding 35 cents of land.

Another thing that stands in the way of our agricultural production is our habit of cultivating everything in every place. Go to America and you will see that they will cultivate a particular crop in a particular place which is the most suited for that. Take, for example, corn. There, they would find out which land in which place is the best suited for that and they will tell, in no other place corn can be cultivated. That helps in not frittering away the resources that we have got. That helps in concentrating all our energies in that particular place so that the production will be much greater than what it is.

In India, we must make an attempt towards that end. For that, a soil survey is necessary. There must be a nation-wide soil survey to find out which soil is best suited for which crop and see that that particular crop is cultivated in that area and a particular attention is paid to that area in supplying the necessary resources for that to that particular area. Unless that is done, no result can be achieved. No soil testing is being done in India. It is done occasionally here and there. There is the question of doing soil testing on a comprehensive scale. What is done is that after soil testing is done, they give a small piece of paper saying that such and such things are necessary, this manure or that manure,

and all that. But are the agriculturists capable of understanding that? That kind of a thing is not called for. There must be a nation-wide soil survey to find out which land is best suited for which crop and then conserve all our energies, all our resources and all our capacities there and see that the production is increased. But the question is: How to do it? If the Government machinery does it, I am sure, we are not going to achieve that. What has happened all the 17 years? We have not been able to approach the agriculturists properly. We have not been able to reach the farmer in far-flung villages. Officials can never do it because they have got their bureaucratic attitude. The entire work has to be done by non-official agencies like the cooperative institutions. The cooperative institutions must take up that work. They must prepare a production plan for each family in each village and on the basis of that production plan, necessary funds and credit, necessary fertilisers, manure, seeds and all that must be supplied to the farmer. Then it must be verified whether, according to the plan, the production has come up. If it has not come up to the plan, then it must be seen what is wrong with that particular farmer as to why he has not been able to produce that much and find out the remedy. If a concerted attempt on the lines I have pointed out is made in this country, I can assure you that in five years the production will be much greater than what it is now.

Now, there is one thing more and I have finished and that is regarding the prices of essential articles, the spiralling rise in prices of essential articles. Now, there is a difference in prices as between the two neighbouring States, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. I am told it is three times more in Kerala than in Andhra. Who is responsible for this position? In November/December last I there was an acute shortage of food in Kerala and we are repeating the results of it. Hundreds are dying of cholera.

[Shri Kappen]

And what is worse is even the necessary vaccine is not available to give injections to treat cholera. Cholera has been brought about because sufficient food has not been given to the people and due to debility they became an easy prey to the attack of cholera. I urge that proper attention may be paid to this. The difference in the prices of food in the neighbouring States may be eliminated. Sufficient quantities of food may be supplied and necessary vaccine also may be sent to the State so that the people may not die of cholera.

**Shri Subodh Hansda** (Jhargram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while rising to support the motion of thanks moved by my hon. friend Mr. Heda, I would like to point out a few suggestions for the consideration of the Government. It is no doubt that this country has made a progress in industry. But if we see the progress of the Third Five Year Plan and those public sector projects in which we have invested a huge amount, we will find that the progress as well as time-schedule for operation of these projects are much behind the schedule. I think there is something wrong which should be rectified. Not only that. We also see that many of the public sector projects which have gone into production are not giving us a good return and it is much below than what the private sector project can give.

Having said so, I come to the supply of foodgrains as well as rise in prices. With regard to food, it is true that in the last three years, the output of farm produce has not increased. But if we see the acreage under cultivation, in 1949 it was 276 million acres and in 1964 it had gone upto 376 million acres. Now, it is said that this shortage, particularly the food shortage, is due to the increase in population of the country. Now, if we look to the population figure of 1949 and compare the farm output with

this population figure, you will see that it is not true. There are certain other reasons for the shortage of food in our country.

During the last year, the food position was very acute. It is said that this food position was acute because of natural calamities and other things. But I say it is not at all true that because of natural calamities the food production is low. There are certain other reasons. I believe, the Government is responsible for that. If we look at the last three Plans, you will see that the Government has not given proper attention to the cultivators as such. What I mean to say is that they have not given the proper facilities for cultivation. What is most essential for proper cultivation is the assured supply of irrigation, fertiliser, seeds and better implements. During the last Plan, you will see that only 18 to 20 per cent of the total cultivated land had been put under irrigation—that is also mentioned in the paper. But if we go to the actual field, you will find that not even 15 per cent of the total area is irrigated. This is because in the past we have paid more attention to the multi-purpose projects. This has taken a long time and as against what was planned, it was found that potential produce through those multi-purpose projects is much below the estimated potential. It has produced a big time-lag. I say, particularly these small irrigation schemes have been neglected. If you compare the amount which has been spent on big irrigation schemes, you will see that in comparison to that, the minor or small irrigation schemes have been completely neglected. Not only have the fertilisers not been supplied to the cultivators in time, but the wrong demonstration of the use of these chemical fertilisers has for some time antagonised the cultivators against the use of fertilisers, because most of our cultivators are illiterate people and they do not know what kind of

soil requires what type of fertilisers, and this was not properly demonstrated before them.

Then there is the question of the supply of food seeds. There is delay in regard to this matter also. The potato crop has come out in the market already, but only now the seed is coming.

As regards improved implements, Government are more inclined to import big tractors rather than to manufacture small garden tractors here or ploughs which are most essential for cultivation.

It is because of these things that agricultural production has suffered very much. Unless Government realise that small irrigation schemes are to be encouraged and demonstration on the use of fertilisers has to be properly given, it is not possible to raise the output.

Another most unsuitable thing which has been imported into our country is the Japanese method of cultivation. I do not know whether it is suitable for our country. I do not think that our cultivators have got that much of money which would enable them to go in for this Japanese method of cultivation. So far as paddy is concerned, this Japanese method requires about Rs. 60 per acre, and for wheat it requires a sum of Rs. 300 per acre. It is not possible for the cultivators in our country to afford so much and go in for this method. Besides, the Japanese method of cultivation requires assured irrigation. It is not enough to have simple irrigation, but it is necessary to have assured irrigation and the proper utilisation of chemical fertilisers. If the chemical fertilisers are applied wrongly, then the production would suffer. I have gone through the report of the Japanese team which came to India. They have said that the Indian experts have no idea about the use of chemical fertilisers. This is just one of the remarks

made by the Japanese team. Therefore, I feel that a lot of money and time has been wasted on this. Government are today claiming that 9 million acres have been put under the Japanese method of cultivation. But if you go to the actual fields, you will see that not even one hundred acres have been brought under this method of cultivation. I am not joking when I say this. I have gone round the country and I have seen how the Japanese method has been adopted in other parts of the country.

Therefore, I feel that unless assured irrigation is provided, improved implements are given and also good seeds, agricultural output will not increase.

Now, I come to the question of prices. It is said and we have seen it also during the last few years, that the prices are gradually rising. There is no attempt on the part of Government to check this rise in prices. Of course, the prices of certain articles have been controlled, but even these controlled rates are beyond the reach of the poor people. The price index in 1964 was 164, based on the prices of 1949, but the per capita income was only Rs. 120 based on the income in 1949. If you look at these figures you will see how the poor people are suffering.

Therefore, I would suggest that if it is not possible for Government to control the prices, at least they should provide the common consumer goods to the rural public as well as to the low income groups at subsidised rates so that they can get some relief.

The next point that I would like to mention is the refugee problem. I am sorry to mention that in the President's Address, nothing has been mentioned about this problem. I do not know whether this has anything to do with the Government of India, but it has become the head-ache of the West Bengal Government. Especially, the new influx since January, 1964 has created a number of problems in the

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

matter of education, medical attention, and other things. If we look back, we find that the Government of India had made an assessment of the property left by the West Pakistan refugees in West Pakistan, and those refugees were given compensation to the extent of, I believe, 50 per cent. But so far as the refugees from East Pakistan are concerned, neither has any such assessment been made, nor has any compensation been paid. It is said that the East Pakistan refugees are still continuing to be the owners of their property there. But the House is well aware that the Government of Pakistan have passed an ordinance forbidding the sale or transfer of the property in East Pakistan. So, these refugees have not been able to sell even a single bigha or acre of land to any other person there. Therefore, I would suggest that in order to give relief to these people, a compensation pool should be formed so that compensation could be given to these people, similar to the one that was formed in the case of the West Pakistan refugees.

The Government of India are spending crores and crores of rupees for those refugees who have gone outside West Bengal. But on those who have remained in West Bengal and the new influx which has come, which numbers more than 5 lakhs, the Government of India are spending nothing, either in regard to their medical facilities or in regard to provision of educational facilities and so on. The entire burden has gone to the West Bengal Government in spite of the fact that the West Bengal Government have asked the Government of India to give generous help in the matter of education and medical facilities.

In this connection, I would like to say that the rehabilitation work that is going on in the Dandakaranya—I have gone and seen it myself—is making much headway in spite of the fact that the Dandakaranya Authority has had to face insurmountable difficulties in regard to clearance of jungles, establishment of communications and so on. But in order to attract

people to the Dandakaranya area, it is most essential that some sort of industries must be put up there, and I believe that there are immense possibilities for the establishment of small-scale industries based on the forest products like bamboo in those areas. I believe a survey was made a few years back in regard to the nature of the small-scale industries that could be established there. If these industries could be set up there, I believe that a larger number of people could be attracted there.

Now, I come to the question of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is the first time that the President has in his Address mentioned about the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I have no doubt in my mind that the Government of India have full sympathy for these people, but what pains me most is that the officials who are responsible for implementing the various orders or various measures have no sympathy for these people; in fact, they cannot even tolerate the mention of the words 'Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes'. While travelling in trains, I have heard a number of times that even in the offices, the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are looked down upon. Therefore, I would say that if any decision is taken by the Government of India and they pass on the orders to the implementing authorities, they should give a special directive to the implementing authorities or officials to see that those orders are implemented fully in order to uplift these people.

In conclusion, I would say a word about the language problem which we are having today. Much has been said on the problem of the official language. But I would like to point out one thing. Since 1950 it was decided that Hindi would become the official language of the Union. I would like to know what Government were doing during the last fifteen years. I would

also like to know whether Government made Hindi a subject in any of the schools. Speaking for my own State, I know that Hindi is taught there only for two years in class 5 or 6.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya** (Serampore): Now, it has been introduced.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** But it is taught only for two years. After class VII, the boys are switched over to Sanskrit. Therefore, they learn very little Hindi. Therefore, I feel that before an attempt is made to make Hindi the official language, great stress should be laid on Hindi education, rather than on making it the official language today. I would therefore request the Government that this problem of language should be very delicately dealt with and greater stress should be given to education than to make it the official language.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the President's Address is before us. It is expected that the Address will give us a thorough picture of the economic and political conditions in the country in the past year, as well as our international relations, along with the tasks ahead of the country. But after scrutinising studying the Address, most reluctantly I have to state that it has belied my expectation.

It is stated by the Government that we are passing through an emergency. But I regret to mention that nothing could be found about the emergency in the Address or in the functioning or the performance of the ruling party or the Government. Very recently the ruling party held its annual session in Durgapur, and it has come out in a very respectable paper in West Bengal that more than Rs. 1 crore was spent for it. A station platform was built up, and so much money was spent. I do not know, if a country is passing through an emergency, how this sort of thing can be allowed by the Government. And the railway authority which built up a station for this did not get a pie from the Con-

gress Party. The General Manager of Eastern Railway had been to issue a circular regarding some special trains, that if passengers were not available they were going to cancel the special trains leaving from Howrah and from Bidhan Roy stations. This is the situation.

Of course, our Home Minister, Shri Nandaji, is trying to boost up the tempo of the emergency by arresting and detaining thousands of Communist party leaders as well as the leaders of other political parties and trade union leaders. In his broadcast speech just after the arrests he mentioned that the persons who have been arrested are, in relation to India and China, feeling the position of India on a par with China; and it has been alleged that they had not admitted that China has made aggression. Here I want to refer to the speech delivered by our leader, Shri A. K. Gopalan, on the 20th February, 1963, on the President's Address—page 370 of Lok Sabha Debates. This is what he has said:

"The situation created by the Chinese aggression has shown to the country the true colours of each and every class."

Here he has mentioned and admitted the aggression. I will again refer to what he said:

"As far as Colombo proposals are concerned, at the time of the debate during the last session, we agreed to the proposal of our Government. We cannot understand why the Government of China is not accepting the proposals together with the clarifications especially when they have said that in principle they accept. Delay in their acceptance complicates matters. They only weaken the forces that stand for negotiation and peaceful settlement of the problem."

Then again Shri Gopalan said:

"I am glad that the President stressed one important point and

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said that the 'issue of the Chinese aggression has been and is today the overriding issue before us and everything else has to be considered in that context. The freedom and honour of a country must be given the first place', the President goes on to say, etc., etc."

So, Sir, I may ask our hon. Home Minister how he can accuse Shri Gopalan as anti-national, and I want to raise a point of privilege here, that our President summons Shri Gopalan to come and attend the session and that the very same Shri Gopalan has been detained in Kerala by a subordinate officer. Sir, is it parliamentary democracy that the Leader of a Group who was summoned by the President to come and attend the session should be detained in this manner? What a peculiar democracy?

I may refer here to what has been said in a weekly journal, *Century*. It is not a communist or socialist party paper; it is subscribed to by Congressmen. And just after the arrests it came out with an article under the caption 'The Arrests'. Dealing with this the article says:

"As for men like A. K. Gopalan, it would require more than an allegation for any responsible person to believe that men like him would act as agents of a foreign Power, or that they would command any following if they did."

Again, the article says:

"The Government's action has tarnished the image of India abroad and not in the communist countries alone but in the countries who have democratic set-up. Even *The Times* of London considers that the Indian Government's action was part of its strategy to isolate the 'Leftists' from 'Rightists' among the communists and render the latter a lone opposition".

It further says:

"When a thousand public men, however misguided, some of them well known fighters against suppression in the British days who began their political life in the Congress and were imprisoned without trial or specific charges and for indefinite periods and when amongst them are members of Parliament and State legislatures, Parliament should have been told first and before the 'spokesman' confides in selected Indian and foreign newsmen."

So, Sir, this is the reaction, after the arrests, in our country and abroad also. Not only one would say that the forty-page statement which Nandaji has brought out will not cut ice either in our country or abroad, the people will also laugh at it. It is mentioned in one page that one Mr. Ganesh Ghosh who is a Member of the Legislative Assembly of West Bengal and Dr. Narain Roy who is a Member of the Legislative Assembly and some people went to visit Kulu Valley. Now, it is a sight-seeing place, and the Government tourist department asks people to go there. What is the harm in their going there? If by going there they have committed any crime, why should they be not put up before a court of law? Why is Government hesitating to bring up even a single man arrested before any court of law? Even yesterday or day before yesterday the Allahabad High Court has come forward with a judgment in respect of a person who was detained under the Preventive Detention Act. When the police found that the case brought against him cannot stand in the court, after the court released him he was detained without trial under the Preventive Detention Act. The High Court has come forward with a judgment that this is not permissible under law and it is not natural justice. I will put one question to Government. Why don't they go through

the judgment that was given some-time back when in 1962 several hundred communists were arrested? What did the Supreme Court say? In so many words, the Court declared that detention under D.I.R. was against the principle of National justice. They declared that 'our hands are tied; otherwise, we would have freed these persons who were detained'.

So even now I will ask the Government to proceed in a court of law against these arrested men. If you have got any charge, produce them before a court of law, and if you can prove that they are really anti-national, punish them, condemn them, hang them the whole country will support you. But if you cannot do it, the country will say, that it is your political stunt to get an overwhelming and easy victory in Kerala and the Calcutta Corporation elections.

Nothing but that.

I do not beg of Government to release them. I will ask them again and again to produce them before a court of law. Let Government come forward with specific charges against them. What they have produced is not a charge. It cannot be dealt with as a charge. People will laugh at it. People will say how bankrupt and irresponsible our Government is. Specially, the Home Minister, who speaks of *sadachar*, actually practices *kuachar* in so far as politics is concerned.

I know he will say that security is endangered. Let them show a single example how these people have endangered the security of our country. If they had really done that, I am one with everybody that they must be condemned. But charges must be proved in a court of law.

Coming to other points, it is clear now that our Government is retreating from its objective, so many times and so long declared when our beloved late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, was there. It is not my

comment. Even a congressman, Shri Kali Mukerjee, President of the Bengal Provincial National Trade Union Congress Committee, just after the Durgapur session said in his presidential address at the annual conference of the BPNTUC that 'I am sorry to say that the Congress has retreated from Bhubaneswar to Durgapur; it has almost given up its ideal of democracy and socialism'. This is a remark made by one who is in the Congress and holding a very responsible position.

**Shri P. R. Patel (Patna):** Why do you rely on Congressmen? Give instances.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** I say this to convince you that you are retreating from your goal. I must say that after so many projects and plans, the real wages of wage-earners of our country have not increased. On the other hand, they are below the 1939 level. I have collected this from Government reports. It is not my own calculation. The condition of the white-collar workers and that of government employees are in no way better than the industrial workers. Even now, when we are discussing the President's Address, thousands of secondary school teachers throughout the country are agitating on the demand for better living conditions.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** What is the condition of the peasants and voters? Do they get more than the white-collar workers?

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** If I had time, I could go into that. As I am speaking on this subject, hundreds of secondary school teachers in West Bengal are squatting before the Assembly House. What is their demand? 'Give us more wages'. They are asking, 'spend more money for education so that we may get better wages and we may give better education to our people'.

In the villages, agricultural labourers and the poor peasantry are getting

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more and more pauperised. This is the main feature one witnesses in any village one may visit. Why is this so? Because the Government has essentially been following a monopoly-appeasing policy, monopoly both foreign and internal. Recent speeches of government spokesmen and actions taken by Government have been dealt with elaborately by Prof. Hiren Mukerjee, which shows the way Government is now going. Very recently Government declared that henceforth foreign collaborators will be given the authority on issue of later of intent for having their business or investment here in our land. What will be the result? This will bring our economy more under the domination of capitalists, foreign as well as indigenous, monopolists of our country and monopolists abroad. If due to this reason, there is so much concentration of wealth in fewer hands and country-wide pauperisation, is it any wonder? In this House sometime ago, when there was a debate on a no-confidence motion, one hon. Member, Dr. Lohia, said that the average daily income of our people is 19 np. The note circulated by the Planning Commission in connection with the Fourth Plan gives almost the same picture. It states that 43 million of our people subsist daily on 30 P, the next 43 million on 42 P, the next 46 million live on 51 P. and the next 43 million on 59 P. This is the condition.

Over and above this, the taxation policy of Government is heaping more burdens on the common man. Any analysis of the next UG daroodafod analysis of the tax policy will reveal the position. What was the figure of central taxation in 1949-50 and what is it now in 1964? In 1950-51, the total central tax amounted to Rs. 405 crores, and of it Rs. 227½ crores was indirect tax. Now in 1964-65, the total central tax is Rs. 1558 crores of which Rs. 981 crores is indirect tax. Over and above there is the tax of the State Governments as well as the

panchayats and the municipalities. Our people are feeling hell for this taxation policy which is making our life unbearable. Due to this policy there is so much rise in prices, not only of food products but of essential commodities. In 1947-48 in Bengal one seer of rice was sold for 6 or 7 annas; now it is more than 13 annas.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** Do you want it at 6 annas today? What about the farmers?

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** I want to buy according to my capacity to buy. I have already said that the farmers must be guaranteed reasonable prices—real farmers, not farmers like you who do not till the land actually; people like you must not be allowed to hold a single bigha of land. That is our demand.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I do not get anything.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Not you, Sir, but people like hon. Members who interrupted me; they go round the country buy products from farmers at a low price and sell it at a high price, exorbitant price.

I will conclude with a few words about the current issue which is agitating our country, the language issue. Enough has been said here but I must say that whatever incidents had taken place in Madras or in other parts, Government is responsible for it. Government has bungled on the language issue and as a result of that there has been these tragic incidents. Even on that day, I was disturbed to hear the speech of our Home Minister. I am afraid that he could not feel for the country. When there was random shooting by police, when even police men suffered, he should have come forward with a sober statement so that the country could have understood that our Government is also anxious for the solution of the problems. Without doing so, he has said that law and order is the first



and then only your language question. With this outlook Government will never be able to solve the language problem of the country. It would isolate them from the country as it has done in the South and in West Bengal. My suggestion is that the Government must come forward with some statutory provision so that all the fourteen languages may be given equal status. Parliament Members must have the option to speak in any language he may prefer to do. Today morning the hon. Speaker was saying: you have got the option either to speak in English or in Hindi if you cannot do either, you may give a translated speech and speak in your mother tongue. Why should a translated speech be given if a speech is made here in one of the 14 Indian languages? If a man from the Hindi-speaking area has the privilege to speak in Hindi, why should I, coming from Bengal, not have the privilege of speaking in Bengali? I can speak well in Bengali better than I do in English; English is not my mother tongue; nor is Hindi my mother tongue. I must be given the right to speak in my own mother tongue.

**An Hon. Member:** We are prepared to hear you.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** You will not hear me; you will be deprived of hearing my speech and a translated copy will be there with the Speaker and that will be printed long after the debate is over... (*Interruptions.*)

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That is why you want to speak in English or Hindi.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** There is no provision.

In the UPSC and other all India examinations, candidates must have the right to give their answers in their own mother tongue. So long as these arrangements are not made, the pre-26-1-1965 position must be maintained. This is the feeling

throughout the country; it is the feeling in my State also. You can at no stage impose any language on any man.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** In the old days of the ICS, when the Britishers ruled, what was the language?

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** I thought that it was our rule now. No attempt should be made to impose either English or Hindi on anybody. At the same time, Government must take some positive steps to see that one language may flourish throughout the country as the link language; there should be no imposition. By stages, by persuasion and by really helping the development of that language, you can do it. At the same time provincial languages should be given the same opportunity from the Centre as that particular language which you want to make as the link language. I had many more things to say but for want of time only I wish to say that I emphatically oppose the resolution that has been brought here I say to the Government: Be true to your democratic principles if you have any charge against those who had been arrested, even in spite of their being members of Parliament, you must not play the hide and seek game. Come forward straight with the charges against those persons. There were two persons from my district who are members of the legislative assembly, Messrs Bhowani Mukherjee and Manoranjan Hazre. In 1962 charges were brought against them and they were produced before the court and the court released them with the remark that they were good men and there was nothing against them. Now, again they have been arrested and detained without trial. But even in jail they are not treated like political prisoners. Dr. Saradish Roy a member of this House is lodged in Purulia jail and even ordinary things that were given in the British days arrested under the Preventive

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

Detention Act are not given now.

**An Hon. Member:** Name the thing.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** It is solitary confinement and they are feeling much difficulty. Family allowances are not given to their families. So, at the end, I would only request that at least the Central Government must take note of this and see that proper treatment is given to the persons who are detained without any charge and only on charges which have got no basis and which are all false.

15 hrs.

**Shri Subbaraman (Madurai):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to speak on the President's Address. Our revered President has referred to the calamity that occurred owing the cyclonic weather in Rameshwaram Island and the southern tip of South India. The Government did not lose time and they made all arrangements for the relief of the people affected. The House, should, I think, send its heartfelt condolence to the family of the affected persons and to those who are bereaved. The Government have also taken steps to restore the railway line and we are glad to note that the line from the Pamban bridge would be restored in a few months. I request that the Sethusamudram project should be taken in without any loss of time. We should not wait till the next Plan begins.

Our President has also referred with concern and anxiety about the agitation in South India over the language issue. The people in Tamilnad apprehend that Hindi is to take the place of Tamil. Everywhere we see even ordinary people talking about this. The educated people also fear that their profession and prospects would be affected. The stu-

dents think that their future is affected as they may have to study and pass Hindi. The Hindi-speaking people would get advantage over them even if they are allowed to write in English in the public service examinations. All organisations have come forward in support of this view and apprehension. The whole of Tamilnad, I can say, want that the existing state of things should continue, that is, English should be continued as the official language.

Let our revered, late Prime Minister's assurances be put in the statute-book. Mere confirmation of the assurances by the Prime Minister and the Home Minister not considered enough. Their speeches do not give satisfaction. I submit, satisfaction to the people at large. No amount of reasoning is useful now.

We may ask the causes for this agitation. The DMK is carrying on propaganda for the last so many years against Hindi. Their recent publications have incited young men and specially students to rise up and agitate. I can give some slogans given to them. "If Hindi comes, Tamil goes"; "Can't put up with, if disgraceful Hindi comes"; "Body for earth and life for Tamil," "No land, no Tamil; and no life, if Hindi enters;" "Awake, arise, fight and prevent Hindi with all your might and life." Most of the Tamil teachers also have been preaching against Hindi.

There are some immediate causes for this apprehension to flare up as an agitation and get the support of the public. There were some envelopes addressed in Hindi; some distinguished persons received letters in Hindi. There were some Hindi circulars sent to the South. It seems the discussion and proceedings were held in Hindi in some Government committees. Money order forms and other forms are in Hindi. Receipts and other things in the capital city

of Delhi are issued in Hindi. The English names in boards are erased and are written only in Hindi. A huge number of letters were published daily and are still published even now in the daily papers about such things. All papers, both English and Tamil support anti-Hindi move and the news published by them strengthened the anti-Hindi move. So, also were the editorials written. There were very few papers which did not fall in line with it. So, the agitation was getting more and more strength day to day. On the whole, more or less, the whole of Tamilnad was pressing for the continuation of English and that it should be done by changing the Constitution or the Official Language Act.

There were demonstrations by students and anti-Hindi people, and also there were processions. In many places there were disturbances. The DMK leader, during the discussion of the Adjournment motion the other day, accused the Government for all the violent activities. He also referred to an incident in Madurai and charged the Congress. We condemn all violent activities including that in Madurai referred to by him. But one should enquire and know the whole facts and not pick up one instance in the middle and pass one's remark. Do those who accuse know what all happened in Madurai?

Weapons were being openly carried in a jukka through certain streets even on the 24th January. The language sections of the Constitution were burnt in the Rajaji Park, right in the middle of the town. Crude demonstrations were also held before a lady MLA, for nearly 10 to 15 minutes. Some persons in the anti-Hindi agitation procession tore and destroyed on their way a Congress board which had been placed there in connection with the Republic Day celebrations the next day. There was a demonstration before the post office and a woman's organisation nearby the Congress office. There

was apprehension in the mind of some of the leaders that the worst things might happen if the procession came along the North Masi street where the Congress office is situated. So, a request was made to the police control office to divert the procession to some other street so that they may not go by the North Masi street. But still, the procession passed by the same street. Our Congress friends at the Congress office wished the processionists and most of them went away peacefully, but after that, some exchanges and some incidents took place. The ornamental pandal was set on fire and burnt down in a few minutes. A huge number of people entered the Congress office, went up stairs and pulled down the Congress Flag and burnt it and hoisted black flag in its place. Five more ornamental pandals and hundreds of celebration light posts were broken to pieces. The Hindi boards of several shops even before the police station were disfigured and stones were pelted against them. My car was surrounded and attempts were made to attack me. The Congress jeep was burnt down. Wires were sent to several places that one or two died. There were persistent rumours in the town to the effect that the funeral procession of the boy or the student who died was being taken.

A dozen Congress people who were in the Congress office had to run away for their life as they could not stand before the huge crowd of people who entered and attacked them. I need not mention that the loss owing to all these things was very huge. But all these are not mentioned by the people who accuse the Congress.

I am sure that most of the students were and are still innocent. It is the anti-social elements that did all this havoc. Political parties who believe in violence and a violent revolution should have been at the back of all these things. Incidents in other parts of Tamilnad confirm this inference. I want to say again that we condemn

[Shri Subbaraman]

all violent activities, **whosoever may** be responsible for them. We also deplore the police excesses wherever it occurred. But it is not right to say that the Government was responsible for all this or that the Congress. I also agree for an impartial enquiry into the whole matter. The incidents, some of them, have been most horrible and brutal. There has been butchering and burning of police sub-inspectors and constables near Tiruppur and Gudallur in Madurai District, incendiarism etc. There have been destroying of public properties, railway stations, post offices, etc., which are most disgraceful.

Yes, there was the law of jungle or mobocracy. But who did it and who was responsible for all this. One cannot escape by merely accusing the Government or others. Who created doubts and unfounded and untenable hatred among the young students? Who were at the back of these disturbances, violent activities, destruction and killings? They alone are responsible for all the loss of life and property, dislocation of service and normal life. It is most regrettable and disgraceful that there prevailed an atmosphere of fear everywhere.

If this continue and if decisions are pressed for by means of violence, there would be no peace and no democracy. There would not only be no Congress but there will not be any other political party also. If this continues, all will have to go. The violence that is created incited and committed by them would recoil against them. So all should be vigilant, restrained and take early steps to prevent them. This is a challenge to our country. No crisis has happened as serious and dangerous as this after we attained our independence.

Our country consists of people of many religions, castes and communities and languages. We have also people of various types of habits. We have won independence and formed a stable government in spite of

the differences and diversities. We should continue to maintain our unity at any cost and nothing should disturb it. For that, we should have tolerance and appreciation of each other's point of view. Majority alone should not be the criterion to decide any problem. There should be consensus of opinion and that should decide any problem.

You see everywhere indiscipline and violence. That should be removed. Unless this is done, no normalcy, peace, progress or prosperity will be there. We will break into pieces and there will be military dictatorship or mobocracy if this sort of violence is allowed to continue. Every one should strain every nerve to prevent violence in any form.

Some hon. Members criticised the resignation by our Food Minister and our Minister of State for Petroleum. Those who criticise do not know the position and feeling in Tamilnad. On the whole they were welcomed and it created a good atmosphere. I think it has done good not only to the State Government but also to the Central Government.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** Why should they withdraw their resignations?

**Shri Subbaraman:** On the whole, I can say, it has created a better atmosphere.

I am myself receiving certain anonymous letters telling me that I am a traitor to Tamil and all that. Of late the tone of such letters has become more bitter. They threaten that anything may happen to me. They also cite the example of Kairon. These letters are addressed not only to me. I learn that similar letters are sent to our Chief Minister and Home Minister. The other day the Home Minister's car was attacked. He narrowly escaped from the fury of a mob in Salem district. Letters are sent to others also. I hear that some price has been fixed for the life of

our Chief Minister. If such things continue I do not know how democracy will be there. There will be no peace. Who is responsible for all this? Certainly, it is not the students. I am sure that political people who believe in violence are at the back of all these things.

As the situation stands now in Tamilnad and in the Southern States, I would like to refer to the President's remark that the language question should be considered in all its aspect, legal, administrative and executive. I think the general feeling in Tamilnad is that English should continue as it did till 26th January as long as the non-Hindi people require it. The UPSC examination should be held in all regional languages. In support of this I would like to point out that there has been one or two resolutions passed by the Congress Committee itself even in 1954. Some quota or some such arrangement should be made so that every State should get a minimum number of seats. The northern States, mainly those who are speaking Hindi, should learn at least one south Indian language. We should create some suitable atmosphere and remove the prejudice against Hindi, that is there in the southern States. The southern States especially Tamilnad should conduct all their affairs in the State languages so that the people may not have the grievance that their languages are not given the importance that they should have.

Sir, I wanted to say about some other things, but as my time is up I conclude my speech.

**Shri T. Subramanyam** (Bellary): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Address delivered by the President to Parliament was a dignified, realistic, though brief, stock-taking of our achievements of the past year and a call for the fulfilment of our duties in the future.

Sir, he made an earlier reference to the demise of our Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It was nice of him because the great leader, the historic leader, led us to freedom and then helped us in stabilising the democratic processes of our country. Then he laid a firm basis for planned socio-economic development and strived his utmost to reinforce the cause of Indian unity. His advice has particularly to be remembered in the context of various linguistic controversies which have overtaken our country accompanied by violence and hatred in several parts of our country. It appears as if a competition has arisen in the display of violence and hatred. Intolerance is shown to the utmost. We have been preaching non-violence, tolerance and a peaceful and cordial approach to all the countries in this wide world, but for ourselves we have been practising the utmost hatred and violence in the most ugly manner.

With regard to the official language, our Constitution has made it plain that Hindi in Devanagari script is to be the official language. We have all liked it and accepted it. In fact, personally speaking, for the last 40 to 45 years, my contact with Hindi has been very intimate, both inside and outside jail. And if I have tried to strengthen Hindi, it was not because of a sense of compulsion: it was because of a sense of reinforcing the unity of the country. As soldiers in the cause of freedom we have felt that Hindi will play a very great role in stabilising and strengthening the unity of India. Therefore, we supported the cause of Hindi.

The constitutional position in the case of Hindi is very clear. Up to 1965 English would be the official language and then Hindi. After 1965, if Parliament so chooses, English can be continued as an associate language. Accordingly, we passed a law in Parliament, continuing the use of English as an associate language. That being the case, I do not see why there

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should be so much of opposition to the use of English at the Centre, be it for the purpose of UPSC examinations or for conducting the proceedings of this House.

A suggestion has come that all the regional languages should be made the media of expression in Parliament and for holding examination by the UPSC. I feel that it is a very dangerous move. The present constitutional provision is the ideal one. Sir, just now you were pleased to point out to a Member speaking in English who wanted to speak in Bengali that he would not be understood by many Members if he does so. That difficulty will be multiplied fourteen times, because we have fourteen regional languages. It is no doubt true that for certain purposes we have recognised them as national languages. For example, article 350 says:

"Every person shall be entitled to submit a representation for the redress of any grievance to any officer or authority of the Union or a State in any of the languages used in the Union or in the State, as the case may be."

That right is there and it is recognised. But that does not mean that in every normal routine matter all of us express our views only in our regional languages, either for conducting the proceedings of the House or for conducting the administration of the Central Government or for UPSC examinations. At the same time, I recognise that Hindi will have to take its place and play its role. For this purpose, article 351 lays down:

"It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language, to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India and to secure its enrichment by assimilating without

interfering with its genius, the forms, style and expressions used in Hindustani and in the other languages of India...."

Therefore, a duty is cast on the Central Government to promote and propagate the spread of Hindi. The position is quite clear. It cannot be done on any particular scheduled date. You cannot say that by such and such date Hindi alone will be used or English will not be used. We have got a historic legacy and we need not be ashamed of it. English has played a great role during our freedom struggle and now it is playing a role in the conduct of the proceedings of this House, the administration of the Central Government and UPSC examinations, spreading scientific and technological education at various levels in the university for post-graduate courses etc. Therefore, we shall use it till such time as Hindi takes its place. I am anxious that Hindi should take its place, replacing English ultimately. But it has to be done unobstructively and without the people feeling any irksomeness. I am sure Hindi is bound to come, but it should come without any bitterness or hatred.

The President makes a reference to our socio-economic development. In the first place, he refers to our national income which has risen gradually. In comparison with our pre-independence days, it is taking a planned course. In 1960-61 the per capita income was Rs. 320. The average expenditure per capita has remained very low. If we take the present national income and per capita income and expenditure, the expenditure is as low as Rs. 23. Since it also includes the high income groups, if we take a realistic view half the people of our land have not got even Rs. 20, and one-third of the people have got about Rs. 15 per month.

We are told by the Planning Commission that by 1975 if we achieve a

rate of growth of 7 per cent per annum, the per capita expenditure may rise to above Rs. 20. But that is a big "if". We have to achieve that position. If the entire population is to be gainfully employed, we must use all our resources. In the mean while, the population is growing. In 1981, it is estimated, that population will be 67 crores and the national income Rs. 62,000 crores.

The shortfall in income has been due mainly to inadequate agricultural production. Agricultural production has failed for a very long time and the Central Government, Planning Commission and the State Governments have been doing their utmost to increase the yield per acre. Here I will give a few figures. The production in 1955 was 65.82 million tons. In 1960-61 it was 79.69 million tons and the expected yield in 1965-66, the coming year, is 92 million tons. Our target of agricultural production for the Third Plan was 100 million tons and we fell short by 8 million tons. It is estimated that during the Fourth Plan we will produce 120 million tons. To achieve this yield it is proposed that 13 million acres have to be brought under major and medium irrigation projects and 17 million acres under quick-yielding minor irrigation schemes. Besides that, the soil conservation programme has to be applied to 20 million acres. The consumption of fertilizer has to be speeded up so that by the end of the Fourth Plan we may increase the use of fertilizers to 2 million tons in terms of nitrogen and 1.3 million tons in terms of phosphatic and other fertilizers. Just now, one hon. Member was saying that we have to be diligent in the application of fertilizers. Soil survey has to be undertaken so that impressive yields could be secured from each acre by the use of these fertilizers.

I must say in this connection that our story of giving effect to our programme of production of fertilizer was

very sad and tragic during the Third Plan. Though we issued so many licences and the various State Governments also tried to implement schemes, we miserably failed. We have again undertaken a programme for the achievement of a target of 2 million tons in the Fourth Plan in terms of nitrogen and 1.35 million tons in terms of phosphatic fertilizers. I would urge on the Government to take up this programme in all earnestness and in a spirit of urgency.

Then, we are out to wage war against poverty and low standards of consumption of food and inadequate supplies. A programme of building buffer stocks has been taken up. The Food Corporation is expected to help us in the orderly procurement and marketing of our produce. The reduction of bank credit and unearthing of unaccounted money will go a long way in tackling this problem. When I am on the question of buffer stocks I want to give a small incident. In Mysore State there are a few villages where the villagers themselves have taken up the task of having grain banks. For instance in Shimoga District—I had been there recently—I visited Enakoppa village. There the local leadership was wise enough to organise a grain bank so that they collect paddy in the harvest season and during the critical months when the stock was not available distribute it to the ryots and when the new harvest comes they get it with some nominal interest. So, they are able to tide over the very critical period. In Bangalore, Shimoga and other places, everywhere long queues were waiting to get one seer or two seers of rice but in that village they had hundreds of bags of paddy in the local grain bank and there was not even offtake to any great extent from local cooperative store. That was the position.

In another village in the Bijapur District also the same thing was organised. If these buffer stocks are built up at the village level by wise local leadership and all the grain

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that they have, the number of bags, is known—it is an open book, there is no secrecy about it—and if the authorities want grain, they will give at authorised rates, there is no question of blackmarketing there. It has worked wonderfully and I suggest to the Food Minister and to the Government of India that they should encourage this sort of arrangement at other villages also.

I shall now come to the industrial sector. The record has been impressive. The increase in industrial production last year was 9.2 per cent and this year it is 8 per cent. Our heavy industries have commenced production, like the Heavy Engineering plant at Ranchi, the mining machinery plant at Durgapur, the refinery at Barauni, the machine tools factories at Pinjore and at Kalamassery in Punjab and Kerala. I am sure, before long they will render a good account. The production will increase and will help us in our industrial output.

I shall now mention a word about power. It is a good record because by the end of the Second Plan generation of electric power was 5.6 million kilowatts and by the end of the Third Plan it will be 11.7 million kilowatts. In this context, I will make a reference to the Sharavathi Project which recently started generation and was inaugurated by our Prime Minister just a month ago. It will render a good account and will be one of our greatest national assets which will help in the development of our industry.

I will say one word about rural electrification also. In 1951 4,000 villages were electrified and by the end of the Third Plan above 40,000 villages will be electrified.

**Shri Maurya (Aligarh):** What is the total number of villages in the country?

**Shri T. Subramanyam:** 5,66,000.

**Shri Maurya:** Now, what is the percentage?

**Shri T. Subramanyam:** Comparing the total number of villages and the number of villages which have actually been electrified, no doubt, it is not adequate I agree, it is not adequate; but we started from scratch and have electrified 40,000 villages. I am frank to confess that we have not done much. Very much more needs to be done; but we cannot do it in one single jump. By waving a magic wand it cannot be that we will electrify all the 5,66,000 villages.

**Shri Maurya:** You have swallowed 18 years.

**Shri T. Subramanyam:** Now I will only mention about steel. Our requirements of steel will go on increasing. The target of steel ingots for the Third Plan was 9.2 million tonnes; the present estimate is about 7.4 million tonnes to be produced at the end of the Third Plan and the target for the Fourth Plan is 16.5 million tonnes. Now plants are about to be installed in various places. A team of experts from the United Kingdom and America is going round to see various places where a steel plant could be located. I must say that the Hospet-Bellary area has got abundant and the most precious iron ore. We have got electricity also produced from the Sharavathi Valley and non-saline water from the Tungabhadra Project. Land is available. I earnestly submit to the Government with all the emphasis at my command that they must take a decision in this regard on the basis of reports given by experts and technologists and I will be quite satisfied about that.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण  
सुन कर एक निराशा की भावना तमाम  
सदस्यों के दिल में छा गयी। मैं ने उस को



अध्ययन करने की कोशिश की तो 'पाया कि जहाँ तक हमारे देश की खाद्य समस्या का सवाल है उसको सही तरीके से हमारे सामने रखने की कोशिश नहीं की गयी। आज के अखबार में भी उत्तर प्रदेश के खाद्य मंत्री जी का बयान निकला है और उन्होंने जो अंग्रेजी की शब्द वहाँ की स्थिति के बारे में प्रयोग किया है वह है "ग्रेव सिचुएशन"। इसका अर्थ यह है कि वहाँ बड़ा अन्न संकट है और परिस्थिति गम्भीर है। अगर ऐसी ही हालत रही तो कुछ दिनों बाद उत्तर प्रदेश में जुलाई और अगस्त जैसी स्थिति आ जायेगी। हमारे प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री कह रही हैं कि उनको केन्द्र ने गल्ला नहीं दिया और केन्द्र के मंत्री जी अक्सर यह फरमा देते हैं कि नहीं उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को तो हम ने काफी अन्न दिया है पर वहाँ की वितरण की प्रणाली खराब है जिसके फलस्वरूप लोगों को अन्न नहीं मिल रहा है। यह चीज केन्द्र और प्रान्त के बीच फुटबाल सी बन कर इधर से उधर जाती रहती है। लेकिन यह समस्या किस तरह से हल हो इसका आज तक कोई जवाब नहीं आया है।

यह बात साफ है कि अगर देश में अन्न संकट का हल न निकला तो केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में ही नहीं बल्कि दूसरे प्रदेशों में, चाहे वह बंगाल हो या और कोई प्रान्त हो, एक जबरदस्त आन्दोलन पैदा होगा, और इस की सारी जिम्मेदारी सरकार की होगी।

मैं यह समझता हूँ कि अगर 15 दिन के अन्दर अन्दर उत्तर प्रदेश को गेहूँ चावल और दूसरे अनाज न दे दिये गये तो हो सकता है कि वहाँ अन्न संकट इतना गम्भीर हो जाये कि लोगों को फाकेकशी की नौबत का सामना करना पड़े। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर ध्यान देंगे और केन्द्र की जो जिम्मेदारी है उसको निभायेंगे।

राष्ट्रपति ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है .

"Our Government attach the greatest importance to the maintenance of industrial peace through the code of discipline and through the various instruments of negotiation, conciliation and adjudication which exist."

15.38 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair].

माननीय अन्न मंत्री यहाँ बैठे हैं। मैं एक बात उनकी सेवा में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ ट्विंटेन काउंसिल और प्वाइंट कंसल्टेटिव मैशिनरी, जिसकी बात स्व० पंत जी ने सन् 1958 की हड़ताल के बाद कही थी उसके बारे में निर्णय पिछले 6 सालों में नहीं हो पाया है। विलायत से श्री लैसली विलियम आये थे और उस समय कहा गया था कि वह सरकार को सलाह देंगे और सरकार के सामने यह बात रखेंगे कि किस तरह से प्वाइंट कंसल्टेटिव मैशिनरी का पालन होगा और किस तरह से वह बनेगी। लेकिन आज 6 साल में कुछ निर्णय नहीं हो पाया है। ऐसा लगता है कि नन्दा जी और संजीवैया साहब के बीच इस बारे में बेडमिंटन का खेल हो रहा है और कभी यह मसला नन्दा जी के कोर्ट में आ जाता है और कभी फिर संजीवैया साहब के कोर्ट में वापस कर दिया जाता है। इस वक्त मालूम होता है कि कैबिनेट में श्री नन्दा की हिट करने की ताकत ज्यादा है

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : हम उसे अपने कोर्ट में नहीं आने देंगे।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अभी आप यह नहीं कह सकते। पहले पालियामेंटरी सेक्रेटरी बनिये, फिर मिनिस्टर बनिये तब आप यह कह सकते हैं।

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

ग्राल इंडिया रेलवे मेन्स फेडरेशन और डिफेंस एम्पलाईज फेडरेशन ने कहा कि हम व्हिल्से काउंसिल से बाज आये । उनका कहना है कि हमें नगोशिएटिंग मैशिनरी में सुधार करके दे दिया जाये । लेकिन चीज यह है कि आज कम से कम नैगोशिएटिंग मैशिनरी के बारे में गृह मंत्री द्वारा अड़ंगा न लगाया जाना चाहिए । मुझे मालम हुआ कि उधर से ऐसा किया जा रहा है । वह दो बातें कहते हैं, एक तो यह कि जो बाहर के लीडर हैं उनको निकाल दिया जाये और दूसरे यह कि जो हड़ताल करने का अधिकार है उसका इस्तेमाल न किया जाये । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह चीज विधान के खिलाफ है । और इसको 22 लाख कर्मचारी मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं । इसलिए मैं श्रम मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस के बारे में वे कुछ प्रकाश डालें और प्रकाश डालने के बाद तय करें कि बाकूई में किस तरीके से मजदूर और मालिक का रिश्ता रह सकता है ? आज इंडियन लेबर काँग्रेस या दूसरी जो कमेटीज की बैठकें होती हैं और उन में सरमायादारों के नुमायन्दे नवल टाटा आते हैं तब खुद हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर कर्मचारी मजदूरों को संतुष्ट रखने के बारे में उन्हें नसीहत देने की कोशिश करते हैं लेकिन वही सरकार जब केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की बात उस के सामने आती है तो वहां पर व्हिल्से काउंसिल या नैगोशिएटिंग मैशिनरी वाली चीज उनको नहीं दी जाती है । ऐसी हालत में सरकार इस के लिए प्राइवेट सेक्टर को किस तरीके से मजदूर कर सकती है कि वे इस बात को मंजूर कर लें ?

सभापति महोदय, दूसरी बात हमारे सामने करप्शन की है । मैं नन्दा जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ और वित्त मंत्री जी को भी इस के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम उन्होंने काले बाजार के रुपये पर अपना हाथ तो डाला ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हाथ काला हो जायेगा ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : हाथ अगर उन का काला हो गया तो मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ विरोधी दलों की तरफ से कि उन्हें साबुन की टिकिया फौरन दे दी जायेगी । वह बाकूई में अगर काला रुपया निकालना चाहते हैं तो जिस तरीके से उन्होंने रेड किया, जिस तरीके से लोगों की छिपी हुई जेबों में उन्होंने हाथ डालने की कोशिश की, अगर बड़े पैमाने पर कंट्री वाइड बेसिस पर छिपी हुई जेबों पर हाथ डाला जाता तो काफ़ी रुपया, करोड़ों रुपया सरकार को मिलता । लेकिन अफसोस है कि ऐसा नहीं किया जा रहा है और टाटा व बिड़ला को शायद छोड़ दिया गया । बड़े बड़े सरमायेदारों को छोड़ा जा रहा है मैं यह नहीं कहता कि किसी भी सरमायेदार के पास सफेद रुपया नहीं है । अगर उन में से किसी के पास सफेद रुपया है तो उस से सफेद टोपियां ज़रूर खरीदी जा सकती हैं । लेकिन मैं यह बात अवश्य कहूंगा कि वह सफेद टोपी काली होकर रहेगी अगर वह उस काले बाजार के रुपये से खरीदी जायेगी । इसलिए मेरा विचार है कि अगर एक साथ सारे देश भर में यह रेड्स हो जाते तो काफ़ी मात्रा में यह काला धन बाहर आ सकता था लेकिन अभी कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है । यह ठीक है कि काला धन निकालने की कोशिश सरकार कर रही है, वह इस की कोशिश करे, ठीक ही है, लेकिन सख्ती के साथ करे ।

अभी कामत जी ने अपना भाषण देते हुए सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट की बात कही है उड़ीसा मंत्रिमंडल के बारे में । एक मिनिस्टर और हमारे भूतपूर्व चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री मिश्रा, उन के बारे में कांग्रेस के एक बहुत बड़े सदस्य ने कहा है „इट इज ए कोरप्टर“ । मुझे ताज़्जब होता है अगर एक भादमी राजत तरीके से लाइसेंस दिलाये और राजत तरीके से परमिट इश्यू करे और राजत तरीके से रुपये को इस्तेमाल में लाये

श्रीर इम तरह से करप्शन व. अप्टाचार का बोलबाला करे और उन के खिलाफ अगर कोई इनक्वायरी हो तो ऊपर से कहा जाय कि कॅरेक्टर एसि. नेशन है ? अब यह अगर कांग्रेस के एक ऐसे सदस्य कहना चाहते हैं जोकि कांग्रेस की सिडीकेट के मँबर हैं तो मालूम नहीं कि नन्दा जी सदाचार के आधार पर किस तरीके से सदाचारी बना सकते हैं लोगों को ? मैं यह समझता हूँ कि कुछ लोग यह चाहते हैं कि उन के सदाचार को दुराचार में बदला जाय । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि करप्शन का जहाँ तक सवाल है हर एक मंत्री के खिलाफ इनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए । पार्लियामेंट के मँबरों के खिलाफ इनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए वरना हमारा आदर्श नहीं बन सकता । देश के सामने अगर यह सदाचार की बात कही जाये, सदाचार की बात लोगों को तो सुना दें लेकिन जहाँ तक मंत्री महोदयों का सवाल है, चीफ मिनिस्टर्स का सवाल है या किसी एक मिनिस्टर का सवाल हो वहाँ पर सरकारी अफसरान की यह हिम्मत न हो कि वे उन की जेबों में हाथ डालें या उन की जायदादों के बारे में देखें ?

सभापति महोदय, इस के बाद कुछ और सवाल उठते हैं, जैसे कि बेकारी का सवाल आता है । तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना खत्म होने के बाद कहा यह जाता है कि देश में 1 करोड़ 20 लाख की बेकारी हो गयी है और उस के जवाब में यह कहा जाता है कि हम चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 1 करोड़ 10 लाख आदमियों को नौकरियां देने जा रहे हैं । यही बात कही गई थी दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के शुरू में । कहा तो यह गया था कि 80 लाख लोगों को नौकरियां मिलेगी, यू. जे. डे. 80 मिलियंस, 80 लाख लोगों को नौकरी तो नहीं मिली लेकिन दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना खत्म होने के बाद 1 करोड़ 5 लाख आदमी बेकार हो गये हैं । इस पर लोगों ने पूछा कि यह सरकार तो बेकारी

को खत्म करने जा रही थी तो और अधिक लोग बेकार क्यों हो गये और यह बेकारी बढ़ क्यों गयी तो हम ने कहा कि यह शायद कोई होम्योपैथिक दवा की तरह काम कर रही है जैसे कि होम्योपैथिक इलाज में पहले बीमारी को बढ़ा कर फिर उसे घटाया जाता है, शायद ऐसी बात हो । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बेकारी और भुखमरी में दीड़ हो रही है इस देश में । मुझे मालूम नहीं कि कौन जीतने वाला है ? फाकाकशी की नौबत शुरू हो गयी है । सभापति महोदय, अब की मतबा मैं ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में जाकर देखा कि लोगों की आमदनी क्या है । चीजों के दाम घटते नहीं हैं और उन के बारे में इस सदन में कहा जाता है कि ऐसॅशियस कमोडिटीज जो हैं उनके दाम कुछ घट गये हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय से कि वह बाजार में चलें और वाकई में देखें कि किस चीज के दाम घटे हैं ? आज तक कोई कमोडिटी चाहे वह फुडप्रॅस हो या और जरूरयात की चीजें हों, उन के दाम घटे नहीं हैं बल्कि चीजों के दाम बढ़ते ही चले जा रहे हैं । जब सरकारी कर्मचारी कहते हैं कि सरकार महंगाई को खत्म करे, या तो वह महंगाई को घटाये । और चीजों के दाम को कम करे नहीं तो उन्हें महंगाई का मुकाबला करने के लिए अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ता दिया जाय तो उन्हें साडे 7 रुपये, 11 रुपये या 12 रुपये देने की बात की जाती है । मुझे ताज्जुब यह होता है कि जहाँ पर वह आन्दोलन करने के लिए तैयार होते हैं वहाँ पर उनके आन्दोलन को कुचलने की कोशिश होती है । रिपब्लिकन पार्टी के हजारों आदमी जेल में गये, 1 लाख से ज्यादा आदमियों ने जेलों की सीखचों में जाकर इनकिलाब के नारे लगाये । आखिर उन की मांग क्या थी ? मांग उन की यह थी कि उन को एक छोटा मकान दिया जाय, उन को नौकरी मिलनी चाहिए और जॉ. च. ट. र. आफ डिमांड्स हजारों की तादाद में आकर प्राइम मिनिस्टर को दिया उस के जवाब में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

को क्या कहना है ? खाली यह कह देना कि हम इस देश के आधिक स्तर को उठाना चाहते हैं, देश को गांधी जी के आदर्शों पर चलाना चाहते हैं और भंगी कौलिनी में कुछ मकानात बनाना चाहते हैं, काफ़ी नहीं होगा। मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि रिपब्लिकन पार्टी के उन लोगों के बारे में जोकि जेल में थे, उन की मांगों के बारे में उस ने क्या किया ?

इसके बाद सभापति महोदय, मैं दो चीजें और कहना चाहता हूँ। एक बात भाषा के बारे में है। मुझे दुख है कि हमारे दक्षिण के भाइयों को इस भाषा के सवाल को लेकर तकलीफ़ है। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि उन तमाम बुखद घटनाओं की अदालती जांच ही, जुडिशिएल इनक्वायरी ही। हमारे छोटे छोटे बच्चों को, मुस्कराते हुए बच्चों को सरकार ने गोली से मारा। भाषा के बारे में मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार की पूरी जिम्मेदारी है कि यह जो आन्दोलन इस देश में हुआ। अगर वाकई में वह चाहती तो क्या इन 16 या 17 सालों में हिन्दी भाषा की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती थी ? क्या इस अवधि में हिन्दी को एक ऐसी भाषा नहीं बनाया जा सकता था कि जिसको लोग गले से लगा लें ? 17 साल में इस सरकार ने क्या किया ? देश को वह तबाही के रास्ते पर ले गई। इसी 17 साल में एक तरफ़ जो लखपति थे वह करोड़पति हुए, जो करोड़पति थे वह अरबपति हो गये और जो एक कारखाने के मालिक थे वह दस, दस कारखानों के मालिक बन गये जबकि दूसरी तरफ़ 100 रुपये जिसकी आमदनी थी, मंहगाई ने उस की कमर तोड़ दी और उसके उस 100 रुपये की कीमत 60 रुपये रह गयी। 60 रुपये पाने वाला शरूस बेकार हो गया। मामूली मकान में जो रहता था वह झोंपड़े में रहने लगा। जो झोंपड़े में

रहता था वह फुटपाथ पर रहने लगा और जो फुटपाथ पर रहता था वह बिना कफन मरघट की तरफ़ जाने लगा। इस तरह की आजाद हिन्दुस्तान की तस्वीर आज हमारे सामने मौजूद है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि भाषा के बारे में आप क्या करना चाहते हैं ? हम देखते हैं कि कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर रिज़ाइन करता है, दूसरा स्टेट मिनिस्टर रिज़ाइन करता है, प्रधान मंत्री क्या कहना चाहते हैं इस के बारे में, वह साफ़ तरीके से सामने आना चाहिए।

मैं एक और चीज़ दक्षिण के भाइयों को हाथ जोड़ कर कहना चाहता हूँ। आखिर हमारे इस आजाद देश में कोई तो एक भाषा होगी। मझे खुशी होती अगर तामिल के मामले को लेकर वह लोग आग लगा कर मर जाते क्योंकि मैं समझता कि कम से कम देश की एक भाषा के लिए तो मरे लेकिन एक विदेशी ज़बान, जो ज़बान कि हमारी नस, नस में आ चुकी है, जिस भाषा के फल-स्वरूप अंग्रेज़ी साम्राज्यवाद ने हमारे देश को काटा, पीटा और बांटा और जोकि हमारे खून के आखिरी कतरे तक को चूस कर ले गया, उस अंग्रेज़ी ज़बान को हम अपने देश में रहने दें यह बर्दाश्त के वाहर है। 17 साल की आजादी के बाद भी इस देश की कोई भाषा न हो। सभापति महोदय, मैं बंगाली हूँ। पंजाब में पैदा हुआ हूँ, उत्तर प्रदेश में नौकरी की है और बिहार में मैंने तालीम पाई है। मैं आज आप से कहता हूँ कि मैं हिन्दुस्तानी हूँ। मैं हिन्दी वाला नहीं हूँ। फिर भी मैं आज यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपने देश की किसी भाषा को किया जाए, बंगला को इस देश की भाषा किया जाए, तामिल को किया जाए, तेलग को किया जाए, लेकिन एक बात होनी चाहिए। इस बात को जो डा० लोहिया कहते हैं मैं मानता हूँ कि भूल जाइये हिन्दी को, अंग्रेज़ी हटाओ। अंग्रेज़ी जब तक नहीं हटेगी तब तक हमारे देश से गुलामी

की जो भावना है वह जा नहीं सकती है। अंग्रेजी इस देश से क्यों नहीं हट सकती है? इसका कारण यह है कि जिन के हाथ में आज सत्ता की बागडोर है, वे केम्ब्रिज और ब्राक्सफोर्ड के पढ़े हुए हैं, उनके लड़के आज भी पब्लिक स्कूलों में जाते हैं, वहाँ पढ़ते हैं। वे ड्रीम इन इंग्लिश।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जबर्दस्ती किसी भाषा को न लादा जाए। हम एक एटमासफीयर क्रियेट करें, देश में एक इस तरह की हवा बनायें जिससे हिन्दी भाषी लोग ठंडे दिमाग से सोच विचार कर सकें, सारी बात को समझ सकें और साथ ही साथ हमारे अहिन्दी भाषी लोग, दक्षिण के लोग भी नाराज न हों। जो घाव आज हो चुके हैं, जो जख्म हरे हों गए हैं, उनको सुखाने के लिए जिस चीज की जरूरत है, वह उन में पैदा की जाए। मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ उत्तर प्रदेश के भाइयों से, दिल्ली के भाइयों से, उन राजनीतिक पार्टियों से जो हिन्दी में विश्वास करती हैं कि वे सोचें कि आज देश का एका पहले है या भाषा? जबकि चीनी आक्रमणकारी हमारे देश में आज भी हों, जबकि पाकिस्तान हमें आँख दिखा रहा हो, एक तरफ लद्दाख का मसला हो, दूसरी तरफ नेफा का मसला हो, तीसरी तरफ नागालैंड के मसले को उछालने की कोशिश की जा रही हो और चौथी तरफ अंग्रेज साम्राज्यवादी और अमरीकी साम्राज्यवादी हमारे देश को गुलामी की जंजीरों में जकड़ने की कोशिश कर रहे हों, आर्थिक और दूसरे तरीकों से, ऐसे वक्त में क्या हम भारत माता के टुकड़े टुकड़े होने देंगे? यह सवाल देश के सामने है। इसलिए मैं हिन्दी के भाइयों से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी भाषा को अगर हम चाहते हैं कि तमाम भाई समझने की कोशिश करें तो हमें सहनशीलता से काम लेना होगा, जजबान में बह कर कोई काम नहीं करना है। जो कुछ दक्षिण में हुआ, उसका जवाब यहाँ पर

हमें नहीं देना चाहिए। दक्षिण के लोगों को हमें गले से लगा कर कहना चाहिए कि तुम हमारे भाई हो, उन से कहना चाहिये।

मजहब नहीं सिखाता आपस में बैर रखना हिन्दी हैं हम वतन है हिन्दुस्तान हमारा

एक यही चीज हमारी आँख के सामने होनी चाहिए।

हमारे देश के सामने कम-अज्ञ-कम दो तीन मसले हैं जाँकि शीघ्र तय हो जाने चाहियें। प्राइसिस का मसला, फूडगेज का मसला आदि जो मसले हैं अगर ये तय नहीं हुए तो मैं यकीन दिला कर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनके लिए अन्दोलन होगा।

जिन भाइयों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है, लैफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट्स को, उनके बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मोहित भोयत्वा कैसर से तड़प रहे हैं, उनको छोड़ा नहीं गया है। उन के खिलाफ अगर चार्जिज है, अगर वे देशद्रोही हैं, चाइनीज एजेन्ट हैं, तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि चौराहे पर खड़े करके उनको गोली मार दी जाए। लेकिन व्हाइट पेपर जो नंदा जी ने दिया है, उससे हम कनविस नहीं हुए हैं। उस में एक चार्ज यह है कि कुछ लोग कुल्लू वैली गये थे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कुल्लू वैली कौन सी चीन में है? इस तरह के अजीब चार्जिज लगाना क्या शोभा देता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में जांच हो और उनको माँका दिया जाए कि वे कचहरियों में अपनी डिफेंस दे सकें।

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal):**  
The President's Address is the first policy statement of our new Government. It is short and businesslike. It follows the Nehru line in the main. At the same time, there is a stamp of Shastriji in it. Of course, there are persons who are insistent on the Nehru line in every particular, but they are asking for the moon, because you cannot transplant one man's head on another man's shoulders.

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

The stamp of Shastriji is evident from the emphasis that has been laid in the Address on agriculture. It caters not only for the weaker sector of society but it is also economically sound, because if there is rise in farm output, it gets multiplied a million times, and as a result the rise in the national wealth is greater than that can be obtained from other patterns of economic development in the Plan.

I hope that this concern for agriculture will also extend to the backward regions of the country. I grant that the location of industries should be entirely on the basis of economic returns which are the greatest need of the country today. But after having granted that, we must provide some additional funds for the backward regions also, not with an economic end in view, so that we might create a volume of contentment and a feeling of common endeavour and there may be no competition to advance any economic arguments with a view to gain the location of one industry or another in one State or another. There is also another reason why we should help the backward regions, because if those regions are neglected, bitterness will grow and that in its turn would become an economic liability.

I now turn to the appeal made by the President in his address about austerity and sacrificial response and dedication to the plans. Asceticism is built in in the mind of India, but unfortunately that has not been sufficiently mobilised for social ends, especially after the passing away of one who practised what he preached. That could have solved many of our problems including food. Instead, we have blackmarketing, higher prices, higher taxes, difficulties about foreign exchange, debts in the international market and so on. There is, therefore a need for a change of approach. Even in the communist society, austerity is imposed by the State. As you are aware, Sir, there are more consumer goods in the bazars of the

cities of India than there are in the city of Moscow, which is the capital of one of the biggest Powers of the world. Therefore, if we want to progress, and if austerity cannot be imposed by the State, then austerity must form a part of our Plan, and self-denial must be a way of life.

15.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shastriji's appeal for sacrifice and austerity gives the Gandhian touch. But, unfortunately for this country, the Father of the Nation is only remembered these days on ceremonial occasions, though he still inspires men in other countries.

Now, I come to the question of food. There has been increase in food production continuously for some time, except perhaps for the short duration of sterility when the Food Minister resigned and then he withdrew his resignation. My hon. friend Shri Ranga spoke as if all the troubles on the food front were due to the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution and the land reforms. May I point out to him that even after the abolition of the zamindari and the jagirdari systems, and so many land reforms in so many States, today, there are 42 per cent of holders who have got less than one acre? And about .2 per cent own as much as 6 per cent of the entire land of the country. At the same time, I would like to point out to the Food Minister that higher production does not depend entirely on better seeds, fertilisers and pesticides etc. but also on the size of holdings.

16 hrs.

How can you achieve self-sufficiency in food when such a large section of cultivators are on a subsistence living

and do not produce a marketable surplus. If you want to bring about self-sufficiency, it is necessary that a large number of cultivators in every village are able to earn not only for their living but earn enough so as to save and invest for their welfare and the betterment of their surroundings. Unless this is done, we cannot expect to go very far.

Unfortunately, there is a lot of vested interest in land in all the parties in this country. While our socialist friends feel enthusiastic about nationalisation of banks in which they have little stake, they do not feel equally enthusiastic about land reforms in which they have a stake. There is also one important reason which is a political one. Today the poor cultivators are going to towns in search of employment. The richer ones go to towns either for entertainment or for urban living. Therefore, it is the villages which suffer. That being the case, the villages are vulnerable and a demagogue can get response by painting any rosy picture of change.

If you really want to create a stable society which will offer resistance to all pressures, I think it is necessary that the society you create must have the capacity to resist. If you create such a society, I maintain it will not only be resistant to political exploitation from within but also to aggression from without.

Prof. Ranga and Shri Trivedi reminded us of our failure to clear the Chinese out of the parts of the country they occupied by their aggression.

**Mr. Speaker:** At 4 p.m. the Prime Minister was to make a statement. He can continue afterwards.

16.05 hrs.

### STATEMENT RE. ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SOME CHIEF MINISTERS AND OTHER MINISTERS OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Prime Minister.

**Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi):** Before the Prime Minister makes a statement, may I point out that I had given notice of a call attention motion on the same subject? So I may not be denied the privilege of putting questions.

**Mr. Speaker:** Simply because he had tabled an adjournment motion . . .

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Call attention notice.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then at the most he can be allowed one question.

**The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the House is aware . . .

**श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) :** इस के अन्दर हर पार्टी के मेम्बर को मौका मिलना चाहिये ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब मैं पहले से कैसे इकरार कर दूँ ।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह (कराना) :** प्रधान मंत्री जी को अपने वचनों का पालन करना चाहिये ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं ने आप से विनय की कि आप बार बार इस को न उठायें । यह ठीक नहीं है कि हर वक्त इस बात को उठाया जाये । जो मैं ने सुबह कहा था उसी के मुताबिक काम चलेगा ।

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** As the House is aware, a memorial dated 28

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

July 1964, containing allegations against Shri B. Patnaik, Shri Biren Mitra and some Ministers of the Orissa Government was submitted to the President on 13th August 1964. The memorial was signed by Shri Rajindra Narain Singh Deo, Leader of the Opposition in the Orissa Vidhan Sabha and 62 others of that State. Supplementary memoranda were submitted to the President on 21st September, 1964 and on 12th October, 1964.

I requested a committee consisting of some of my Cabinet colleagues to examine the matter.

The Home Minister sent the memorial dated 28th July along with a statement of the supplementary allegations to Shri B. Patnaik and Shri Biren Mitra for their comments. Shri Biren Mitra was further informed that where an allegation was against any of his colleagues in the State Cabinet, he might also wish to have their comments before making his own observations.

The Committee carefully examined the comments received from Shri B. Patnaik, Shri Biren Mitra and the Ministers concerned.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :  
मिनिस्टर्स के नाम क्या क्या थे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनिये ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : स्टेटमेंट में नाम तो आ जाना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्यों आ जाना चाहिये ।  
वे जो स्टेटमेंट देना चाहते हैं उस की इजाजत मैं ने दी है पढ़ने के लिये ।

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** The Committee came to the conclusion that their examination of the material available did not reveal that Shri Patnaik or Shri Mitra had personally derived any pecuniary benefit from the various transactions in which they were concerned.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): Question.

**Shri Ranga** (Chittoor): Question.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** The Committee, however, found that in several transactions, improprieties were definitely involved for which responsibility had to be borne by Shri Patnaik and Shri Mitra. The Committee felt that the normal standards of public conduct had not been maintained. The findings of the Committee which were accepted by the Central Cabinet were communicated to Shri Patnaik and Shri Mitra. Shri Mitra has since submitted his resignation from the office of the Chief Minister of Orissa. Shri Patnaik had resigned from the Chairmanship of the State Planning Board and does not now hold any office under the State Government.

In regard to Shri Nilamoni Routray, certain allegations related to a period during which he was not a Minister. The Committee felt that it would not be appropriate to consider those allegations.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Shri Tripathy also.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** In regard to another allegation relating to a period when he was a Minister, the Committee came to the conclusion that there was not sufficient material to justify any adverse inferences being drawn against him. Similarly, in the cases of Shri Sadashiv Tripathy and Shri Brindaban Naik, the Committee found that there were no grounds for any adverse inference being drawn.

A letter dated the 23rd July, 1964, containing allegations against the Mysore Chief Minister, was received from Shri R. K. Prasad, President, Dis-Congress Committee, Kolar, and nine members of the Mysore Legislature. A communication dated 5th August, 1964 signed by twenty persons, 17 MLAs and two MLCs of Mysore State and one MP, was also received. As requested by the Chief Minister, Mysore, the



Home Minister sent to him for his comments copies of the above documents on 13th August, 1964. The Chief Minister sent his comments on 16th November, 1964 along with the comments of other Ministers of his Cabinet against whom too allegations had been made.

A memorandum was presented on 17th December, 1964 to the President by 25 MLAs and 3 MLCs of Mysore. All the allegations made in this memorandum were covered in the earlier communication sent to the Home Minister.

The same Committee of the Cabinet was requested to consider this matter also. On a consideration of the allegations against the Chief Minister and some of the Ministers of Mysore and the available material and comments, the Committee came to the conclusion that there was no ground for the Central Government to take any further action.

A memorandum containing allegations against the Chief Minister, Bihar, and some of his colleagues signed by 6 MLAs and 3 MLCs of Bihar State and one MP was received by the President on the 14th October, 1964. It was sent to the Bihar Chief Minister for his comments. On a consideration of the allegations and the material gathered thereon, the Cabinet Committee came to the conclusion that there were no grounds for the Central Government to take any further action.

I know some Hon'ble Members may like to pursue this matter further.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Of course, we will.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** But I would submit to the House that the Cabinet Sub-Committee has devoted much time to it and made a very careful examination. On the basis of their findings, I came to the conclusion that it is only in the case of Orissa

that some action was called for. Shri Biren Mitra and Shri Patnaik have already tendered their resignations. I would appeal to you that this matter be allowed to end there.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** No, let them disgorge their ill-gotten assets.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** We, who are privileged to hold public offices and positions of responsibility should always fully realise the need for the maintenance of the right standards of conduct. Only then will we deserve public confidence and support. At the same time we should give no encouragement to the creation of an atmosphere of distrust and suspicion. Effective administration then becomes difficult. If we bury the past and look ahead, I feel confident that we will open a new chapter.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** In view of the startling revelations, I quote: "On the total purchase of these items valued at Rs. 60 lakh....."

**Mr. Speaker:** Where are you quoting from?

**Shri P. K. Deo:** From the CBI report... (Interruptions.)

**Mr. Speaker:** I might be allowed to regulate the proceedings here.

**Shri Rama Chandra Mallick (Jaipur) Sir,** I rise on a point of order... (Interruptions.)

**Mr. Speaker:** He does not want me to deal with that? A point of order has come.

श्री मधु लियये (मौघिर) : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले ही व्यवस्था चल रही है, और क्या होगा ।

श्री मधु लियये : आपने जो फरमाया, उसके बारे में मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

**प्रध्यक्ष महोदय :** पहले ही व्यवस्था का प्रश्न चल रहा है। वह एक खत्म हो जाए तो दूसरा प्रश्न लिया जा सकता है।

**Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Mr. P. K. Deo just now and Mr. Hari Vishnu Kamath earlier had read out something and said that it was from the CBI report.

**Mr. Speaker:** It has not yet been read out.

**Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Since it was read out by Mr. Kamath . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot take cognisance of what had happened when I was not here. I cannot give a decision about an issue that had arisen in my absence. . . . (Interruptions.) I am not allowing him to quote from the CBI report.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Under what rule, Sir, you bar me from exercising my privilege to quote from a document which has come to me this morning and for which there has been a precedent this morning; in spite of a protest from the Treasury Benches, the Deputy-Speaker gave a ruling and said he was quite competent to quote and allowed him. In spite of this ruling, how can you occupying the same Chair, rule differently now?

**Mr. Speaker:** The issue arose in the morning so far as I can gather from the observations made by the Maharaja Sahib as well as by that Member.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** I never made any speech.

**Shri Ranga:** It was Mr. Kamath who quoted.

**Mr. Speaker:** I follow it. Whatever decision was taken at that moment was under the circumstances that were there. I cannot interfere in that now. When a fresh issue arises I will have to take a decision. Therefore, it cannot be enquired from me how I can take a decision

differently. . . . (Interruptions.) I might be allowed to proceed. I was putting before the House that when a Presiding Officer is there in the Chair and something arises, he has every right to take a decision and his decision cannot be reviewed or revised by any other chairman or presiding officer. But if another presiding officer is in the chair at some other time and an issue arises which may be akin to the previous one, the then presiding officer is not precluded from holding some view which may not be in exact conformity with the one that has been held by a different presiding officer. That was what I was submitting because it has been put to me: how can I hold such a view?

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Under which Rule you are debarring me?

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta Central): Sir, my submission is that there is no question of your holding something in contravention of what has been held earlier. Earlier today, certain matters had been placed before the House and the House has taken cognisance of the material which Mr. Kamath has provided. Therefore, I submit that it is open to any Member at the present moment to refer to the earlier proceedings in the House, germane to the point which the Prime Minister has tried to elucidate and to ask for further information if he is entitled to put his question and you, Sir, have told him that he was entitled to do so. Therefore, my submission is that he is quite entitled to refer to whatever was divulged before the House by Mr. Kamath which could not be contested in regard to its factual basis by the Government and which could have been laid on the Table of the House, if that was the direction of the Speaker or Chairman.

**Mr. Speaker:** My handicap is that I do not know what had happened earlier. I could not go through them. (Interruptions.)

**Shri Shinkre** (Marmagoa): The Deputy Speaker said that he would allow the whole report to be placed on the Table of the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am expressing my ignorance of all that had happened in the morning. I was not present. I have not heard that. It is my first reaction which I am just putting to the hon. Members. If a document is not accessible to the Members or is a secret document, I am putting a hypothetical question, supposing it concerns the defence of the country . . . (Interruptions.) You may not agree with me.

**Shri Ranga:** You are imagining impossible questions. Why do you bring in defence?

**Mr. Speaker:** Leave defence altogether. I take another case. If a document is not accessible to Members . . . .

**Shri Ranga:** You may make it available now. On many occasions, it has been done. . . . (Interruptions.)

**Mr. Speaker:** Kindly give me a patient hearing. I will give them an opportunity. I might be allowed just a few minutes. I put it to the hon. Members. Supposing there is a document just like the one we have in question take that also; it is admittedly a confidential document.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Confidential to them, not to us.

**Shri Ranga:** It should have been placed on the Table of the House . . . (Interruptions.)

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, मैं घरसे से आप से कह रहा हूँ ।

**श्री अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब मेरे ऊपर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न होने लगा है । मुझे कह तो लेने

दीजिए, बाद में आप अपना प्रश्न उठा सकते हैं ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** जो आप कह रहे हैं, उसी के सम्बन्ध में मुझे कहना है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मुझे कह तो लेने दीजिए ।

A document is there. Presumably it is confidential.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya** (Serampore): But actually, it is not confidential.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, the only course which we can just guess, make a conjecture of, is that if it has reached some hon. Member, at least the person, the citizen, who is instrumental in taking that to the Member has not acted lawfully and in a legal manner. Either it is theft, robbery or something—(Interruption).

**Several hon. Members:** No, no.

**Shri Daji** (Indore): Then it gives the impression that it is theft. We cannot do our duty here. (Interruption). It is a question of privilege. You should save us. He is a very important Member of Parliament. (Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Would they listen to me? They must first listen to me.

**Shri Daji:** It is a wrong impression given to the people. If they are made to feel that when a communication is sent to us, it is a theft, then we cannot carry on.

**Mr. Speaker:** I must repeat that the person who has taken it out of that lawful custody . . . .

**Shri Daji:** It is not a theft. (Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Then, I will hear the Members first. I shall call them one by one.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall call him in his turn. Let him wait. Shri Ranga.

**Shri Ranga:** Just as the Chair expects that we should all be decorous, be considerate and be charitable to the Chair, and to each other, so also we expect the Chair to display similar sentiments and avoid the mention of such words as have been mentioned just now.

**Shri Daji:** What I submit is that this question is one of privilege. One of the most cherished privileges of a Member of Parliament is to get a communication uninterrupted. We are not even supposed to divulge, or we cannot be asked to mention whatever the source of our information. So cherished is the privilege of a Member of Parliament. If these remarks of the Chair go out to the country, that if any document is sent to us—I do not understand this "legal custody", for after all, what is this legal custody—and is taken out of legal custody, then there is an end! If it is legal custody, the custodian must have got it legally. But if the custodian himself has passed it on to Mr. Patnaik to reply to the charges, maybe he has got it from Mr. Patnaik. How do we presume that it is illegal custody. Even the presumption that it is illegal custody is a reflection that from legal custody it has become one of illegal custody. Illegal can be a matter of theft. It is an insult to Members of Parliament. It deters us from our duties. These remarks, when they go out to the country will give the impression that the communications are interrupted. On the contrary, the Speaker is the custodian of our privilege; from whatever custody, a citizen get a document and send it to the Member of Parliament so that the grievances of the citizens are properly ventilated.

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** I do object to the expression "whatever the source".

**Several Hon. Members rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Members should have patience. The issues as they arise can be decided by discussion and I am just allowing the discussion. Why should they be so impatient?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** My submission is this. Here is a document which is in the possession of one of the hon. Members. The Deputy-Speaker did not stop that hon. Member; he even allowed him to place it on the Table of the House. But after hearing you,—I am sure this may not be your final ruling—it appears that it was a sort of a theft or anybody who has done it has committed a crime. May I invite your attention to two documents, very valuable documents, supposed to be secret to this Government? They were allowed in the papers. One was the Dalmia-Jain enquiry: the report of the Solicitor-General, Shri Daphtary. The question was asked, and the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Hajarnavis wanted to raise an objection and he wanted to shelve the whole issue by saying that it is supposed to have been a confidential document, and it was a question of theft.

Now, in your wisdom—I am sure if the proceedings are seen, it will be clear—you have made some observations. Then there is another document which was produced by my hon. friend Shri Daji. It was the auditor's report on the Ruby Insurance Co., which has been concealed from this House even today; it was produced and placed on the Table of the House. The third instance is this: Shri Masani read out from a prescribed book. It was asked as to why he was not arrested. He was not at all arrested; he was allowed to quote from it. He went out after quoting from it without being arrested.

May I appeal to your sense of justice and impartiality that in this case, an important issue is involved? A

great person is involved, Mr. Patnaik and also Mr. Biren Mitra. The members of the syndicate are interested. They call it "character assassination." I appeal to your sense of justice and impartiality to protect our right. Otherwise, if such a ruling is given, it will give a handle to those who are indulging in corruption to continue to do so in the name of rooting our corruption. Politically, there will be nothing left for us except to walk out from this House and go back to our people and say we were not able to do our duty. (Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** He has argued, but why should he threaten me? It is not fair.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** To me you are a Daniel. You are a Daniel to us.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. What he has been saying is not at all fair. Has he given me previous notice?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I am really sorry for that.

**Mr. Speaker:** He is sorry so many times.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय इस विषय पर फैसला देने के पहले अच्छा होता कि आप कहते कि जो आज इस के सम्बन्ध में पहले फैसला दिया गया है वह क्या है, वह पढ़ा जाता। एक बात तो मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ ताकि आप को पता चले कि क्या फैसला रहा था।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस नियम के आधार पर आप ने जब मैम्बर साहब बोल रहे थे उन से कहा कि आप उस दस्तावेज से कोई वाक्य या जुमला नहीं ले सकते हैं और सदन के सामने नहीं रख सकते हैं। तीसरी बात यह है कि यह चोरी और भ्रष्टाचार का मामला है। उस के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा कि एक समान आदर्श हमारे व्यवहार का

होना चाहिए। अब समान आदर्श जो है उन के ऊपर विचार करने के लिए और वह समान आदर्श निश्चित करने के लिए यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि इन मंत्रियों के खिलाफ जो आरोप किये गये थे उन के बारे में उन्होंने जो खुलासा दिया उस के बारे में जांच कर के जो रिपोर्ट आ गई और फिर जो मंत्रिमंडल की उपसमिति थी उस ने अपनी राय दी थी यह सारे जितने कागजात हैं वह जब तक सदन के सामने नहीं आते हैं, समान आदर्शों के बारे में हम कैसे चर्चा कर सकते हैं? मैं तो यह चाहूंगा कि इस सरकार की ओर से ही यह सारे कागजात आ जायें। अगर सरकार इस के लिए तैयार नहीं है तो जिस सदस्य ने—श्री कामत ने हवाला दिया, मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ आप के मार्फत कि उन्होंने भ्रष्टाचार और चोरी के मामले को बाहर लाने के लिए, जनता के सामने लाने के लिये अच्छा काम किया है और उन को इस की इजाजत दी जाय।

**Shri Shinkre:** Irrespective of the question whether the CBI report was confidential or not, and I for myself take it as not confidential, I say the Prime Minister has ended his statement by appealing to the House to refrain from proceeding further with the issue. As such it is highly important that the report should be known. The Members should consider whether the evidence before the sub-committee of the Cabinet was properly considered or not, and therefore, I would appeal to you to see that this report is presented to the House and made known to the hon. Members.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** I felt rather it was unlike you,—

**Mr. Speaker:** If I had been heard, probably he would not have any objection. I was not heard.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** I know, but at the same time....

**Mr. Speaker:** But, at the same time, if I had been allowed to say what I wanted to say, probably the matter would have been cleared. At least he would not have arisen.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Like Judges, who have to administer justice and also to make sure that it should also be seen that justice is being administered, in the case of our Speaker, our expectation is that not only is justice being done but also the appearance is that justice is actually being done. Therefore, my personal feeling is—I say it with regret—that certain expressions had been let fall in the course of your remarks which unfortunately were interrupted from time to time. The main point is that just as journalists have the right, have the indubitable right to have “scoops,” as they call it, and never to divulge the sources of their information, so Members of Parliament, where the public interest demands it—and in this case the public interest certainly demands the vigilance of Members of Parliament—have the right to utilise documents which obviously the Government is keeping away from the public while the Press is making all kinds of statements in regard thereto. Shri Kamath did have the distinction this morning of having brought before the House a document which the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Swaran Singh, tried to resist, but the Deputy Speaker was in the chair and with perfect validity he held that Shri Kamath was within his right in placing those facts before the House.

My submission, however, is that in view of what the Prime Minister has asked the House to consider, I feel it is incumbent that the House gets to the root of the matter. Having got some inklings, as to what the CBI seems to think in regard to this case, it becomes necessary for the House to consider what the CBI investigation report purported to say and what the Cabinet Sub-Committee, composed of whoever it might be, decided in regard to that matter and the Prime

Minister accepted that decision. Therefore, it becomes incumbent, in the interest of probity in public life, that Parliament has an opportunity of discussing this matter. It is not merely a question of Shri Deo being permitted to ask a question here or a question there. It is a very much larger question which Shri Shastri, in the interest of his own Government and in the interest of parliamentary probity, should be the first man to come forward and agree with us to have a parliamentary discussion on this whole question which throws a flood of light on *sadachar* and *dura-char* in this country.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi** (Mandsaur): Sir, the question before us is a very simple one. The report of the CBI is said to be confidential.

**Mr. Speaker:** What does he think about it?

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** It means that either you have seen that report or a communication has been made to you that it is confidential.

**Mr. Speaker:** I assure him that I have not seen it.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** I knew you have not seen it. Therefore, I say that this is not confidential. This document is such a public document that half of the people sitting today in the Central Hall have read it. Such a document is not a confidential document. It does not deserve the name “confidential document.” It is not even a secret document. The difference between a secret document and a confidential document is this. In the case of a confidential document, people who want to hide their own secrets, their own misdeeds, want to keep a document as confidential. A secret document is one where the necessity to keep it a secret arises on account of national interest. These confidential documents have absolutely no value in the eye of law. These confidential documents have always been treated in course as public

documents, unless and until for specific reasons of public policy they are to be treated as confidential. This point has not been placed before the House in any manner, that this is such a document which should be kept away from the House. It is now in the possession of a Member of the House. He offered to place it on the Table of the House but the Government did not accept the challenge. Under those circumstances, the question that was put by Shri Deo with reference to that particular document, which was itself a subject matter having been discussed before, I should say most respectfully, was quite relevant. Of course, you might be justified in saying that those who had access to it might have committed a theft or something of that sort. Probably you wanted to say something more but there were some interruptions and you were not allowed to complete the sentence. But, Sir, we all feel very touchy about it. Naturally, pepole come to us. Some documents are passed on to us. I had occasion last time to pass on a document to the Railway Minister. There has been no reply to it, probably he has swallowed it. They do not want to give a reply to these things. They twist these things. When documents are placed on the Table, it is better that they are replied to. In this particular instance, the question is coming from the inherent information that is in the possession of a Member. It is not necessary to divulge before anybody as to how he has obtained it. The question can be put even on the basis of hypothetical propositions or even on the basis of information received by a Member from whatever sources it may be. I should say he is justified in putting this question.

**Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot):** Mr. Speaker, before you give your final ruling in this matter, I will be grateful if you will kindly allow me to make a submission. The freedom of expression of members of this

House and of Parliament is sacred and restricted only according to the Rules. As far as I can make out, everything can be said on the floor of the House which is not precluded by one or the other rule of the Rules of Procedure. That is the position in England and it is the position here. I have been glancing through the rules to find out what are the limitations on the freedom of speech, which my hon. friend was trying to exercise, which can be prevented. What are the limits to that freedom of speech? As far as I can make out, it is rule 352 of the Rules of Procedure that lays down what are the things a member may not refer to in his speech. If you kindly refer to rule 352, it says that, when a member is on his legs, he shall not refer to things which come under the eight categories that I shall read out. (i) refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending. It is quite clear that no judicial decision is pending on this matter because this has not been referred to a court of law.

**Shri Daji:** They dare not.

**Shri M. R. Masani:** (ii) make a personal charge against a member that does not apply. (iii) use of offensive expressions about the conduct or proceedings of Parliament or any State Legislature: that does not apply. (iv) reflect on any determination of the House except on a motion for rescinding it: that is not relevant. (v) reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms: that also does not apply. (vi) use of the President's name for the purpose of influencing the debate: not applicable. (vii) utter treasonable seditious or defamatory words: not applicable. (viii) use his right of speech for the purpose of obstructing the business of the House: not applicable.

So, with all respect, I would like to submit that unless the quotation that my hon. friend was about to make or that he was going to utter can be brought within one or the other of the eight sub-clauses of this rule, any

[Shri M. R. Masani]

other attempt to place any restriction on free speech would be an invasion of a very dear liberty of Members of Parliament. We have a public duty to perform and it is possible some confidential document may be against the public interest to bring out in public. But, on the contrary, there are other public confidential documents which it is in the highest public interest to bring out because facts are sought to be suppressed by Government. This has been done repeatedly in the British House of Commons by member after member over the last hundred years, when members have come to the House and read from documents which were secret so far as Government were concerned, but they cease to be secret on the floor of the House on account of our privilege. I, therefore, respectfully urge in this case that there can be no question of public interest because that has been clearly over-ruled by the Rules of Procedure.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Sir, I do not propose to make any fresh argument or submission, but in the national interest, to save the time of the House, I am prepared to lay the document on the Table of the House or, if that is not acceptable to you, I shall hand it over to you. You may compare it with the original and see whether it is authentic.

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपने तो कहा था कि एक एक मੈम्बर हो। आपका मੈम्बर तो एक हो गया। अच्छा कहिये आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं।

**श्री बागड़ी :** मुझे दो बातें अर्ज करनी हैं इस सम्बन्ध में। एक बात तो यह है कि यह सदन इस देश का सब के लिए मान योग्य है। सरकार तथा देश की मान्यता और उच्चता इस सदन की मार्फत रखी जाती है। अगर

कोई भी व्यक्ति हानिकारक चीज भी इस सदन से छिपाता है तो सदस्यों को अधिकार है कि वे उसे इसके सामने लायें। जो भी विधान को नुकसान पहुंचाता है देश के हित को नुकसान पहुंचाता है फिर चाहे वह कोई मੈम्बर हो या सरकार हो इस सदन के प्रत्येक माननीय सदस्य को अधिकार है कि उसको सामने लाये। सरकार की गलती और चोरी को भी बताना प्रत्येक माननीय सदस्य का अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है।

यह जो भ्रष्टाचार का लांछन है जोकि इस देश में सर्व व्याप्त है उस भ्रष्टाचार को यदि कोई सरकारी किताब भी छिपाती है और उस चीज को कोई इस सदन के अन्दर लाता है तो वह इस सदन की और देश की बहुत बड़ी सेवा करता है। जिस माननीय सदस्य ने इस चीज पर प्रकाश डाला है उसने बहुत बड़ी सेवा की है फिर उसको छिपाने वाला कर्म चाहे सरकारी कर्मचारी का हो या सरकार का कर्म हो, वह कर्म चोरी का है। जो सरकार का कर्म है वह चोरी का है सदस्य का कर्म चोरी का नहीं है। वह उस का मानव धर्म है।

दूसरी बात में यह अर्ज करूंगा कि मैंने जो चोरी का शब्द इस्तेमाल किया है वह इस लिये किया है कि माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ने चोरी का शब्द इस्तेमाल किया है। मैं पहले भी एक शब्द के लिये सजा भुगत चुका हूँ। मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर चोरी का शब्द इस सदन के अन्दर अमाननीय है तो अध्यक्ष इस चोरी के शब्द को वापस ले लें ताकि सदन की सभ्यता और मान्यता कायम रह सके।

**Dr. L. N. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** Mr Speaker, I think, at the moment we are on the narrow question of whether Shri P. K. Deo, while asking the question, could have utilised information which is supposed to be contained in the CBI Report. The right of



interpellation of Members of Parliament is certainly not less than the right enjoyed by journalists or the right of cross-examination in course of law where, as you are aware, we always use information which may be in our knowledge and we confront the witness or whoever is answering the question with that piece of information. It is the right of the Government certainly either to admit that information or to say that it is wrong or to say that it is not in the public interest to say anything on the matter. That is true. But so far as the right of Members of Parliament is concerned to utilise information as long as it is employed with full sense of responsibility, it cannot be deterred or in any way abridged. It is true that the sense of responsibility imposes certain self-restraint on our functioning or on our utilisations of any documents which are classified by the Government as confidential or secret because the whole fabric of administration may be undermined if we do not use our discretion with full sense of responsibility; that is why the Rules of Procedure require that if we want to utilise any document, we should be prepared to place it on the Table of the House or make it available to you. In this case Shri P. K. Deo did not want to refer initially to the CBI Report. He started it by confronting the Minister with a certain fact, a certain allegation. When you asked him as to whether this was based on any authentic information with him, he naturally had to put before you what source of information he had in the matter. Therefore my submission is that he is perfectly in his right to utilise a particular piece of information which is in his possession and if you desire him to disclose, to disclose before you in this House or otherwise the source of information. But so far as utilisation of this piece of information is concerned, I am sure, you would consider that he is perfectly within his rights to use that piece of information, confront the Government with it and to elicit the information based on that from the Government.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister.

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda):** The hon. Speaker will, of course . . .

**Some hon. Members rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** So many hon. Members from the Congress side also want to speak? I thought, the Home Minister's statement was enough.

**Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):** This is a legal question and I want to say a few words.

डा० सिंघवी ने कानून शहादन का कुछ जिक्र किया। लेकिन जाक्ता फौजदारी का यह नियम है कि प्रापर कस्टडी से डाकुमेंट आना चाहिये। अगर कोई आदमी किसी की रजिस्ट्री की कापी कोर्ट में ला कर फाइल करे तो कोर्ट उसे नहीं लेगा। इस के लिये जरूरी है कि प्रापर कस्टडी से डाकुमेंट आये। इस वक्त यह डाकुमेंट प्रापर कस्टडी से आया है या नहीं यह चेअर को देखना है। अगर यह प्रापर कस्टडी से आया है तो हिन्दुस्तान में जो कानून जारी है उस के अनुसार आप इसको एक्सेप्ट कर सकते हैं। अगर प्रापर कस्टडी से नहीं आया है तो नहीं एक्सेप्ट कर सकते हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत खराब परम्परा होगी अगर इस प्रकार के कागजात जो कि सीक्रेट हैं कांफिडेंशल हैं, उन को हम स्वीकार कर लें। अगर हम एक बार उन को स्वीकार कर लें तो जितने आफिसर्स हैं वह किसी न किसी के खिलाफ कागजात ले कर सदस्यों के पास आयेगे और यह टेबल कागजात में भर जायेगी। इस लिये यह परम्परा बहुत खराब है और इस को यहां पर न रक्खा जाये।

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** That is the rule of evidence which is not applicable to cross-examination.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** That is the law of this country.

[Shri Raghunath Singh]

सीक्रेट और कांफिडेंशल डाकुमेंट्स की एक सैक्रेटरी होती है उन का एक महत्व होता है। अगर इस प्रकार के डाकुमेंट्स यहां आने लगे तो हम डिफेंस के भी ला सकते हैं, फारेन अफेयर्स के भी ला सकते हैं। फिर इस का कोई अन्त नहीं होगा।

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य :** जरूर लायेंगे।

(Interruptions)

**श्री भागवत झा आजाब (भागलपुर) :** वह लोग हमें बोलने क्यों नहीं देते हैं। जब वे बोलते हैं तब हम उन की बात सुनते हैं वे लोग भी जरा सुनें।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस प्रकार की परम्परा हो गई तो इस का कोई अन्त नहीं होगा। इस संसद् में 500 या 700 मेम्बर हैं। हर एक मेम्बर के पास एक एक डिपार्टमेंट के सीक्रेट कागज ला कर रखे जायेंगे। यहां पर श्री फीरोज गांधी का जिक्र किया गया। वह जब इस जगह से बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने कहा कि वे इस डाकुमेंट को फलां फलां के पास से लाये हैं। फलां फलां आदमी ने उन को दिया है। जहां तक मुझे याद है उन्होंने उस वक्त पंजाब नेशनल बैंक का हवाला दिया था कि वहां से वे उसे लाये थे। उसके बेसिस पर ही मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री कामत ने जो इन को पाया है तो वे बतलायें कि इन को कहां से लाये हैं? (Interruptions)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जरा दूसरी साइड भी तो सुन लें।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** श्री फीरोज गांधी ने पंजाब नेशनल बैंक का हवाला दिया था। यहां पर मूंडड़ा कांड का हवाला दिया गया। मैं उस के बारे में कह रहा था....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इतने डिटेल्ड बहस की जरूरत नहीं। आप सिर्फ अपना प्वाइंट बयान कर दें।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** उन्होंने ने इस तरह से कहा कि वे इस डाकुमेंट को पंजाब नेशनल बैंक से लाये हैं और उसे पढ़ कर सुनाया था। उन्होंने साबित किया कि वे इस को प्रापर कस्टडी से ले कर आये हैं। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि सी० पी० सी० का जो प्रोमीजर है, चूकि हमारा कानून इस मामले में साइलेंट है, इस वास्ते जो अदालती प्रोमीजर है उसे हमें एंडाट करना चाहिये जबकि कोई स्पेसिफिक ला नहीं है।

(Interruptions)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह बात तो ठीक नहीं है कि जब मैं दूसरे मेम्बर साहब को बोलने के लिये कह रहा हूँ तो दूसरे उन को न सुनें। मुझे भी बोलने से मना कर दिया। जब तक मैं खड़ा हूँ दूसरा कोई मेम्बर नहीं बोल सकता।

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand):** I rise on a point of order.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us hear the point of order.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** How do we know that his document is a real one? It should be compared with the original one and then a decision given.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no point of order.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप यह फैसला दीजिये कि किस नियम के अन्तर्गत आप ऐसी मांग कर रहे हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह तो यहां मसानी साहब ने कह दिया।

**श्री श्रीयं (अलीगढ़) :** कोई भी डाकुमेंट हो, चाहे कांफिडेंशल हो या नान-कांफिडेंशल हो और चाहे किसी के सम्बन्ध में भी आये, यदि उस कांफिडेंशल डाकुमेंट का कोई भी भाग इस सदन में आ चुका है, गलत या सही इस से ताल्लुक नहीं, तो वह कांफिडेंशल नहीं

रह जाता और उस पर प्रश्न पूछा जा सकता है ।

**श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर) :** श्री दाजी ने अभी इस सदन में प्रिविलेज का सवाल उठाया । क्या मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट हो जाने के बाद सब का यह प्रिविलेज हो जाता है कि वह जो चाहें कर सकते हैं ।

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य :** नहीं, नहीं ।

**Shri Daji:** What is relevancy about it?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जितना कहा गया है उतना ही कहें ।

**श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा :** मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं ने मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट के प्रिविलेजेज जानने की कोशिश नहीं की । लेकिन यह जानना जरूरी हो जाता है कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर के कुछ कर्तव्य और ड्यूटी भी होती है । कोई आदमी जोकि इस सदन का सदस्य नहीं है, जो गैर जिम्मेदार है और इस सदन के बाहर है, वह कुछ कहे, क्या यह अधिकार और प्रिविलेज है कि पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य कहीं जा कर उसे कह सकते हैं चाहे वह डिफ़ैमेटरी हो या कुछ हो ।

दूसरी बात मैं फ्रीडम आफ स्पीच के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ । श्री मसानी साहब ने कहा .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब अगर हम बुनियादी बातों पर लम्बी चौड़ी जिक्र करते चले जायेंगे तो ठीक नहीं होगा । जो चीज सामने है सिर्फ उसी पर बोला जाय तो अच्छा है ।

**श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा :** मैं एक लफ्ज़ में खत्म करता हूँ ।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि अगर पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर यह समझने लगे कि

वे जो चाहें सो कर सकते हैं और इस तरह के सीक्रेट डाकुमेंट्स को ला सकते हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह स्थिति हमारे लिए बहुत खतरनाक होगी ।

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इतना बड़ा प्रश्न इस रूप में इसलिए उठ गया है कि हमने इस रिपोर्ट को जरूरत से अधिक महत्व दिया है ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपके सामने एक विचार रखना चाहता हूँ । वह यह है कि लोक सभा के पटल पर ऐसी रिपोर्टें रखी जाती हैं जिन में कोई महत्व की बात हो या जिनके पीछे कोई विशेष तथ्य हों । आये दिन सरकार मामलों की जांच पुलिस की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर करती है, चाहे वह रिपोर्ट पुलिस दरोगा की हो या सुपरिटेण्डेंट पुलिस की हो । उसका ही एक संगठित रूप यह सी० बी० आई० है । आज जिस मामले का जिक्र हो रहा है उसके बारे में अपनी राय निश्चित करने के लिए सरकार के पास एक मात्र यह सी० बी० आई० की ही रिपोर्टें नहीं हैं । बल्कि सरकार के पास इसके निर्णायक लिए बहुत सी रिपोर्टें हैं, सरकार के पास अपनी रिपोर्टें हैं और भी अन्य रिपोर्टें हैं जिन के बल पर सरकार ने अपनी राय निश्चित की है और जिस राय की घोषणा प्रधान मंत्री ने की है । अगर इस रिपोर्ट को सदन के पटल पर रखा जायेगा तो इसका अर्थ यह होगा कि यह जो पुलिस रिपोर्ट देश के सामने है उसके ही आधार पर राय कायम की गयी है, इस के अतिरिक्त सरकार के पास और कोई रिपोर्टें नहीं हैं । अगर इस रिपोर्ट को सदन पटल पर रख लिया गया . (Interruptions)

मैं ने आप की बात सुनी, आप मेरी बात भी सुन लीजिए ।

सरकार के प्रधान मंत्री ने अपनी राय की घोषणा की है और वह राय लोक सभा

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

के मारफत देश के सामने रखी है। अगर अगर इस रिपोर्ट को सदन के पटल पर रख लिया गया तो इस का मतलब यह होगा कि इस रिपोर्ट के ही आधार पर सरकार ने यह राय कायम की है (Interruptions) मुन लीजिए बागड़ी साहब, यह पटवारी की बात नहीं है।

सरकार ने अपनी राय निश्चित करने के लिए और भी बहुत सी जांचें की हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अगर आप इस रिपोर्ट को सदन पटल पर रखने की अनुमति देंगे तो इस का अर्थ यह होगा कि इस रिपोर्ट को देखने के बाद देश के सामने चित्र का सही रूप नहीं आवेगा और तब सरकार को उन तमाम चीजों को जो उसकी जांच के आधार हैं देश के सामने रखना होगा। एक तो मेरा कहना यह है।

और दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप इसकी आज अनुमति देंगे तो आगे आने वाले दिनों में हम लोक-सभा के माननीय सदस्य लोगों को इस बात का बढ़ावा देंगे कि वे ऐसी रिपोर्टों को जिन को गोपनीय समझा जाता है चुरा कर लाएं। यह ठीक है कि माननीय सदस्य स्वयं नहीं चुरायेंगे लेकिन वे अन्य लोगों को इसके लिए उकसाएंगे।

अभी श्री बनर्जी साहब ने स्वी इन्श्योरेंस कम्पनी की रिपोर्ट का हवाला दिया। वह रिपोर्ट गोपनीय नहीं थी पर उस को सरकार ने प्रकाशित नहीं किया था। इसी तरह पांडेय रिपोर्ट थी स्माल कार के बारे में, वह भी गोपनीय नहीं थी, पर उस को भी सरकार ने प्रकाशित नहीं किया था। वह हमारे पास आ गयी तो हम ने उस का हवाला दे दिया। तो इस प्रकार की रिपोर्टों में और इस रिपोर्ट में फर्क होना चाहिए। आये

दिन सरकार अनेक मामलों में पुलिस आफिसर्स की राय लिया करती है। अगर इस तरह की रिपोर्टों को सदन के पटल पर रखा जायगा तो इससे सदन पटल की प्रतिष्ठा कम होगी और यह उचित नहीं होगा। ऐसी रिपोर्टों को पटल पर रख कर उसके सम्मान को कम नहीं होने देना चाहिए।

**Shri P. R. Patel (Patan):** According to my understanding, the question before you is this, namely whether any thing that would be a criminal offence under law should be allowed to be done in this House. We have certain privileges here. We would not be prosecuted for whatever we do here. We would not be prosecuted for whatever we say here in any court of law in this country or anywhere else.

So we have got those privileges. I have my privileges. But suppose I do something, here which is an offence, will you permit me to commit that offence before you in this House? That is the problem.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** It is not an offence.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** The question is this. Here is a piece of paper that has been produced. It is a confidential one according to the Opposition and the hon. Member who produced it.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Question. We never said that.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** Any piece of paper, any police investigation report, under the law, cannot be exposed to anybody. So here is a piece of paper. It was lying with some officer, may be x, y or z. Or it may be lying with me, a private gentleman. Suppose that document is read here. Unless I say that a particular person has lent it to me, the other conclusion

would be that it is stolen by somebody (*interruptions*). Suppose it is a stolen document and I am reading from it. So I am reading a document that is stolen, to my knowledge. The question is whether that is an offence. Abetment is also an offence.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** Sec. 411, IPC. It is an offence (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिखये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप व्यवस्था के प्रश्न का फैसला करें। यह तो साधारण बात हो रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें। मुझे फैसला करने दीजिये।

श्री मधु लिखये : मेरा निवेदन है कि आप व्यवस्था के प्रश्न का फैसला दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसी प्रश्न को तो सुन रहा हूँ।

**Shri P. R. Patel:** So what I submit is this. Suppose I read that document which, to my knowledge, I have got from somebody who says that he got it from a certain person, that is one thing. But so long as I do not say that I got the document from x, y or z, *prima facie* the presumption would be that it is a stolen document, to my knowledge . . .

**Some hon. Members:** No, no.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** . . . In that case, it is an offence. The question before you will be, whether you will permit anybody to commit an offence here in this House, in Parliament. We are lawmakers. We must respect law, because we wish that the people should respect law. If we ourselves commit some breaches which are offences, I think it would not be proper to permit us to do so.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** (Barackpore): This matter has been agitating the public mind. Everybody has been waiting for this report as

well as to find out what Government wants to do on that report. There is no question of an offence on our part. Rather I would say that it is an attempt by Government to cover up the offence.

What has happened? The position is that we are being prevented from knowing what are the actual facts and what is the report. Yet, we find that these entire findings have come out already in the press. Shri Atulya Ghosh has already sent a congratulatory letter saying that Shri Biren Mitra is completely absolved and that this is the first time that a character assassination had taken place, as a result of which the name of the Congress had been brought down to mud. This is an open statement which has been flashed in papers. Yet we are being precluded from knowing what is the truth.

After hearing the Prime Minister, I think it has been a very good thing that Shri Kamath has been able to bring before this House the real facts and the real report. Therefore, I say that it is our duty as Members of Parliament to make every effort to find out at every stage whatever information we can get which is in the public interest, and to expose it before the people. We have to prevent misleading of the people and see that the truth comes out. That is our stand.

I would beg of you not to rule that we are trading in lies or theft.

17 hrs.

**Mr. Speaker:** Before any other Member is called, I must explain my position.

**Shri M. R. Masani:** Sir, may I draw your attention to the time? It is 5 O'clock we can continue tomorrow.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** You may give your ruling tomorrow.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not concluding it now. I will have to listen to the Home Minister also. I am giving no ruling on it. I am really conscious of the gravity of the situation.

[Mr. Speaker]

An objection has been taken by Mr. Bagri.

माननीय सदस्य, श्री बागड़ी, ने कहा कि चूंकि मैंने "चोर" का लफ्ज इस्तेमाल किया, इसलिए वह हाउस की डिग्नटी को कम करता है और उस को वापस ले लिया जाये। चूंकि उन्होंने यह सवाल उठाया है, इसलिए मैं हिन्दी में कह रहा हूँ। कई और मेम्बरों ने भी इस पर जोर दिया। मुझे अफ़सोस है कि मेरी बात को सुना नहीं गया है, मुझे बन्द कर दिया गया। जब मैंने "चोर" का लफ्ज कहा, तो कुछ मेम्बर साहबान ने उसी वक्त कह दिया कि वे सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप उस को [वापस लीजिए और मामले को ख़त्म कीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उस वक्त मेम्बरों के राइट्स और प्रिविलेजिज को चैलेंज नहीं कर रहा था कि वह कोई कम्प्यूनिवेशन नहीं ले सकते हैं या उन को कोई कम्प्यूनिवेशन नहीं भेजी जा सकती है। मैं यह कह रहा था कि मेम्बर साहबान सोचें कि हो सकता है कि सी० बी० आई० की जो रिपोर्ट मेम्बर साहब के हाथ में आई, उस को सी० बी० आई० के दफ़तर के किसी आदमी ने पास-आन किया हो या डाक से भेजा हो।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : उस से हमारा क्या ताल्लुक है ?

श्री बागड़ी : कोई चोरी का मामला दर्ज नहीं किया गया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि दफ़तर के किसी आदमी ने दिया होगा ? हो सकता है कि किसी मंत्री ने ही दिया हो, क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि मंत्रि-मंडल में काफ़ी फूट है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर किसी मंत्री ने दिया है, तो भी वही बात है। अगर किसी

मेम्बर साहब की कस्टडी में कोई चीज़ है, तो मैं उसको मुजरिम नहीं कह रहा हूँ। न ही मैंने उस वक्त यह बात कही थी। यह बात नहीं है कि मैं इस वक्त कोई और पोजीशन ले रहा हूँ। मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि मेम्बर मुजरिम है या उसने कोई गुनाह या आफ़ेंस किया है। मैंने उस वक्त कहा था कि जिस आदमी ने वहां से यह पेपर लिया है,

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : चाहे वह मंत्री हो या दूसरा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई भी हो। क्या माननीय सदस्य इस बात से इत्तिफ़ाक़ नहीं करते कि जो आदमी वहां से इस को लाया, उसने एक नाजायज़ काम किया ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : बिल्कुल।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चाहे कोई भी आदमी वहां से यह पेपर ले कर चाहे मेम्बर को डाक से भेजे, चाहे मेम्बर के घर छिप कर छोड़ जाये, चाहे वह किसी आदमी को दे, जोकि मेम्बर को पास आन कर दे, . . . . .

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : पर्सनली दे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चाहे उसने किसी तरह भी किया हो, जहां तक उसका ताल्लुक है, .

Shri P. K. Deo: They have done a patriotic duty.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : . . . . . वह चोरी है। (Interruptions)

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं, नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इससे इत्तिफ़ाक़ नहीं करता हूँ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, "चोरी" के शब्द पर मुझे एतराज है। इसकी जांच की जाये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जांच हो या न हो, वह दूसरा सवाल है। मैं मेम्बरों की गुड सेंस को अपील कर रहा हूँ कि . . .

**श्री बागड़ी :** मैं इसी बात पर तो आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें और मुझे कह लेने दें। यह ठीक नहीं है कि जब मैं बोल रहा हूँ, तो मुझे इन्टरप्ट किया जाये। मुझे भी अपनी बात कहने दी जाये। सब मेम्बर साहबान अपनी-अपनी बात कहते रहे हैं। क्या मुझे इतना हक भी नहीं है कि जो कुछ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, उस को कह सकूँ। मैं मेम्बर साहबान से उस वक्त यह कह रहा था कि अगर हम इस बात को एनकरेज करेंगे, तो इस के नतायज क्या होंगे, वे इसको सोचें।

**श्री बागड़ :** अच्छे।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** हाँ, इस बारे में दो खयाल हो सकते हैं। श्री बागड़ी के खयाल में अच्छे हों और दूसरों के खयाल में अच्छे न हों। इस में मतभेद भी हो सकता है।

मैंने जो लफ्ज इस्तेमाल किया था, उसका मतलब यह था कि जिस आदमी ने यह पेपर वहाँ से लिया इस इरादे से कि वह पास-भ्रान करे—उसने इसमें पब्लिक इन्ट्रेस्ट समझा हो या कुछ भी समझा हो, लेकिन जिसने इस तरह क्लैंडेस्टाइन मैनर में इस पेपर को ले कर इस तरह से इस्तेमाल करने के लिये पास-भ्रान कर दिया, वह कोई सीधी आनेस्टी की बात नहीं है।

**श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :** गवर्नमेंट जो इसे छिपा रही या दबा रही है, क्या वह पब्लिक इन्ट्रेस्ट में है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** गवर्नमेंट इस को दबा रही है, पब्लिक में नहीं ला रही है, छिपा रही है, वह दूसरी बात है।

**Shri Daji:** Even in law, the man who has committed a breach of the Official Secrets Act has not committed a theft; he is not supposed to have committed a moral offence. It may be a technical offence. The word theft is wrong. At the worst, the breach of the Official Secrets Act may entail a punishment against him. But it is not theft. It may not be a moral offence. We shall not accept it as theft.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप के एक्सेप्ट करने का सवाल नहीं है। अगर कोई डाकुमेंट इस तरह लिया गया है और आनेस्टली नहीं लिया गया है, तो वह जरूर थैफ्ट कहा जायेगा।

**Some hon. Members:** No.

**Shri Daji:** Let us refer it to the Supreme Court for opinion. It cannot be called theft.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have no authority to refer it to the Supreme Court.

**Shri Daji:** Let us have the Attorney-General to explain it.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अगर हाउस यह समझेगा कि एटार्नी-जनरल को बुला कर उनकी ओपीनियन ली जाये, तो मुझे उस में कोई एतराज नहीं है।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The report of Attorney-General was laid on the Table of the House by Shri Daji.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मुझे यह बात समझ में नहीं आती कि जो बात बिल्कुल आबवियस है, उस से भी इन्कार किया जाये। जिस किसी ने भी यह डाकुमेंट वहाँ से हासिल किया—चाहे वह कोई भी हो—और आगे पास-भ्रान कर दिया, उसके बारे में भी कहा जाता है कि उसका काम ठीक है।

**श्री दाजी :** ठीक का सवाल नहीं है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं यह नहीं मान सकता कि जिस ने भी यह किया, वह ठीक किया।

**श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :** शायद गवर्नमेंट ने दिया हो।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जिस आदमी ने भी दिया, उसने जुर्म किया। (Interruptions)

**श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :** यह चोरी नहीं हो सकती।

**Shri Daji:** It might have been there; how do we know that the document was taken? Someone might have sat through the whole night and copied it. Is there any other alternative? What is the law? What is the illegal gain that the man sought? It may be a breach of the Official Secrets Act. It is not theft.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** It was a breach. It is a crime (Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I would not allow such things. I must have my say.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** आप पंद्रह मिनट से बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन 'चोरी' शब्द बापस नहीं ले रहे हैं। श्री कामत ने चोरी नहीं की। जहाँ तक मेम्बर का सवाल है, कोई चोरी नहीं हुई है।

**श्री बाजी :** उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा है।

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** उस में मेम्बर भी इन्क्लूड्ड है।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** मेम्बर साहब को चोर नहीं कहा—चोर उस को कहा, जो लाया है।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** उस कार्यवाही को पढ़ा जाये, ताकि हम इन सबके कि क्या कहा है।

**श्री बागड़ी :** चोरी के बारे में मैं सफ़ाई देना चाहता हूँ कि दफ़ा 411 के मातहत चोरी का माल लेना भी चोरी है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य अब बैठ जायें।

**Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur):** I stood up thrice or four times. Because I have not shouted, I have not been given a chance. (Interruption)

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan):** Sir, all that I want to point out is this. There is a complete confusion on this subject. There is a difference between the admissibility of a document before a tribunal and the confrontation of a witness. If it is a question of admissibility of a document, you must prove the source of that and all that. But when it is a question of confrontation of a witness in the witness box, it does not matter at all what source you get it. We are not accepting *ipse dixit* what a Member has said. One hon. Member has got some information. He wants the Prime Minister or some other hon. Minister to say whether it is correct or not. It is a pure question of confrontation. When it is that issue, the issue is a very narrow one. It is for the Prime Minister or any other Minister to say that it is not true, or it is partly true or that he would not answer it in the public interest. I submit that it will be really infringing upon the privilege of a Member and putting unfair fetter on his right to say that he cannot even confront when he has got some information. Of course, he has to act reasonably. Sir, I say, you have done it yourself. Every lawyer has done it. It does not matter how you get the document. You have the right under the Evidence Act. You can put it to the witness and ask whether it is true.

**Mr. Speaker:** All the provisions of the Evidence Act do not apply here.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** I am not talking only technically on the basis of the Evidence Act. I am submitting



that this is consistent with the principles of natural justice.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I am afraid the issue has been very much clouded. Hon. Members have argued as if we are arguing a case in a court of law. They have referred to certain provisions of the Indian Evidence Act saying that the document must come from proper custody. They have also argued whether it constitutes an offence under Section 411 of the Indian Penal Code or it does not constitute an offence under Section 411 of the Indian Penal Code. But I submit with great respect that the use of word "theft" by you was not a correct and proper. I say this with great respect. Whatever that may be, it is not a theft under the Indian Penal Code. Theft has been defined under the Indian Penal Code. The leakage of a secret document is an offence which essentially falls under the Indian Official Secrets Act. Not only a person who passes on the communication but the person who receives the communication, irrespective of the fact whether he is a Member of Parliament, the Speaker or a Minister—unless it is done within the purview of his office—is guilty of the offence. I will refer to Section 5(2) of the Official Secrets Act. It reads as follows:

"If any person voluntarily receives any secret, official code, pass-word, sketch, plan, model article, document....."

**Shri Maurya:** Is it applicable in this House?

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** You cannot do illegal things here.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** "...or information knowing or having reasonable grounds to believe that at the time when he receives it that the code, pass-word, sketch, plan, model article, document or information is communicated in contravention of this Act, he shall be guilty of offence under this Act."

Punishment is prescribed under this law. The clause says that any person guilty of an offence under this section shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine or with both. Now the position is that the receipt of a document or information is an offence. It is for you to decide whether the document or information which has been received in a manner which constitutes an offence should be allowed to be used here.... (Interruptions.)

**Shri Maurya:** You must remember that this offence was permitted to be committed by the Chair.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** The issue before you is whether you can allow the use of a document, you can allow a person to use an information which has been illegally and unlawfully received, whether it is in the public interest to allow a member to make use of it. That is the issue; not whether he has committed an offence. I am sorry the word "theft" was used which, unfortunately, created a furore. The issue before the House is whether it is in the public interest for a member to make use of an information received illegally and which constitutes an offence under the Official Secrets Act. . . . (Interruptions).

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा (कोटा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले भी इस तरह का एक केस हो चुका है। पांच रुपये छः आने श्री हुमायूँ कबिर की कार पर खर्च किये गये थे। इसी इनक्वायरी के माफिक उस केस में भी इनक्वायरी हुई थी। बाहर से पेपर मंगा कर सभा पटल पर तब भी रखे गये थे और उन को हाउस में पढ़ा गया था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे डाकुमेंट एक रुपये का हो या हजार रुपये का हो, उसे सभा पटल पर रखना बहुत जरूरी है। क्योंकि इसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था पहले हो चुकी है और आज से कई महीने पहले यहां

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बेहवा]

पर डाकुमेंट पड़े जा चुके हैं और सभा-पटल पर रखे जा चुके हैं, इस वास्ते इसकी भी इजाजत होनी चाहिये ।

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** Shri N. C. Chatterjee, a very able lawyer, has made a subtle distinction between the use of a document for confrontation and for its admissibility. The question of production from proper custody arises only for the purpose of its admissibility but not for the purpose of confrontation. I want to ask him whether a document can be used for confrontation of a witness without being produced and admitted in evidence, in other words without being admissible or not. I don't think that it can be done.

**Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana):** I have a submission to make. When such a question was raised in the British Parliament, Gladstone said: "government is not a wooden instrument of Parliament; Parliament can govern the government; but government will govern the country". Government need not peep into everything pertaining to administration. It may reveal only when it feels necessary for the citizen rights under the law of the land. . . (Interruptions) No democratic Parliament will look into minor details of every sub-

ject of administration. (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Sharma has given us some time to relax. I do not think I can give a decision just now. I am yet to hear the Home Minister. After hearing him I will announce my decision; not even tomorrow but the day after. I will consider all the aspects. But, again, I must just remind Shri Jain that even though this has been made a specific offence under the Official Secrets Act, that is a different thing altogether. There are cases when the definition of "theft" might apply and yet, because there is a special provision, under the Official Secrets Act they might be proceeded with. So, there is nothing wrong in that use. My only misfortune was that I was not heard completely.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** On a point of clarification?

**Mr. Speaker:** No clarification at this moment..... (Interruption). Now the House stands adjourned till 11 O'clock tomorrow, the 23rd February, 1965.

17.21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 23, 1965/Phalgun 4, 1836 (Saka).