

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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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**

Monday, April 12, 1965/Chaitra 22,  
1887 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

(Dr. P. S. Deshmukh)

**The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are very much grieved over the sad demise of Dr. Punjabrao S. Deshmukh.

He was one of the oldest Members of this House, and he served as Minister of Agriculture for ten years. He was a great supporter of kisans, and had worked a good deal amongst them. He took keen and active interest in taking various measures as the Minister in charge of Agriculture for the amelioration of their condition and for their uplift, progress and advance.

He was a prominent figure in public life, and he had many social activities to his credit. Especially he took interest in education and built up a number of institutions, schools and colleges which are running very well indeed.

We deeply mourn his loss, and I would like you kindly to convey to Mrs. Deshmukh and the members of the bereaved family our heartfelt condolences.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** It was a shock to me and I am sure to most of us, to all of us, to learn that Dr. Punjabrao S. Deshmukh passed away so suddenly, without any of us having

any fear, any suspicion, that the end was so near.

When I went to pay my last respects to him yesterday, as he was kept there lying in State, it did not appear as if he had already died—so serene, so complete in himself as he was.

I have had the honour of knowing him for the past 40 years. Both myself and my wife used to meet him at Oxford when he was my junior and was doing his research for Ph. D. After that, after he came over here, during those years when it was not so fashionable or popular to function in the name of the great Sivaji, he had the foresight and courage to establish a number of educational institutions, naming them after the great Sivaji, and work for the educational uplift of the class of people who are mostly kisans, who are known as Marathas in his area, and who at that time were very backward in education.

After that he took up the cause of the kisans as such over the whole of India, and I had the privilege of having him as one of my colleagues and we worked for several years together. When he joined the Government, I was not quite sure whether he would be able to carry on that work, but he had that strain of constructive ability in him, and so, though he was a Minister, he was able to develop a kisan organisation which slowly has been growing to be an independent non-official organisation. He provided it with large funds through constructive efforts that he had himself made, including the organisation of the unique—and I think the first of its kind in India—World Agricultural Fair. He made it a success.

He developed also the backward classes organisation for the whole of this country, took advantage of the provision made in the Constitution for their protection, roused those people, helped them everywhere to form their own organisations and used his influence with the Government in order to get grants for a large number of hostels which he had started under his leadership and through his initiative all over the country. Therefore, the ignorant masses and the backward classes in this country mourn his death. In addition to that, he made himself agreeable to the State Governments as well as the Union Government to such an extent that he was able to persuade the governmental authorities as well as the kisans to develop agricultural production in a unique manner. Many other Ministers did not succeed, but he did where so many had failed.

So, Sir, I was not quite happy when he was left out of the Ministry last time. Although I belong to the Opposition, I would like to see such good and competent and constructive-minded people becoming Ministers in the Government, here as well as in the States, so that they would be able to emulate the example of Dr. Deshmukh and serve the people in various directions. I hope you will convey to his wife, who is herself in her own right a public worker, and his family our condolences.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta Central): Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself and my group with the expression of condolence which has fallen from the lips of the Prime Minister and Prof. Ranga at the sad death of Dr. P. S. Deshmukh. It must have been a shock to most of us to learn very suddenly that Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh was no more. This kind of thing reminds us how in the midst of life we are in death, and it also makes us sensible perhaps of the triviality of so many other things that we do from time to time.

His death means a void in this House which, I fear, will be difficult to fill. I knew him since 1952 when I came here as a member of the first Parliament. He always impressed us as a person who was capable and considerate at the same time and who had, as a matter of fact, a grip over whatever problem he was dealing with and who had a human way of approach to different problems. He had a very distinguished academic career but that did not prevent him from throwing in his lot with the common man in this country and he tried to serve them by means, particularly, of two instruments: education and social reform. Very few people have devoted themselves like Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh did to the cause of the uplift of the so-called backward classes of our people. The Sivaji Education Society, of which he was the life and soul, would remain a very lasting memorial to his work.

We are all very sorry that he is no longer with us and I am sure you would be conveying to his family the condolence of all sections of the House and the sense of irreparable loss at his passing away.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy** (Kendrapara): On my behalf and on behalf of my group I associate myself with the feeling expressed at the sad demise of Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh. On Friday when he was here attending the House he was so active and agile that one could hardly believe even now that he is already dead.

His association with Parliament was long, and his parliamentary methods of work were unparalleled. He was a great champion of kisans, whether he was in the Ministry or outside. Even after leaving the office, he was organising the kisans and he was, so to say, the main exponent of the rights of the kisans, especially the right of kisans over the land. I think no other kisan movement has done so much as he had done for the kisans.

He was a veteran nationalist and we have lost a great nationalist by the death of such a person.

I associate myself again with the feelings expressed here and request you to convey the feelings of the House to the bereaved family.

**श्री बड़े (खारगोन) :** अग्र्यज्ञ महोदय, डा० पंजाब राव देशमुख का निधन एक बड़ी दुःखद घटना है। इतनी जल्दी वह चले जायेंगे, इसकी कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती थी। वह न केवल महाराष्ट्र के एक नेता थे बल्कि देश के भी एक नेता थे। कृषकों के तो खास तौर पर वह एक नेता थे। उनमें वह बहुत दिलचस्पी लिया करते थे। इतने ज्यादा वे कृषकों के हितैषी थे कि आज यहां का पूरा कृषक समाज आश्रयहीन हो गया है।

महाराष्ट्र में मास एजुकेशन या बैंकवर्ड क्लासिस के लिए एजुकेशन के लिए दो व्यक्तियों का नाम सब से ज्यादा लिया जाता है, दो ही व्यक्ति हो गये हैं, एक तो श्री भाऊ राव पाटिल और दूसरे डा० पंजाब राव देशमुख। यही दो मुख्य नाम हैं। उन्होंने इतना वहां शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में काम किया है कि अगर हम डा० देशमुख के दूसरे कामों को भूल भी जायें तो भी केवल इसी कार्य से वह सदा महान् व्यक्ति माने जायेंगे, महान् व्यक्तियों में उनको गिना जाएगा।

उनकी कल्पना का ही फल था कि भारत कृषक समाज की स्थापना हुई। भारत के कृषकों के बारे में कोई बोलने वाला यहां नहीं था। सभी लोग दूसरों के बारे में बोला करते थे, दूसरे उद्योगों के लिए बोला करते थे लेकिन कृषकों के बारे में कोई इतना ज्यादा नहीं बोला करता था। डा० पंजाब राव देशमुख कृषकों के खास सेवक थे। उनके उठ जाने से कृषक समाज आश्रयहीन हो गया है। आज पूरा हिन्दुस्तान का कृषक समाज, किसान

समाज, को महाराष्ट्र में और महाराष्ट्र के आसपास सारे कृषकों को बड़ा धक्का लगा है।

मैं भारतीय जनसंघ की ओर से तथा अपनी ओर से उनके प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं और आप से बिनती करता हूं कि आप उनके परिवार वालों को यह सन्देश भिजवा दें कि हम सब उनके साथ इस विपत्ति की घड़ी में सहभागी हैं।

**श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) :** डा० पंजाब राव देशमुख की मृत्यु पर मैं अपने दल की ओर से उनको श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं। उन्होंने इस देश के पिछड़े हुए और दलित लोगों को उठाने के लिए जीवन भर बहुत कुछ कार्य किया है। उनके इस कर्म से इस देश की पिछड़ी हुई जातियों को और उनके नेताओं को और उनके कार्यकर्ताओं को पथ प्रदर्शन मिलेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उनको श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, I cannot speak of Dr. Deshmukh without some kind of emotion. We had been co-workers in Vidarbha for more than 40 years, and I found during all these 40 years, notwithstanding some serious points of difference between him and us, he gained a name as a devoted worker to the cause of the poorer classes, particularly the Mahrathas and the krishaks of the country. He came out as an educated man in the Mahratha community at a time when the whole of Vidarbha had no persons in that community who really could be called, in the modern sense, educated men at all. He and my other friend, Barrister Ramrao Deshmukh, were the two persons in the Mahratha community who had the benefit of foreign education and came out to India, and they had before them bright prospects if they had followed their own profession, pursued it or had joined any of the high posts

that could have been offered to them, but it must be said to their credit that they chose the difficult path of serving their countrymen rather than serving themselves by occupying some lucrative posts elsewhere. It was a great example they had set before the young Mahrathas and the young members of the backward classes.

Secondly, the cause of education had been espoused by many persons before him also, but Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh took it up on a scale which was really a source of admiration for us all. In fact, it was due to his work—it may be said with great confidence—that the doors of higher education were opened in the rural areas so that the poor boys could see that they had also the opportunity of prosecuting higher studies and occupying places of equality along with the members of other communities. That was the kind of great constructive work which he had done.

He died in harness and in the midst of so many activities which he had started. I have said in another place that they remain unfinished. He had given them a push, and I expect that his great example will be a source of inspiration to others who are left behind to carry on those activities in the future.

I wish to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by other hon. Members and I request you to convey the profound feelings of sorrow of Members of all sections of the House to Mrs. Punjabrao Deshmukh.

**Mr. Speaker:** I fully associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House and other Members on the passing away of Dr. Punjabrao S. Deshmukh.

Dr. Deshmukh was a sitting Member of this House from the Amaravati constituency of Maharashtra. He was also a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India, Provisional Parliament and the First and Second Lok

Sabha during the years 1946 to 1962. He was Minister of Agriculture during the years 1952 to 1957 and again from 1958 to 1962. He was Minister of Co-operation during the years 1957 to 1958.

Several aspects of his activities have already been referred to by the Leaders of the various Groups and the Leader of the House himself. It was a sudden shock that we had to suffer, because we do recollect that only on Friday last we saw him sitting there, quiet and calm, and trying to participate in the proceedings.

Dr. Deshmukh had many qualities of head and heart. Indeed the loss would be great. Particularly the contribution he made to the amelioration of the lot of agriculturists and actual farmers would be remembered for a very long time. It was a surprise to me indeed when I learnt how many educational institutions he had been managing, and were in his charge. There would be thousands of students, and other members of his family, who would be mourning the loss of this friend. Indeed, we have lost a great patriot, a nationalist, good parliamentarian and a successful minister that he had been.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences, as have been expressed by several Members, to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while.*

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्रीमती कौटेल कालेज, नौगांव

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\* 831 { श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :  
श्री यशपाल सिंह :  
श्री रा० स० तिवारी  
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आर्मी कैडेट कालेज, नौगांव पूना ले जाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) कालेज द्वारा खाली की गई इमारतें किस काम में लाने का विचार है ;

( ) क्या इस कालेज को नौगांव के अन्य स्थान पर ले जाने के विरुद्ध कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है ?

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

(b) The accommodation in the buildings at Nowgong was adequate for 230 cadets as against 650 to which the strength was proposed to be increased to. At the same time, the Officers Training School, at Poona which had sufficient accommodation was being closed and so the Army Cadet College was shifted to Poona and accommodated in the buildings held by the O.T.S., obviating the need for building fresh accommodation at Nowgong.

(c) The Ministry of Home Affairs have been wanting to establish a training centre at Nowgong and it is proposed to place the vacant building of the school at their disposal.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) They were informed of the reasons for the decision as given above.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जैसा कि मैंने 20 और 21 तारीख को पूना में देखा , वहां कालेज के अधिकारियों, छात्रों

इत्यादि के लिए बिल्कुल भी स्थान नहीं है और वे बड़ी परेशानी में हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में जब पूना में अच्छी सुविधायें नहीं थीं तो इतनी जल्दी उसको शिफ्ट करने की क्या आवश्यकता थी, कुछ देर बाद भी बिया जा सकता था ?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** We had to start the Cadet College on an expanded basis, and as the OTS was being closed down, with whatever accommodation was available there, the Army Headquarters recommended that we start the college there.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : बुन्देलखंड एक बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। वहां एक ऐसा इंस्टीट्यूशन था। क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के यह बात विचाराधीन है कि वहां के नागरिकों ने जो प्रार्थनापत्र दिया है कि वहां कोई ऐसी संस्था खोली जाए, उसको खोल दिया जाएगा ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : कोशिश हो रही है। इरादा यह है कि वहां जो बिल्डिंग्स बगैरह हैं उनका कुछ अच्छा इस्तेमाल हो। इसके लिए होम मिनिस्ट्री के साथ कुछ बात चली है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इसको ले जाने में कुल कितना खर्चा हुआ है और जो बिल्डिंग्स खाली हुई हैं उनका क्या उपयोग किया जाएगा ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : वही बात मैंने कही कि खर्च तो कुछ ज्यादा नहीं हुआ, लेकिन वहां जो बिल्डिंग्स बगैरह हैं उनका इस्तेमाल कुछ अच्छे काम के लिए करने का इरादा है और इस के लिए कुछ कोशिश हो रही है।

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** In the absence of any other such good institution, may I know whether the Government is thinking of starting any sainik school there because that would cover the entire region?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Really speaking, in Madhya Pradesh there is already one sainik school. It has not yet reached the maximum number that a sainik school requires. Therefore, there is no question of starting another sainik school there.

#### Marine Diesel Engine Plant

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- \*832. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri D. J. Naik:**  
**Shri Pottekatt:**  
**Shri A. V. Raghavan:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Marine Diesel Engine Plant in collaboration with a West German machine-building concern;

(b) if so, its location;

(c) whether the terms and conditions of collaboration have been finalised; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof? ₹

**The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; no decision has so far been taken regarding the location.

(c) and (d). The terms and conditions providing technical collaboration were finalised by an Agreement signed on 24th Oct. 1962 between M/s. MAN, West Germany and Ministry of Defence. Its salient features are:—

- (i) Manufacture of a variety of engines such as KZ, RV, WK, VV, GV, GZ, etc.
- (ii) Exclusive rights to manufacture two-stroke engines and non-exclusive rights to manufacture four-stroke engines.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** May I know what will be the total financial involvement in this matter?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** The total financial involvement has yet to be worked out. In fact, the cost of one imported diesel engine would be about Rs. 28 lakhs. So the financial involvement would be considerable.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** May I know when this project is likely to be brought into operation?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** A preliminary project report has been drawn up. It has been considered by the Production Committee of Secretaries. That Committee appointed another *ad hoc* committee. That has also gone into this question. The general view that has been held is that the project should be proceeded with. But it has yet to be decided whether it should be within the Department of Defence Production or in the Department of Heavy Engineering. According to the scheme that has been worked out by the Garden Reach Workshop which is under the department of Defence Production, it would be possible for that factory as well as other factories within the Department of Defence Production to manufacture about 45 per cent of the parts. All these questions have to be considered.

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** In deciding the location for this factory, may I know whether the Government will consider the question of locating it in Kerala where the Defence Ministry has not so far set up a single ordnance factory?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** Two sites which are now being considered are Vizag and Cochin. As hon. Members are aware, there is already a shipyard in Vizag and in Cochin it has yet to come into existence.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** May I know what is the process that the Government will adopt in order to finally decide the location of this factory?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** The user aspect has to be taken prominently into consideration. That is why I

said that in Vizag there is already a shipyard. In fact, to run a marine diesel unit of the type we want on economic lines there should be at least eight diesel engines to be manufactured. We are in need of about 6 in Vizag. When the Cochin Shipyard comes up, of course, the demand would increase. Therefore, the user aspect would be the main consideration.

श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रोजेक्ट में क्या वेस्ट जर्मनी से किसी किस्म का कंट्रिब्यूशन लिया जायेगा ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, the contribution of Messrs. MAN would be mainly technical collaboration and assistance.

Shri Warior: May I know whether any commission has been set up by the Government to fix up the location from a technical point of view?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As I already said, this was considered by the Production Committee of Secretaries and also by the *ad hoc* committee set up by that committee. The location has not yet been decided upon.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether thought has been given to the question of setting up a diversified dieselisation plant when such foreign collaboration is available; if so why only this question of marine diesel engine plant is being considered?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The idea is to have a plant not only for manufacturing marine diesel engines but industrial diesel engines also. But the present scheme is to manufacture marine diesel engines mainly of the KZ type which are required for ships. Other ancillary engines have to be manufactured such as GV and also RV engines.

British and American Survey Teams

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\*833. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British and American Survey teams are working in the Indian ocean looking for an island for setting up high grade listening devices and also for other purposes; and

(b) whether the Government of India have been informed by the Governments of U.K. and U.S.A. in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The U.K. and the U.S. Governments have been jointly considering the establishment of a Radio-Communications Relay Centre in the Indian Ocean area and a survey was being conducted. Government have no information about the progress of this scheme.

(b) No, Sir.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारतीय टेकनीशियनों से भी इस मामले में इमदाद ली जा रही है, या कि वह हम से अलग सर्वे कर रहे हैं ।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, Sir.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हम ने उन से हाई पावर ट्रांस्मिटर लेने से इन्कार कर दिया या कोई और कारण हुआ जिस से उन्हें ऐसी जरूरत महसूस हुई और उन्हें हमारे टेकनीशियन्स से पूछे बगैर और इमदाद लिये बगैर यह काम करना पड़ा ।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: This is a joint survey by U.K. and U.S.A. and we are not in the picture at all. We have not been consulted and we have not been given any information.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that the Government of Indonesia has protested to UK and USA Governments against the launching of such a scheme on the ground that it is not the Indian Ocean but the Indonesian Ocean, according to them, and if so, what is the Government's reaction thereto?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** We do not know anything about the protest by the Indonesian Government.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Even though we may not have been consulted in this matter, why is it that our Government has not bothered to make any enquiries, at least to satisfy ourselves, whether this scheme has got anything to do with any sort of military strategic significance?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** As I have stated in my original answer, the purpose is to establish a radio-communications relay centre for which a survey is being conducted. Nothing has been finalized yet.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** My question was whether they tried to get any information; not whether the other Governments have told us anything about it.

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** The only information that we have is that the survey is being conducted. We have no more information.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इंडियन ओशन में जो यंत्र लगाया जा रहा है क्या उस के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने यू० के० और जर्मनी को लिखा है कि हम भी उस से फायदा उठाने के लिए तैयार हैं।

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** No, Sir.

**Shri Bishwanath Roy:** May I know whether the Indian Government itself made any attempt to have such a centre?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** No, Sir.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** Have we got any definite plans of our own in regard to these proposals? Does the Atomic Energy Commission come into the picture with definite plans? Do we have a whip hand when UK or USA Government makes a proposal?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** We do not have any programme to establish bases in the Indian Ocean. Therefore, this question does not arise.

Telephone tapping

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{ **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia;**  
\*834. { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi;**  
          { **Shri Bade:**

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telephone tapping is a common detective and investigative process employed by or on behalf of Government in our country; and

(b) if so, the procedure authorizing such tapping?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) and (b). No, Sir. Telephone tapping is not a common detective and investigative process employed by or on behalf of the Government in our country. P. & T. Department on their own do not tap telephones. However, under Section 5 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 Central Government or State Governments can order tapping on the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of public safety.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि कुछ राजनीतिक दलों के टेलिफोन मुने जाते हैं बीच में, और इस तरह की कुछ शिकायतें पहले भी सरकार के सामने आ चुकी हैं।

**संचार तथा संसद् कार्य मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) :** ऐसे प्रश्नों से यह फायदा होता है कि इस तरह की जो गलतफहमियाँ फैली हुई हैं, हमारे माननीय सदस्यों में और बाहर भी लोगों में, वह साफ हो जाती हैं। जहाँ तक हमारी मिनिस्ट्री का सवाल है, पोस्ट और टेली-ग्राफ़्स को कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि किसी के टेलिफोन को टैप करें। इस मामले में तो हम बिल्कुल पोस्ट ऑफिस हैं।



**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** इस में क्या कोई शक है कि आप पोस्ट आफिस है ।

**श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह :** इस मामले में तो हम खास तौर से पोस्ट आफिस हैं । सन् 1885 के कानून के मुताबिक सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को यह अधिकार मिला हुआ है कि वह अगर हमारे यहां खबर भेजे कि वह किसी खबर को टैप करना चाहती है या किसी आदमी के टेलीफोन को टैप करना चाहती है, तो हम उस के अफसर को वहां बैठा दे और वह जो चाहे अपने आफिस को खबर भेजे । लेकिन जो आम तौर पर ख्याल है कि हर एक मेम्बर का . . . .

**श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :** हर एक किस ने कहा ।

**श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह :** बहुत से मेम्बरों के लिए कहा जाता है । वह भी सही नहीं है, अगर कोई इमर्जेंसी की बात नहीं है ।

**श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :** इमजन्सी तो है आजकल ।

**श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह :** ठीक है, होगी । लेकिन जहां तक इस बात का सवाल है, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के कहने पर उन का अफसर भेज दिया जाता है और वह वहां बैठ कर टैप कर सकता है ।

**श्री हुकम खन्व कछवाय :** अभी मंत्री जी ने यह बताया कि अगर कोई अफसर कहता है कि मुझे सुनना है तो उसे बिठा देते हैं । ऐसे कितने मामले उनके सामने आये जिनमें इस तरह किसी अफसर ने सुनने को कहा । जब हम टेलीफोन मांगते हैं तो दो आदमी आपस में बातें करते सुनायी देते हैं और हम लाइन मांगते हैं तो नहीं मिलती है । क्या इस प्रकार की शिकायतें सरकार को मिली हैं ?

**श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह :** यहां भी आप दो लाइनें मिला रहे हैं । ऐसा नहीं कि जो अफसर सुनना चाहे उसको मौका दे दिया जाता है । केवल वही अफसर सुन सकता है जिसके पास सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का या प्रान्तीय सरकार का सरटिफिकेट हो । अभी मैं कलकत्ता गया था तो वहां भी मैंने इस प्रकार की शिकायत सुनी, और वह कोई पोलिटिकल आदमी नहीं है । कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि लाइन का जंक्शन मिल जाता है दूसरी लाइन से और जो बात दूसरा आदमी करता है वह सुनायी देने लगती है । और इससे लोगों के दिल में यह शक हो जाता है कि हमारा टेलीफोन टैप कर रहे हैं । तो वह लाइन की गड़बड़ी से हो जाता है । वाजिव टैपिंग बहुत कम होता है । यह खास मौके पर अगर कोई खतरनाक आदमी हो तो उसके लिए ऐसा किया जाता है ।

**Shri Bade:** Is it a fact that you have received a list of undesired persons from different States and the telephones of those persons are tapped? Are you going to place the list of those names on the Table of the House?

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** So far as I am concerned and my Ministry is concerned, I have not received any list of desirables or undesirables.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Does the hon. Minister consider it consistent with the present democratic and republican Constitution of this country to continue this practice in terms of an outdated law of 1885 which was made by the British conquerors of this country?

**Mr. Speaker:** How can he prevent it, if the law is there?

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** I am not prepared to give an opinion. So long as the law is there and the Parliament does not change it, it is there.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** You bring it forward, we will change it.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** From the statement of the hon. Minister it appears that he is simply a post box and is not concerned with tapping. I would like to know whether during the 1960 strike and even during the recent arrests of Left Communist leaders, there were instructions issued by the Home Ministry to the P & T Minister that telephones of certain Members of Parliament should be tapped regularly and taped. Is it in his knowledge and will he take up this matter with the Home Minister if he is not conversant with it?

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** I do not know what happened in 1960; but, it may be quite true. Whenever the Home Minister of the Central Government or the State Minister sends instructions that certain persons' telephones should be tapped, we have no other go; we must allow that.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I would like your protection, Sir. Who are those persons, who are the Members of Parliament whose telephones are tapped? I would like to know that.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The list should be laid on the Table.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** So far as my knowledge is concerned, I do not think we had received any instructions like that.

**Shri Bade:** On a point of order, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** In view of the fact that we all know that our telephones are tapped, would the hon. Minister at least assure us that the gentleman who listens in, will not disturb us at least during the conversation?

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** I still maintain—I cannot contradict what the hon. lady Member says—that the intervention sometimes is due to....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Interruption.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** Interruption; intervention also. It may be due to defect in the machine. If any specific.....

**Shri Bade:** Sir, I want to raise a point of order. There is contradiction in the reply of the hon. Minister. Once he said that he received the list from the Home Minister of certain persons whose telephones should be tapped; on the other hand, he says that he has no list. Which is the correct reply? I want your guidance, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have said it so many times before that there is no point of order involved if there is some discrepancy in the reply. Only the other day I was informed that the Speaker of the House of Commons asked one Member that this was the second time that he had raised a point of order which was not a point of order and that he should be on his guard.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Is it that the Central Government or the State Government sends a list for tapping telephones of particular persons through the Minister or is it that they send it directly to the Department of Telephones concerned—I do not know how it is done—and the Minister said that in an emergency he receives the list and, in that case, would he kindly put it on the Table of the House?

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** So far as the Central Government or the State Governments are concerned, I said that they need not send it to the Minister. They can send it to the head of the Department. But the list is absolutely secret. We cannot place it on the Table of the House even if we receive it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Secret documents have recently been placed on the Table of the House.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Is it not a fact that the telephones of Members irrespective of their party affiliations are tapped if they happen to be interested in mass movements concerning the workers, farmers, teachers and others?

**An hon. Member:** Also professors.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** This tapping is not restricted to any party or group.

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** अभी माननीय मंत्री जो ने बताया कि कभी-कभी अगर गृह मंत्रालय के अफसर किसी मामले में सुनना चाहें तो उसके लिए कानून में व्यवस्था है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब से श्रीमान जो ने इस मंत्रालय का भार संभाला तब से ऐसे किन्ने आदमियों के टेलीफोन सुनने के लिए कहा गया? और अगर किसी के लिए कहा गया तो वे लोग कौन हैं ?

**श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह :** मेरे पास वह सूची नहीं है, और होती भी तो भी मैं नहीं बतलाता।

#### Explanation of Language Policy on A.I.R.

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\*835. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:**

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

(a) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs have asked the All India Radio to explain Government's policy on the use of English as an associate official language to the people;

(b) whether it is a fact that the publicity media of the Union and State Governments have failed to explain to the people the provisions of the Official Language Act;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the All India Radio in the matter and the results achieved thereby?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The various media units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have taken suitable action to inform the public of the correct position in this regard.

(d) The fact that Hindi was to be adopted as the official language of the Union from 26th January, 1965 was adequately covered in All India Radio's broadcasts from time to time. The Home Minister's special talk on the Republic Day explaining the significance of this step was broadcast and relayed by all Stations of All India Radio. Language versions of the talk were also put out by Stations in different regions, particularly those in non-Hindi areas.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know if the All India Radio, due to its inherited tradition, has been relaying talks by others also, besides the Home Minister, and, if so, who were those persons whose talks were broadcast on the subject connected with the Official Languages Act?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** The earliest broadcast was by the Home Minister and thereafter, a few days later, there was the broadcast by the Prime Minister.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I wanted to know whether talks by others also were relayed.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** No other talk.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know if the Government has any plan to make known their policy with regard to the language through the mass media such as films, broadcasts and other things in the near future, because it happens to be a very ticklish subject, and, if so, can the Government give us the outlines of that plan?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** I have a very long list with me. Excepting the films, we have put across, through

every other media, the language policy to the people. The Press Information Bureau, on various occasions, have put out feature articles in papers in non-Hindi areas. There was also the Zonal Council meeting of the Chief Ministers and even then the details were given. The Publications Division has included the late Prime Minister's speech in a special volume. Then, with regard to the language question, various publications have been issued—it is a fairly long list—and the Directorate of Advertising and Audo-Visual Publicity had also put out a booklet entitled "National Integration" and there are also various other pamphlets.

**Mr. Speaker:** The statement might then be laid on the Table.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** Yes.

**Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** In view of the fact that some of the states of south India were opposed to the idea of switchover to Hindi, what special measures were taken to change the views of the people of South India after the enactment of the Official Languages Act?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** The Directorate of Field Publicity had at various stages publicised the formula. The broadcast of the Prime Minister was brought to the notice of the people; the three-language formula was also explained, particularly to those areas.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** In view of the fact that features, plays and special talks on such subjects are more effective than big speeches, have any such talks been broadcast on this particular subject?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** So far as broadcasts are concerned, there have not been many such occasions on account of the subject being a delicate and a ticklish one. But various pamphlets and booklets in various languages have been distributed.

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : प्रान्तों में कहीं-कहीं पर अभी भी यह लोगों के दिमाग

में मिस्ब्रान्डरस्टेंडिंग चल रही है कि जो उन की जिनल लैंग्वेज है उस के बदले में हिन्दी होगी न कि इंगलिश के बदले में, तो इस दुविधा को दूर करने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से योजना बना कर उस का खंडन किये जाने का इंतजाम किया जा रहा है ?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** Constantly the various media are dealing with this question. It is not as if they have gone to sleep. They are making every endeavour in this direction.

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Was any programme broadcast at the time emphasising the place of the regional languages in India and the policy of Government thereto?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):** When we publicised the Prime Minister's statement, we got into touch not only with the block development officers and field publicity organisations but colleges, universities, the Bharat Sevak Samaj, chambers of commerce, Lok Karya Khetras, teachers' associations, high schools and such other organisations explaining the policy.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the first Cabinet Minister to go to the south during the disturbances, on which we congratulate her. But in that context, may I know whether Government or the AIR took the pain of explaining the language policy to the people, at the same time explaining our Prime Minister's broadcast of 11th February, 1965, assuring the nation that Shri Nehru's assurances vis-a-vis English would be respected? Did she instruct her department to do that?

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** This was done, as the Deputy Minister has been trying to tell the House.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Trying to, but in vain!

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** In regard to regional languages, why are broadcasts not made trying to evaluate

or getting people from the states to tell the people how far this policy is being implemented, and what steps the Central Government are taking to help regional languages come into their own?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** There have been quite a few broadcasts in the non-Hindi areas of translations of the Prime Minister's speech. There have been a few occasions when they have again been relayed. This is so far as broadcasts are concerned.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** I am not interested in the Prime Minister's speech; I was referring to talks by people in the states to the people.

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे-गैर हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में, जहाँ आल इंडिया रेडियो में इस बात की व्यवस्था है कि वहाँ की स्थानीय भाषा में और हिन्दी में भी ब्राडकास्ट किया जाये तो ऐसा होता है या नहीं ?

**श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी :** माननीय सदस्य किसी विशेष प्रदेश के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं या सारे अहिन्दी प्रदेशों के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं ?

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** सारे अहिन्दी भाषी प्रदेशों के बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ।

**श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी :** हिन्दी में खबरें होती हैं। मेरे ख्याल से विविध भारती के कार्यक्रम भी हिन्दी में होते हैं लेकिन और कार्यक्रम नहीं होते हैं ।

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** जो गैर हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्र हैं वहाँ पर उनकी रीजनल लैंग्वेज अर्थात् क्षेत्रीय भाषा और हिन्दी में क्या ब्राडकास्ट साथ-साथ होते हैं ?

**श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी :** साथ-साथ तो नहीं होते हैं ।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** वह कौन सी योग्यता है जिसके कि आधार पर आल इंडिया रेडियो से भाषा नीति के बारे में

ब्राडकास्ट किया जायेगा क्योंकि अभी परसों 10 तारीख को हाउस की छुट्टी थी लेकिन आल इंडिया रेडियो से यह ऐलान हो रहा था कि 10 तारीख को पुनर्वास मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर बहस जारी रहेगी, इस योग्यता को देखते हुए क्या यह आशा की जा सकती है कि यह भाषा नीति उस आल इंडिया रेडियो से स्पष्ट हो सकेगी ?

**श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी :** मुझे यह चीज मालूम नहीं थी लेकिन अगर ऐसा हुआ है तो उस के लिए माफ़ी मांगती हूँ ।

#### U.S. Assistance for Fighter Aircraft

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Shri P. C. Borooah:  
\*836. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
          { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 383 on the 7th December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the examination of the report of the United States Air Force experts regarding the U.S. assistance in supply and/or manufacture of high performance fighter aircraft for the Indian Air Force has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof and the action being taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) and (b). As explained in reply to Starred Question No. 383 answered in the House on 7th December, 1964, the U.S. Team of experts did not deal with the supply of high performance fighter aircraft or with the manufacture of any new high performance fighter aircraft for the Indian Air Force. Their report only dealt with the production facilities for HF-24 aircraft and the assistance required for its further development. The report has been examined and requests have been made for the supply of capital and other equipment for increasing the rate of

production of HF-24 aircraft and for facilities for training in the United States.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether the US Government have decided to keep the matter of supply of F-5s to India pending till President Ayub's visit to USA, and have also indicated that this could only be done if a similar gift is made to Pakistan, whether Pakistan is already in possession of a full squadron of F-104s which are more powerful than F-5s given as a gift by USA., if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** As has been stated by me in the main answer, this team did not come to India in connection with the supply of supersonic fighters. With regard to the other factors, our demands and requirements have been projected to the US Government. We are yet to receive their reaction.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether the projected improved version of HF-24 Mach I is comparable in speed and efficiency with F-5; if so, why concerted efforts cannot be made to produce the former to eliminate the need of importing F-5s?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** This HF-24 Mach I is mainly intended for ground attack role. For interception we should have Mach II aeroplanes. It is for that purpose we are going to manufacture MIG 21. Also, we have, as I have already indicated, projected our demands to the US Government for supply of jet fighters.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** The point is whether before or after the report, the US Government categorically refused to supply us F-104s, which they have supplied to Pakistan. Even after the so-called refusal, they have supplied one more squadron. May I know whether they have offered in the alternative any other fighters which have less power, manoeuvrability and ascent?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** I do not think it would be proper on my part to disclose what are the negotiations that are taking place. Also, we are not strictly in the know of supplies that US Government is making to Pakistan. We have, as I have already indicated, projected our demands to the US Government. We have to await their reaction.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** अग्र्यक्ष महोदय, सन् 1962 में जब चीनी आक्रमण हुआ था तो अमरीकी विशेषज्ञों ने बतलाया था कि आवाज से भी तेज हवाई जहाज चाहिए तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आज ढाई वर्ष हो चुके हैं लेकिन अब तक एक भी इस तरीके का हवाई जहाज नहीं मिला तो इस काम में अमरीकी सरकार की ओर से या भारत सरकार की ओर से किस की ओर से कमी है ?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** I think it requires some little more explaining in this matter. We had projected our requirement of F-104Gs. During my visit to the United States last year, I had discussions on this matter with the representatives of the United States Government but they had neither rejected it nor accepted it; that was, the stage at which the talks were. For all practical purposes we had taken for granted that we are not likely to get them. That was the only thing. We had certainly our own requirements of that type of aircraft which was good for the interception role. For that matter we carried on our negotiations with the USSR Government for three squadrons of modified 21 Migs. As I explained the other day to the House, we are likely to get all the three squadrons by the end of this year. Then there was the request for the type of aircraft which will fulfil the role of the ground support-attack. For that matter we had projected our requirements for F-5As for which we have not yet got the reply of the United States Government.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** In view of the fact that our main headache with HF24 is the question of getting a suitable engine which we have not been able to get so far, what is the exact calculation on the basis of which the Government is pursuing with the United States Government the question of getting engine for HF 24 when they were not so long prepared to allow us develop an aircraft which will be superior or even equal in quality to that supplied to Pakistan?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Let us not confuse the question of getting power. It is not for Mach II. what we really argued about HF 24 with the United States was to get the plant and machinery for increasing production of Mach. I type. Really-speaking, it is that thing which was projected. About getting the engine for HF 24 Mach II, I do not think that we have got anything to do with the United States.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** I asked something totally different. I did not ask about Mach II at all.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** We want Mach I engine. We have built the frame.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Why are we consulting the United States if we have already got the frame?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I explained it. It is a question of increasing production of that variety. For that really speaking, we wanted plant and machinery.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** If my memory serves me right, the Defence Minister answering a question about a fortnight ago in the House said that in the context of China we are concerned not with the atomic threat but the conventional arms and weapons threat. May I ask whether the Minister is in a position to tell the House firmly and categorically that so far as striking power in the air is concerned, India's air power is well-matched against that of China and Pakistan combined?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** It is rather a difficult question to answer. We can certainly assess that. I have already mentioned that in the case of the Air Force, we are yet to make certain preparations. All our requirements of the modernisation and expansion of our Air Force are still being projected. I cannot give answer in categorical terms about the combined capabilities of Pakistan and China. We are making all the preparations.

**Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:** May I know if one is to understand that the Government is dropping the idea of getting the necessary engine for HF 24 from Egypt?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** No, Sir; not at all. This was not indicated. Our negotiations for getting power for HF 24 mach II are still going on.

#### Occupation by Pakistan of Jolaiya (Tripura)

\*837. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has taken possession of a place called Jolaiya (Tripura) Hill Chittagong border;

(b) if so, whether this was forcibly occupied by Pakistan; and

(c) the steps taken to vacate the aggression?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** (a) No, Sir. Jolaiya is a tribal village within Indian territory. There is no dispute about Jolaiya, and no report has been received of any Pakistani intrusion into this specific area.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Is it a fact that there is concentration of Pakistani forces on the borders of Tripura where actually this Jolaiya is situated and what steps have been taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of those who reside in that area?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** As I pointed out in the original answer itself, Jolaiya village is in Indian territory there is no intrusion there. Adjoining that area, there is an area of 5 sq. miles which is regarded as disputed territory in the upper reaches of the Feni river. There has been concentration of Pakistani forces in that area.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** It may be correct that Jolaiya has not been occupied by Pakistan, but from her statement it appears that there is another area which is adjoining this area—five square miles in area—where there is concentration of Pakistani forces. I want to know specifically from the hon. Minister whether that particular area is occupied by Pakistan.

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** No, Sir. There have been intrusions into that particular area. It is not Jolaiya village at all.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not in the possession of Pakistan?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** No, Sir. Jolaiya village is not in the possession of Pakistan. (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister said that this particular area is not in possession of Pakistan, but that there has been intrusion in another area adjoining it, about five square miles in area. The question was, whether, in that particular area of five square miles, there was only intrusion, that is, the persons came and went back, or, whether it is still in the possession of Pakistan.

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** It is still in the possession of Pakistan; it is a disputed area. We have made many attempts to come to an arrangement by which this dispute could be settled, but so far we have not been successful.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, on a point of order. The point of order is this.

A pertinent question was put to the hon. Minister about that particular area, not Jolaiya but the other area which has been mentioned by her in her reply. The question was whether that is in the possession of Pakistan. She replied that this is a disputed area, there was intrusion, and so on. Are we not entitled to have a specific reply whether the Pakistani forces have really occupied that particular area or not. That is exactly my point.

**Mr. Speaker:** She has definitely answered that question, Mr. Banerjee. Where is the point of order?

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बताया है कि . . .

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया:** मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है ।

जब कभी किसी भूमि के बारे में सवाल उठता है, हर बार मन्त्री महोदय यह कह कर के बच जाते हैं कि वह विवादग्रस्त इलाका है । क्या आप अब से यह जवाब लोक सभा में खत्म कर देंगे ? जो कोई अपनी जमीन होती है उसके बारे में यह जवाब आ जाता है कि यह विवादग्रस्त इलाका है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह मेरा काम नहीं है । मैं कैसे यह जवाब खत्म कर सकता हूँ ?

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** मैं व्यवस्था का सवाल उठा रहा हूँ ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह गवर्नमेंट का काम है—मेरा काम नहीं है ।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** हदबन्दी के बारे में तो एक दो गज इधर या उधर का सवाल उठ सकता है, लेकिन आखिर हिन्दुस्तान का कोई नक्शा है या नहीं, जिसकी हम पूजा करते हैं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं कैसे कह दूंगा कि there should be no disputed area now, henceforward?



डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह नहीं कहना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह गवर्नमेंट की रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी है और गवर्नमेंट को यह समझनी है । मैं कैसे कर सकता हूँ ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या किसी मन्त्री को यह बात मुंह से निकालते हुए शोभा देता है ? देशद्रोही सरकार है ।

**Mr. Speaker:** Should we in Parliament indulge in such accusations being flung in such a manner against each other? There ought to be some decorum kept.

**Shri Ranga:** Perhaps from those two points of order that have been raised by my hon. friends, Shri Banerjee and Dr. Lohia, and from the statements made by them, I understand that they take objection to the manner in which the Minister has tried to answer the questions. According to them, the Minister tried to evade a proper answer. I found, from the helpful intervention you made that she gave the answer eventually. Why should she have taken so much trouble and given cause for anxiety? There must be some way in which you are entitled to expect them to be precise and accurate and truthful in the answers that they give.

**Mr. Speaker:** Sometimes the Opposition is very bountiful in equipping me with powers that are not mine and sometimes they want to curtail them. Of course, the occasion might vary; that is my right. But now, it is for the hon. Members to put a question and for the Minister to answer that. Technically and strictly, the Speaker has no right to interfere in the answer that is given by the Minister or the Government, and nowhere in any democracy it is done so. But this procedure has developed a little here, for sometime, and perhaps it is due to the smallness of numbers on the opposition side that

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the Speaker has to fill up some gap on certain occasions, though strictly it is not the business of the Speaker that he should come in the way and then clarify the question or try to get an answer that the Minister does not give.

12.00 hrs.

Ordinarily, it should be for the House to exert its own pressure. But at this particular moment, this confusion might have arisen because the question [was about a particular area itself. The Minister wanted to emphasise that that area itself is not in the possession of Pakistan nor were any intrusions made into that. But she gave it out herself voluntarily that another adjoining area of five square miles had been intruded into and subsequently she gave it out that that was in the possession of Pakistan.

**Shri Ranga:** That is why are obliged to raise points of order, to which you take objection. These points of order do serve a useful purpose at question time also.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Another area is under Pakistani occupation and she also said that it is a disputed area.

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** I did not say that Jolaiya is a disputed area.

**Mr. Speaker:** Again the same confusion is being suffered from. She did not say that that area is a disputed area, which is referred to in the question, viz., Jolaiya. But she said that the other area is being disputed by Pakistan as her own.

**Shri Hem Barua:** This is a disputed area. This shows that she wants to justify the occupation of that area by Pakistan, which we do not want to be justified.

**Mr. Speaker:** That was the point raised by Dr. Lohia as well. It should be for the Government to say what is really in the interests of the country; it is not for me. Government has that responsibility....

**Shri Hem Barua:** You have the authority to pull them up, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not my business; it is for them to see what the real facts are and what they should give. It is not for me.

**Shri Hem Barua:** It is for you, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, please.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** The late Prime Minister had meetings with his counterpart in Pakistan in order to finalise and come to an agreement regarding disputed areas along the border in the eastern zone, which means Assam, Tripura and West Bengal. Now we are told that there are other areas which are left as disputed and are in possession of Pakistan. Let the House be made aware as to what exactly are the portions which Pakistan has got in its possession but which we claim as our own. Otherwise, it comes only by way of questions and answers.

**श्री राधेलाल व्यास :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आपसे एक निवेदन है। अभी डा० लोहिया ने कहा है कि यह देशद्रोही सरकार है। इन शब्दों को मैं चाहता हूँ एकसपंच कर दिया जाए। अगर इस तरह के शब्दों का यहां प्रयोग किया जाए उस सरकार के लिए जो जनता द्वारा चुनी गई सरकार है और उसको देशद्रोही सरकार कहा जाए तो...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने पहले ही यह मशविरा दिया है कि अगर एक दूसरे पर हम ऐसे झलजाम लगायेंगे और देशद्रोही जैसे शब्द कहेंगे...

**श्री राधेलाल व्यास :** किसी को नहीं कहा, सारी जनता को कहा है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने कहा है इस तरह की बात कहना मुनासिब नहीं है। यहां पर झगड़े होते हैं लेकिन किसी आदमी को कभी यह कहा जाए या किसी मੈम्बर को या किसी पार्टी को भी यह कहा जाए कि ये देशद्रोही हैं तो यह मुनासिब नहीं है।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** किसी व्यक्ति के लिए नहीं, सरकार के लिए कहा है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** सरकार भी मੈम्बरों की है और किस की है ?

मैं व्यास जी से यह कह रहा था कि मैंने उसी वक्त ऐतराज किया था और ऐतराज चला गया है। मैंने कहा था कि यह दुरुस्त नहीं है कहना। यह मने लिखवा दिया है। इसको मैंने उसी वक्त कर दिया था।

**श्री बागड़ी :** मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ऐसे किसी सवाल के जवाब में अगर सरकार का कोई मन्त्री गलत बयानी करे तो क्या सदन के मੈम्बरों द्वारा उस बयान को मन्त्री द्वारा वापिस लेने पर दबाव डाला जा सकता है या नहीं डाला जा सकता है ? क्या यह अधिकार सदस्यों को है या नहीं है ? जैसे हमारी जमीन पर जबर्न पाकिस्तान ने कब्जा किया है और हम कहते हैं कि जो मिनिस्टर कह रहा है यह गलत बयानी है, या मुतनाज्जया है जो यह बात कही जाती है यह गलत है तो क्या सदन को अधिकार है या नहीं है उस गलत बयानी के ऊपर कुछ कहने का ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** हाउस के पास बहुत से अख्तियार हैं मन्त्री के बरखिलाफ कारवाई करने के और गवर्नमेंट के बरखिलाफ भी कारवाई करने के। अगर कोई एपेरेट डिसक्रिप्सी हो, कोई टेक्नीकल डिसक्रिप्सी हो और उसे लाया जाए तो आम तौर पर में दखल दे देता हूँ। लेकिन यह न कोई प्वाइंट आफ आडर होता है और न यह होता है कि उसी वक्त यहां यह कहना शुरू कर दिया जाए कि यह देशद्रोह है या कोई और लफ्ज इस्तेमाल करने शुरू कर दिये जायें। कोई प्वाइंट आफ आटर भी इस बात पर नहीं उठता है। अगर कोई डिसक्रिप्सी हो और उसी वक्त इसका फँसला न हो सकता हो तो इलाज इतना ही है कि जिस किसी मੈम्बर की नजर में यह आये या उसे ऐसा महसूस हो कि गलत जवाब दिया गया है तो वह मुझे लिख कर भज दे कि हा

गलत बयानी हुई है और मैं मिनिस्टर से पूछूँ कि उसने जवाब गलत क्यों दिया। तब वह हाउस में इसको इक्सप्लेन करेगा या फिर स्टेटमेंट आएगी सफाई आयेगी और मੈम्बर को सैटिसफाई किया जाएगा।

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Sir, my question has not been answered.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is that information available?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** This question has been answered many times in this House about the riverine border of the Feni river.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has asked for a detailed answer which might require more of labour and work. Therefore, I will request the hon. Minister to put that statement on the Table of the House sometime later.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि पाकिस्तान द्वारा कुछ सेना का जमाव हो रहा है। पाकिस्तान की यह चाल है, योजनाबद्ध ढंग से वह काम कर रहा है। वह सीमा पर सेना का जमाव करता जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ-जहाँ उसके द्वारा सेना का जमाव हो रहा है वहाँ-वहाँ उसके जवाब में हमने भी कोई तैयारी की है या नहीं की है ?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** Sir, we are aware of the problem that is there, and I do not think it will be quite correct for me to give the details of the arrangements made.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** पाकिस्तानी सेना का जमाव हो रहा है . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपको कैसे कह दें कि कितनी-कितनी फोसिस वहाँ रखी हैं। इसको बतलाना मुनासिब भी नहीं है।

**Non-Indian Employees of A.I.E.**

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\*838. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**  
**Shri Daji:**

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

(a) whether non-Indians employed as staff artistes by the All India Radio are paid any overseas allowance;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are not paid the dearness, city compensatory and house allowances paid to other staff artistes; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such discriminatory treatment against non-Indian employees?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** (a) Yes, Sir. Non-Indians recruited abroad are paid an overseas allowance of Rs. 250 p.m., but non-Indians recruited in India are not entitled to this allowance.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The fee-scales for all non-Indians—whether recruited abroad or in India—are higher than their Indian counterparts. In addition, an overseas allowance of Rs. 250 p.m. is paid to all non-Indians recruited abroad. As such, there is no question of discriminatory treatment against non-Indian employees.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** I would like to know whether those non-Indians who are recruited in India are not considered to be employees of the All India Radio on the same footing as Indian citizens; if so, why are they being deprived of all these dearness allowance, city compensatory allowance and house rent allowance which have been sanctioned for the others?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** The reason is very clear. Prior to 1st November 1961, most of the programme posts in the external services were

borne on regular government scales. Bulk of them were designated as supervisors, translators etc. From that date these posts were converted into staff artistes. Regarding foreign nationals, they are of two kinds: one recruited abroad and the second those recruited in India who in addition to their pay scales get an allowance of Rs. 250 per month. There is no discrimination in regard to the amenities that are admissible to the staff artistes. There is really no discrimination so far as non-Indian staff artistes are concerned excepting this.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** May I know whether there are any Nepalese citizens recruited in India as staff artistes of the AIR and, if so, what are the emoluments paid to them at present?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** They are all put in the same category. I think there are probably 21 non-nationals.

**Shri Daji:** The Minister said that there is no discrimination. At the same time, I heard him admit that the allowances are not paid to them. Is that not by itself a discrimination? Are these allowances paid to them or not?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** I can give the scales for supervisors, for example: within India, Rs. 575—910 plus DA, house rent, city compensatory and other allowances; foreign nationals recruited in India, Rs. 650—1,000; foreign nationals recruited abroad, Rs. 650—1,000 plus an overseas allowance of Rs. 250. So far as translators are concerned, there are three categories. For the first category, the scale is Rs. 260—630 plus the usual allowances—I will not repeat them. For foreign nationals recruited in India the scale is Rs. 350—705 with no allowance as their scale is higher than that of Indian nationals. For those recruited abroad, translators-cum-announcers, the scale is Rs. 350—750 plus an overseas allowance of Rs. 250.

### SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

कैन्टीन स्टोर्स डिपार्टमेंट के कर्मचारियों द्वारा  
हड़ताल

- S.N.Q. 9. { श्री बागड़ी :  
श्री हुकूम चन्द क बाय :  
श्री किशन पटनायक :  
श्री प्रकाशवीर शाल्मी :  
श्री यशपाल सिंह :  
श्री रामसेवक यादव :  
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :  
श्री वारियर :  
श्री होमी दाजी  
श्री इन्द्रजीत गप्त :  
श्री अल्वारेस :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कैन्टीन स्टोर्स डिपार्टमेंट (इण्डिया), बम्बई के पांच हजार से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने 1 अप्रैल 1965 से अनिश्चित काल के लिए हड़ताल कर दी है :

(ख) क्या हड़ताल से पूर्व उन्होंने अपनी कुछ मांगें सरकार के सामन रखी थीं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांग क्या थीं और हड़ताल को समाप्त कराने के लिए सरकार का क्या कायदाही करने का विचार है ?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raja):** (a) The number of employees of Canteen Stores Department (India) including officers is only 2,051. The majority of the employees (excluding officers) have gone on an indefinite strike from 1st April, 1965.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Charter of Demands was submitted by the Union on 16th December 1963 and included various items like revision of scales of pay, dearness, house rent and other allowances, provident fund and gratuity,

payment of bonus, insurance cover to employees, leave travel concessions, medical facilities, channel of promotion and confirmation of employees. The major demands of the Union, however, were the fixation of the scales of pay on the pattern adopted by the Life Insurance Corporation and payment of bonus.

After preliminary examination of the Charter, Defence Minister who is the Chairman of the Board of Control, Canteen Services, held discussions with the employees on 2nd July 1964. An *Ad-Hoc* Committee with a Joint Secretary in the Ministry as Chairman was appointed to examine the demands in consultation with the employees. The report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee was considered by the Board of Control on 17th December 1964. The Board of Control could concede neither of these two major demands. The *Ad Hoc* Committee had also not recommended the acceptance of these two major demands. However, the contribution to the Canteen Stores Department (India) Employees' Benevolent Fund was increased to Rs. 4,50,000 as against Rs. 40,000 in the previous year. Draft rules for liberalising the operation of the fund have been finalised and are being placed before the Board of Control.

The stand of the Board of Control has been explained on a number of occasions to the employees, who have, however, continued to agitate for the acceptance of their demands. The Board of Control sincerely hopes that employees would take into account the concessions already given and call the strike off.

**श्री बागड़ी :** क्या यह सही है कि रक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने इस सदन में 26 अप्रैल, 1961 को कोई बयान दिया था कि यह जो कैंटीन है वह व्यापार के आधार पर चलती है। यदि हाँ, तो क्या उसके कर्मचारियों को व्यापार के आधार पर तनख्वाहें और भत्ता देने का विचार है।

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :** इस तरह से तो तनख्वाह और भत्ता देने का ब्याल तो था ही। उनका मुकाबला तो जो आर्डेन्स कोर के लोग हैं उन के साथ ही हो सकता था। वह एक कैंडेशन के तरीके पर मंजूर किया हुआ है।

**श्री बागड़ी :** जब इस हड़ताल को खत्म करवाने की बातचीत टूट गई जो कि सरकार और कर्मचारियों के बीच में चल रही थी, तो क्या किसी की मध्यस्थता से काम लेनेकी बात सरकार सोच रही है इस हड़ताल को खत्म करवाने के लिये।

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** It is not possible to accept anything of that type; but certainly I did discuss this matter with the leaders of the Union only very recently and I can mention, with his permission, that the hon. Member, Shri Banerjee, was present. I tried to persuade them to accept the decisions and recommendations made by the *ad hoc* committee and the sympathetic attitude shown by the Canteen Board itself. My impression was that the hon. Member, Shri S. M. Banerjee, was willing to advise them accordingly; unfortunately, the leaders of the Union did not accept that advice.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मजगांव गोदी कर्मचारियों को बोनस देने का कर्त्तव्य सरकार का नहीं है। इन कर्मचारियों में से 70 के करीब तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के लोग क्षय रोग से बीमार हैं। क्या सरकार ने इस पर कोई विचार किया है।

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** We cannot accept the question of bonus as bonus in this particular organisation because its legal status is somewhat different; but, really speaking, we allowed a large sum for the Benevolent Fund, the distribution of which could be more liberalised. I have made that offer. The amount of the Benevolent Fund that is given, really speaking, works out well even on the basis of bonus.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्षय रोग से बीमार जो लोग हैं उनके बारे में कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : उन को कुछ फंसिलिटि दे सकते हैं ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या यह बात सही है कि सन् 1952-53 से पब्लिक अकाउण्ट्स कमेटी को यह सिफारिश है कि इसके स्टेट्स को तय कर दिया जाये, लेकिन 13 सालों से अभी तक इस का स्टेट्स तय नहीं हो पाया है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We had certain correspondence with the Public Accounts Committee and the Accountant General on this matter. It is rather a very complicated matter and we have to take a certain decision; maybe, it will have to be converted into some sort of a Government department. If it is converted into a Government department, the purposes for which this organisation exists will be completely defeated. So, we are trying to find out other *via media*; but, if we cannot succeed in any of these matters, we will have to take some final decision about this matter.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि कब तक इस मामले को हल कर लिया जायेगा । या कि यह यों ही चलता रहेगा ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not know about it; it depends upon the employees and the employees' union to take a decision about the strike. Naturally, in spite of the strike, we will have to carry on the work.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: As the hon. Minister has stated, he met the representatives of this particular union along with me and discussed the entire question. I would like to know whether he is aware that the assurance given by him was that for all purposes, for service conditions, wages and other conditions, they will be treated as Ordnance employees *suo motu*;.....

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Conversion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee:.....but he did not agree to convert them into full-fledged Government employees and that was one of the reasons why they did not listen either to his advice or to my advice. I would like to know what is his reaction to it, whether those employees will be treated as Government employees for all purposes not only *suo motu* but actually also.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes; I think, that assurance that I gave to the hon. Member and the leaders of the Union does stand even now.

Shri Warrior: In view of the fact that the Government has increased the funds now, what will be the added advantage to these canteen workers and how will they be distributed in the shape of allowances etc?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The Benevolent Fund and its distribution depends upon certain rules. Their feeling is that the rules are somewhat restrictive and it cannot be made use of for the purposes for which they want it. But we have agreed at the present moment that these rules can be liberalised and it can be made use of for the purposes for which they want to make use of it.

Shri Daji: Will the Minister tell us how Government proposes to get out of this anomalous position? On the one hand, you are not ready to treat these employees as Government employees; on the other, you are not prepared to treat them as commercial employees and give them the benefit of bonus. Either you treat them as Government employees; then, the question of bonus will not arise: or, treat them as commercial employees or as employees of a corporation, something like that; then, all the benefits accruing to the employees of commercial undertakings will apply to them. But, the Government wants the best of both the worlds. How does the Government propose to meet their demands?

Shri Y. V. Chavan: It is logical the hon. Member has put the case

quite rightly. But, unfortunately, this organisation's legal status does not fit into these things.

**Shri Daji:** Change the legal status then.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** That is why for all practical purposes we wanted to treat them as civilian employees. That offer stands.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** I want to know whether at any time the negotiating machinery existed in this Department to provide a channel between employees and the management for settling their grievances and, if so, what has happened to that machinery, why did it break down and, if there was no machinery, why such a machinery had not been provided?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** In this particular matter, I did appoint an *ad hoc* committee with the Joint Secretary as the Chairman of that committee which went into the question and discussed the matter with the employees and their union for a long time and they submitted a report to me. I had personal discussions with the leaders of the union, not once but twice and even thrice.

**Shri Alvares:** Between 1956 and 1962, the profits of the Canteen Stores Department rose from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 56 lakhs. This proves that there is a certain amount of viability. Will the Minister now take matters to settle this problem by referring the issue to arbitration?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** The word 'profit' is rather a misnomer in this particular case. Certainly, certain surpluses are there. They are there because of certain concessions that they get from the Railway Ministry and because of certain concessions that they get from the Income-Tax Act application. They are, really speaking, not profits in that particular sense. These funds and these surpluses are conventionally used for the welfare of the troops and it was the intention to keep this position so that

the surplus which is available for the troops may not be lost. That is why we are trying to find a way out. Ultimately, if it comes to that, one would have to take a logical view either to convert it into a Department or a commercial corporation. That will take a long time. Once we accept the position that it should be either converted into a department or a corporation, it will take a long time and that is no solution for the present strike.

**Shri Daji:** Strike will be over.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** It is a statutory requirement on the part of the employer to open a canteen and, if so, how is it that the pay scales and service conditions of these employees under the Government of India can be other than what have been recommended by the Central Pay Commission since this organisation is a Government organisation and not a private organisation? It is a statutory organisation.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** This is not strictly a Government Department. Therefore, they are not Government employees.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Demarcation of Indo-Pak Border

- \*839. {  
 Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
 Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the demarcation of the Indo-Pakistan borders in the East i.e. along Assam, Tripura and West Bengal separately; and

(b) the extent of the border along Tripura, Assam and West Bengal, which still remains to be demarcated?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** (a) Demarcation, by the placement of boundary pillars, has been completed on the following:—

- (i) 1079 miles out of 1349 miles of West Bengal-East Pakistan boundary;
- (ii) 184 miles out of 550 miles of the Tripura-East Pakistan boundary; and
- (iii) 423 miles out of 620 miles of the Assam-East Pakistan boundary.

(b) Demarcation has not yet been completed on the following:—

- (i) Portions of West Bengal-East Pakistan boundary at:

Berubari, and Hili, and along the rivers Mahananda Borung and Karatoa, and the rivers Hankar Khal and Baikari Khal.

- (ii) Tripura-East Pakistan border at:

the Tripura-Sylhet Sub-Sector, the Tripura-Chittagong/Chittagong Hill Tracts Sub-Sector and the Tripura-Noakhali-Sub-Sector for about 22 miles.

- (iii) Assam-East Pakistan boundary:

190 miles of Mizo District-Chittagong Hill Tracts Sub-Sector, 1 mile near Umapati village, and 6 miles near Lathitilla-Dumabari villages.

#### Concentration of Underground Nagas

- \*840. { Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the underground Nagas have of late been

making concentrations in several points on Assam-Nagaland border between Miriani and Dimapur, menacing the peace in the border areas;

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

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** (a) and (b). Yes. Report of concentration of armed Underground Nagas along the Assam-Nagaland border have been received. It is not unlikely that this is the consequence of certain arrests made lately by our Security Forces of Naga trespassers into the adjoining areas of Assam State.

(c) Security Forces along the border have been alerted. A joint enquiry into the incidents of trespasses and the circumstances of the arrests is being conducted by officials of the Assam Government and the Nagaland Government as agreed to by the Chief Ministers of both the States.

#### India's Stand on Tibet

\*841. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement contained in the Home Minister's White Paper on the activities of Pro-Peking Communists laid on the Table on the 18th February, 1965 to the effect that the said Communists have adopted a perverse anti-national attitude on the issue of so-called "liberation of Tibet" by China;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to revise their own stand in the matter by extending active sympathy and support to the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan nationalist patriots; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** (a) It is true that certain members of the left-wing of



the Communist Party of India received with satisfaction reports of the Chinese Government's suppression of the revolts in Tibet in 1959. This attitude of the left C.P.I. members was out of harmony with the feelings of the people of India as a whole who felt deep sympathy for Tibetan people in their suffering and deprivation of human rights.

(b) and (c). India has accepted the status of Tibet as an autonomous region of the People's Republic of China, and has taken the stand that China should respect this autonomy. There has been no change in this stand.

**Supply of Publications to M.Ps.**

\*842. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Kapur Singh:

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

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to the fact that many books, brochures and pamphlets brought out by the various Ministries are distributed to all M.P.s;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many of these publications are of no use to Members of Parliament; and

(c) whether Government propose to discontinue the supply of such books to Members in the interest of economy?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):** (a) The Ministry is aware that many books, brochures and pamphlets are distributed by various Ministries to all Members of Parliament.

(b) This is not within the Ministry's knowledge.

(c) So far as this Ministry is concerned, only such publications are being supplied to the Members of Parliament through the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat as are considered to be of informative value.

**Conversion of Tribal People of NEFA by Missionaries**

\*843. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Christian Missionaries have converted a large number of tribal people of NEFA Area into Christians;

(b) whether there is a political move in converting them as Christians; and

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

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** (a) No, Sir; though there were a few cases of conversion in the past.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**पश्चिम जर्मनी के साथ अरब देशों के सम्बन्ध:**

\*844. { श्री किशन पटनायक :  
श्री बागड़ी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दस अरब देशों ने पश्चिम जर्मनी के साथ अपने राजनयिक सम्बन्ध विच्छेद करने का तथा छः अरब देशों ने पूर्व जर्मनी को मान्यता देने का निश्चय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस महत्वपूर्ण घटना पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :** (क) 14 मार्च को काहिरा में अरब देशों के विदेश मन्त्रियों ने जो फैसले किए थे, उनके परिणामस्वरूप 10 अरब देशों ने बोन्न से अपने राजदूत हटा लिए हैं लेकिन पश्चिम जर्मनी से अभी तक राजनयिक सम्बन्ध

नहीं तोड़े हैं। पूर्व जर्मनी को मान्यता देने और राजनयिक सम्बन्धों को तोड़ने का सवाल शायद तब पैदा होगा जब पश्चिम जर्मनी और इसराईल एक-दूसरे देश में अपने-अपने राज-दूत भेज देंगे।

(ख) सरकार पश्चिम एशिया में हथियारों की होड़ के खिलाफ है और वह इस सम्बन्ध में अरब देशों की चिन्ता को समझती है। सरकार इस क्षेत्र की घटनाओं पर निगाह रखे हुए है।

#### **Bonus Commission's Recommendations**

\*845. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether no accord was reached between the employers and employees at the recent meeting of the Standing Labour Committee over the Bonus Commission's recommendations;

(b) if so, the main points of difference;

(c) the other subjects discussed at the said meeting and suggestions made; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) There was no agreement between the parties.

(b) The main point of difference was over the protection of the higher bonus benefits, wherever existing.

(c) and (d). A copy of the main conclusions is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4177/65]. Further action is being taken accordingly.

#### **"Shram Vir" Awards**

\*846. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee to adjudge the applications for "Shram

Vir" National Awards has been constituted and is functioning;

(b) if so, its constitution;

(c) whether applications in this regard have been received and scrutinised by the Committee; and

(d) when a final decision is likely to be taken?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The applications are being received. As the response was not satisfactory, the last date for receipt of applications has been extended upto 30th April, 1965.

(d) As soon as possible after the Awards Committee has been set up and it has adjudged the applications.

#### **Newspaper Industry**

\*847. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of organisations representing the Newspaper Industry in the country;

(b) the various facilities that are being granted to them;

(c) whether any rules have been framed for their recognition and whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House;

(d) whether Government ascertained the representative character of these organisations before granting recognition; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):** (a) to (e). There is no system of according recognition as such to organisations claiming to represent various sections of the press. Government have therefore no authentic information regarding them. How-

ever, where necessary, All-India organisations are consulted on matters relating to the press.

#### Manufacture of Air Compressors

\*848. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Hem Raj:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1031 on the 7th December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the collaboration proposal with the Japanese firm named Messrs. Hokuetsu Kogyo Company, Tokyo, for the manufacture of air compressors at the Garden Reach Workshop, Calcutta has been finalised;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof;

(c) when the production will start; and

(d) the estimated outlay involved?

**The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) Yes, Sir. A Licence Agreement for the manufacture of Portable Rotary Air Compressors at the Garden Reach Workshops Ltd., Calcutta was signed on 26th February, 1965.

(b) Full and exclusive licence and authority to manufacture the Compressors as also all parts and components thereof in India and a non-exclusive licence to sell them in certain neighbouring countries.

(c) The manufacture of certain parts and components for the Compressor will commence in September 1965; the first batch of Compressors made in Garden Reach Workshops is expected to be placed on the market in January, 1966.

(d) Capital outlay required is about Rs. 6 lakhs for machine tools and

accessories, with a working capital of about Rs. 15 lakhs, when full production is established.

#### Indian Rockets

\*849. { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in manufacturing Indian Rockets for use at Thumba launching station; and

(b) when the first Indian rocket is likely to be produced?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lai Bahadur Shastri):** (a) As stated in the answer to Starred Question No. 6 on September 7, 1964, an agreement for the supply of know-how and for the grant of a manufacturing licence for making Centaure Sounding Rockets in India has been concluded with Sud Aviation of France. Documents containing the know-how have been received and are being studied by the technical staff of the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, who will fabricate the rockets in the Central Workshop. Five technical officers of the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, who were deputed for training at the factory of Sud Aviation, have just returned to India and are installing the machinery for the manufacture of the rockets.

(b) The first Indian rocket is expected to be produced in early 1966.

#### Second Afro-Asian Conference

\*850. **Shri Harj Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 309 on the 8th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have proposed or intend to propose that

besides USSR and Malaysia, Israel too be admitted to the Second Afro-Asian Conference scheduled to commence at Algiers from the 29th June, 1965;

(b) if so, the reaction to Government's proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Israel's participation was not raised by any country. Israel did not participate in the first Afro-Asian Conference at Bandung. Israel's participation would really mean non-participation by a large number of countries including all Arab countries, and the Afro-Asian Conference would, therefore, cease to have a representative character.

**Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Act, 1947**

\*851. { **Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**  
**Shri S. S. More:**  
**Shri Khadilkar:**  
**Shri Yogendra Jha:**  
**Shri Sheo Narain:**  
**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**

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

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the existence on the Statute Book of the Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Act (XLV of 1947) relating to compulsory recognition of trade unions;

(b) if so, whether a notification has been issued under section (2) of this Act; and

(c) if not, whether Government intend issuing such a notification in the near future?

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

(b) No.

(c) No.

**Cease-fire Violation by Pakistanis**

\*852. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani forces violated the cease-fire line on the 24th and 25th March, 1965 in the Naushera and Chhamb sectors;

(b) if so, the number of personnel of the Indian forces who were killed,

(c) whether any Pakistani soldiers were also killed or arrested;

(d) whether it is also a fact that six complaints of cease-fire violations were lodged with the U.N. Observers against Pakistanis; and

(e) if so whether any judgment has been given by the U.N. Observers in this regard?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) Yes, Sir. Six times in Naushera and four times in Chhamb sectors.

(b) None. but two Indian soldiers were injured.

(c) None. Five Pakistani soldiers were injured.

(d) Nine cease-fire violation complaints were lodged with the UN Military Observers against Pakistan.

(e) The awards of the Chief Military Observer on these complaints are not known, as under the revised procedure he informs only the side against which he gives a cease-fire violation award.

**D.A. To Defence Services Personnel**

\*853. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to enhance the dear-

ness allowance being paid to the Defence Services personnel;

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the date from which the increase is to be given effect to; and

(c) whether arrears of D.A. payable have been cleared off?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha showing the old and revised rates of dearness allowance. [Placed in Library, See No. Lt-4178/65]. The revised rates are effective from 1st October 1964, and the increase is thus admissible from that date.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Detention of Indian Police Party by Nepal**

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Yudhvir Singh:

Shri Krishnapal Singh:

Shri Hem Barua:

Shri Kapur Singh:

Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Shri Bada:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Onkar Lai Berwa:

Shri Buta Singh:

Shri Raghunath Singh:

\*854.

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Ram Sewak:

Shri P. L. Barupal

Shri Gauri Shanker

Kakkar:

Shri Chuni Lal:

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Police party, chasing Sucha Singh, the alleged assassin of Shri Kairon was detained by the Nepal Police; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to secure the release of the

police party and extradition of Sucha Singh?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** (a) An Indian police party had gone into Nepal territory with arms in search of Sucha Singh without prior intimation to Nepal Government and was detained by the Nepalese authorities.

(b) The matter was taken up with His Majesty's Government immediately after it became known that the Police Party had entered Nepal territory. His Majesty's Government instructed their local authorities to release and look after the Party, which the latter did. The Police Party returned to India some days ago.

Sucha Singh's transfer to our custody has been requested and His Majesty's Government of Nepal are processing his extradition.

**Ex-Servicemen on Live Registers**

2163. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the number of ex-Servicemen borne on the Live Registers of various Employment Exchanges in each State seeking employment assistance as on the 31st December, 1964; and

(b) the number of such ex-Servicemen who found employment during 1964?

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

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4179/65].

**Reorganization of External Affairs Ministry**

2164. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has reorganised some of its divisions with

a view to ensure even and rational distribution of work; and

(b) if so, the details of the re-organized divisions?

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

(b) The following Divisions have been re-organised:—

- (i) Western
- (ii) Southern
- (iii) Africa and West Asia
- (iv) Pakistan I and II
- (v) China
- (vi) Economic.

In each division there is a Joint Secretary or a Director, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretaries, Senior Research Officers and Attaches depending upon the volume and nature of work handled.

Each division has a Registry under the supervision of a Registrar/Archivist, whose duties are to maintain the records of the Registry and supply the dealing Officers of the Division with the relevant files and reference books, etc. The Registrar/Archivist is assisted by an Assistant Archivist and adequate number of Clerks to attend to all the routine work such as diarising, typing, issue, indexing and recording of files. The special feature of this system is that all cases are initiated at the level of Under Secretaries/Attaches with the help of their Assistants provided to them, and they are expected to dispose of cases by direct dictation to their P.As./Steno-typists. All important cases requiring policy decisions are initiated at Deputy Secretary/Director/Joint Secretary level. Under Secretaries and Attaches submit their work direct either to the Joint Secretary/Director or Deputy Secretary concerned, as the case may be, within the framework of level jumping.

The system has been in force since March, 1962 and from experience it is seen that this has resulted in effi-

cient and expeditious disposal of work.

### बिहार में टेलीफोन की सुविधाएं

2165. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी योजना की श्रवधि में अब तक बिहार में पंचायत समितियों के कितने कार्यालयों में टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) अगले तीन वर्षों में इस व्यवस्था का कितना विस्तार करने का विचार है और इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी रकम निर्धारित की गई है ; और

(ग) बिहार राज्य में ऐसे कितने थाने व खण्ड मुख्यालय हैं जहाँ सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय नहीं हैं और उन जगहों पर कब तक उसकी व्यवस्था की जा सकेगी ?

संचार विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री भगवती) :

(क) 24.

(ख) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की शेष श्रवधि के दौरान तीन पंचायत समितियों के कार्यालयों में टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था कर दिये जाने की सम्भावना है और उन पर होने वाला व्यय 20,000 रुपये होगा ।

(ग) पुलिस थाने . 170  
खण्ड मुख्यालय . 256

शेष खण्ड मुख्यालयों और पुलिस थानों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन व रें की व्यवस्था तभी की जाएगी जबकि उक्त प्रस्ताव लाभकारी हों अथवा कोई गारण्टी दी जाए ।

### Transmitter in Pondicherry

2166. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to instal a medium wave transmitter at Pondicherry; and

(b) if so, when the same will be commissioned?

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

(b) By the middle of next year.

**Quarters for A.I.R. Employees in Madras**

**2167. Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate staff quarters have been constructed for the employees of the A.I.R. station at Madras; and

(b) if not, the steps taken to provide accommodation for them?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):** (a) 46 quarters of various categories have been constructed at the High Power Transmitter site at Avadi for the staff attached to the installation which is located about 22 kilometres away from Madras city. No quarters have been constructed for All India Radio staff in Madras proper.

(b) With our limited funds, the construction of staff quarters is considered only in places where the problem of housing accommodation is more acute than in Madras.

**Community Listening Sets**

**2168. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise figures including the Union territories, of community listening sets supplied in 1964;

(b) the basis on which such figures were worked out; and

(c) the arrangements for the maintenance of such sets?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Plac-

ed in Library, See No. LT-4180/65]. This is based on the despatch advice received from the supplying firms.

(c) The maintenance and operation of community listening sets is the responsibility of State Governments and Union Territories and a number of them have setup Maintenance Organisations on the basis of the Model Maintenance Scheme, furnished to them by A.I.R. Necessary details in regard to the maintenance organisation of each State and Union Territory are now being collected in order to locate the shortcomings if any, and to decide further remedial measures.

**आकाशवाणी में हिन्दी में काम करने के बारे में योजना**

2169. { अ म० ला० द्विवेदी :  
श्री सं० चं० सामन्त :  
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी में हिन्दी में काम करने की योजना पर, जिसे कुछ समय पहले अस्वीकार कर दिया गया था, अब फिर विचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या मूल रूप से हिन्दी में काम करने की योजना को फिर चालू करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी में काम करने के सरकार के निर्णय को ध्यान में रखते हुए, क्या उनका मन्त्रालय अपने अधीन ऐसे युनिटों का विस्तार करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है जो अपना काम हिन्दी में कर सकें ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) इस प्रकार की कोई योजना नहीं थी ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ). हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर अधिक प्रयोग सम्बन्धी गृह मन्त्रालय के आदेशों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए मन्त्रालय तथा इसके विभिन्न विभागों में आवश्यकतानुसार अतिरिक्त नियुक्तियां करने के कुछ प्रस्तावों पर मन्त्रालय विचार कर रहा है ।

#### Telephone Connections in Punjab

2170. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Police Stations so far provided with telephone connections in the Punjab State;

(b) the number of Police Stations still without telephone connections in Punjab; and

(c) when such connections will be provided?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House [Placed in library, see No. LT-4181/65].

(b) 56.

(c) During the course of the next three years.

#### Radio Sets for Rural Areas

2171. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) the number of radio sets supplied in rural areas of Punjab and Delhi separately till the 31st January, 1965;

(b) the number of radio sets lying idle in the rural areas of Punjab and Delhi as on the 31st January, 1965; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for utilising these idle sets?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):** (a) Punjab: 9,312.

Delhi: 278.

(b) Punjab: 1,238.

Delhi: 87.

(c) To facilitate the efficient working of community listening sets, the Punjab Government has setup additional maintenance sub-centres and has also started supplying dry battery packs and spare parts at "no profit no loss" basis. Since the Delhi Administration has now supplied battery packs, 90 per cent of these idle sets have started functioning.

#### Engine for HF-24 Jet

2172. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1044 on the 7th December, 1964 regarding Engine for HF-24 Jet and state:

(a) whether the proposals made by M/s Bristol Siddley Engineers Ltd., London have since been examined by Government; and

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

**The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) and (b). A final decision on the proposal regarding the Orpheus 703 engine has not yet been taken.

#### Negotiating Machinery in Defence Establishments

2173. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be



pleased to state:

(a) whether necessary instructions have been issued to restart the negotiating machinery in the Defence Establishments;

(b) if not, the reason for the delay; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the same?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under the consideration of Government and efforts are being made to expedite a decision.

आयुक्तों कारखानों में मजदूर संघ

2174. { श्री बड़ :  
श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि साम्यवादी दल के बहुत से मजदूर संघ आयुक्त कारखानों व अन्य रक्षा संस्थापनाओं में काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने बहुत सी तोड़फोड़ की कार्यवाहियां की हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन संघों की मान्यता समाप्त करने के बारे में विचार कर रही है ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री रशबन्तराव चव्हाण) :** (क) सरकारी अभिलेखों के अनुसार 50 संघ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कामिक संघ से संबद्ध हैं, जिन में से 24 मान्यता प्राप्त हैं, और 102 संघ अखिल भारतीय रक्षा कर्मचारी संघ से संबद्ध हैं, जिनमें से 70 मान्यता प्राप्त हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) परन नहीं उठता ।

219(Ai) LSD—3.

L.D.Cs. in Ordnance Corps

**2175. Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Lower Division Clerks in the Army Ordnance Corps as on the 31st December, 1964;

(b) the number of Lower Division Clerk: in the Army Ordnance Corps who were drawing maximum of the scale as on the 31st December, 1964;

(c) the number of L.D.Cs who are likely to reach the maximum of the grade during the next three years; and

(d) the average length of service put in by the staff referred to in (b) and (c) above?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) 3909.

(b) 2595.

(c) 318.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

L.D.Cs. in Ordnance Corps

**2176. Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a majority of the Lower Division Clerks in the Ordnance Corps retire as Lower Division Clerks even after rendering 30 years of service; and

(b) if so, the manner in which Government propose to remedy the situation?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) and (b). Information on this subject is not available and is being collected. However, as a large number of Lower Division Clerks have reached the maximum for quite some time, it has been decided to upgrade 400 posts of Lower Division Clerks to that of Upper Division Clerks and orders have issued accordingly.

**Death of an I.A.F. Mechanic**

2177. { Shri Hukam Chand  
Kachhavaiya:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a mechanic of the Indian Air Force was killed by a propeller at Santa Cruz Air Port on the 12th January, 1965; and

(b) if so, the details of the accident?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) A mechanic, who was an employee of Air India, was hit by the propeller of an I.A.F. aircraft at Santa Cruz Airport on the 12th January, 1965 and died of the injuries.

(b) A Court of Inquiry has been constituted to investigate the accident. Full details will be known when the report of the Court of Inquiry is received.

**Labour Ministry Canteen**

2178. { Shri Hukam Chand  
Kachhavaiya:  
Shri Bade:

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

(a) when the canteen run by his Ministry was established and how much money was invested and from which source;

(b) whether the canteen is being run on no-profit no-loss basis; and

(c) if not, the amount of profits earned by the canteen annually since it was established?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) There are four Departmental canteens under the Ministry of Labour & Employment. Information in respect of

each of them is as follows:

Name of the Canteen	When established	How much money invested	Source of investment
			Rs.
1. North Block Snacks Canteen	1948	9,000	Rs. 7,500 as Grant and Rs. 1,500 as Loan sanctioned by the Government of India.
2. Full Meal Canteen North Block	1950	}	There were no separate investments for these canteens as they are branches of the first canteen.
3. P. Block Canteen	1961		
4. D. G. E& T Canteen	1962		

(b) The canteens are run on a 'no-profit no-loss' basis but a small safety margin of profit is taken into consideration when fixing prices of foodstuffs sold.

(c) The figures of annual profit and loss of the canteens from 1960-61 are given below:

1960-61 (April to March)	Rs. 2,2066.98	Loss
1961-62	Do. . Rs. 7,071.57	Loss
1962-63	Do. . Rs. 4,944.98	Profit
1963-64	Do. Rs. 13,654.37	Profit
1964-65	The final accounts have still not been compiled.	

**Indo-Pakistan Inquiry Meeting**

2179. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Kapur Singh:  
Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Wing Commander representing Pakistan suddenly left a joint Indo-Pakistan inquiry meeting held recently in Pakistan to inquire into the Indian allegation of shooting and kidnapping of an Indian Police-

man by Pakistanis on the 12th October, 1964 as the statements of the witnesses examined completely went against Pakistan;

(b) whether the Tripura Government have protested to the East Pakistan Government against the manner in which the said officer left the meeting; and

(c) if so, the nature of reply received; if any?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) The Pakistani Wing Commander abruptly broke off the joint inquiry during the course of the examination of the first witness produced by him, when he found that cross-examination of the witness would bring out the truth and expose the falsity of the case presented by the East Pakistan authorities.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The East Pakistan Government denied the facts and made baseless allegations against the Indian representative at the joint inquiry.

#### Automatic Weapons

2180. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to discard stenguns for the use of defence forces and to replace them with automatic and semi-automatic weapons; and

(b) the time required to completely equip the forces with automatic and semi-automatic weapons?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) The Carbine Machine Sten is an automatic weapon. This is, however, being replaced by the indigenously produced SAF Carbine which is superior to the Carbine Machine Sten.

(b) Troops have already been issued with Semi-Automatic Rifles; and a phased re-equipment programme is being undertaken. It is not in public

interest to indicate the period needed to complete this programme.

#### निछितपुर कोयला समवाय

2181. { श्री हुकूम चन्व कछवाय :  
          { श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या अम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 19 जनवरी, 1965 को लगभग 150 कर्मचारियों ने धनबाद कोयला खान क्षेत्र से निछितपुर कोयला समवाय पर हमला किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

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

अम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री दा० संजीवय्या) : (क) से (ग) : हमारी जांच-पड़ताल के परिणामस्वरूप एक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है कि 18 जनवरी, 1965 को दो प्रतिद्वन्द्वी यूनियनों के सदस्यों में मुठभेड़ हुई। पुलिस ने कुछ व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया और उनके खिलाफ केस दर्ज किए। यह मामला न्यायाधीन है।

#### Postal Circle for Jammu & Kashmir

2182. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
          { Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to create a separate postal circle for Jammu & Kashmir has been accepted;

(b) whether the new Jammu & Kashmir circle will be economically viable according to new proposition; and

(c) if not, the manner in which the deficit will be made up?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) The matter is still under consideration.

(b) The justification for a P & T. Circle is established mainly on administrative grounds. The question of economic viability is judged for the Department as a whole.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Accidents in Coal Mines

2183. { Shri Prabhat Kar:  
Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Mohammad Elias:

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

(a) the number of serious accidents that took place in various coal mines in India during 1962, 1963 and 1964 resulting in the loss of limbs and deaths;

(b) the names of those collieries;

(c) the causes of the accidents; and

(d) whether the responsibility for the accidents has been fixed?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) The number of fatal and serious accidents in Collieries during 1962, 1963 and 1964 were as follows:

Year	No. of fatal accidents	No. of serious accidents
1962 .	229	3,125
1963 .	223	2,443
1964 .	163 (Provisional)	1,889 (Provisional)

(b) The accidents relate to a majority of coal mines in the country which number over 850.

(c) A statement showing the cause-wise classifications of accidents is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4182/65].

(d) Under Section 23(2) of the Mines Act, an enquiry is required to be made into all accidents causing loss of life. Major serious accidents not involving loss of life are also enquired into. Responsibility is fixed in all causes where enquiry is made.

#### Rehabilitation of Wounded Soldiers

2184. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the total number of soldiers wounded recently who have been admitted in various occupational therapy centres for training and rehabilitation and for whom grants have been given by the Central Government?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** 30 disabled soldiers are undergoing vocational and technical training in Queen Mary's Technical School, Kirkee and various Industrial Training Institutes with a view to improving their chances for securing gainful employment under a scheme sanctioned by Government. All these soldiers are getting stipends out of the grants received from the National Defence Fund.

2 disabled soldiers are undergoing training at the Occupational Therapy Sheltered Workshop, 4, Rouse Avenue Lane, New Delhi, under their own arrangements.

#### Special Postal Stamps

2185. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Kapur Singh:  
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:  
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue a special postal stamp of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to commemorate the memory; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### केन्द्रीय आयुध डिपो, आगरा

2186. श्री अचल सिंह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1963-64 तथा 1964-65 में केन्द्रीय आयुध डिपो, आगरा के असैनिक कर्मचारियों पर उनकी चिकित्सा, बच्चों की शिक्षा, शहरी भत्ता तथा मकान किराया भत्ता के रूप में प्रति वर्ष कितना व्यय हुआ ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को कोई जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है कि केन्द्रीय आयुध डिपो, आगरा के बहुत से कर्मचारी गलत तरीके से चिकित्सा व्यय, बच्चों की शिक्षा तथा मकान किराया भत्ता की प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में प्रति मास काफी बड़ी राशि प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो जनता के धन का इस प्रकार अपव्यय न होने देने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी जाती है :—

(1) डाक्टरों खर्च की वापसी

किये गये खर्च

1963-64 के अन्तर्गत	69,619.70
1964-65 के अन्तर्गत	3,37,026.10

(2) बच्चा पढ़ाई भत्ता

1963-64 के अन्तर्गत	71,041.05
1964-65 के अन्तर्गत	1,65,475.20

(3) क्षति पूर्ति (नगर भत्ता)

1963-64 के अन्तर्गत	3,08,171.23
1964-65 के अन्तर्गत	3,20,536.97

(4) मकान भाड़ा भत्ता

1963-64 के अन्तर्गत	6,06,608.38
1964-65 के अन्तर्गत	6,31,455.64

(ख) और (ग). 1961-62 के अन्तर्गत गलत तरीके से डाक्टरी खर्च वापिस लेने के कुछ मामले सामने आये थे और वे मामले पुलिस को दे दिये गये थे। सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों पर कोर्ट में मुकदमा चलाया गया था, किन्तु कोर्ट ने एक व्यक्ति को छोड़ कर शेष सभी मामले खारिज कर दिये थे। यह मामला अब भी कोर्ट के विचाराधीन है। बाकी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही करने सम्बन्धी प्रश्न पर विचार हो रहा है। गलत तरीके से चिकित्सा खर्च लेने का एक मामला हाल ही में सामने आया है और पुलिस इस पर छानबीन कर रही है। गलत तरीके से बच्चों की शिक्षा का भत्ता लेने तथा मकान भाड़ा भत्ता लेने का कोई मामला सामने नहीं आया है। छानबीन का नतीजा मालम होने के बाद ही अगला कदम उठाया जायगा।

### Passports for Pakistan

2187. { Shri Ramachandra Ujaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received during 1964-65 from Indian citizens for passports to go to Pakistan;

(b) the number of applications granted; and

(c) the number of applications still under consideration of Government?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

#### Passports for U.K.

2188. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passports issued for U.K. during the last four months;

(b) the number of applications received and the number entertained during the same period; and

(c) the number of applications rejected during the same period?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) 5,534 passports were issued for travel to U.K. during the period from November 1, 1964 to February 28, 1965.

(b) 8,393.

(c) 309.

#### Welfare Fund for Servicemen

2189. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up welfare fund for servicemen;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the manner in which the funds will be raised; and

(d) in what way the funds are proposed to be utilised?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (d). The Government have decided to set up a new fund, called the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of

Ex-Servicemen for the benefit of ex-servicemen, and their dependents.

The fund is being constituted with an initial contribution of Rs. 5 crores from the National Defence Fund and an initial contribution of Rs. 1 crore from the Central Government. 80 per cent out of the contribution from the National Defence Fund will be distributed to the States on the basis of the number of recruits to the Armed Forces from each State as on 1st of January. 80 per cent of the contribution from the Central Government will also be distributed to the States on the same basis but subject to the condition that no State shall be entitled to its share unless it has also made an equal contribution to the Fund. The remaining 20 per cent out of the contribution from the National Defence Fund and from the Central Government will be kept as a Central reserve. The fund is expected to start functioning soon. For the time being, it is proposed that the Central Government will make contributions to the Fund for three successive years beginning from 1965-66 during which the initial contribution will be made. Further details are still under consideration of Government.

स्कूलों के लिये आकाशवाणी के प्रोग्राम

2190. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी की ओर से शिक्षा वर्ष में स्कूलों के लिए कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक पंजीकृत श्रोता स्कूलों की संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस कार्यक्रम की सफलता का मूल्यांकन किया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 31 दिसम्बर, 1964 तक  
28,228 ।

(ग) जी, हाँ । इन पड़तालों से छाकाशवाणी को यह जानने में बड़ी मदद मिली है कि स्कूलों में रेडियो सुनने के प्रबंध में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं और स्कूलों को किस प्रकार के कार्यक्रम चाहिए । इस विषय में फिर संबंधित स्थानीय अधिकारियों से बातचीत की जाती है ?

### Haj Pilgrims

2191. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Haj Pilgrims who have been given passports for the pilgrimage during 1965 so far; and

(b) the facilities provided to them?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the a/c. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4183/65].

### National Defence Fund

2192. **Shri Parashar:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials and non-officials against whom action has been taken for defalcation of the National Defence Fund;

(b) the nature of the action taken;

(c) the quantum of money involved therein; and

(d) the number of cases which are still pending for enquiry?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Shifting of P.M.G.'s Office

2193. { **Shri Parashar:**  
**Shrimati Johrabai Chavda:**

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the shifting of the office of the Post Master-General, Central Circle to Bhopal; and

(b) when it is likely to start work there?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) The difficulty which is holding up the shifting of the office of the P.M.G. from Nagpur to Bhopal is the want of suitable accommodation to house the office, as also the staff of the P.M.G.'s office. The matter has already been taken up personally with the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh who has promised all possible assistance in securing the required accommodation at Bhopal. Efforts are also being made to secure the necessary accommodation on rent from private parties.

(b) The office of the P.M.G. Central Circle will start functioning from Bhopal as soon as suitable accommodation is secured.

### Teleprinter Service

2194. **Shri M. S. Murti:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether teleprinter service has been introduced in all the combined offices of the Posts and Telegraphs Department in Andhra Circle;

(b) if so, the names of the places where this service has been introduced; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be introduced?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) So far introduced in one combined office.

(b) Tirupati.

(c) Teleprinter service in other combined offices will be introduced when the number of telegrams handled by them reaches the prescribed standard and adequate number of Teleprinter machines are available.

#### Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference

2195. { Shri Kolla Venkaiah:  
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers will be held in June; and

(b) if so, whether any points for inclusion in the agenda have been suggested by our Government?

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

(b) The agenda of the Conference is yet to be decided. Further, the subjects to be discussed are not given any publicity as they are of a confidential nature.

#### Interim Relief to Iron-ore Workers in Goa

2196. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several leading iron-ore mine-owners of Goa have not yet implemented the recommendation of the Central Wage Board regarding Interim Relief;

(b) whether the mine workers have threatened to go on a general strike as a protest; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to bring the recalcitrant employers in line?

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

(c) The Government of Goa and the officers of the Central Industrial Rela-

tions Machinery are trying to persuade the defaulting employers to implement the Wage Board's recommendations.

#### Marmagao Strike

2197. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the recent strike in Marmagao Harbour, a large number of Dock workers have been dismissed from regular service by the stevedore companies;

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

(c) when it is proposed to establish a Dock Labour Board for Goa?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) After the commencement of the strike, the workmen were individually approached by their employers and advised to resume work as the strike was unprovoked and illegal and constituted a breach of settlement signed between the workers and the employers. As the workers failed to turn up for duty in spite of this request, their names were struck off the muster-roll by the employers.

The strike affected gangmen, barge-men, and winchmen. After the strike was called off, the gangmen were allowed to work as casual workers and the question of making them permanent is under negotiation.

In the case of Mechanical Ore Handling Plant of Messrs Chowgule and Co. all the workmen other than 8 have resumed work and in the case of bargemen of this Company, excepting 15, all others have resumed work. The Marmagao Port, Dock and Transport Workers' Union proposed to undertake direct negotiations with the Company in regard to the workmen who had not been allowed to resume work.

As regards winchmen, in order to carry on the work uninterrupted during the strike, the Marmagao



Stevedores Association formed a pool of winchmen. As such, after the strike, the Stevedores were not able to take back their respective workers on their muster-rolls. The workers concerned were, however, requested to join the pool. About 650 winchmen registered themselves in the pool; they are working as casual workers and the question of payment of compensation for their past services is under the consideration of the appropriate authority.

(b) Government is looking into the legitimate grievances of the workmen,

(c) The Dock Labour Board Scheme is proposed to be inaugurated on 21-4-1965.

#### Examination for Promotion in Army

2198. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the basic examinations for purposes of promotion of other Ranks in the Army, Examinations for 3rd, 2nd and 1st Class Certificates of Education are held in Hindi only;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the difficulties of non-Hindi speaking jawans in passing these examinations; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to carry out the pledge of late Shri Nehru and allow other ranks to take their examinations in English?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) Yes, Sir. These examinations have been held in Hindi since 1947.

(b) No difficulty has been reported in passing these examinations by the non-Hindi speaking jawans.

(c) The educational attainments of most recruits at the time of enrolment are low, and most of them do not know any other language besides their

own mother tongue. For such recruits, a knowledge of Hindi will be easier to acquire than a knowledge of English for the purposes of passing the prescribed examinations. For this reason, no change in the existing system is proposed.

#### New Sainik Schools

2199. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
Shri Pottekkatt:  
Shri Yudhvir Singh:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish new Sainik Schools during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, where and when they will be started?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju):** (a) and (b). A Sainik School is likely to be set up at Ghorakhal near Nainital in the Uttar Pradesh State in the course of 1965-66.

#### Indian Frontier Administrative Service

2200. **Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the system of recruitment and training of the Indian Frontier Administrative Service officers;

(b) whether there is any scheme to recruit them by open competition like I.A.S. and I.F.S.; and

(c) the total number of officers in I.F.A.S. at the end of 1962-63 and 1964?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) Recruitment to the service has so far been made on the recommendations of a Special Selection Board constituted for the purpose. Recruitment was mostly from amongst serving officers. They were imparted the usual training at

the National Academy of Administration followed by district training in Revenue, Judicial and Administrative fields.

(b) It has been decided to make all future recruitment to the service through the U.P.S.C.

(c) 72, 74 and 76 respectively.

### डाक टिकट

2201. { श्री प० ला० बरूवाल :  
श्री समनानी :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या राज भाषा हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सारे देश में डाक-खानों द्वारा जारी किये गये सभी टिकट हिन्दी में छापने का सरकार का विचार है ?

संचार विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री भगवती) : राजभाषा होने के कारण देवनागरी लिपि में हिन्दी को भी जैसे ही व्यावहारिक रूप में संभव होगा शीघ्रतः सभी भारतीय डाक-टिकटों में स्थान दिया जाएगा ।

नेपाल की विदेश डाक सेवार्थे

2202. { श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :  
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या संचार मंत्रः यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष 13 अप्रैल से नेपाल अपनी विदेश डाक सेवा स्वयं चलायेगा जिसे भारत सन 1816 से चला रहा है ?

संचार विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री भगवती) : बीमा पत्र और पार्सलों के आदान-प्रदान के लिए भारत और नेपाल के बीच हुए द्विपक्षीय समझौतों के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत 13 अप्रैल, 1965 से विदेशों के लिए नेपाल की अपनी बीमा तथा पार्सल डाक सेवा ही जाएगी । अभी तक इन सेवाओं की व्यवस्था काठमांडू

स्थित भारतीय दूतावास डाकघर के माध्यम से की जाती थी । नेपाल विश्व डाक संघ का 1956 में सदस्य बना था । 14 अप्रैल, 1959 से उसने विदेशों से पत्र डाक सेवा प्रारम्भ की थी, जिसके लिए कि उसे मुख्य रूप से भारतीय दूतावास डाकघर पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता था ।

### Display of Military Costumes

2203. Shri M. Malaichami: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to display the military costumes of all the warrior classes in the country from the very early historic days during the Republic Day Celebrations in the Capital; and

(b) if so, whether any compilation of the warrior classes in the country has been made?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) In the Republic Day Parade to be held in the Union Capital in 1966, it is proposed to include a display of period military costumes of India as was done in 1965. For this purpose a few periods, including those of ancient India, will be chosen. The emphasis will be on different periods, not on different warrior classes. In any case the selection cannot be exhaustive.

(b) Ministry of Defence will make an effort to compile a list of various period uniforms with the help of the Historical Section.

### Land for Jawans

2204. { Shri Yudhvir Singh:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Hukam Chand  
Kachhavalya:  
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of States which have drawn up the schemes to

give land for Jawans or their families who fought on the border during the Chinese aggression and the details of the schemes State-wise?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** A statement showing States who have offered/reserved land for Defence Services personnel and their families, including Jawans who fought at the border during the Chinese aggression, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4183/65]. We have written to the State Governments/Union Territories to supply details of any plans which have been or will be formulated by them in regard to the resettlement of ex-Servicemen and their dependents on lands which have been reserved/offered by them. Replies from them are awaited.

#### Demonstration by Tailors

2205. { Shri Yudhvir Singh:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Kapur Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that tailors of Delhi demonstrated before Parliament House on the 24th March, 1965;

(b) if so, whether they had presented any charter of demands to the Prime Minister;

(c) if so, their main demands; and

(d) the action taken by Government to meet their demands?

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

(b) No.

(c) The demands of tailors are reported to be—

(1) implementation of the recommendations of Krishnamurthi Enquiry Committee;

(2) grant of benefits of leave, holidays etc., under labour laws; and

(3) increase in emoluments.

(d) In April, 1964, the Delhi Administration set up an Enquiry Committee, consisting of Shri E. Krishnamurthi, previously Presiding Officer of the Delhi Industrial Tribunal, to go into the demands of the tailors. The Committee gave an *ex-parte* decision as the employers did not co-operate with the Committee. The employers Association also filed writ petitions before the Punjab High Court, against the appointment of the Enquiry Committee which is still pending. In spite of all efforts, it has not been possible to bring about an amicable settlement. The Delhi Administration is examining further steps to be taken in the matter.

#### U.S. War College Team in India

2206. { Shri M. N. Swamy:  
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:  
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a party of 36 officers from the National War College of the U.S.A. has arrived in India;

(b) whether this party arrived at our invitation and initiative;

(c) the specific purpose of their visit;

(d) the subjects discussed with this team; and

(e) whether any joint discussions were held both with the U.S.A. and Canadian military officers?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju):** (a) and (c). A party of 36, consisting of Directing Staff and student-officers of the National War College of the U.S.A. visited India from 25th March to 29th March 1965.

Such parties from Defence Colleges visit various countries every year to enable student-officers to broaden their outlook. While India is includ-

ed in the itinerary of the National War College of the U.S.A., the National Defence College of Canada, the Imperial Defence College of the U.K. and the National Defence College of Thailand, teams from our National Defence College have also been visiting neighbouring countries.

(b) No, Sir.

(d) No official discussions were held, but their questions were informally answered.

(e) No, Sir.

#### Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia

2207. { Shri M. N. Swamy:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister visited India recently; and

(b) if so, the purpose of his visit and the result of the discussions held with him?

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

(b) The Deputy Prime Minister was really on his way to some Afro-Asian countries. He, however, stopped in Delhi for two days and had talks with the Prime Minister and others. The talks were very friendly. The Deputy Prime Minister expressed his views about Indonesia's confrontation with Malaysia. It is well known that we have very cordial relations with Malaysia.

#### Explosion in Kerala

2208. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that five persons were killed as a result of an

explosion in a fireworks factory at Kavasseri in Kerala State on the 26th March, 1965; and

(b) if so, the cause of the explosion?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes. Six persons were killed in the explosion.

(b) It has been reported that the manufacture of fireworks in a farmhouse in Kavasseri was being carried on in contravention of the Explosives Rules, 1940. The contractor had no licence to manufacture fireworks at this place. The building was not suited for the purpose. Samples collected from the scene at the time of investigation indicated that Chlorate was being used in the manufacture of some of these items. It is likely that the disaster took place while the sensitive prohibited mixture of potassium chlorate and sulphur with aluminium powder was being handled in the farm house.

#### Workers' Wages at Alleppey Port

2209. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri Warrior:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the contractors for unloading of food-grains at Alleppey Port, Kerala State have refused to pay the increased rates of wages to the workers as recommended by the Labour Tribunal; and

(b) the steps Government are taking to see that the recommendations of the Tribunal are implemented without delay?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b) Alleppey Port is a minor port, and the Government of Kerala is the appropriate Government under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for this port. As information is not available,

the same is being obtained from the State Government.

#### **Aid for Earthquake Victims in Chile**

2210. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state the aid, if any, to be given for the relief of the recent earthquake victims in Chile, in which over 600 persons were feared dead?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh)**: Medical supplies are being sent by the Government of India.

#### **Delhi-Calcutta Telex and Teleprinter Services**

2212. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi-Calcutta telex and teleprinter services broke down a number of times since the beginning of this year;

(b) if so, the number of times upto 20th March, 1965 and the total time for which the services remained disrupted; and

(c) the reasons for such frequent break-downs and the steps taken to avoid break-downs in future?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati)**: (a) and (b). During the period 1st January 1965 to 20th March 1965, there were sixteen instances when Delhi-Calcutta telex and teleprinter services were interrupted for durations over five minutes each time. The total time for which these services were disrupted was 10 hours 21 minutes.

(c) The interruptions were due to a number of causes like power tripping on the cable, equipment failure and damage to cable by working parties of other administrations, like P.W.D. and Electricity authorities.

Special technical modifications are being made to the equipment to avoid

power tripping. Special measures have also been taken to detect and locate the faults early for quick rectifications.

#### **Airmen's Barracks at Tambaram, Madras**

2213. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government decided sometime ago to build airmen's barracks at Tambaram (Madras) on an emergency basis;

(b) whether the work of construction was entrusted to a contractor;

(c) whether the contractor was asked to complete the work in six months;

(d) whether the work is woefully lagging behind schedule and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken in the matter?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju)**: (a) The work was ordered by the Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Training Command, Indian Air Force, in exercise of the powers delegated to him.

(b) and (c). Yes.

(d) and (e). The completion of the work is far behind the prescribed schedule. The delay is due to strikes by the contractor's labour and slow progress by the contractor himself. Suitable action is being taken against the contractor, under the terms and conditions of the contract.

12.22 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**FIRING AND INTRUSION INTO INDIAN TERRITORY BY EAST PAKISTAN RIFLES IN CACHAR DISTRICT OF ASSAM**

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :  
मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित

[श्री हथाम चन्द कछवाय]

विषय की और गृह कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

‘आसाम के कछार जिले में ईस्ट पाकिस्तान राइफल्स द्वारा गोलाबारी तथा भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र का अतिक्रमण।’

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the House is aware, Pakistan has recently started trouble in the Cachar District of Assam in and around Govindpur village. This village is approximately 6 miles west of Karimganj. The international boundary runs through this village. The boundary is well marked and a number of houses are clearly on our side.

On the 28th March 1965 under the protection of the East Pakistan Rifles they tried to plough a plot of land on our side of the boundary. A protest lodged by our border post Commander had no effect. Instead within the next few days Units of the East Pakistan Rifles began massing in significant numbers in the area.

On receipt of these reports a Patrol of our Border Security Force, consisting of an Assistant Sub-Inspector and 20 Constables, visited the Indian portion of Govindpur. On the 5th April at about 3.30 p.m., East Pakistan Rifles Units started unprovoked fire with rifles and light machine-guns not only at the Indian portion of Govindpur but at nearby Kurikhal and Latu villages. Heavy firing went on. In fact, there was heavy though intermittent firing upto the 9th April.

It was noticed that East Pakistan Rifles Units had built trenches all along the border and have reinforced their positions considerably. Indeed, it was noticed on the 7th April, 1965 that they had built trenches well in-

side the Indian portion of village. I need hardly add that all this activity is in contravention of the Ground Rules.

Strong protests were lodged first by the Sector Commander and later by the State Government. Our Sector Commander had asked his Pakistani counter-part to remove East Pakistani Rifles Units from Govindpur village, their presence hampering talks on the civil dispute. Though a cease-fire was arranged from 4 O'Clock on the 9th April, firing actually stopped only at 3.00 a.m. on the 10th. The East Pakistan Rifles Units have withdrawn from Govindpur on the night of 10th and 11th April. Indian nationals have now returned to their homes in Govindpur village (Indian portion). The Sector Commander was to meet his counterpart today morning and a report of the meeting is awaited.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन हथियारों का उपयोग पाकिस्तानियों ने किया वे अमरीका के बने हुए थे ? और उन हथियारों का हम ने जिन हथियारों से जवाब दिया ? क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि हमारे सामने दो तीन ऐसे उदाहरण आ चुके हैं कि जब जब हमने विरोध पत्र उनके पास भेजा है तो उन्होंने उसका जवाब हथियारों से दिया है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या हमारी सरकार इस प्रकार कागजों को भेजना छोड़ कर हथियारों का जवाब हथियारों से देने के लिए तैयार है ?

**श्री हाथी :** हमने जिन हथियारों का उपयोग किया वे अमरीकी हथियार नहीं थे। उन्होंने जिन हथियारों का उपयोग किया हमें पता नहीं है।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** It is surprising that the Minister does not know.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will not be able to call every one of the signatories. However only signatories may try to catch my eye.

**Shri Hem Barua** (Gauhati): Before the ink on a particular cease fire agreement relating to a particular area could dry, Pakistan chooses or selects another place and starts firing. That has happened in Assam regularly. In that context, may I know whether our Government have decided by now to put as many bullets as possible into the chests of the Pakistani soldiers disturbing our frontier by fire-arms, no matter what our generous Prime Minister thinks or says?

**Shri Hathi**: The tactics appears to be like that, and we shall have to be ready and use all necessary force, if necessary, to reply to their aggression.

**Shri Hem Barua**: He has not replied to my question which was specific.

**Mr. Speaker**: That much should be enough.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee** (Burdwan): May I know if Govindpur village is only 18 kms. from the town of Karimganj and that was occupied by Pakistani forces? Have they been driven out? What steps have been taken towards that end?

**Shri Hathi**: They have withdrawn.

**Shri P. K. Deo** (Kalahandi): This morning's report which has appeared in the Indian Express is very distressing. The PTI news from Gauhati says that Pakistan is busy massing her troops; trenches have been dug, bunkers constructed and jungles cleared to facilitate quick movement for Pakistani troops; lastly, the border villages have been cleared of non-Muslim population and *bhatisyas*, deportees from India, have been settled there. In view of this development, may I know whether these sinister and aggressive designs and activities have gathered momentum since the visit of Marshal Chen-yi and Mr. Chou En-lai to Pakistan? Number two....

**Mr. Speaker**: Why so many numbers?

**Shri P. K. Deo**: It is very important. Secondly, may I know if the Pakistani proposal for further talks is not to gain time?

**Mr. Speaker**: Have these activities increased since the visit of the Chinese leaders to Pakistan?

**Shri Hathi**: Whether it has increased after the particular event or not is a different matter, but we have been seeing various acts which Pakistan has indulged in recently.

**Shri P. K. Deo**: My further question has not been replied, namely whether Pakistan's suggestion of further talks is to gain more time to consolidate their position.

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda)**: It appears very obvious that there has been an increase in the offensive tempo, and it may also be that they may be taking time for the purpose of strengthening their positions here and there. We are quite alive to the situation, and we will do our best in this matter.

**Shri Daji** (Indore): What is the maximum extent of the depth of Pakistani intrusion into Indian territory? In view of the recent development in which they are coming more and more into our territory, does not the sum total of their actions amount to a grave provocation to us, to something more than more border depredation?

**Shri Nanda**: What the hon. Member says has to be taken notice of by the Government and everybody in the country, the sinister that there is now. It is not a question of words. It is a question of our preparation, and that is there. Of course, they have penetrated in the Kutch area about 1,500 yards, it may be different at different places.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee**: May I know whether the attention of the hon.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Minister has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Times of India today, namely:

"Pak Troops Massing on Assam Border."

"Pakistan is massing troops and the local militia (Ansars) all along the 150-mile Goalpara-Dhubri sector of the Assam-East Pakistan border, while uneasy peace prevails in the Karimganj sector of the Indo-Pakistan border."

I want to know whether it is a fact that in Kutch also, when the police pickets were there, they tried to intrude into our area and occupy a checkpoint. I would like to know whether after the Kutch experience, the Government of India will send the army to all those places, where constant firing is going on even after ceasefire by Pakistan, to protect them.

**Shri Nanda:** The disposition of our armies will be having in view the importance of every place and the necessity of giving full protection and full defence. I cannot give the details.

**Mr. Speaker:** That suggestion would also be considered by them.

**श्री बूटा सिंह (मोगा) :** भारत की सरहदों पर पाकिस्तान की ओर से नये हमले होने शुरू हुए हैं और ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो चुकी है जिससे कि एक बार फिर हमारे मुल्क की सरहदों और उसकी आजादी को खतरा पैदा हो गया है तो क्या हमारी सरकार की तरफ से कोई ऐसा सुझाव भी पाकिस्तान की सरकार को दिया गया है कि वह मिनिस्ट्रों की एक मीटिंग करके इन सारे झगड़ों को समाप्त करें ?

**Shri Nanda:** We have suggested meetings at both levels, official and ministerial.

**Shri Warior (Trichur):** May I know whether the Government has considered the possibility of training and arming the civilian population throughout the border and strengthening the hands of the military and the police there?

**Shri Nanda:** These steps are being taken.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuruzha):** The hon. Minister is unfortunately refusing to reply to direct questions. May I know whether the Government is in possession of evidence, of facts, that American arms are increasingly being used by the Pakistani troops against us, and if so, whether Government has taken up this matter with the US Government?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** May I intervene? The question that is being answered is about the Cooch Behar sector. We have no evidence about the use of American equipment on that particular sector, but certainly we have got evidence about the use of American equipment on the Kashmir cease-fire line and also on the Kutch border.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore):** What about the West Bengal-East Pakistan border? Mortars have been used.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** We have no evidence about that.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** The West Bengal Government has already informed you and given you details of the markings on the mortars.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I wanted to know whether Government has taken up the matter with the US Government.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** Has the attention of the American Government been drawn to it?



**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Yes, I think we have done it.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह (कौराना) :** क्या सरकार ने कभी इस बात पर गौर किया है जैसा कि दो साल से इस सदन में चर्चा रात दिन होती है कि जब तक सरकार आत्मरक्षा की भावना से काम करेगी तब तक सरकार के ऊपर इस तरीके से हिन्दुस्तान की सरहदों पर गोलियां चलती रहेंगी और इसलिए क्या सरकार आत्मरक्षा की भावना को छोड़ कर विजय की भावना से कार्य करना शुरू करेगी ?

**श्री नन्दा :** दोनों ही बातें हैं, विजय की भी भावना है और रक्षा की भी भावना है ।

**श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय (सलेमपुर) :** कछार क्षेत्र में असम बोर्डर के ऊपर पिछले कई दिनों से गोलाबारी हो रही थी तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गोविन्दपुर और उस के आसपास के गावों में वहाँ के लोगों की जन, धन और पशु धन की कितनी हानि हुई है ? गोविन्दपुर में मुसलमान भाइयों की अधिक आबादी है और हिन्दू आबादी वहाँ पर कम है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस गोलाबारी से आतंकित हो कर कितने हिन्दू भाई गोविन्दपुर से भाग गये और उनकी सम्पत्ति आदि का कितना नुकसान हुआ है ?

**श्री हाथी :** जो फैमिलीज चली गई थीं वे सब वापिस आ गयी हैं और इंजरी किसी को नहीं हुई ।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) :** पाकिस्तान की तरफ सरहद के स्थानों पर से हिन्दू लोगों को वहाँ से उन्होंने हटा दिया है और एक जाति के लोगों को रक्खा गया है तो नन्दा साहब ने अभी थोड़े दिन पहले यहाँ पर एक बयान दिया था कि तीन मील का जो बोर्डर ऐरिया है उसको मजबूत किया जायगा और उसको ठीक से रखा जायगा तो यह अब तक क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

**श्री नन्दा :** इस सिलसिले में कुछ कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं । उसमें कुछ रकावट हुई और वह इस वजह से कि उसके बाद रैफ्यूजीज की बहुत बड़ी प्रब्लम आ गयी असम में और उनके सैटिल करने का सवाल था, उस ऐरिया का कुछ सर्वे वगैरह हो चुका है और कुछ करने जा रहे हैं ।

**Shri Bade (Kharagone):** My name is there.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then what should I do? I am calling the Members who are there.

**Shri Bade:** My name is there.

**Mr. Speaker:** Have I denied that?

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** It may come later.

**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Barpetta):** Frequent military intrusions, uneasy cease-fires and promised evacuation have become the regular features of the entire frontier with Assam. May I know what steps Government propose to take, apart from lodging protest notes and suggesting meetings, to allay the fear of loot and occupation by Pakistani troops in the frontier villages and to protect life, property and territory from insidious infiltration and harassment by para-military groups like the Ansars?

**Shri Nanda:** Notes have a place in this, also defensive action, and, whenever there is need, as strong action as is called for in the circumstances.

**Shri N. R. Laskar (Karimganj):** Actually I am coming from this area and I know what sort of suffering and harassment is caused to these people by this illegal firing. May I know what positive steps Government is taking to bring confidence to the people living in this border area?

**Shri Nanda:** Same question. As is evidenced by the statement made, action has been taken....(Interruptions) and the very fact that we have

[Shri Nanda]

got back to that place shows that we have not been negligent in our duties.

**Shri N. R. Laskar:** They are living under bullets. This is also a fact.

**Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar):** Is it not a fact that Pakistan is taking advantage of the non-demarcation of the border between Pakistan and India to make these intrusions, while, on the other hand, preventing the demarcation of the boundary on one pretext or the other? May I know whether the International Court of Justice has been approached for the demarcation of the boundary between India and Pakistan?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** Steps are being taken to demarcate the boundary where it still remains undemarcated, but in this particular area, that is Govindpur, this is demarcated area and the trouble takes place although there was demarcation.

**श्री बड़े :** पाकिस्तान ने भारत की पूर्वी सीमाओं पर हमला शुरू करने के बाद अब पश्चिमी सीमाओं पर हमला करना शुरू कर दिया है जिसका की मतलब यह है कि पाकिस्तान के मन में लड़ाई करना है, हमारी सरहदों पर पाकिस्तान यह हमले अपनी पुलिस फ़ोर्स से कर रहा है, ऐसा आपका कहना है लेकिन वे मशीनगनों का उपयोग करते हैं तो क्या आप भी अपनी दोनों सीमाओं की अर्थात् पूर्वी और पश्चिमी सरहदों पर हर जगह अपने पुलिस वालों को हर तरह से सुदृढ़ करने और हथियारों से लैस करने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं ?

**श्री नन्दा :** जहां जहां पुलिस की जरूरत होगी, वहां पुलिस का इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा और साथ ही मिलिटरी की भी जरूरत जहां पड़ती है, उसका इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है, जैसे कि अभी आपको उस स्टेटमेंट से मालूम होगा, जो मैं आज कच्छ के बारे में करूंगा ।

**श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय देश की सरहदों पर जो हमले हो रहे हैं, उनके बारे में एक अनिश्चित सी बात चलती है । जैसे रूस, अमरीका इत्यादि हमारे मित्र-देशों के हथियारों के बारे में खबर छपती है कि यह हथियार अमरीका का था और उसके कारण देश और विदेश में उस मुल्क के प्रति हमारे देश की जनता में घृणा होती है । इन खबरों के पीछे एक जाल है । हमारे उच्च-स्तर के सरकारी अफसर, एस० एन० चोपड़ा, को पाकिस्तान के डिपुटी हाई कमिश्नर, इकबाल, ने ऐन उस वक्त दावत दी, जबकि हिन्दुस्तान पर गोलियां चल रही थी । तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में अपनी नीति को स्पष्ट करेगी ?

**Shri Nanda:** It has already been answered by the Defence Minister with reference to another question about American arms. The feelings that were expressed by the hon. Member—they are all right.

**श्री बागड़ी :** सवाल के दूसरे हिस्से का जबाब नहीं दिया गया है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत से ऐसे सवाल उठाए, जिनका इससे ताल्लुक नहीं है, लेकिन मैं खामोशी से सुनता रहा । अब माननीय मंत्री ने जवाब दे दिया है ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** यह बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी की बात है । जिस व्यक्ति को न्यूजीलैंड में हाई कमिश्नर बनाया जा रहा है, जब एक तरफ़ भारत पर गोलियां चलें, और वह डिपुटी हाई कमिश्नर की जियाफ़तें खाए, तो देश कैसे तैयार होगा ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य ने न्यूजीलैंड, अमरीका और रूस, सब बातों का जिक्र किया है । वे सब बातें इसमें नहीं आती हैं ।

**श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :**

कच्छ के कंजरकोट के बारे में विदेश मंत्री महोदय ने 3 मार्च को वेल-डिफाइन्ड बार्डर बताया था और कल विदेश मंत्रालय के एक मुखपात्र ने अखबार के जरिये कहलाया है कि यह अनडिमाकॉटेड बार्डर है और आज मंत्री महोदय ने पूर्वी सीमा के बारे में इन शब्दों का इस्तेमाल किया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार यह तय करेगी कि हिन्दु-स्तानी जमीन के किसी भी हिस्से को अनडि-स्पूटिड या अनडिमाकॉटेड कह कर हमको वृमजोर न बना दे।

**श्री नन्दा :** जहां तक कच्छ के बार्डर का सवाल है, कई दफा यह साफ़ जाहिर कर दिया गया है कि वह एरिया अनडिमाकॉटेड है और इस सवाल के बारे में तो अभी जवाब दिया गया है कि यह डिमाकॉटेड एरिया है।

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** 3 मार्च को विदेश मंत्री ने कहा कि यह बिल्कुल वेलडिफाइन्ड बार्डर है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दे दिया है। माननीय सदस्य अब बैठ जायें।

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I seek a clarification, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** He had already had once chance.

**श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली-करोलबाग) :** जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है, 5 अप्रैल को कुछ लोगों ने वहां आ कर हल चलाया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब विदेश लोग आ कर इस तरह से भूमि का अतिक्रमण करते हैं, तो क्या तुरन्त कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है, जो विरोध-पत्र भेजा गया।

**श्री हाथी :** बात तो ठीक है लेकिन इस गांव के दो हिस्से हैं। कुछ 13 गांव एक हद में हैं और 8 गांव एक हद में हैं। पहले तो यह सिविल डिस्पूट जैसी बात लगती थी, लेकिन

इसके बाद अब पता लगा, तब पुलिस फ़ोर्स भेजी गई।

**Shri Solanki (Kaira):** Just now the hon. Home Minister mentioned that there are some grounds to continue the talks between the Home Ministers of Pakistan and India. Is this continuation of the old talks where we had left over or is there some fresh move introduced in the talks?

**Shri Hathi:** So far as this is concerned, this is between the officers.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have to inform the hon. Members that the Home Minister would make a statement about the Kutch border at about 5.30 p.m.

12.45 hrs.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

**Mr. Speaker:** The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sit-tings of the House in their Twelfth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the follow- ing members for the periods indi- cated against each:

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| (1) Shri N. Aruna-<br>chalam     | 16th November to<br>24th December,<br>1964 (Tenth Ses-<br>sion) |
| (2) Shri Kashi Ram<br>Gupta      | 17th February to 15th<br>April, 1965 (Ele-<br>venth Session)    |
| (3) Dr. Saradish<br>Roy          | 17th February to 16th<br>April, 1965 (Ele-<br>venth Session)    |
| (4) Shri Y. N.<br>Singh          | 17th February to 24th<br>March, 1965 (Ele-<br>venth Session)    |
| (5) Shri R. Uma -<br>nath        | 17th February to 16th<br>April, 1965 (Ele-<br>venth Session)    |
| (6) Shri Biren<br>Dutta          | 17th February to 3rd<br>March, 1965 (Ele-<br>venth Session)     |
| (7) Shri Rajendra-<br>nath Barua | 17th February to 15th<br>March, 1965 (Ele-<br>venth Session)    |
| (8) Shri Laxmi<br>Dass           | 17th February to 16th<br>April, 1965 (Ele-<br>venth Session)    |

[Mr. Speaker]

- (9) Shri M. Muhammad Ismail 15th March to 7th May, 1965 (Eleventh Session).
- (10) Shri Ananda Nambiar 17th February to 16th April, 1965 (Eleventh Session).
- (11) Shri Brij Raj Singh—Kotah 17th February to 16th March, 1965 (Eleventh Session)
- (12) Shri Paresh Nath Kayal 18th February to 17th April, 1965 (Eleventh Session)
- (13) Shri A. K. Gopalan 17th February to 16th April, 1965 (Eleventh Session)
- (14) Shri Krishna Chandra Pant 22nd March to 20th April, 1965 (Eleventh Session)
- (15) Shri Bholaram Paradhi 8th to 30th March, 1965 (Eleventh Session).
- (16) Shri Madala Narayana Swamy 17th February to 16th April, 1965 (Eleventh Session)

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): Sir, by your leave, I would like to raise—this is a routine proceeding—two points with regard to the report. The first is not so important; the second is more important.

In the case of long illness, there are two members, Shri Kayal and another—I would like that the remarks column should state whether the Member is progressing satisfactorily, because we should be assured on that account.

The second matter, which is far more important, concerns the rights and privileges of the Members of the House. I find that my hon. friend Mr. Gopalan and Dr. Saradish Roy had applied for leave because they are in detention as far back as 17th February and leave has been granted to them; I am glad about this, but I am sorry about their continued detention. Questions in their names are regularly appearing in the question lists that come to us from time to time. Now, the corrigendum issued on the 9th April with regard to the question list of the 12th April says: delete the name of Shri Madhu

Limaye'; then some question numbers are given. I would like to know: Shri Madhu Limaye has been suspended from the service of the House. Therefore, perhaps following your directions that because he is suspended and he is no longer in the service of the House, his name has been deleted. *Per contra*, the names of Shri Gopalan, Dr. Saradish Roy are there. Their names appear in the question list and therefore, *ipso facto*, they must be deemed to be in the service of the House and therefore, as the custodian of the rights and privileges of the Members of this House, it is your paramount duty to see to it that they are enabled to serve the House. In any case all the amenities and facilities available to the other Members must be made available to them as they are still in the service of the House.

**Shri Khadilkar** (Khed): So far as the first question, regarding the name of Shri Madhu Limaye to be deleted.....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: The first is about the long illness of Members and progress reports.

**Shri Khadilkar**: Most of them have come back and so there is no necessity of making any note. Otherwise, if it is continuing illness of a serious nature, we shall take note and make recommendations.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta Central): Sir, there are those Members who applied for leave of absence and got it. There is a considerable number of people who are detained without trial and they are compulsorily absent. The fact that some of them have sent in questions to this House and that they appear on the order Paper and have been duly answered is a very generous testimony to the way in which parliamentary system is being sought to work. My point is this. Now that we are going to elect standing com-

mittees of Parliament this matter has perhaps been already conveyed to you—some Members of Parliament are compulsorily deprived of participating in the elections to the standing committees of the House. It also involves a matter of principle. I understand that in the West Bengal legislative assembly, the Speaker has directed that in the case of elections to standing committees, ballot papers would be sent to the members of the assembly who are detained, by post, and, by post, those ballot papers would come back to the House. I beg of you to take a decision very early in this matter so that those detenu Members who are compulsorily absent and not voluntarily are not precluded from serving the House in regard to participation in the elections to standing committees.

**Shri Bade (Khargone):** One point, Sir. There is also some precedent, in the House of Commons that whenever the Speaker wants that they should serve the Parliament, those Members are called in the House. Here also, Shri Gopalan's name is on record and when it appears that his services are required by you, he may be called.

**Mr. Speaker:** Some things might appear to the hon. Members that do not appear to me. That is the difficulty. Then there is a distinction that I have to draw between Shri Madhu Limaye and other Members who have been detained. Shri Madhu Limaye is absent because this House has passed that order, and the other Members are in the jail not because this House desired it or passed the order in pursuance of any action taken by this House. It was some other executive agency which has done it. Therefore, this distinction must be clear in the minds of the hon. Members when I have to call a Member here. Shri Madhu Limaye's name was struck out on that day because on that day there was no need to call such a Member who was not here and who was not serving. About

others, we continue the practice that their names might remain there, and their names appear probably in the unstarred questions.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Starred Questions also.

**Mr. Speaker:** They might be appearing in the Starred Questions also. I have not seen it so well. But there is no harm. When the Members have even taken the oath and their names appear on the lists, they cannot put the questions unless they are present here.

So far as the questions of the Estimates Committee and others are concerned, I do not know what the rules in the West Bengal Assembly are. Therefore, I cannot compare them with our own rules here. But here the presence of the Member is required and he has to vote himself. If any Member cannot come here, I cannot get that vote by ballot through post from him. Our rules require that the Members must be present and must be voting. Rather, the voting ought ordinarily to take place inside the House, but for the sake of convenience, we have devised this method, namely, that it might take place in the Committee Room.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** It is in exceptional circumstances that they have been put in jail and so some exception must be made in regard to the rules also.

**Mr. Speaker:** How can I do that? Yes, Shri Kamath:

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I rise on a point of clarification. The point that has been raised is still troubling me; it is a little more fundamental, and I therefore, seek the light of your wisdom to resolve that doubt in my mind.

**Mr. Speaker:** Too many adjectives are being used.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** "The light of your wisdom" is no adjective. It is just a statement of fact.

**Mr. Speaker:** On the one side, he can give me credit for my wisdom, and in the subsequent sentence, he may be questioning my wisdom also. (*Interruption*). Therefore, that does not look nice. He may now proceed to say whatever he wants to say.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I just wanted you to dispel the temporary darkness from my mind. I only wanted to ask you this. In the case of Shri Madhu Limaye, because he has been suspended from the service of the House, because of that fact, he is no longer in the service of the House. Therefore, his name has been deleted from the question list. But the names of Shri Gopalan and his party colleagues appear in the question lists, and questions in their names are admitted and are printed in the list. Their names have not been deleted. Therefore, *per contra*, when the Members' names appear in the question list, *ipso facto*, they must be deemed to be in the service of the House. And, therefore, when they continue in service, is it not your duty,—if I may be permitted to say so—as the supreme custodian of the rights and privileges of the House, to see that they are enabled to render that service in the House when you yourself deem, it appears, that they are in the service of the House?

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan):** There is a distinction between voluntary absence and compulsory absence. Our rules do not make any provision in the case of compulsory absence from the House. When one is entitled to continue as a Member and his name is placed on the question list, then there is no bar on his functioning as a member. At least, either the ballot paper should be made available to him, should be ordered to be sent by post to him, or he should be called for exercising the voting right and then he may go back if necessary. But certain steps should be taken so

that he should not be barred from exercising his right to vote and to participate in the elections.

**Mr. Speaker:** This suggestion was made to me this morning, and I have already referred to it.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):** मुझे नहीं मालूम कि मैं जो कुछ कहने जा रहा हूँ उसमें ज्यादा दम है या नहीं। लेकिन अभी आपने फरमाया है कि श्री मधु लिमये का निकाला जाना इस सदन के फैसले से हुआ है और श्री गोपालन वगैरह का यहां न रहना गृह मंत्री के एक काम से हुआ है। मैं आपसे सिर्फ यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री के काम पर इस सदन ने अपनी छाप लगाई जब केरल के लिए पैसा यहां पर मंज़ूर हुआ। तो इस सदन का उस हद तक केरल के मामले में भी हाथ हो जाता है। दोनों में फिर फर्क करना मेरी राय में गलत होगा।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** और ज्यादा मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। चटर्जी साहब ने भी यह सवाल उठाया है। मुझे एक चीज़ को फिर से दोहराना है। that is in case where the House has passed an order. In other cases we are not precluding them coming over and participating here. They can come any time they like. But there is another authority that is preventing them. I am not preventing them or debarring them through any orders of this House or of my own. Whether we should call them or ask them to come over here is quite a different thing—I do not think I can interfere in the orders of the executive so far as this is concerned.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will you kindly consider this matter in a little more detail, Sir—the postal ballot?

**Mr. Speaker:** Postal ballot—I will look into the matter, if it is possible.

12.54 hrs.

## PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

## GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION RE RECOMMENDATIONS OF CENTRAL WAGE BOARD FOR NON-JOURNALIST EMPLOYEES

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government Resolution No. WB. 17 (13)/64 dated the 9th April, 1965, regarding recommendations of the Central Wage Board for non-journalist employees of newspaper establishments for grant of interim relief. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4176/65].

Shri Daji (Indore): Sir, before you proceed further, I should like to have an information from the hon. Minister about this item of business. My information is that one of the members of the Wage Board is under detention. Has his place been filled up or is any arrangement made so that he is released and brought back and he can function as member of the Wage Board?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: We are asking the union which he represents to send an alternative representative.

12.55 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE—  
contd.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : मैं आपकी सेवा में एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। श्री मधु लिमये ने इस प्रकार की...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो चीज हो चुकी उसको फिर से नहीं उठाना चाहिये। मेम्बर साहिबान ने उठाया था और मैंने भी जो अर्ज करनी थी कर दी है। वह मामला खत्म हो गया। जब वह खत्म हो चुका तो उसके बाद स्वामी जी उठते हैं...

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं उस समय भी उठा था लेकिन आपका ध्यान इधर नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा भी हुआ तो भी वह बात खत्म हो गई है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : एक मिनट में...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बार बार उसी को नहीं उठाया जा सकता है। इसको अब रहने दीजिये। So, I take it that the House agrees with the report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitings of the House, regarding the grant of leave of absence to Members.

Several hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Mr. Speaker: The Members would be informed accordingly.

12.56 hrs.

## COMMITTEE OF PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

## SIXTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Sixty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.56½ hrs.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

## THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I beg to present the Thirty-fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1964-65) on grants, loans, contracts and facilities given by the Central Government Departments/Ministries to Bharat Sevak Samaj—paras 65, 86, 86(A), 86(B), 86(C), 86(D), 88(d) and 117 of Audit Report (Civil), 1964.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): The Public Accounts Committee has gone into the question of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and has submitted a report. The accounts of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, according to many sources, are very shady. It may not be so. But I want to know whether their accounts will also be audited properly by the Comptroller and Auditor-General and the accounts be placed before the House, on the Table of the House. Now that the convention has been accepted, that the Public Accounts Committee goes into these affairs, I want to know whether the Minister will consider that the audited accounts and the Report made by the Comptroller and Auditor-General should be placed on the Table of the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** He might consider. I have no answer to make so far as this is concerned.

12.59 hrs.

\*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION—contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Out of four hours, 2 hours and 30 minutes have already been taken up. 1 hour and 30 minutes remain.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur): Sir, I congratulate the Minister on having made the task of rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan an all-India affair. I am glad that all the States of India, according to their capacity and according to the resources available to them are taking in their hands the rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan. The people of Assam have welcomed them with open arms. Even Andhra Pradesh people have extended to them

their helping hand. Bihar people have tried to put them on their feet again. The burden of rehabilitating them has fallen on Madhya Pradesh and they have accepted it willingly. Maharashtra, Tripura, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and NEFA—all these States and Union Territories have shown fraternal interest in the refugees from East Pakistan.

13 hrs.

We always talk of national integration in this country and sometimes we talk of the fissiparous tendencies. But I think the resettlement of these refugees whether in camps or in other places in all these States of India gives me a picture of national integration and I hope as time passes, this picture will become brighter and brighter and every State will take some refugees from East Pakistan, even though the number may be a token one. I would like that Punjab, which is already a refugee State, should also take some refugees from East Pakistan, so that our State also does not lag behind in this respect.

The ministry has given us a table of the influx of refugees into West Bengal Assam and Tripura from 1-1-64 to 31-1-65. I find the daily average is 2252. I also take it that the total number of refugee that have come into our country is about 9 lakhs in these months. Of course, the total number from the beginning up to this time comes to about 45 lakhs or more. I want to ask one question not of the Rehabilitation minister, but of the Government of India: Pakistan is making our borders unsafe. There is hardly an inch of common ground where they are not trying to infiltrate, attack and subvert and trying to put us on the defensive. I wish we are on the offensive. At the same time, they are trying to squeeze out all the minorities from East Pakistan. I do not care if I was driven away from West

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.



Pakistan: I do not care if the hon. Speaker of this House was driven out of West Pakistan. But I want to ask one question: How long are we going to put up with this sorry state of affairs and to show the other cheek to the brother across namely, Pakistan, who is trying to bludgeon us on the right cheek? How long are we going to follow this weak-knee policy? 2252 persons—as many persons as go compose my village—come every day and our government is behaving like a seva samiti. It should behave like a seva samiti and we should give them every kind of help. But how long are we going to put up with this influx? 50 lakhs of people have come from East Pakistan, which means as many persons have come from East Pakistan as inhabit 9 districts of Punjab of the size of Gurdaspur district; that is half of Punjab which consists of 18 districts, has been taken away by these refugees from East Pakistan.

I do not deny that we should give these refugees blankets, medicines, education, land, industrial training, etc., and do everything for them. They are our brothers, blood of our blood, flesh of our flesh, bone of our bone. But why should our government follow this anaemic, bloodless and sorry policy that we should always submit to the East Pakistan people? They do not let us live in peace on the border and they do not let the minorities live in peace in East Pakistan. There should be found some other way of dealing with Pakistan and we should not be like this saying always, do not seal the border. I do not want the border to be sealed; let them come and let us have more camps. But all these are palliatives, measures taken to relieve these refugees. But the chief solution is that you must stop the influx of refugees. The only way is that we should ask for land from East Pakistan in proportion to the land which the refugees are going to occupy in our country. Unless we ask for that land, there can be no solution to this problem.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : इसका समाधान हो सकता है। जितने उधर से आये . .

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sit down!

Mr. Speaker: That is not the way to deal with another hon. member.

श्री हृषम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा निवेदन यह था कि माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि पाकिस्तान से भूमि मांगी जाये। मैं इसके लिये सुझाव देना चाहता था कि भूमि मांगने के स्थान पर जितने व्यक्ति उधर से आते हैं हमको उतने व्यक्ति उधर से वहां भेज देने चाहियें। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता था लेकिन मुझे इस तरह से डाटा गया है जिस तरह से कोई गधे को भी नहीं डाटता। मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य को अपने शब्द वापस लेने चाहियें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात ठीक है कि जिस तरह से माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था वह उचित नहीं था।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : उचित तो नहीं है। स्वामी जी का मैं आदर करता हूं, लेकिन स्वामी जी से—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी मेम्बर को ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिए। अगर मेम्बर एक दूसरे का आदर नहीं करेंगे तो सारे मुल्क में उनका कोई आदर नहीं करेगा।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : मैं तो उनका बहुत आदर करता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस तरह से आपने यह सलूक किया, यह अच्छा नहीं है। स्वामी जी की जब बारी आवे तो उनको अपने क्वालात

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

जाहिर करने चाहिए, वह बीच में क्यों दखल देते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैंने उनकी सुविधा के लिए . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आप बोलेंगे तो लोग आपकी सुविधा के लिए भी बोलेंगे ।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : मैं स्वामी जी को घर का आदमी समझता हूँ, इस वास्ते ऐसा कह दिया ।

Sir, I was submitting very respectfully that we should ask for land from Pakistan in proportion to the number of migrants that we have got here. At the same time, I should ask the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation to put across the case of these refugees not only in India but also abroad. Whenever we go abroad we are told that the minorities are being harassed in India. Whenever we go abroad we are told that the minorities do not have a comfortable stay, a happy time in India, whereas the boot is on the other leg. I think this is also something that should be done, and I believe the Government of India will do so.

Now I come to the question of West Pakistan refugees. The hon. Minister who preceded Shri Tyagi was a refugee from West Pakistan. When the question of rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan came, he went and stayed in Calcutta. But our new Minister is very fond of Delhi. He stays all the time in Delhi. I would request him to stay for some time in Dandakaranya because Dandakaranya is proving to be a fiasco. I would also request him to stay for some time in Calcutta. I would therefore submit to him very respectfully—he is my elder brother—that he should stay only for a few days in Delhi and he should not make Delhi his home.

When I see the schemes so far as the West Pakistan people are concerned, I find that they have given the development of some colonies to municipal corporation. What has happened is, they are in a very very sorry state of development. The Development of Gur-ki-Mandi, Remodelling of Village Tehar and Reconstruction of Lajpat Rai Market are suffering. These should be handed over to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply as has been done in the case of other schemes. So far as the claims of joint stock companies are concerned, they seem to be a hardy annual. They have not been made over so far. No meeting of the Implementation Committee has taken place. There are so many movable assets of joint stock companies so far as the West Pakistan refugees are concerned. Their claims for pensions, provident fund, leave salary and security deposits have not been attended to as briskly as they should have been. At the same time, the contractors and other persons have not had their dues. Insurance policies are still rotting in the archives of West Pakistan. Court deposits are still lying unattended in West Pakistan.

I would, therefore, say that while the hon. Minister should attend more to the rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan, he should not forget the refugees from West Pakistan because some of them are going to die or have already died due to not obtaining pension and other things.

श्री हुसैन चन्द कदुवाय : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat. The Bell is being rung. There is quorum now. Shri D. C. Sharma may continue his speech. Hon. Members who have come should remain in the House and not run away.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Sir, so far as Dandakaranya is concerned, we must do something to make it a going concern in the matter of agriculture, in the matter of industries, in the matter of land reclamation and in the matter of other things. What I find is, while the input of administrative staff has been great their output of work has been very very low and small. I would like the output of staff to compare favourably with the output of work in these fields. At the same time, we should have an integrated master plan for this and somebody should take charge of it permanently. I would request the hon. Minister to attend to this also.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand here to disapprove or speak against the Demands of the Ministry of Rehabilitation. I oppose these Demands. For the last three years we had no Ministry separately in respect of rehabilitation. This year, of course, it is a good thing that a separate Ministry has been formed and Shri Tyagi along with Dr. M. M. Das has been given the charge of it. They are trying, no doubt, to have a grasp of the problem, but from the actual performance, I most reluctantly say, this Ministry is still following a partial policy at least towards the refugees from East Pakistan.

Everybody who participated in the debate has said that there was no necessity for the Government to seal the border in the manner in which they have done. From 1st April nobody is allowed to come into India without the necessary travel documents. When the Parliament is in session why was such a vital policy so declared without any consent of the Parliament? In the West Bengal Assembly, both the Opposition and the Congress Members have passed a resolution requesting or demanding that this order must immediately be rescinded. There must not be any sort of barrier for the people who want to come here from Pakistan. Government spokesmen, beginning

from the Foreign Minister down to the Estimates Committee, have been saying that the situation in Pakistan is not yet normal. When that is the position in Pakistan, how can our Government take this stand? First they declared that from 1st November any person coming to India without travel documents will not be given rehabilitation facilities. Yet, thousands of people are still coming in and there is no end to the flow of people from Pakistan because the plight of the minority community there is miserable. The situation prevailing in Pakistan being what it is, it is impossible for the minorities to live there in peace, and that is why they are coming to India in large numbers. So, if the Government at this stage choose to close the doors on their face, it is not only unreasonable but it is inhuman too.

The other day when a Congress Member, Shri A. C. Guha, was speaking on this subject, he referred to the pitiable condition of these people and the difficulties which they are facing in East Pakistan. The husband is living in India and the wife is on the other side of the border. She is not allowed to come here and live with her husband. For that she has to get the migration certificate and it is none too easy to get it. From the way in which the Ministry is proceeding, one is tempted to believe that this Ministry does not know the geography of East Pakistan. If a person residing at Khulna has to get a migration certificate, he has to go all the way to Dacca, which is not an easy thing. So, I voice my emphatic protest against this order. It is not only my view. The entire people of West Bengal want this order to be withdrawn and the West Bengal Legislative Assembly has already passed a resolution that this order must be rescinded immediately so that any refugee who wants to come over to India from East Pakistan could do so and get in full the rehabilitation benefits which are offered to the refugees.

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

Now I will explain why I say that the Ministry are still partial in their dealings with the East Pakistan refugees. Take the case of the residuary problem. First of all, I do not agree with the Government that it is a residuary problem. It is a live problem still; only a very small part of the problem has been solved.

**Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara):** It is a concurrent problem.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Yes, and we are duty-bound to solve it because at the time of partition we had given a solemn pledge to the people of Pakistan, the people belonging to the minority community, that in case of trouble they will be given not only shelter here but they will be fully rehabilitated. Now Government is being back on that promise is clearly proved and established by the recent order of Government.

The other day, my hon. friend, Dr. M. M. Das, tried to explain the stand of Government on Dandakaranya, regarding which Shrimati Renu Chakravarty had raised certain points. The way in which he tried to explain the position did not convince me or my other friends. I have got many instances to show how insincere the Government is. To this day it has not defined the powers of the different authorities of Dandakaranya. What is the function of the Ministry, so far as Dandakaranya Development Authority is concerned? What are the functions of the Chairman and the Chief Administrator? Nothing has been defined with the result there is too much bickering between the various authorities and it has come out even in the newspapers. If only Government had really taken serious note of the matter and defined and determined the powers of the different authorities, all this could have been avoided. The situation obtaining there is really funny. The hon. Deputy Minister took pains to describe the things they have

done. But I can cite so many examples, from the report of the Estimates Committee, to show the other side of the picture. For example, the DDA does not know how many tube-wells are necessary for supplying drinking water to the villages. How many wells are functioning and how many are not functioning, even that information is not available with the DDA. When this is the way in which the DDA is functioning, what could we expect from the Government?

The Estimates Committee says that thousands of rupees are unnecessarily spent on travelling allowance while very little is spent on real rehabilitation of refugees. The Committee further says that in the matter of employment the DDA is not employing refugees who were taken to Dandakaranya for land reclamation and other work; especially for class 3 and class 4 posts, people are not recruited from amongst the refugees.

**Mr. Speaker:** He should conclude now. He has taken ten minutes.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** There are so many problems facing the refugees that it is impossible to deal with them within ten minutes. They cannot be solved by my writing to the Ministers, because they are indifferent to our letters. So, I want to say something on the floor of the House.

I must now come to the existing problems. As Shrimati Renu Chakravarty has stated, you must raise the ceiling because with the price of land that you have already fixed, namely, Rs. 1,250, you cannot get land in any town or even in a village. So, unless the ceiling is raised, that problem can never be solved.

Then I come to the regularisation of squatters' colonies. It has been mentioned here that so many squatters' colonies have been regularised. But I say that not a single colony has

been regularised. Government have given some chits which have no legal value. It is only a licence to stay in a plot of land. But it has no legal validity; you can drive them out. So, why do you not give them title to the land? I do not know why Government should hesitate so much to give them title on the land. What is the harm? You have already given them the land. Now, why do you not give them the full right by giving the title to the occupier of the land?

Then, there are certain colonies which are not regularized because some vested interests are connected with those colonies. There are some big land sharks, like Bhangore & Company because of whom some squatters' colonies are not regularised. Every time I ask a question on this subject the West Bengal Government say that they are taking steps to regularise them, but up till today it has not been done.

13.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The four minimum requirements for the development of the squatters' colonies are: drainage system, drinking water, schools and roads. Even though lakhs of rupees have been spent on these development works I am sorry to say that no actual development has taken place. In my own area, in Mahesh Udbastu Sibir in Serampur one road was built at great cost but with one single shower the road was washed away. If the Minister so desires, he may look into it. What is the good of squandering money in this way? The money should really be spent on development work.

To sum up, Government must first raise the ceiling from Rs. 1,250. They must give the actual price. The refugees must be given the title to their lands. Thirdly, development works must be taken up sincerely and properly and the municipalities in which the squatters' colonies are

situated should be given financial assistance for the maintenance of these developing colonies.

We reside in the municipality area and we know that in these colonies in and around the Calcutta suburban towns there are squatters. Now, the West Bengal Government wants . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You should close now.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** I will finish within two minutes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No, you must finish now.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Yes, I will finish within two minutes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is a large number of Members waiting to speak. I must give them at least ten minutes each. So, you should finish now.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** This is very important. If I do not make this point now, when and where will I have the opportunity?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then others will not have any chance to speak. Please finish.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Yes.

I was saying that for these refugees squatters at least some grant or loans should be given so that they may have their sanitary privy; otherwise, they will have the service privy which will mean an additional burden on the municipality. So, for the health of the residents of the colony and for the good or benefit of the locality, Government should come forward with some grants or loans for constructing privies.

The last point I will make out is regarding some money which is still due to contractors in Pakistan. I do not know what the Government wants to do, but that thing must be looked

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

into. Some people who have opted for India worked there as contractors and their money is still due; it has not been paid by the Pakistan Government. That thing must be looked into.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Chakraverti. I will call the hon. Minister at 2.30. Hon. Members should take not more than 10 minutes each.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad):** I am thankful to the Estimates Committee for highlighting certain points on Dandakaranya. As I observed last year on another occasion, I would only reiterate the main points which had been emphasized by me. I am finding myself in a happy position now of being in agreement with certain points similarly emphasized by them. I wrote last year in the *Economic Review*:

"The lackadaisical manner, in which the vital question of rehabilitation was taken up, yielded nothing positive and meaningful.

The essential factors were seemingly lost sight of—namely, the availability of land and the speed with which it could be reclaimed and made ready for settlement.

Then there was the question of setting up industries—cottage, medium in special—thereby increasing employment potentialities. Agriculture could hardly contain the rising population. Poultry, dairy and orchards had to form essential accompaniments of rural economy . . ."

Recently, I had been to Madhya Pradesh and I did find that the same question is there before us today, namely, whether the people should be made to live in improvised shelters, camps, or should they be rooted to certain areas with employment opportunities, agricultural and other professions. Naturally, it must be basically based on agro-industry. That also should be done in a way as not

to disturb the local ways of life of the people, namely, the Adivasis, the Tribals and the so-called backward classes there. There must be no disturbance. That must be very carefully taken note of.

As I said last year also, there should be an integrated plan. Koraput in Orissa, Baster in Madhya Pradesh and Chanda in Maharashtra is the integrated area which could be developed, but unfortunately it could not be done because of the half-hearted policy that was adopted. The refugees also were playing in the hands of people who made them a pawn in their game of politics and, unfortunately till today only a few thousand people have been rehabilitated.

Last year, my demand was that there must be a separate Rehabilitation Ministry with a Cabinet rank Minister at the head. Fortunately, it has been done and the Ministry is competent today to take up this problem of integrated development so that the people know that they are having scope for employment as also for development.

Now I will take you round history a bit. As the greatest living historian of the world today, Arnold Toynbee says:

"History never happens. It is brought about by the free decisions of men as they decide, whether to be courageous or cowardly in the face of tomorrow."

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** On a point of order, Sir. My hon. friend, Shri Chakraverti, is making a useful contribution to the debate and it is too sad for words that there is no quorum in the House. Has the Government decided that the quorum should be reduced to 25 or 5? If so, let them do so quickly.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The bell is being rung. . . . Now there is quorum; he may continue his speech.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Sir, as you have played a prominent part in the history of our independence, you know the poignant feelings and the agonised tormentations we, the ordinary common men who worked only as mere volunteers in the organisation, are working under. I am reminded of the bold statement made by the Congress President in November 1947—a remarkable man with robust optimism and unflinching courage; unfortunately, he is not with us now though he is a Member of Parliament here. The Congress President had said:—

“How was it that the Congress failed to anticipate this colossal tragedy—though it was warned of it by no less a person than Gandhiji?”

He said:

“In its anxiety to get rid of the British Raj, it allowed itself to be taken in by Mr. Jinnah’s profession of solicitude for these minorities when it ought to have been obvious to all that in view of his fanatic faith in the two-nation theory, this profession of solicitude was a mere mockery.”

The Congress President continued his remarks and openly said:—

“Looking back over the ghastly tragedy of the last two months, I have no doubt that we would have been wise if, before agreeing to partition, we had made Mr. Jinnah face the logical consequences of this theory of two-nation. We did not believe in this pernicious theory and yet, by accepting the June 3 plan, we were more or less driven to adopt it as the basis of partition.”

As a result, what happened? He said:—

“We cannot absolve ourselves from our responsibility towards the minorities in Pakistan. They were part of our nation as much

as we are. They suffered and fought as our comrades in the struggle for freedom.”

After that he brings in a very important contention that we cannot today believe in the so-called professions of virtue and fellow feelings for the minorities, in the Pakistan regime as it obtains today.

Naturally, the question that poses itself before us, first of all, “Why these persons have left their hearths and homes”? The slogan and bogey raised by Pakistan that the lure of money and other rehabilitation facilities given by the Rehabilitation Ministry attract these persons. Some people here are apt to believe in that. So, I raised this question with the Prime Minister and the President of the Indian Nations! Congress and here is the definite declaration by the Congress President in 1958. He says:—

“I also agree with you that it is not because of the rehabilitation benefits that they come away to India leaving their all behind. The extent of the problem has to be ascertained in all seriousness.”

That is the problem that faces us today. When the people find that they cannot live there as full-fledged citizens since they have all civic rights denied to them—they are practically treated as vassals, as second-class citizens and are victims of communal frenzy and genocide—and with the life blood squeezed out of them, they are forced to come to India to seek shelter on the definite assurance of the Congress President and the Prime Minister of India. Now what justification is there for somebody to come forward and say, “You cannot come because you have no migration certificate”.

So, I am prompted raise this question again. How can you bar the entry of the people who have the legitimate right to come over here and the

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

definite assurance of the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the erstwhile Presidents of the Indian National Congress, Acharya Kripalani and Dr. Rajendra Prasad? I have got so many letters addressed to them in my repeated correspondence that I had occasion to carry on with them. I again reiterate that it would be most outrageous and atrocious if the people who rightly belong to India are withheld from coming over here. This will be augmenting their humiliation that they have been made to suffer there. One should realise why they are coming after 17 years of stay there against all odds. It is a ghastly tragedy that forces them out the life-blood is squeezed out of them and yet they are made to stand on the frontiers for non-fulfilment of some technical rules. We cannot bar their entry.

That is my appeal to the Ministry which should again consider its policy in the context of latest tragic developments and see that all these restrictions are withdrawn.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

जातवेदसे सुनवाम् सोमम अरातियतो  
निदहाति वेदः ।

स न परसदति दुर्गानि विश्वः नावेव  
सिन्धुम् दुरिता त्यजिनः ॥

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पुनर्वास मंत्रालय और विशेषतः त्यागी जी से मुझे बड़ी आशाएँ थीं। मुझे उनके व्यक्तिगत जीवन का परिचय है। वह वास्तव में बड़े सज्जन हैं। किन्तु बीस बीस और पच्चीस पच्चीस बरस से बैठी हुई जो यहाँ नौकरशाही है उस पर वह अधिकार प्राप्त न कर सके। उस पर वह नियंत्रण न कर सके। यदि वह अप्रसन्न न हों तो मैं कह दूँ कि वह उसके हाथों की कठपुतली बन कर रह गये हैं। वह अपनी आशाओं को पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं।

हमने शास्त्रों में पढ़ा है

जननी जन्म भूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी

माता और मातृभूमि स्वर्ग से भी अच्छी मानी जाती है। क्यों अपना स्थान छोड़ कर कोई जाता है? कुत्ता भी कहीं अगर रह लेता है तो डंडे भी उसको मारे जायें तो भी भागता नहीं है। पक्षी भी नहीं अपने स्थान को छोड़ता है, पशु भी नहीं छोड़ता है। लेकिन मानव जहाँ परम्पराओं से उसके पूर्वज रहते आ रहे हैं वहाँ से भागने लग गया है, उस स्थान को छोड़ कर वह आने लग गया है। वह क्यों भाग रहा है? यदि मैं कोई कठोर शब्द कह दूँ तो शायद वह अप्रसन्न हो जायें, सत्ताधारी लोग अप्रसन्न हो जायें। लेकिन यह तो मैं कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता हूँ कि यह उनकी निर्मल नीति का ही परिणाम है जो मानव भाग भाग कर हिन्दुस्तान में आ रहे हैं। अभी पाकिस्तान से भाग कर आ रहे हैं और पचास लाख के करीब आ भी चुके हैं। लंका से भी अभी पांच लाख पच्चीस हजार आने हैं, बर्मा से भी वे आ रहे हैं। सारी दुनिया में जहाँ कहीं हिन्दू बसे हैं उन सभी स्थानों से उनको धक्के देकर बाहर निकाला जा रहा है और रोके रुक नहीं रहे हैं। गिने चुने अगर आते तो उनको हम बसा भी लेते, उनके लिए कुछ कर भी लेते लेकिन इतनी भारी तादाद में जो आ रहे हैं, इनको हम किस तरह से बसाने जा रहा हैं, इस पर हमें सोचना होगा। जिस तरह से वर्षा का पानी निम्न स्थान में घुसता है उसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान में चारों तरफ से लोग घुस रहे हैं। इसका परिणाम क्या होगा? इसका परिणाम भयंकर होगा और यह बहुत जल्दी हमारे सामने आयेगा। उसे कोई रोक नहीं सकेगा।

आज कहा जा रहा है कि पाकिस्तान से जो लोग आ रहे हैं उनको रोका जाना चाहिये और इसके उपाय ढूँढ़ने चाहियें। उनको आने से रोकने के लिए सीमा पर प्रतिबन्ध भी लगाये जा रहे हैं। लेकिन यह दुख और दुर्भाग्य की



बात है कि इस तरह के नियंत्रण लगाये जा रहे हैं। जो व्यक्ति अपने पुण्य स्थान को छोड़ कर इस देश में आना चाहता है वह क्यों आना चाहता है इसको हमें देखना चाहिये। वह अपने प्राणों की रक्षा के लिए और अपने बच्चों की रक्षा के लिए ही तो आना चाहता है। उनको भी अगर रोकने का यत्न किया जाता है तो इससे और ज्यादा निलज्ज कोई दूसरा काम नहीं हो सकता है।

हमें इसका कोई उपाय तो करना ही होगा। हमने सांप पकड़ने वाले देखे हैं। वे सांपों को पकड़ते हैं। सांप वस्तुतः बड़ा भयंकर जन्तु होता है। जो पकड़ने वाला होता है वह उसके गसू पर हाथ मारता है और उसको ऊपर से, सिर से पकड़ता है। सांप अपनी पूंछ से, अपने शरीर से उसके शरीर को लपेट देता है। सांप छूटने के लिए अपने शरीर से, अपनी पूंछ से उसको पकड़ता है। लेकिन वह होशियार पकड़ने वाला उसके मुंह को दबाता है और शरीर को दबाता है। इस तरह से सांप ढीला हो जाता है और वह उसको पकड़ नेता है। आप तो इस पुनर्वास की समस्या को सदा बनाये रखना चाहते हैं लेकिन यदि आप पुनर्वास चाहते हैं और जो लोग इधर आ रहे हैं उनको आने से रोकना चाहते हैं तो बहुत जल्दी आपको एक उपाय करना होगा। भूमि मांगने से काम नहीं चलेगा। यदि वहां से, यदि पाकिस्तान से एक आदमी इधर आता है तो, वहां से आप तीन को जाने के लिए तैयार कर लो। उनको आप कह दो, चलो बाबा, पाकिस्तान जाओ। जिस समय पाकिस्तान के सामने यह समस्या आ कर खड़ी हो जाएगी, उसके सामने इनको फिर से बसाने की समस्या आ कर खड़ी हो जाएगी तो स्वयं वह इस बात को अनुभव करना शुरू कर देगा कि अगर यहां से किसी को निकाला जाएगा तो वहां से पौने पांच करोड़ लोगों को इधर आना पड़ेगा। और वह वहां से हिन्दुओं को निकालना बन्द कर देगा। लेकिन इस उपाय को सरकार बरतना नहीं

चाहती है क्योंकि इसके राजनीतिक स्वार्थ हैं। वह इस काम को करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। हिन्दू मारे जायें कहीं, गल जायें कहीं, कट जायें कहीं इसको कुछ परवाह ही नहीं है। इनकी आंखें जो हैं इनका इन्होंने आपरेशन कराया हुआ है और इन आंखों में आंसू कभी आते ही नहीं हैं हिन्दुओं के लिए।

कितनी अव्यवस्था दण्डकारण्य में है, इसको आप देखें। एक सच्चन मेरे पास आया था, मुझे से आ कर मिला था। मैंने जब उसका हाल पूछा तो वह कहने लगा स्वामी जो आपने पुराणों में रौरव नरक का विवरण जो आता है, उसको पढ़ा ही होगा और इस रौरव नरक को अगर किसी ने देखना हो तो वह जा कर दण्डकारण्य में देख सकता है, कई क्षेत्रों में उसे इस के दर्शन हो जायेंगे। दण्डकारण्य योजना आपने क्या इसलिए बनाई है कि लोग वहां जा कर तपस्वी बनें? अगर उनको तपस्वी ही बनाना है तो आप तो पहले तपस्वी बनें। क्या आपने उनको वहां तपस्या के लिए रखा है ?

वे लोग अपने प्राणों की रक्षा के लिए इधर आ रहे हैं। वे न केवल इस नाते से आ रहे हैं बल्कि धर्म के नाते भी यहां आ रहे हैं। वे अपने आपको हिन्दू समझते हैं, वैदिक धर्मी समझते हैं। इस वास्ते अपना सब कुछ छोड़कर यहां आ रहे हैं। अगर हम अपने लोगों की सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सकते तो इसको दबू नीति ही कहना होगा। हम समाचार-पत्रों में पढ़ते हैं कि इतने बच्चे मारे गये हैं, इतने बड़े मारे गये हैं और उनका कोई इंतजाम ही नहीं था। सरकार समझती है कि 45 करोड़ आदमी हैं और अगर 10 चार करोड़ मारे भी जायें तो सरकार को क्या कमी पड़ती है अच्छा है कुछ मारे जायें, गल जायें। सरकार को स्यान मिलेगा मकान मिलेगा, कुछ बेरोजगारी कम होगी, खाद्य समस्या कुछ हल होगी, कुछ सिर

### [श्री रामेश्वरा नन्द]

दर्द हलका हो जाएगा। इसलिए जो चार करोड़ अगर मारे जाते हैं तो कोई बात नहीं है। यह न केवल त्यागी जी को मैं कहूंगा बल्कि सरकार को भी कहूंगा कि उसकी वह नीति है कि कुछ लोग मारे जायें ताकि सिरदर्द हलका हो।

वहां पर पिछले दिनों कुछ लोगों को जो काम करते थे, हटा दिया गया था उनको निकाल दिया गया था नौकरी से। कई बरसों से वे सेवा कर रहे थे। उनको नौकरी में पक्का नहीं किया जा रहा है, उनका कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जा रहा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार और त्यागी जी यदि ये चाहते हैं कि उनको सफलता मिले तो पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए हुए लोगों को वह बड़ी दृढ़ता के साथ बसाने का प्रबन्ध करें। और त्यागी जी से मैं कहूंगा कि वह स्वयं वहां जाकर एक कमरा ले कर सांझ और सबेरे उन के बीच रह कर उन के दुख और दर्दों को देखें, उनकी जो दुखभी आहें हैं उनको वह सुनें और सुन कर और स्वयं उन के दुखों को अनुभव कर के उनको हल करने की कोशिश करें। दिल्ली के पवित्र स्थान में रहने से पुनर्वास की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता।

**श्री मोहन स्वर्ण्य (पीलीभीत):** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय बोलने का दिया है। यह बहस शुरुवार से चल रही है। यहां पर यह कहा गया है कि यह वैस्ट बंगाल का मामला है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह वैस्ट बंगाल का खाली मामला नहीं है, बल्कि सारे देश का और राष्ट्र का यह सवाल है। सारे राष्ट्र को इसे हल करना है।

मेरी कंस्टिट्यूएन्सी पीलीभीत में ही तीन हजार इस तरह के व्यक्ति बसाये जा चुके हैं और अभी डाई सौ फॅमिलीज और बसाई जानी हैं। मुझे यह कहते हुए खेद होता है

कि जिस प्रकार से उन लोगों को बसाया गया है और जिस स्थिति में वह चल रहे हैं, वह सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। मैं जब जब उन से मिलता हूँ तब तक वह एक नई समस्या बतलाते हैं। उन लोगों के आवास के लिये जो मकान बनाये गये हैं वे भी गिर रहे हैं। साल दो साल पहले ही वे बने हैं लेकिन फिर भी वे गिर रहे हैं। उन के लिए 500 रु की व्यवस्था बैलों के चारे में है, लेकिन 200 या 250 रु में बूढ़े बैल खीद कर उन को दे दिये जाते हैं जो कि जो चार महीनों में मरने शुरू हो जाते हैं। इसी तरह से उन के हल के लिये और दूसरे औजारों के लिये भी...

**पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी):** बैलों के बाबत आप किस जगह के लिये कह रहे हैं।

**श्री मोहन स्वर्ण्य:** मैं अपने जिले पीलीभीत की बात कह रहा हूँ जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश में है।

उन लोगों को 150 रु हलों और खेती के दूसरे औजारों के लिये दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन वह पैसे उन को दे कर थोड़ा पैसा खर्च कर के बाकी जो रुपया होता है उसको हजम कर लिया जाता है। इसलिये रिहैबिलिटेशन विभाग की जो गड़बड़ियां हैं...

**श्री चं० ला० चौधरी (महुआ):** जो रुपया हलों और बैलों के लिये दिया जाता है उसको कौन आदमी मिसयूज करते हैं, जरा उन के नाम तो बतला लीजिये।

**श्री मोहन स्वर्ण्य:** यह स्थिति में आप के सामने है रखकर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये।

उस तरफ से जो लोग वैस्ट बंगाल में आते हैं उन में से अधिकांश धान की खेती के लिये जमीन चाहते हैं, लेकिन जो अधिकारी हैं वे उन लोगों को देने के बजाय दूसरे

लोगों से नेगोशिएट कर के, जो कि अपना मुआवजा पाने के लिये जमीनों दे देते हैं, ऊंचे मुआवजे पर जमीन दे देते हैं। परिणाम यह होता है कि लोग धान बोनो की आदी होते हैं, मक्का गेहूं या ज्वार नहीं बो सकते हैं, उन को अच्छी जमीन नहीं मिलती है। मैं बहुधा उन लोगों से मिलता रहता हूँ। वे लोग कहते हैं कि वे लोग असम में और ईस्ट बंगाल में धान बोनो के आदि रहे हैं। मैंने ईस्ट बंगाल को मुक्तलिफ तरीके से देखा है। मैं जानता हूँ कि वहाँ धान की खेती प्रधान रूप से की जाती है। दूसरी चीजें उतनी नहीं होती हैं, और वे लोग उसी के आदि होते हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय सवाल है और राष्ट्रीय ढंग से उनकी रुचि के अनुसार इस को तय करना चाहिये।

उन लोगों के रहने और आवास के सम्बन्ध में जो लूट हो रही है, उस को रकना चाहिये। मेरा निवेदन तो यह है कि इस के लिये एक उच्च स्तरीय कमेटी बैठनी चाहिये जो कि बसाये गये लोगों की स्थिति को देखे। जो लोग बसाये जाने हैं उन की सुविधा का ध्यान तो वह रखे ही लेकिन उस के साथ साथ यह भी आवश्यक है कि जो लोग बसाये जा चुके हैं, वे सुखी हैं या नहीं, उन के रहने की भी व्यवस्था ठीक है या नहीं, इस तरफ भी वह ध्यान दें। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरी मांग है कि एक उच्च स्तरीय कमेटी बनाई जाये जो कि सारे देश में जो इस तरह के सेट्लमेंट्स है उन का निरीक्षण कर के एक रिपोर्ट सबमिट करे ताकि उस के आधार पर उनकी स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हो सके।

दंडकारण्य के बारे में जो हमारे एक मंत्री जी हैं उन्होंने बड़े जोरों से एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी पर कुछ आरोप लगाया और बड़े जोश में आये। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी के जो चेअरमैन हैं और उस के जो मैम्बर्स हैं उन्होंने बड़ी निष्ठा के साथ और

अच्छी तरह से बैठ कर के रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है दंडकारण्य में बड़े पैमाने पर भ्रष्टाचार विद्यमान है। बहुत सी प्रोजेक्ट्स पूरी ही नहीं हुई है। बहुत सी प्रोजेक्ट्स पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं, लेकिन वह बेकार हैं। और उन का कोई अर्थ नहीं है। करोड़ों रुपये हमारे देश के खर्च हो रहे हैं, लेकिन उन प्रोजेक्ट्स की उन्नति होना या उन का डेवेलपमेंट होना तो दूर रहा, वे एक तमाशा सी बन गई हैं। मंत्री महोदय नाराज न हों, उन का कर्तव्य है कि दंडकारण्य की जो स्थिति है उस की अच्छी तरह से देखभाल करें।

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Rehabilitation (Dr. M. M. Das):** We on this side will welcome a debate on the report of the Estimates Committee on Danda Karanya. We are not angry.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Yes, we shall have a debate some time later.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Thank you.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : आप वे बड़े जोरों से कहा था।

सदन में जो यह बात कही गई कि इस दश में जो लोग आना चाहते हैं उनको पाकिस्तान से आने दिया जाए में भी उस का जोरों से समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारे देश के वासी चाहे वे ईस्ट बंगाल में हों या किसी और देश में, चाहे बर्मा में हों चाहे सीलोन में चाहे मारिशस में हों, अगर वह इस देश में आना चाहते हैं तो यह उनकी मातृभूमि है और इस देश का कर्तव्य है, इस सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि उनके आने के लिये वह सारे द्वार खुले रखे और जो आना चाहते हैं उनको आने की पूरी सुविधा दे।

कल मेरे पास एक सज्जन आए थे वह काश्मीर से आए हुए हैं और काफी समय उन्हें यहाँ आए हो गए। उन्होंने

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

सरकार को लिखा था कि वह जो भूमि काश्मीर में छोड़ कर आए हैं उसका मुआवजा उनको मिलना चाहिये। वह उनको अभी तक नहीं मिला है। इस बारे में जो उत्तर गवर्नमेंट ने दिया है वह भी मेरे पास है। उनका जवाब यह है :

“Those who have migrated from Pakistan to Jammu and Kashmir are not eligible for rehabilitation assistance”.

यह उनको उत्तर मिला है। इस तरह के बहुत से लोग हैं जो ऐसी असहाय अवस्था में हैं और सरकार की ओर से उनके लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह के जो व्यक्ति हैं वे भारतीय नागरिक हैं और परेशान हाली में वहां से आए हैं। जो भी सुविधायें उपलब्ध हों वे उनको मिलनी चाहियें।

अभी मुझे बतलाया गया कि पांड, नारगी और अभीनगांव स्टेशन के पास कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जो रेल क्षेत्र कहते हैं और जिनके रेलवे कोई डेवलपमेंट करने नहीं जा रही है और न किसी और प्रकार का कार्य वहां करने जा रही है। पन्द्रह वर्षों से वह लोग वहां रह रहे हैं। अब बताया जा रहा है कि वहां से उन लोगों को हटाया जा रहा है लेकिन उसके बदले में उन्हें कोई जगह नहीं दी जा रही है और न किसी रूपसे की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

इस तरीके से असम में एक जगह जलपाईगुडी जिले में समुकतला बतलाई गई। उसमें ब्राड गेज की कोई लाइन बनने जा रही है। वहां पर रिफ्यूजीज रह रहे हैं। उनको वहां से हटाया जा रहा है लेकिन उनको कोई दूसरा स्थान आवास के लिय नहीं दिया जा रहा है। वह लोग वहां पन्द्रह पन्द्रह, बीस बीस वर्ष से रह रहे हैं और वहां मकान बिल्ड कर लिये हैं और अपने रहने का बन्दोबस्त किया

है। अगर उनको हटाने का प्रश्न उठ तो उन्हें उनकी जगहों के अनुसार दूसरी जगह मिलनी चाहिये अन्यथा जो आवास का सवाल है या रिहैबिलिटेशन का सवाल है उसका कोई तात्पर्य नहीं है। इसका क्या मतलब है कि जो लोग बसे हुए हैं उन्हें हटाया जाय और हटा कर परेशान किया जाए। इसकी तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

करीब दस लाख के व्यक्ति हमारे देश में आ चुके हैं और अभी और भी आना चाहते हैं। उनके आने का सवाल हमारे सामने विशेष रूप से है। उनका आना अनिवार्य है क्योंकि वे लोग वहां से भगाये जा रहे हैं या ऐसी परिस्थितियां पैदा की जा रही हैं जिन में वे आने के लिये विवश हैं। उनकी रूचि के अनुसार यहां पर उनको जगह मिलनी चाहिये ताकि उनको यहां हर तरह की सुविधा हो, रहने की, आवास की और दूसरे कामों की। तभी वे सुखी रह सकते हैं। अन्यथा उन्हें कहीं भी रक्खा जाय, इससे उन्हें सन्तोष नहीं होगा।

मैंने कुछ कैम्प भी देखे हैं। उन कैम्पों की जो दशा है वह भी अच्छी नहीं है। एक कैम्प में जब एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी के मेम्बर्स गए तो कुछ इस तरह का प्रबन्ध किया गया कि वहां के जो डाइरेक्टर्स थे वह हम से मिल भी नहीं सके।

इस तरीके से मुझे बतलाया गया कि 300 रु० शादी के लिये दिये जाते हैं और 30 रु० अगर कोई व्यक्ति मर जाता है तो उसकी अत्येष्टि के लिये दिये जाते हैं। व्यवस्था इतने की है। मैं दो कैम्पों में गया, चांदा में और भद्रावती में वहां पर मालूम हुआ कि यह सुविधायें नहीं मिलती हैं। कपड़े आदि मिलने की व्यवस्था भी ठीक नहीं है। उन्हें जो डोलस मिलते हैं उनके वितरण की व्यवस्था सही तरीके से नहीं है। कभी कभी तो लोग उनको हजम तक कर जाते हैं।

मंत्री महोदय को इन चीजों पर ध्यान देना चाहिये। आप उस रूप्य को रखते हैं। सरकार की तरफ से वह व्यय भी होता है लेकिन उस का सद्पयोग नहीं होता है। उसका दुरुपयोग होता है और लोग कष्ट उठा रहे हैं। बीमारों के लिये अस्पताल हैं लेकिन वहां पर दवायें नहीं हैं, डाक्टर नहीं हैं। कुछ डाक्टर ऐसे हैं जो बंगला नहीं समझते हैं। कुछ जगहों पर डाक्टर्स हैं ही नहीं। इन सारी स्थितियों का अवलोकन कर के एक नए तरीके से इस कार्य कर सरकार बढ़ाये तभी सुविधा हो सकती है।

14 hrs.

**श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वक्त संसद के बारे में तो मुझे कुछ कहना नहीं है, लेकिन पुनः मैं मंत्री महोदय के लिये मुझे यह कहना है कि श्री त्यागी एक सफल संसद सदस्य का रोल छोड़ कर एक अयोग्य मंत्री का रोल लिये हुए हैं।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order He should not use such words.

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** दण्डकारण्य के बारे में मुझे बहुत कुछ कहना नहीं है। इतना मैं कह दूँ कि यह दण्डकारण्य परियोजना बीस पच्चीस करोड़ रुपये का एक शर्मनाक व्यापार है। 1957 से यह शुरू हुआ था और अभी तक इस परियोजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए योजना बन नहीं पाई है। दण्डकारण्य के पुनर्वासि पहलू के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहूँगा क्योंकि मेरे पास समय नहीं है। लेकिन दण्डकारण्य का पुनर्वासि के अलावा एक और पहलू है, वह दूसरा पहलू है उद्योग का, और खेती का। श्री त्यागी को पैसे दिये गये हैं बीस पच्चीस करोड़ रुपये लोग दिये गए हैं हजारों, और जमीन दी गयी है हजारों एकड़। और उनसे हम अपेक्षा रखते हैं कि पैसे, लोगों और जमीन का इस्तेमाल करके देश की पैदावार बढ़ायेंगे, खेती बढ़ायेंगे, अनाज बढ़ायेंगे, उद्योग बढ़ायेंगे। लेकिन हम को जो रिपोर्ट

मिली है उसको बढ़िमानी से ठीक लिखा भी नहीं जाता। उससे यह पता नहीं लगता है कि इतना पैसा खर्च होने के बाद अन्न का कुछ उत्पादन बढ़ा या नहीं, इतने जो लोग नियोजित हैं और जिनका इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है उसका कुछ फल उत्पादन के रूप में मिल रहा है या नहीं। और फिर नौकर शाही के ऊपर खर्च बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। सिर्फ हैडक्वार्टर के इन्तिजाम के ऊपर सालाना दो लाख के हिसाब से खर्च बढ़ता चला जा रहा है, और गश्त का भत्ता 1961 में जो डेढ़ लाख था वह सन 1963-64 में 16 लाख हो गया है। तो इन सब के बारे में मैं मांग - करूँगा कि एक जूडीशियल एनक्वायरी दण्डकारण्य के बारे में होनी चाहिये, और उसके द्वारा इतने करोड़ रुपयों की बरबादी की जांच करायी जानी चाहिये।

फिर जो भारतीय बर्मा, श्रीलंका और जंजीबार से आये हैं, मुझे आश्चर्य है कि उनके बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है।

**श्री त्यागी :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि बर्मा और सोलोन से जो भारतीय आते हैं उनका जिक्र इस रिपोर्ट में नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि वे एक्सटरनल एफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री के अन्डर हैं।

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** मुझे आश्चर्य है कि इन भारतीयों का काम इस मंत्रालय को नहीं सौंपा गया। जब यह मंत्रालय बाहर से आने वाले भारतीयों के लिये बनाया गया है तो लंका और बर्मा आदि से आने वाले भारतीयों का काम भी इसको दिया जाना चाहिये था।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह इस मंत्रालय का काम नहीं है।

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** इस बारे में एक बात कह देना चाहता हूँ कि बर्मा से जितने लोग आये हैं, उनमें से जितने तमिल नाड

## [श्री किशन पटनायक]

के लोग थे उनका कुछ इन्तिजाम तमिल नाड की सरकार ने कर दिया है, लेकिन जो लोग दिल्ली, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश के थे उनका इन्तिजाम कोई नहीं करता है। तो हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो हिन्दुस्तानी बाहर से आते हैं उनके साथ एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बरताव नहीं होता है, राज्य स्तर पर बंगाली, तमिल, पंजाबी, इस ढंग से होता है, यह बड़े ही खेद की बात है।

मैं एक और बात के प्रति मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचूंगा। पुनर्वास की समस्या हिन्दुस्तान में चलती रहेगी जब तक कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर रखने वाले भारतीयों के बारे में कोई स्पष्ट और दृढ़ नीति नहीं अपनाएगी। उदाहरण के लिए मैं पूर्व अफ्रीका का मामला आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। पूर्व अफ्रीका में इस तरह से मामला चल रहा है कि कभी न कभी वहाँ के भारतीय भी उजड़ेंगे और हजारों की तादाद में हिन्दुस्तान आने लगेंगे। अभी हमारी सरकार इस और कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रही, जब लोग उजड़ने लगेंगे और आने लगेंगे तो कुछ राहत उनको दे दी जाएगी, जैसे कस्टम के मामले में कुछ ढीलापन कर दिया जाएगा, लेकिन जब कभी उनके उजड़ने की क्रिया शुरू हो रही उस समय उस और ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। अगर अपने उजड़ने के दस पांच साल पहले वे लोग यहां आना भी चाहें अपनी कुछ सम्पत्ति लेकर तो उनके साथ कोई ढिलाई नहीं बरती जाती, उनके साथ वही कड़ाई की जाती है जिस के फलस्वरूप वह आ नहीं पाते, और फिर जब संकट आ जाता है तो रास्ता ही बन्द हो जाता है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि अपने मंत्रालय को बढ़ाएँ। इस मंत्रालय में सिर्फ बंगाली शरणार्थियों के लिये ही व्यवस्था नहीं होनी चाहिये, बल्कि उन अन्य शरणार्थियों के लिये भी व्यवस्था रखें और उसके लिये नीति बनावें।

मैं आखिर में एक प्वाइंट और कह देना चाहता हूँ। इस मंत्रालय के लिये यह श्रम की बात होगी कि जो काम उसको सौंपा गया है उसको खत्म करके यह बन्द हो जाए। यही उसकी सफलता मानी जायेगी। लेकिन मैं इसको स्थायी रूप देना चाहता हूँ। इसका कारण यह है कि केवल बाहर से आने वालों की ही समस्या नहीं है, भीतर रहने वाले लोगों की भी समस्या आ जाती है, जैसे झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों की समस्या और दूसरे किस्म के लोगों की समस्या। जहां औद्योगिकीकरण या शहरीकरण होता है वहां पुनर्वास की समस्या पैदा हो जाती है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह मंत्रालय बाहर से आने वाले भारतीयों की समस्या को खत्म करके भारत के अन्दर वालों के पुनर्वास की समस्या को ले लें। अगर इसके लिये यह मंत्रालय तैयार हो जाएगा तो निश्चय ही इस की सफलता मानी जायेगी।

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is with great sorrow that I say that the decision to seal the border is a cruel betrayal of a persecuted and tortured minority. It is also a sacrilege of the memory of Jawaharlal Nehru who gave definite assurances to the people of East Bengal on the eve of partition. When 1 crore and 25 lakh people there were hesitant to accept partition, the Prime Minister of India sent a message to the East Bengal conference which Shyame Prasad Mookerjee called. These are the words he used:

"We think also of our brothers and sisters who are being cut off from us by political boundaries and who unhappily cannot share at present in the freedom that has come. They are us and they would remain of us, whatever may happen, and we will be sharers in their good and ill-fortune alike".

Sardar Patel was more emphatic. He said:

“Our hearts naturally go out to those who were of us and with us so long, but who are now being separated. Few can realise the bitterness and sorrow which partition has brought to those who cherished unity and lived to fashion the details. But let not our brethren across the border feel that they are going to be neglected and forgotten. Their welfare will claim our vigilance and we will follow with abiding interest their future”.

The Congress Working Committee also passed a resolution:

“The Congress is bound to afford full protection to all those non-Muslims from Pakistan who have crossed the border and come over to India or who may do so to save their lives and their honour”.

Last year, when the terrible holocaust started, I had the privilege of leading a citizen's delegation in Calcutta to the hon. Home Minister, Shri Nanda, the Finance Minister, Shri Krishnamachari and the then Rehabilitation Minister, Shri Khanna. After hearing us, they gave their solemn word of honour that no impediment would be created so far as the minority community from East Pakistan was concerned, and they would relax restrictions.

Sir, possibly you have heard that the International Commission of Jurists, Indian Branch, has submitted a Report on the recurrent exodus of minorities from East Pakistan and Disturbance in India. I had the privilege to approach the present Prime Minister, Mr. Shastri, and he was good enough to order that all facilities should be afforded and the Commission has submitted a Report. I thought that every Member of this Parliament would be supplied a copy of this Report because the Government has got 500 copies from the

Commission. I am reading page 300 of the Report.

“The Government of Pakistan, the press, the radio and prominent members of Cabinet, religious and lay leaders, seized upon the Hazrat Bal incident to indulge in propaganda of incitement not only against India but Hindus in general, notwithstanding the fact that there were about 9 million non-Muslims in East Pakistan, overwhelming majority of these being Hindus. False and highly exaggerated statements about the happenings in Kashmir were published in banner headlines and baseless allegations made against the Government of India. Mr. Nehru was called “The Real Thief and the Real Arsonist”.

Then, you know what happened in Dacca, in Narayanganj and in Khulna. Organised genocide started. I have not much time to quote some more passages from this Report. You know now that the report is there. Yet, the hon. Minister says, let us have a discussion. But he cannot deny the facts. What are the facts? The facts are: from 1st January uptill the end of the year 5-78 lakhs of people have come to West Bengal—the total for India was 8-56 lakhs. Out of this total number 4.42 lakhs—51.6 per cent—are new migrants who have come over without any travel documents.

Are we to understand that there has been peace now and that too peace with honour and the minorities are now being protected? Nothing of the kind has happened, Sir. On the other hand, this International Commission of Jurists, a responsible body which maintains certain standards, are saying—

“Social and economic boycott of non-muslims in many areas made it impossible for them to live in Pakistan.

The leaders of Pakistan and its press and radio kept denying any-

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

thing whatever had happened in East Pakistan."

Also there are other incidents, which I have no time to read to you. But only one paragraph I will read.

"The total number of refugees who have arrived in 1964 in India is about 8,70,000 but of these 48,000 are Christians and 21,000 are Buddhists. This brings the number of refugees from East Pakistan area from 1946 to 1964 to about 5½ million. The population of non-Muslims in East Pakistan at the time of partition was about 13 million. Only about 8½ million are left."

These 8½ million are today in dire jeopardy. I will read out a portion of the statement which appeared in the Congress papers in Calcutta. What is that?

"The West Bengal Police are pushing back the unfortunate refugees who are now coming over".

It is very easy for the hon. Minister to stand up and say that they can get migration certificates. But they don't know what is happening. I have myself gone to Mr. Shastri a number of times and lodged complaints about the harassment and the persecution and the treatment that these refugees, these intending refugees, get at the hands of our own officers. It is a cruel shame. I am sorry to say as a Bengal, as a Hindu and as an Indian that our own officers have been ill-treating these people. Of course, after repeated complaints both to the Home Minister and to Mr. Shastri things have improved. But it is really impossible because the geographical situation is such that the people find it very difficult to come down to Dacca. Pakistan ordered the closure of Raj-sahi office and we succumbed to that order and closed down that office. The entire North Bengal was cut off, thus making it very difficult for the people there to come down. But even there they have to wait for a num-

ber of days and pay money sometimes, graft, because corrupt elements are operating there. So it is very very difficult for them. Let there be screening. We don't want any Pakistani saboteurs to come in. It is necessary for the Government to be careful in this respect. They can do the screening, but let not this cruel order of sealing the entire border be continued to be implemented making it impossible for any Hindu refugees to come over.

We have heard a lot about the Dandakaranya Development Authority. The Deputy Minister was very eloquent over his great achievements. The achievement is a complete fiasco. Let us look at the facts. I am reading from a very thoughtful article published in *The Statesman* which only supports the Government.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** I think the paper which writes something against us is also a Congress paper.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** It says, "Dandakaranya has proved to be a white elephant". Yes, it is a white elephant and nobody can deny it. How much has it cost? After six years of development it has cost India, our exchequer, our poor tax-payers' money, Rs. 30 crores. I do not know about what the hon. Minister is very proud and is very eloquent. Only 10,000 families have been rehabilitated there; 10,000 families at a cost of Rs. 30 crores, which means for each family Rs. 30,000 have been invested.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** It is not certainly Rs. 30 crores. I don't know the hon. Member's source of information.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** You please tell me what is the figure.

श्री किशन पटनायक : इस साल की मांग मिला कर 30 करोड़ रुपये हो जायगा ।

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** Let not my friend get irritated. The worst thing:



is what has happened to Mr. Saibal Gupta, who is an officer with great reputation, ability and experience. He had been giving the figures because he was in charge of it. What is the use of saying that there were considerable bickerings? I am sorry to say that these bickerings among the high-ups do not interest us. The whole thing has been a failure. The expected yield from the agricultural land has been much below than what was expected and the industries have not been developed. The result has been that on the whole the Dandakaranya has been a glorious failure. This system of Deputy Minister acting as the Chairman of the organisation should immediately end.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty** (Barrackpore): Quite right.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** I say it is thoroughly improper, especially when viewed in the background of the principle of giving freedom to this organisation and enabling it to be built up. Those officers who bungled, those officers who misbehaved and those officers who made it impossible for an efficient man like Mr. Saibal Gupta, who was trusted and whose services were recognised by late Bidhan Chandra Roy, to function are being promoted.

I submit, Sir, that there should be re-thinking. I am not blaming the Rehabilitation Minister. I thought that the upgrading of the Ministry with cabinet portfolio was a right step and I expected a lot of the hon. Minister. But I am disappointed. I am also disappointed that Mr. Shastri who had thoroughly approved that there should be re-thinking and this Rehabilitation business should be under a Cabinet Minister who should go ahead with the rehabilitation plan having regard to the new danger which has come to the already persecuted minority has also failed in this critical hour.

**श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय त्यागी जी को बधाई

देना चाहता हूँ कि उन के इधर आने से इस मंत्रालय में नई जागरूकता और एक नया दृष्टिकोण बना है। मुझे पूरी आशा है कि यह पुनर्वास का काम जो अभी अधूरा रह गया है वह पूरा हो जायेगा।

यह दुःख का विषय है कि सन् 1947 में भारत का विभाजन हुआ। दो जातियों के सिद्धान्त और विभाजन के दुष्परिणाम के कारण जो घटनायें इस देश के अन्दर और दूसरे देश के अन्दर घटीं उन के कारण लाखों आदमियों को उधर से इधर उखड़ कर जाना पड़ा और लाखों को इधर से उखड़ कर उधर जाना पड़ा। उधर से हमारे देश में लाखों आदमी शरणार्थी बन कर आये और उस के कारण हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था पर गहरा असर पड़ा। यह पुनर्वास का काम एक अति विशाल काम है। पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से लाखों आदमी इधर बेघरबार हो कर आये और उन को इधर बसाने का काम, उन को नये रोजगार धंधे आदि देने का काम एक बड़ा काम रहा है। कहा यह जाता है कि वह काम बहुत हद तक पूरा हो चुका है। ऐसा मैं भी मानता हूँ। आज भी अगर हम कुछ बातों का जिक्र करें तो चाहे उधर माननीय मंत्री और सदन् का ध्यान न जाये। मैं यहाँ अच्छे तरीके से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से लोगों को वहाँ से लाने के लिए बड़े अच्छे प्रयत्न किये गये।

पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के भिन्न भिन्न हिस्सों में हमारे जो सफ़ाई का काम करने वाले बाल्मीकी भाई या दूसरे छोटे हरिजन या दूसरे कमजोर लोग रहते थे, उन को यहाँ पर लाया तो गया, लेकिन उन को बसाने का काम बड़ी उदासीनता से किया गया। मैं मानता हूँ कि कुछ विशेष दृष्टि, कुछ विशेष विचार-धारा और कुछ विशेष जीवन-स्तर और आर्थिक स्तर के रेफ़ूजीज को, पुरुषार्थियों को

## [श्री बाल्मीकी]

बसा दिया गया, लेकिन डेस्टीट्यूट, धनहीन भूमिहीन लोगों को बसाने के सम्बन्ध में जो स्थिति है, उस से मुझे संतुष्टि नहीं होती है। जहाँ तक उन को काम देने का सम्बन्ध है, उन को काम के साधन न के बराबर दिये गये हैं। इन आठ दस सालों में एक दो बार नहीं, कम से कम तीन चार बार मैंने सारे देश में फले हुए इन लोगों की स्थिति को देखा है और इस लिये मैं जानता हूँ कि आज भी वे लाखों आदमी बड़े नगरों में काम के अभाव में, साधनों के अभाव में और धन तथा दूसरी सहायता के अभाव में बड़ा दुखपूर्ण जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। उस की ओर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

यह ठीक है कि दिल्ली में और दूसरे नगरों में उन के लिए कुछ बस्तियाँ बसाई गई, लेकिन उन की एक अजीब स्थिति है। वहाँ पर उन लोगों को अपना जीवन चलाने के लिए साधन नहीं दिये गये। विशेष कर धन वाले या दूसरे ऐसे लोग उन के ऊपर एक लालचमरी दृष्टि रखते हैं। जिन लोगों का जीवन कुछ कठिन होता है और जिन के पास अर्थ का अभाव होता है, उनके घर उनसे खरीद लिये जाते हैं। इन वर्षों में मैंने और इस विचार को ले कर चलने वाले हमारे दूसरे साथियों ने बराबर सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया है कि उन लोगों को ये बने हुए मकान लेने के लिए—चाहे वे विनोबापुरी में बने हों या देश के दूसरे भागों में बने हों—साधन जुटाये जायें और उन को धन की सहायता दी जाये। हमने कहा है कि कम से कम ऐसा यत्न तो किया जाये कि वे लोग छोटी और आसान किशतों में उन मकानों को ले सकें, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया है। बाद में उन मकानों की ऊंची बोली लगाई गई और वे मकान नीलाम किये गये। इस स्थिति में मैं कैसे यह समझ सकता हूँ

कि सरकार की ओर से हरिजनों को बसाने के लिए कुछ सहायता दी गई है? डिस्प्लेस्ड हरिजनों का एक विभाग रहा है। उस विभाग ने कुछ काम किये, लेकिन मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि उस विभाग के जो कर्मचारी हैं, उस विभाग को जो चलाने वाले थे, उन्होंने इन हरिजनों का तो पुनर्वास नहीं किया, लेकिन उन्होंने बहुत कुछ हद तक अपना पुनर्वास जरूर कर लिया।

इन बस्तियों में कुछ कम्युनिटी हाल भी बनाये गये, जिन में इन लोगों के कल्याण के लिए और उन के जीवन के उत्थान के लिए कुछ काम चलने चाहिये थे, लेकिन सरकारी सहायता न मिलने के कारण और दूसरे आवश्यक साधन न होने के कारण वहाँ पर कोई काम नहीं चल सका। इन कम्युनिटी हाल पर एक प्रकार की गूढ़ दृष्टि रखी गई और विशेष कर दिल्ली में कालिका नगर, और विनोबापुरी में इन को किसी न किसी प्रकार से ले लिया गया। इस समय वहाँ पर इन लोगों के कल्याण के लिए किसी भी दृष्टि से काम नहीं हो रहा है।

पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए शरणार्थियों को तो सरकार ने बसा दिया, लेकिन हरिजन पुरुषार्थियों को अभी तक नहीं बसाया गया है और वह काम अभी अधूरा है। जब आदरणीय पन्त जी जिन्दा थे, तो इस समस्या की ओर उन का विशेष ध्यान था। इस मंत्रालय का ध्यान विशेष रूप से इस ओर खींचा जाता रहा है कि जिन हातों या मुहल्लों में हरिजन भाई सी, दो सी सालों से रहते आ रहे हैं, उन को वहाँ पर कम से कम रहने का और जमीन का अधिकार दे दिया जाये और वह इक्कीस प्रापर्टी उन को दे दी जाये। इस मंत्रालय को यह भी कहा जाता रहा है कि जिस खेती की जमीन पर हरिजन हैं, उन को उस का अधिकार

दे दिया जाये । पंजाब, दिल्ली और देश के दूसरे भागों में इस तरह के आदेश निकाले गये, लेकिन उन का कोई प्रभाव नहीं हुआ ।

आज भी बाल्मीकी भाई और दूसरे कमजोर लोग हजारों की तादाद में पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान में हैं । विभाजन के समय सरकार की ओर से बड़े बड़े आश्वासन दिये गये थे, लेकिन उन को पूरा नहीं किया गया है । हमारे दिलो-दिमाग पर, हमारी छाती पर विभाजन का बोझ पड़ा, लेकिन सरकार ने हमारी कोई मदद नहीं की । आज भी वे लोग मुसलमान नहीं हैं, बल्कि वे हिन्दू-धर्मी हैं, हिन्दू सम्प्रदाय और आर्य संस्कृति को मानने वाले हैं । उन में से किसी की बहू इधर है और मालिक उधर है और किसी का मालिक इधर है और बहू उधर है, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में वीसा और अन्य कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । मैं जानता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के साथ इस विषय पर जितनी भी बात हुई है, जितनी भी राउंड टेबल कांफ़ेसिज हुई हैं, उन में इस प्रश्न को नहीं उठाया गया है । अब तक जो कुछ भी हुआ हो, लेकिन अब मंत्री महोदय को इस तरह के लोगों की तरफ़ ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

अब मैं पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए भाइयों के बारे में दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ । आज भी वे हजारों की तादाद में यहाँ आ रहे हैं । सीमा पर उन पर जो रोक लगाई गई है, मैं उस को बहुत दुःखजनक और क्रूरता-पूर्ण मानता हूँ । हमारी पुलिस, हमारे विभागों, राज्य सरकारों और भारत सरकार का दृष्टिकोण विशाल होना चाहिये । आज पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में जो स्थिति है, उस की ओर सरकार को दुनिया के हर एक मंच पर और बड़ी पंचायत में ध्यान दिलाना चाहिये और उस के विरुद्ध एक वातावरण

पैदा करना चाहिये । जैनासाइड वहाँ हुआ है, मानव हत्यायें वहाँ हुई हैं, अपमान वहाँ हुआ है । आज भी अल्पसंख्यकों का जीवन वहाँ पर असुरक्षित और ख़तरे में है ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इन लोगों की सुरक्षा के दायित्व से भाग नहीं सकती है । मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से जो लोग आते हैं या आना चाहते हैं, उन की सुरक्षा, उन के जीवन को बचाने और उन के मान की रक्षा का दायित्व उन का है । वह पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट को कहें कि जितने आदमी वहाँ से इस देश में आते हैं, वह उन के लिए धरती दे और उपलब्ध की जाये । वहाँ पर उन लोगों की जिस तरह की सम्पत्ति है, उस के अनुसार उन को साधन जुटाये जायें । यह बड़ा गम्भीर और विकट सवाल है, जो देश के सभी निवासियों के मस्तिष्क में है । माननीय मंत्री को इस सवाल को एक नये दृष्टिकोण से देख कर हल करना चाहिये ।

जो लोग खेती कर सकते हैं, काम-धंधा कर सकते हैं, सरकार उनको काम देना चाहती है, काम के साधन देना चाहती है लेकिन ऐसी इच्छा होते हुए है भी वह दे नहीं पाती है । मैं समझता हूँ कि उन लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा जमीन उपलब्ध करना, उन के लिए लाभकारी काम प्रोवाइड करना और उन को बसाने के नये साधन जुटाना उस का फ़र्ज है । यह कोई मामूली काम नहीं है, बल्कि बड़ा विशाल काम है । मंत्री महोदय उस काम को समाप्ति की ओर ले जा रहे हैं और साथ ही यह मंत्रालय भी समाप्ति की ओर जा रहा है । लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि इस समस्या की गुत्ता में वृद्धि हो रही है और इसलिए इस पुनर्वास मंत्रालय को जारी रखने को बहुत आवश्यकता है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उस से एक

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

नया विचार और एक नया दृष्टिकोण पैदा करें ।

भारतीय दलित वर्ग संघ ने एक प्रस्ताव पास कर के पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए हरिजन भाइयों की समस्या की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है और आशा प्रकट की है कि सरकार के द्वारा उन को जमीन और अन्य रोजी रोजगार के साधन दे कर बसाने की कोशिश की जायेगी ।

जहां तक दण्डकारण्य का सवाल है, यकीनी तौर पर आज उसकी वही स्थिति है, जैसी कि हम रामायण में पढ़ते हैं । हम चाहते हैं कि उस की स्थिति वैसी न रहे, बल्कि वहां पर सुख और शान्ति हो, चैन हो, वहां पर लोगों को काम करने के साधन मिलें, ताकि सरकार ने वहां पर जो धन लगाया है, उस का सही उपयोग हो सके । सरकार को दण्डकारण्य के सम्बन्ध में एक क्रियात्मक नीति अपनानी चाहिये, लेकिन आज तक वह पर जो कुछ हुआ है, वह निराशाजनक स्थिति में है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर एक अच्छी स्थिति पैदा हो और मंत्री महोदय के काम से, बल से, प्रभाव से और सरकार द्वारा दिये गये करोड़ों रुपयों के सही उपयोग से भूमिहीन, साधनहीन और बेचारे लोग वहां पर बस सकें और समझ सकें कि सरकार के द्वारा उन को बसाने का काम आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

**Shri Tyagi:** Sir, it is now well nigh a year that I have taken up this portfolio of Rehabilitation. I must confess that the job has not been very pleasant for me. It has not been very pleasant, because I have to deal with families who have been uprooted . . .

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मंत्री महोदय बोल रहे हैं । हाउस में कोरम तो होना चाहिये ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. He may continue.

**Shri Tyagi:** Sir, as I was saying the job has not been a very happy one, because I have to deal with families of afflicted persons, persons in trouble, displaced people on the border. If hon. Members have cared to go and see, they will find men, women and children crossing the border, the children in the lap of their mothers, with fears in their hearts and tears in their eyes, a sight which no human being can really bear; it is so painful. And therefore, when hon. Members from either side express their anxiety and their worry about getting things done speedily, well, they express the sentiments of the nation as a whole.

The feelings expressed by hon. Members in the House I fully share, and I must confess in all honesty that if I were myself to comment upon my achievements, I would say they are not satisfactory, and I must confess that I have not done up to the mark-up to the extent to which I had my own ambitions to do. There had been difficulties; but I do not want to plead about them, because even those difficulties should have been surmounted, I should have overcome them.

But my greater difficulty was the mental condition of those families; I mean, they were not very much in the mood of co-operation. And that has happened, because it is not humanly possible for a family that has been uprooted to take to normal conditions suddenly and proceed to do things in a normal manner.

Therefore, the policy of the Government has always been that even if somebody goes amuck or goes wrong, we do not take to a vindictive type of attitude. We keep a margin or

allowance for that. Any way, there have been reasons, but the main difficulty before the Government of India has been that since 1946 there have been waves after waves of these refugees, displaced persons, uprooted families, crossing the Border and coming, both from the east and the west. Up to the end of 1963, about 41 lakhs and odd had already come, from East Pakistan and now this year 9 lakhs and odd have come. They are still coming.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** You are only rehabilitating three lakhs.

**Shri Tyagi:** They are still coming. I must give credit to the border States of West Bengal, Tripura and Assam. They have done wonderfully well. It was such a big crisis there, with hosts of people coming, thousands at a time. The average once went up to 3,000 per day, these families, and particularly the credit goes to the Assam Government. It was a difficult task for them, because in the Mizo Hills, when there was a wave of these displaced persons coming from that side, it became difficult for them to take them out of those hills on account of the lack of roads, etc. They put in their best talents, and the people of the Army Border Police and others also co-operated, and within about twenty-five days they put up a sort of a track by which they could bring those refugees to the main places where they had put up camps. Temporary camps, transit camps were put up and Rs. 15 lakhs were spent. But they did the job very well. They had to come hundreds of miles wading through marshy lands and water, they had to walk and come. And arrangements were also made for providing trucks, for hospitals. Wherever there were camps, arrangements of all types, for the natural, primary facilities which a human being needs, like shelter, food, hospital arrangements, had to be made.

At present there are 96 camps. Nine of them are run by the Central Government and the others by the State Governments. The total amount spent

during this relief work alone has been to the tune of about Rs. 9 crores. Doles etc. and other facilities had to be provided.

The capacity in Mana camp itself at the very beginning was only for 500 families. We expected that these families would come to Mana camp and that we shall be dispersing them after some time to outside places and to other camps for permanent rehabilitation. But actually waves of people came; the trend was once so big that 3,100 started coming per day. There was space there for only 500 families. So it became very difficult. Immediately new hutments were put up. 10,000 hutments were built within a few days and about 115 tube-wells were dug.

The House might remember its anxiety during those days when for want of accommodation and due to the heat quite a large number of families were deserting those camps. It was a matter of worry and concern for the whole nation. People put their best talents there, and one Public Works Section was created, and they made those achievements in such a short time.

As hon. Members know, the influx by now has reached the figure of 9,59,000 persons. But I have just collected some other figures, and the House might perhaps be surprised to know that out of 1,97,000 people who came with passports and visas, quite a lot have also returned. Because, people who come with passport, most of them to not come with the intention of settling here is also a trend that even without any riots or disturbances, people with passports do usually come and go back. So my information is that out of these 1,97,000 passport-holders, only about 888 surrendered their passports and decided to stay in India. Quite a number have thus gone back, no doubt.

There are at present in the camps 24 hospitals running and Rs. 80,49,000 has been spent on hospitals. There are 47 schools in the camps and about

[Shri Tyagi]

Rs. 14.3 lakhs has been spent on schools. Some further information is given here. All these educational facilities are given to them, and to their children. What I and the Ministry felt was that these elderly people have spent their lives, they have only to live for the living, but that the future of the children should not be marred at any cost, because if they are to get properly rehabilitated they must receive proper education in their childhood. Therefore, wherever there is a camp, such educational arrangements have essentially to be made.

**Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar):** In their own mother tongues?

**Shri Tyagi:** Everywhere, practically in all the camps.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** What is 'practically'?

**Shri Tyagi:** There may be some exception when we find we are not able to put up one. I don't want to be accused of giving wrong information to this House.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** It is only in the primary stage. In the secondary stage, nowhere it is in the mother tongue. (*Interruption.*)

**Shri Tyagi:** What do you want. Hindi? (*Interruptions.*) I may assure the House that even in Madhya Pradesh and even other places, these schools, primary schools and other schools are run in Bengalee, the language which they know. It is in their own mother tongue. It is not Hindi or English or any other language like Malayalam.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : हिन्दी को आने ही नहीं देंगे ।

**Shri Tyagi:** My hon. friend Shri Y. N. Singh who was the very first speaker said in his speech that the facilities given and the conditions in the camps were very bad, hygienic and otherwise, that they were not

given any comforts, that they were starving or half-starving and all that. In that connection it is difficult for me to go on praising my own ministry's arrangements because the best praise is one which is given by others. Some others must praise you. Self-praise is no compliment to me. In this connection the House might like to know that a team of the World Council of Churches had come from outside. There was one Mr. A. Mouravieff-Apostol and Mr. J. A. E. Bazalgette. They wrote back after going round Dandakaranya and other places. What they say is noteworthy. I quote:

"Due to misconceptions abroad, we were surprised and deeply impressed to find that the conditions of refugees in Camps are of the highest order. With four years' experience in Europe's post-war refugee camps, we found that, standard for standard, the Indian camp buildings, hygiene, cleanliness and living conditions of refugees were at least as good as those in Europe's richer and easier conditions and, in most cases, better...they were certainly better off than the conditions the refugees were used to in their former habitats, which we had ourselves previously visited."

**Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South-west):** Is this a comparison with the conditions in which Nazi Germany kept their prisoners there?

**Shri Tyagi:** This is what is put in the original, which I have read.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is an independent opinion.

**Shri Tyagi:** I don't know if the news of the refugees being comfortable should be painful to my hon. friend. I thought that the information that they were comfortable will give you some pleasure; but I am afraid . . .

**An. hon. Member:** Have you read the reports of the Estimates Committee?

**Shri Tyagi:** My predecessor Shri Khanna had already made all arrangements before I took over. They had done it wonderfully well. Even though the strain was too much, they did the job in time, and did it so wonderfully well.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Have you read the Estimates Committee's report?

**An. hon. Member:** What about West Bengal?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** The Tripura Administration has not replied at all. You say, it is 'wonderful'.

**Shri Tyagi:** About rehabilitation, Sir, there are in all 67,700 families in the camps who have sought rehabilitation and relief. Relief is given to them. About the rehabilitation we made a survey. Out of 67,700 families, 50,000 are agriculturists. Offers of resettlement have been received from various State Governments and there, we hope that 80,100 families can be accommodated on the lands offered. There are lands offered in States including Andamans, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, NEFA, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Manipur, Tripura and Dandakaranya. All told, it comes to about 2,62,000 acres. I am grateful to these State Governments. As my hon. friend Shri Sharma has said, it is a proof positive of the fact that this problem is not only the problem of the border States, but is an all-India problem, problem concerning the whole of India. The whole of India is facing it, and shouldering the responsibility. Out of this area of 2,62,000 acres the cultivable area should be about 1,50,000 acres, because there are quite a lot of forests, some lands are also not level. So, for that purpose the whole of this area may not be utilised.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** (Nagpur): How much is at present under cultivation?

**Shri Tyagi:** I will come to that. Regarding reclamation, 12 numbers

of units of tractors, etc., are already available for reclamation and about 18,540 acres have been reclaimed already. There are 62 schemes sanctioned for the purpose of rehabilitation of the displaced persons and the cost of these schemes is Rs. 806 lakhs. There are 83 other schemes. These schemes will cover 24,193 families. Sanctioned schemes under implementation are quite a lot. I would not take the time of the House in just explaining all these schemes, but these schemes are already sanctioned.

**Shri Bade** (Khargone): We want to know what you will do for the future and whether they will be allowed to come here. When Parliament is in session we are not going to allow the Minister to seal the border without the Parliament's consent.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You cannot make another speech, Mr. Bade. You don't allow him to proceed. What is this?

**Shri Tyagi:** I just wanted to put this before the House. I thought that the House would be happy to know what we are going to do rather than reply to the criticism which we can do any time.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Regarding old migrants, there are more than 7,800 old migrants plus the new migrants that have been there. You have given land to about 6,000. How much longer will you take to even cover that amount? A number of them are waiting for years, not the new ones.

**Shri Tyagi:** Let me mention this. There are so many schemes sanctioned. There are 65 schemes which will cover about 12,992 families. It means about 60,000 persons, costing Rs. 517 lakhs. They are under consideration or under examination at present. I hope they too will come up soon. Sir, in Andamans now 4,000 acres are available, although during the rainy season it was very difficult. The difficulty there is, there are no jatties

[Shri Tyagi]

available. Very soon the jatties will be built up. 4,000 acres are available in Betapur. The reclamation work has already started. 200 Sahkaris and families have already reached Andamans. Another 200 families will follow within a couple of days. They are doing that work. I hope very soon Andamans will also be a live island and some industries will also be set up there.

About Dandakaranya, enough had been said yesterday and I am not going into this discussion once again.

There have been certain objections to or screening. Why screening was started? Screening was primarily done with a view to finding out what was their profession when they were in Pakistan so that similar conditions of employment could be provided here. Suppose there are some fishermen. We will take the fishermen and make suitable arrangements for them. We will find out how many fishermen were there, so that fishing arrangements might be made for them. Weavers might be provided with weaving instruments and weaving facilities. It is for that purpose that screening was started. During the course of screening these were so many other matters involved. We also wanted to know through screening which people belonged to which village so that in the process of rehabilitating, they may be put together with their acquaintances and their relations.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Screening is for selection of trade?

**Shri Tyagi:** To know who is who, where one comes from. In the course of screening we found that there were a number of imposters who had already enjoyed rehabilitation benefits for years together.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** What is the number?

**Shri Tyagi:** Thousands (*Interruptions*) It is always a pleasure to yield to the hon. Member. (*Interruptions.*)

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Sir, on a point of order. We have been given these reports and it is written in these reports specifically that of those who had gone to the relief camps 263 were found to be DPs who had received rehabilitation benefits earlier. That is out of about one million people who had come from East Pakistan. How can the Minister mislead the House now in such a gross way.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What is the point of order? If there is any mistake it can be rectified?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** It is already here, in the report. How can he state something different and mislead the House like this?

**Shri Tyagi:** When the hon. lady Member speaks, I am accustomed to yielding to her. Let me make it clear that screening has not yet been completed. Hardly a part of the camp has been screened and the result of that is that about 1,200 people were found; I have a list of people who had been prosecuted or ejected after due enquiries... (*Interruptions*) In the matter of these imposters, I shall show no sympathy and we will deal with them according to law.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta Central): Sir, there is a point of order. I would like you to determine for the sake of the House if it is open to the Minister to supply a set of facts as part of his report and at the same time make a statement which contradicts that set of facts without giving an explanation of the real position? If he were to come forward and say that the facts given there have to be added to or subtracted from or changed in a substantial manner, I can understand him. But is it open to the Minister—I am asking you from the point of view of procedure of the House—to supply the Members one set of facts and then state here another set of facts which is contradictory? That is the point of order.



**M.r Deputy-Speaker:** If there is any mistake it can be cleared. He can write to me and I will send it to the Minister so that he may make a statement and get it cleared. But there is no point of order here.

**Shri Tyagi:** If any hon. Member quote some figures here, I am not responsible for those figures.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** See report of the Estimates Committee.

**Shri Tyagi:** It is unfortunate. I never obstructed her. I have already stated that all the camps had not yet been screened. On the first day, hardly one man was found. For ten days no man might have been found. Suddenly one man might be found on one day. These figures are liable to be changed. It cannot be a permanent figure. The day on which the report was printed that could have been the figure and therefore, that figure was given. But this process is still going on. I am receiving every day these figures. People are deserting for fear of screening. That is still going on. This figure which I am quoting now is not complete or final figure. Figures are still coming and therefore I could not give the exact figure; that is why I say they are in thousands.... (*Interruptions*). I cannot allow any imposters in my camps and only those persons who are qualified to receive relief and rehabilitation benefits will receive them.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Please prescribe their qualifications of eligibility to cross the border.

**Shri Tyagi:** There are persons who had sold all the lands, five acres, given to them and come back as refugees. There are others who had sold their cows. Again, after coming into the camp their behaviour is not very good. Therefore, screening will be adhered to at all costs and I submit to the House that they must also help me in the matter, rather than obstructing.

**श्री प्रिय गुप्त :** वैंस्ट पाकिस्तान का सवाल होता तो डंग लगता । ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के बारे में कोई कुछ कहता नहीं है ।

**Shri Tyagi:** Upto-date we have been able to screen only 9,700 families. The House would be surprised to know that sixty per cent of the D.Ps. had left half their families in Pakistan. Conditions there are not good, I am sure. But at the same time let us not go on painting the worst picture. As sixty per cent of these people had left half their families behind, I can well understand sometime they are going back to see their own people in Pakistan. Therefore, desertions take place; that is also one of the reasons. We tried to find out how many of them were agriculturists. 75 per cent of these families claim that they were agriculturists. 26 per cent were landless, 25 per cent were non-agriculturists. There was insistent demand from the House that I must make survey of how much property these DPs had left behind. That was also one of the reasons for screening. A survey was done. I wanted to know how much property or land they possessed. There has not been a complete survey; I can only call it a sample survey. 30-35 per cent of these DPs are such as have either no land or only less than one bigha of land. 40 per cent are those who owned more than one bigha.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Have you taken any steps to do anything regarding the property left behind?

**Shri Tyagi:** We are ascertaining from them. They have left some members of their families because their property is there; there are some elderly men or members of family there looking after the house or the property or trying to dispose it of. I do not resent it. He may perhaps be coming after selling it or otherwise disposing it of. I do not want to dilate on other matters. Some friends talked about desertions. There were desertions of 19104 families. There was a rule that all those who

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desert the camps will not be taken in again. But I felt that if they felt that they were misguided by others after deserting the camps and if they wanted to be taken back to the camps, they should not be penalised for doing something momentarily. After all they are helpless people. About 7600 persons had come back and they were allowed to come back into the camps.

15 hrs.

Desertions were due to unwillingness to work. Mostly what we found was that when work of the manual nature was given to them, they generally refused. There were others—those imposters—who come in the way. Those who were prepared to do the manual work were told by the imposters 'Don't go. We shall not allow you to go. Until the Action Committee approves, nobody can take any work.' They obstructed because their ambition was to get land and not the manual work. Even those persons who were working hard in East Pakistan, I don't know why they should not be prepared to work willingly here also (Interruptions).

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : जो जिस काम के लायक है उस को वही काम दिया जाये। जाहिर है कि त्यागी साहब हल नहीं चला सकते हैं। जो जिस काम के लायक है वह वही काम कर सकता है। पढ़े लिखे हुए आदमी को लिखने पढ़ने का काम दीजिये।

Shri Tyagi: The basic policy of rehabilitation is not only to give them doles but also to encourage them or to persuade them to take to work themselves, to stand on their own legs and to help themselves in making progress and to better the prospects for their children. (Interruptions).

श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य : जरा ऐस्टिमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट तो पढ़िये।

Shri Tyagi: As soon as the Screening Team reached the Camp, it was found that quite a number of families instead of offering themselves for screening had abandoned the camps and they made their own arrangements (Interruptions).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty made a point. She said that there were permanent liability migrants (ladies). She perhaps was under the impression that nothing was done about them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It was not my point. (Interruptions)

Shri Tyagi: I have heard the hon. Member. The P. L. families had to be removed from West Bengal as their homes were over crowded and there was no possibility of absorbing new P.L. families in West Bengal. They were taken to Mana group of transit centres where they being looked after adequately. They are receiving cash doles. Vocational training in weaving, tailoring etc. have been arranged for them. Government intend to shift these families to existing homes in sizeable groups. As the number of vacancies in the existing homes are not sufficient, Government intend to set up new homes in Tripura, Dandakaranya and Uttar Pradesh. (Interruptions).

As regards the conditions in the existing P. L] homes in West Bengal or else where, these institutions are administered by the Department of Social Security and not by this Ministry.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You have handed over the baby so that it can dies quiet and nice death.

Shri Tyagi: Now comes the question about the residuary problems of the old migrants. Many hon. Members have referred to the residuary problem. Two main points were made. The hon.

Member sitting in front also touched this point and she was very sore about it and I know she had been writing to me and had been anxious about the residuary problem for sometime. My hon. friend Shrimati Renuka Ray was also very much insistent and every time she brought this problem before the Ministry. I know, Sir, that the problem was not solved completely. I know it was not. It was pointed out as if nothing had been done in this connection.

The total expenditure on relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan since partition had been Rs. 212 crores. Problem in States other than West Bengal was practically solved by 1960-61. Bulk of the problem in West Bengal was solved by March, 1962. Out of 32 lakhs D. Ps. in West Bengal, 23 lakhs were giving rehabilitation assistance.

Now, Sir, the expenditure in West Bengal on relief and rehabilitation since partition upto the end of 1964-65 has been Rs. 127 crores. Residuary problems in West Bengal were assessed in 1960-61 and the assessment was made that Rs. 22 crores more were needed to complete the rehabilitation of old refugees. Out of Rs. 22 crores, schemes worth Rs. 9.90 crores meeting thereby about Rs. 10 crores were already approved under residuary problem. Schemes for acquisition for 513 Government sponsored and squatters' colonies at a cost of Rs. 4.49 crores were sanctioned. 1290 beds were sanctioned for hospitals etc. costing Rs. 1.18 crores. 548 Primary Schools were sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 44 lakhs, and grants were also given to 440 schools and 2 colleges at a cost of Rs. 1.11 crores. Sanction for alternative accommodation to squatters (1248 families) at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs was also given. Provision for additional agricultural land for 3,712 families costing Rs. 34 lakhs has also been made. Other schemes are being processed and the amount paid to the Government of West Bengal since 1-4-61 has been Rs. 12 crores. Even during 1964-65, sanctions issued for Primary Schools, Secondary Schools

and non-T. B. beds are to the tune of Rs. 1.97 crores and the amounts have been paid to West Bengal Government under loans and grants during 1964-65.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** May I ask one question?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** After he finishes.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** All right, Sir.

**Shri Tyagi:** Central Government have not gone back on any commitments. Our hon. friend, Shrimati Renuka Ray was very anxious and insistent on this. I can assure her that we have not going back on any commitments made to West Bengal Government.

With regard to this residuary problem, we are prepared to sanction the remaining schemes. All these schemes have been accepted in principle under residuary problem. We are anxious that the schemes should be implemented properly and the object of rehabilitation achieved soon.

For education and medical schemes, grants are given to the State Government. For other schemes, money is sanctioned as loans to the State Government. Here comes the question which is under discussion between the State Government of the West Bengal and the Central Government. There is a history behind it. On 14th December, 1948, on loans given by States to D. Ps. who had gone to West Bengal by that time, it was decided that the losses which will be incurred will be shared at the rate of 50:50 between the State Government and the Central Government. Here losses mean losses on realisation. If an instalment of say Rs. 1 lakh was due, only Rs. 50,000 was received and the other half could not be realised, then that Rs. 50,000 loss would be shared by the two Governments on 50:50 basis.

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Then, Sir, Shrimati Renuka Ray again insisted on this when I was then in charge of the Ministry of Finance in the Revenue and Expenditure Division, she came to me—have a soft corner for her always—and she said that for the future, all cent per cent loans will have to be borne by the Central Government. I agreed to that, Sir. (*Interruptions*).

Then, Sir, in 1958, again, the Finance Commission made a recommendation that since these cent percent losses were on all the future loans and not on the previous ones, that question also arose. Our Dr. Bidhan Babu had proposed to Government and it was agreed—the Second Finance commission also made recommendations—that the Centre should bear 100 per cent losses on all instalments due from the 1st of April, 1957 whether they were due from D. Ps who came before 1st January 1950 or afterwards. So, both those loans, after this recommendation, were to be borne by the Central Government. That was an achievement. Instalments before 1st April, 1957 were governed by old orders. They were still under the old orders. On 15th September, 1959, it was again made clear that the above orders applied to loans given up to the end of March, 1958. The loans advanced to the State Governments from the 1st April, 1958 would carry the normal terms. That was also made clear. The performance of the State Governments in recovering the loans was rather unsatisfactory. It is not by way of censuring the State Governments but the conditions were such that these loans which were re-lent to the displaced persons could not be realised. Anyway, the result was that out of Rs. 44.26 crores due for repayment up to the 31st March, 1964, only Rs. 358 lakhs were recovered.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Did you give money? They have got no money.

**Shri Tyagi:** The question as to which party should receive the loan was left to the discretion of the State Government. Questions such as to which party and for what purpose the loans should be given were left to the discretion of the State Governments. What to realise and how to realise was also left to the discretion of the State Governments. The losses were to be suffered by the Government of India. This was the position. I have taken up this matter with the Finance Ministry, because the Chief Minister and the Rehabilitation Minister there were insistent that the losses should all be borne by the Central Government and the State Government should not be made to share the losses. This question is under consideration. It is a question in respect of the budget, and we will have to decide what loans have to be given to them. I am in negotiation with the Finance Ministry. Perhaps the Finance Minister may agree. But the question is what type of business, what kind of houses and what type of loans should be given to these old refugees. It is not possible for the Central Government to intervene. It is the responsibility of the State. I hope that if my good friends could persuade the State Government to share some losses, they may also feel the responsibility for realising it. (*Interruption*).

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Go to the Finance Commission.

**Shri Tyagi:** Another factor which is important for the consideration of the House is that the State Government made further representations that the loans re-lent to the displaced persons were not realisable and therefore we might remit them. Not only did they refuse to share the losses but the State Government of West Bengal and others also came forward and said the same thing. The total amount to be written off thus was Rs. 50 crores. Rs. 50 crores of

the past loans re-lent to the displaced persons had to be written off because they would not share the losses. The total loss thus to be written off in West Bengal alone was Rs. 38 crores. The accounts are still under preparation. The present position, therefore, is that the remission on large scale could have been avoided with greater vigilance in advancing loans, in maintenance of accounts and in recovery, etc. The formulation and implementation of the scheme of recovery are entirely the responsibility of the State Government. The State Government should see that the loans are advanced after careful scrutiny of individual cases. They should also see that the loans given are properly utilised and not frittered away. There are many aspects which are still under negotiation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty said that the conditions of the refugees in the Darrang district should be improved. I might inform her that at present there are 1,631 new migrants in the Borguri camp in the Darrang district. She said there was nothing happening. I may point out that specific schemes for rehabilitation are still awaited from the Assam Government and as soon as they are received, we shall give them sympathetic consideration. There is no problem about old migrants there.

Coming to the question of the sealing of the border, this is a most controversial subject. Many hon. Members, I know, are naturally worried, and they also took me to task that I did it without informing the House. Perhaps that was a lapse on my part; I do not know. In any matter where there is a departure from the regular practice, perhaps we have to inform the House, and the House has to judge. But in fact, our regular practice has not been to allow people to come in. (*Interruption*).

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Do you mean to say that the situation in East Pakistan has eased?

**Shri Tyagi:** After the influx of 1964, on the 11th February, 1964, for the first time, the Home Minister made this announcement on the floor of the House:

“The policy of our Government is to ease the conditions for the grant of migration certificates to intending Hindi migrants from East Pakistan to this country as far as possible. The Government will reduce to the minimum, period of uncertainty and hardship for the migrants coming in, and is drawing up suitable plans for their resettlement.”

Then it was found that crowds were coming; they were coming under fear, and there was chaos in Pakistan. Nobody could stir out of his house. If one goes out of one's village, he was immediately killed. That was the position, and we knew the position. The position was that the people could not go out. So, how could they go up to Dacca and bring the certificates? That was the physical difficulty in the case of the intending migrants, and because of that difficulty, we allowed everybody to come even without the migration certificates, and in fact lakhs of people have actually come. But now, that policy does not hold good. (*Interruption*).

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** That is the point.

**Shri Tyagi:** To revert back to the old practice was nothing novel. Even today, you will be surprised to know that migration certificates are liberally being given. The facility of giving migration certificates will be evident from the fact that over 4,74,000 is the number that has been covered by the migration certificates. So many people have been covered

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and so many have already been issued migration certificates. The arrivals up to now, however, amount to a total of 2.60 lakhs. That is the number who have used migration certificates. The rest have not used them. It means only half of the people have used. The pace of migration has also slackened.

श्री बड़ें : अभी पाकिस्तान में वही स्थिति है। मंत्री महोदय देख लें कि वहां पर क्या स्थिति है। इस देश की पार्टीशन और पाकिस्तान बनाने का पाप इस सरकार पर है।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय वहां पर जा कर देखें कि वहां पर क्या स्थिति है।

**Shri Tyagi:** For sometime, infiltration was also rising, because, without migration certificate, all types of people were trying to smuggle into the camps, and—

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Do not say 'smuggled'. Why did you seal the border? शर्म आनी चाहिये। खुद जा कर देखो। शर्म नहीं आती है?

**Shri Tyagi:** With the sealing of the border, it is not possible now for so many to come without valid papers. Thousand of people also go back from this side. The border becomes meaningless if there is this sort of crossing it both ways. Nine lakhs of people have come so far, and suppose the people are allowed without any restriction, without any certificate or document, what will happen? From this side also, 1,16,000 persons have gone back. If this thing goes on, no government will be able to carry on. No government will allow its borders to go loose, particularly when our neighbouring country is not keeping a

healthy relationship. (Interruption)  
Order:

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

श्री बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जब कोई मेम्बर खड़े हों, तो मंत्री जा को बैठ जाना चाहिये।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Unless the Minister yields, the hon. Members cannot go on talking.

**Shri Tyagi:** In spite of that, instructions have already been issued by the Home Ministry that these rules should not be enforced rigorously. (Interruption) If hon. Members do not want to listen, that is another matter. I do not bother; I have to make the points clear to the House; I cannot be dictated to by hon. Members over there. I beg to submit that instructions have, therefore, been issued by the Home Ministry that the ban should not be enforced rigorously, but that discretion should be exercised. If thousands of people are coming from one side and hundreds and thousands of people come from that side, our borders become loose altogether, particularly these days when our neighbour is not keeping very happy relationships with us. It is all right for some friends to say that our borders should not be sealed. But we cannot allow our borders to be disturbed without screening the people—(Interruption), and orders have been issued to the effect that the State Government should use its discretion. Those who manage to enter India without valid documents will be screened and if they are found to be in a position that it is impossible for them to subsist without government assistance, and if those cases are genuine, they may at the discretion of the State Government, be allowed to continue to stay. The Home Minister said on the 6th April, 1965 that the policy in this regard is constantly under review

and that the Government will take due note of the developments from time to time.

Passport and migration certificates were introduced for the first time in 1952. (*Interruption*)

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Hon. Members cannot go on interrupting like this.

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

**Shri Priya Gupta:** He is continuously reading, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He should not be disturbed like this. If there are any question to be asked, they can be asked at the end.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** He does not understand our feelings. He has sealed the border and he is giving false statements. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. Hon. members must be patient and hear the minister. If they have any questions, they can ask at the end. Why are they disturbing the speech of the minister?

**Shri Priya Gupta:** He is disregarding the sentiments of so many members. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Everybody should sit down. We cannot go on like this. Some order and decorum should be maintained.

**Shri Bade:** He must respect our emotions. All the hon. members are saying that they should not seal the Pakistan border, because the situation has not eased in Pakistan and the minorities should be allowed to come here. When the Parliament is in session, it is shameful on the part of government to seal the border. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He is replying to the arguments advanced by you. You should hear him. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Bade:** He must reply to our question. We are not here to hear his sermons.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You should patiently hear him.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Mr. Tyagi has no brother or sister there. That is why he is saying like this.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. You cannot go on like this.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** We feel very much disturbed because he not only says there will be screening, to which we have no objection, but he says that they can come here only if the Government of India or West Bengal Government do not have to pay anything by way of rehabilitation benefits. People have been robbed of everything and they are coming in a stage which really calls for the greatest amount of sympathy. He was shedding crocodile tears a little while ago. Now he says, they can come here only if they say that they will not ask for any money for their rehabilitation. (*Interruptions*).

**श्री प्रिय गुप्त :** इनका कोई भ.ई बहन उधर नहीं है। अगर उनकी मां बहन उधर होती तो ये इस चीज को समझ सकते थे।

**श्री बागड़ी :** मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। त्यागी जी जैसे जो झाम्दमी भी हैं, वे भी अगर अपने भाषण को पढ़ कर सुनायें तो कुछ मर्यादा के विपरीत बात मालूम पड़ती है। इसलिए उनको तो अपना भाषण पढ़ कर नहीं देना चाहिये।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no point of order.

**Shri Tyagi:** In the very beginning, I had expressed my regret if there was any lapse on my part in this regard. I was trying to put before the House all the facts to see if really it was a mistake. It is not a question

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of their losing temper over this matter. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Bade:** Our brothers are there in Pakistan and Pakistan is on inimical terms with us. The Congress created Pakistan. Why don't you allow them to come here?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Don't expect any sympathy from him. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Tyagi:** After the first influx in 1952, Government imposed this restriction of passports and migration certificates, which went on and nobody was permitted to come without migration certificates and to have any relief or rehabilitation benefits. But again difficulty was felt, because conditions in Pakistan were bad and became difficult. So, in 1956 orders were given that a system of priority must be introduced, because to obtain a migration certificate was really a difficult job. (*Interruption*). In 1958 again it was revived and the decision was taken that even those who came with migration certificates would not be entitled to any relief or rehabilitation benefits. (*Interruption*). What is the harm in narrating the previous history, which is a fact? I cannot help it. In 1958, the decision was taken that even those who came with migration certificates would not be entitled to any relief or rehabilitation benefits. This was going on. Suddenly there was another burst-up in Pakistan. The situation became so bad that we had to change the decision and permit even those who came without migration certificates to take the benefits of relief and rehabilitation offered here.

About the migration certificates, the Deputy High Commissioner's office in Dacca was contacted. From 1st January, 1964, as I said, the number of applications for migration certificates which were rejected was only 3591. My hon. friend, Shri Guha, had asked how many applications were rejected. (*Interruptions*). I cannot narrate now

the cause of the rejection, because it must have varied from application to application. (*Interruptions*). It is not difficult to get the migration certificate. It is a routine thing and it has become so simple, when an application is submitted, the migration certificate is issued on that very day. At present, there are about 2000 applications in their hands which are being decided. It was alleged that the applicants have to go to Dacca twice and stay in Dacca for a long time. It was also alleged that the applications were being summarily rejected. That it not so. (*Interruptions*).

There are many other points, but I think the House is not very happy with me because of these restrictions.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Say that from today you are withdrawing your order sealing the border.

**Shri Tyagi:** I can say that there is no lack of sympathy on this side for the PDPs and we will see to it that no genuine DP suffers. Every case will be decided sympathetically, but surely strict scrutiny will have to be made. (*Interruptions*). I would suggest to my friend to go to his leader and ask him in what way he should behave in Parliament. I have been authorised by the Chair to speak. I can assure the House that the sentiments expressed in the House will always be respected. I can personally say that I do not consider that I am the master of the House. I am the servant of the House. If my friends are angry, I know what their feelings are. They are not shouting for their selfish ends. Even their shouts are motivated by patriotic feelings and I do not take them ill. I can assure hon. members that their sentiments will be respected, but will the House also bear with me and not force me to take a policy by which the border may be disturbed? There days are bad. Let us have time and we shall



see to it that genuine DPs do not suffer.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Sir, the amounts of money that have been sanctioned—they have been read out to him—have all been—at least a very large part of it—held up in implementation specially because it is impossible to acquire land at the ceiling rates at which the Central Government is insisting. Therefore, even after sanctioning money all these cannot be implemented. I want to know, in answer to a specific question, whether the appeal of the West Bengal Government to raise the ceiling of land for acquisition proceedings is going to be acceded to or will they continue to just sanction schemes which cannot be implemented in practice?

Secondly, whether in respect of all those who have come before 31st March 1958, which is the dead line, after which no rehabilitation benefits were being given till 1st January 1964, and who have not received any rehabilitation benefits, the Government will not shirk or ignore their responsibility?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** We cannot say that the West Bengal Government's appeal will be acceded to by the Central Government. But the matter is under discussion, and certainly we have to take some decision on this point.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** What about my second question, that rehabilitation benefits to those who have come before 31st March 1958—those who have not received rehabilitation benefits up to that point of time but whose responsibility the Government is pledged to undertake—will not be ignored.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** We will bear in mind the sentiment of the hon. lady Member.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** This was a pledge.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** About that we will have a discussion with the Government of West Bengal and we will take some decision. If it is a pledge it must be implemented.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda):** Shri Tyagi is new to this Ministry. I would like to ask him one question. As there is no such thing as evacuee property against which loans could be adjusted, have you considered the plea made long ago by the Government of West Bengal that loans up to a certain amount should be turned into grants? Is that going to be done or not?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Against the money that was paid to the refugees from East Pakistan, large amounts of remission have been made. About Rs. 50 crores have been remitted and out of that Rs. 38 crores have gone to West Bengal.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** My point is whether you have recognised the principle that they should be treated as grants and not loans up to a certain point.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. This is not a Question Hour.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Perhaps the hon. lady Member wanted to know the position about compensation. My senior colleague has already said that about 60 per cent of the refugees who have come have got their relations in East Pakistan looking after their property there.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** That is not true of earlier refugees as the hon. Minister should know.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** In the context of the assurance given by Shri Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs in reply to my question, that, with the changed situation, the Government is likely to revise the decision—the latest decision banning the entry of refugees—may I know whether, pending the revision, the

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

Minister has taken it up with the Ministry of External Affairs the question of opening Khulna, Barisal and Dinajpur offices for the issue of visas?

**Shri Tyagi:** That is a question which has already been replied. Practically on the same lines the Legislative Assembly of West Bengal passed a resolution. The chief Minister also had given a reply in that respect, in the course of the discussion. That is a matter which will surely be considered. I assure the hon. Member that with regard to those restrictions every care shall be taken to see that migration certificates are easily issued and they are safe while going or coming or asking for applications. As and when there are disturbances we shall accommodate them. It is not as if we shall leave them in the lurch like this.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Sir, during our last meeting with the Home Minister, Shri G. L. Nanda, after the genocide in East Pakistan when in the delegation Shri N. C. Chatterjee, myself and Shri A. B. Vajpayee attended, we demanded and it was assured by him that anybody who is willing to come down from East Pakistan to India will be allowed. When Shri Nanda told about the food position, I said that we will share our hunger with them. Now after the holocaust and subsequent border attacks, intrusions and other circumstances, there is no question of any easing of tensions. It is very nice to say from here something which, as if has been seen through a telescope, just to view it

like that and ban it. I want to know whether the Government is not falling back from what Shri Nanda said, by banning the entry of the migrants into India?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He has answered it in detail. I shall now put the cut motions to the vote of the House. Shri Yashpal Singh is not here. I shall put cut motions 1 to 6.

*Cut motions Nos. 1 to 6 were put and negatived.*

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Sir, cut motions 15, 16 and 17 may be put separately.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Constant effort of Government in reducing their liabilities with regard to influx of refugees and their rehabilitation (15)]

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**Shri Shashi Ranjan:** My vote has not been recorded. It is for 'Noes'

श्री चं० ला० चौधरी (महुआ) :  
मेरा वोट नहीं आया है। मेरा वोट "नो"  
है। वह रिकार्ड कर लिया जाये।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** They will be recorded.

## Division No. 10]

## AYES

[15'36 hrs.

Alvares, Shri  
Bade, Shri  
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen  
Bheel, Shri P.H.  
Buta Singh, Shri

Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu  
Elias, Shri Mohammad  
Gupta, Shri Inderjit.  
Gupta, Shri Priya  
Krishnapal Singh, Shri

Onkar Singh, Shri  
Pattanayak, Shri Kishan  
Reddy, Shri Narsimha  
Singh, Shri Y.D.  
Warior, Shri

## NOES

Achuthan, Shri  
Anjanappa, Shri

Balmiki, Shri  
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka

Basappa, Shri  
Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.

Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.  
Chakraverti, Shri P.R.  
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri  
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.  
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala  
Chuni Lal, Shri  
Das, Dr. M.M.  
Das, Shri N.T.  
Gandhi, Shri V.B.  
Iqbal Singh, Shri  
Kanungo, Shri  
Keishing, Shri Rishang  
Kripa Shankar, Shri  
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.  
Kureel, Shri B.N.  
Lakshmitanthamma, Shrimati  
Lalit Sen, Shri  
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri  
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini

Malaichami, Shri  
Manaen, Shri  
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari  
Menon, Shri P.G.  
Murti, Shri M.S.  
Muthiah, Shri  
Pande, Shri K.N.  
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar  
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai  
Raj Bahadur, Shri  
Raju, Shri D.B.  
Ram, Shri T.  
Rane, Shri  
Rao, Shri Rameshwar  
Ray, Shrimati Renuka  
Sadhu Ram, Shri  
Saha, Dr. S.K.  
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar  
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal

Sharma, Shri A.P.  
Shashi Ranjan, Shri  
Sheo Narain, Shri  
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati  
Siddananajappa, Shri  
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri  
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari  
Subbaraman, Shri  
Subramanyam, Shri T.  
Sumat Prasad, Shri  
Swamy, Shri M.P.  
Tiwary, Shri K.N.  
Tiwary, Shri R.S.  
Tyagi, Shri  
Varma, Shri Ravindra  
Vidyalankar Shri A.N.  
Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar  
Vyasa, Shri Radhelal  
Yadava, Shri B.P.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The result of the division, as shown by the machine, is: Ayes 15; Noes 63.

*The motion was negatived.*

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** My cut motion Nos. 16 and 17 may be put together.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** They cannot be put together. I will take them one by one. The question is:

"That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to grant citizenship to refugees even after fulfilling the terms laid down in Citizenship Law. (16)].

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** My vote has not been recorded.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It will not affect the result of the division.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Still, I would like to have it recorded.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Even the lights have been ashamed.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** By your attitude.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** They have not failed us.

## Division No. II ]

## AYES

[15'38 hrs.]

Alvares, Shri  
Bade, Shri  
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen  
Bheel, Shri P.H.  
Buta Singh, Shri

Elias, Shri Mohammad  
Gupta, Shri Indrajit  
Gupta, Shri Priya  
Krishnapal Singh, Shri  
Omkar Singh, Shri

Pattnayak, Shri Kishan  
Reddy, Shri Narasimha  
Singh, Shri Y.D.  
Warior, Shri

## NOES

Achuthan, Shri  
Anjanappa, Shri  
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka  
Basappa, Shri  
Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.  
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.  
Chakraverti, Shri P.R.  
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri  
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.  
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal  
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamla

Chuni Lal, Shri  
Das, Dr. M.M.  
Das, Shri N.T.  
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri  
Gandhi, Shri V.B.  
Iqbal Singh, Shri  
Jha, Shri Yogendra  
Kanungo, Shri  
Keishing, Shri Rishang  
Kripa Shankar, Shri  
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.

Kureel, Shri B.N.  
Lakshmitanthamma, Shrimati  
Lalit Sen, Shri  
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri  
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
Malaichami, Shri  
Manaen, Shri  
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari  
Menon, Shri P.G.  
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda  
Murti, Shri M.S.

Muthiah, Shri  
Pande, Shri K.N.  
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar  
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai  
Raj Bahadur, Shri  
Raju, Shri D.B.  
Ram, Shri T.  
Rane, Shri  
Rao, Shri Rameshwar  
Ray, Shrimati Renuka  
Sadhu Ram, Shri

Saha, Dr. S.K.  
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar  
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal  
Sharma, Shri A.P.  
Shashi Ranjan, Shri  
Sheo Narain, Shri  
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati  
Siddananjappa, Shri  
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri  
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari  
Subbaraman, Shri

Subramanyam, Shri T.  
Sumat Prasad, Shri  
Swamy, Shri M.P.  
Tiwary, Shri K.N.  
Tiwary, Shri R.S.  
Tyagi, Shri  
Varma, Shri Ravindra  
Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.  
Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar  
Vyas, Shri Radhelal  
Yadava, Shri B.P.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The result of the division, as shown by the machine is: Ayes 14, Noes 66.

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

“That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to carry out promises to rehabilitate all refugees coming to India up to 31st March, 1958. (17)]

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

### Division No. 12]

### AYES

[15' 40 hrs.

Alvares, Shri  
Bade, Shri  
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen  
Bheel, Shri P.H.  
Buta Singh, Shri

Charavartty, Shrimati Renu  
Elias, Shri Mohammad  
Gupta, Shri Indrarjit  
Gupta, Shri Priya  
Krishnapal Singh, Shri

Omkar Singh, Shri  
Pattnayak, Shri Kishen  
Reddy, Shri Narasimha  
Singh, Shri Y.D.  
Warior, Shri

### NOES

Acuthan, Shri  
Anjanappa, Shri  
Balmiki, Shri  
Barkatki, Shrimati Renuka  
Basappa, Shri  
Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.  
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.  
Bist, Shri J.B.S.  
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.  
Chan drabhan Singh, Shri  
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.  
Chaudhury, Shri Chandramani Lal  
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala  
Chuni Lal, Shri  
Das, Dr. M. M.  
Das, Shri N. T.  
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri  
Gandhi, Shri V. B.  
Iqbal Singh, Shri  
Jha, Shri Yogendra  
Kanungo, Shri  
Keishing, Shri Rishang

Kripa Shankar, Shri  
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.  
Lakshminanthamma, Shrimati  
Lalit Sen, Shri  
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri  
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
MalaiChami, Shri  
Mansaen, Shri  
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari  
Menon, Shri P. G.  
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda  
Murti, Shri M. S.  
Muthiah, Shri  
Pande, Shri K. N.  
Patel, Shri Rajeswar  
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai  
Raj Bahadur, Shri  
Ram, Shri T.  
Rane, Shri  
Rao, Shri Rameshwar  
Ray, Shrimati Renuka  
Sadhu Ram, Shri

Saha, Dr. S. K.  
Sahu, Shri Rameswar  
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal  
Sharma, Shri A. P.  
Shashi Ranjan, Shri  
Sheo Narain, Shri  
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati  
Siddananjappa, Shri  
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri  
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari  
Subaraman, Shri  
Subramanyam, Shri T.  
Sumat Prasad, Shri  
Swamy, Shri M. P.  
Tiwary, Shri K. N.  
Tiwary, Shri R. S.  
Tyagi, Shri  
Varma, Shri Ravindra  
Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar  
Vimla Devi, Shrimati  
Virbhadra Singh, Shri  
Vyas, Shri Radhelal  
Yadava Shri B. P.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The result of the division is:

Ayes 15;

Noes. 65.

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will now put all the other cut motions to the vote of the House.

*Cut motions Nos. 13, 14, 18 to 27 and 30 to 32 were put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 84, 85 and 139 relating to the Ministry of Rehabilitation."

*The motion was adopted.*

*[The motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]*

**DEMAND No. 84—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,20,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

**DEMAND No. 85—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,30,86,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced persons'."

**DEMAND No. 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,19,20,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

15.44 hrs.

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker** The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 75 to 78 and 137 relating to the Ministry of Labour and Employment for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes, indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

**DEMAND No. 75—MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,97,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

**DEMAND No. 76—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines'."

**DEMAND No. 77—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,24,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

**DEMAND No. 78—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

**DEMAND No. 137—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

Shri Mohammad Elias.

Shri Buta Singh rose—

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He should have stood up earlier. I am sorry, I have already called Shri Mohammad Elias.

**Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is the last year of the Third Five Year Plan and on the eve of the Fourth Plan the Planning Commission has recently recommended that the condition of labour must be improved because the labour has got to play a big role in fulfilling the Fourth Plan. But from

our experience we find that the Government has done nothing for the workers, either for improving their conditions of work or for improving their living standards. I will give a few instances which will show clearly that during the last seventeen years, in spite of all the big promises to the workers, the Government has not done anything for them; rather, it has acted as the agent of the employers and the enemy of the working class.

**Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar):** Question.

**Shri Mohammad Elias:** I will give instances which will prove that our Government is acting in favour of the employers.

As you know, after independence, one of the major reasons for labour discontent in our country was the question of bonus. Because of that every year there were hundreds of strikes, lock-outs and stoppage of work. So, Government appointed the Bonus Commission and assured the workers that when the Bonus Commission comes to an agreement, it will be implemented. The Bonus Commission worked for more than three years to come to an agreed decision and ultimately it came to an agreed decision. It is a matter of great regret that due to the objection of one member to this agreed formula, the Government is going back on its promise. Government want to satisfy the employers by accepting the proposal of the employers. So, it is going to modify the Bonus Commission formula.

Millions of workers, who were looking forward for the report of the Bonus Commission, who hoped and dreamt that bonus will be available to them without any hardship, difficulty or strike, they are disappointed because Government is taking a decision to modify the Bonus Commission formula in favour of the employers. So, at the very beginning of my speech, I want to warn the Government that if it goes back from the recommenda-

tions of the Bonus Commission which is a majority decision of the members of the Bonus Commission, if the Government defies that recommendations of the majority members of the Bonus Commission, the workers throughout the country will never tolerate it and they will resist it with all their strength by resorting to strikes, demonstrations and so on.

So, it is better for the Government not to modify the Bonus Commission's formula and to accept the majority decision which, although it is not going to fulfil hundred per cent the interests of the workers, will to some extent satisfy the workers on the question of bonus. Shri A. P. Sharma is laughing when I am talking about the Bonus Commission.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** I am not laughing. I said, the Government has already taken a decision about the Bonus Commission's report.

**Shri Mohammad Elias:** But in what direction?

Coming to the question of wages in the beginning of the Five Year Plan Government assured that need-based wages will be given to workers. But what has happened? After 15 years of our planning, have the workers got need-based wages up till now? If we calculate, we see that wages are still below the 1950 level and the wages of 1950 were far below the pre-war level. Actually, wages are going down and Government has not been able to do anything in relation to wages. The wage boards are not the policy-making bodies, the wage boards have to give a decision on wage on the basis of the need-based minimum wage?

When the Second Pay Commission was set up they were asked to give a formula for the need-based wage. At that time the Government did not allow the Pay Commission to calculate it on the basis of calorie value recommended by Dr. A. K. Roy and accepted in tripartite; but, ultimately, on our shouting, they had to

come down and appointed a committee during the Third Five Year Plan to go into the details on the basis of calorie value. Recently, in the month of August 1964, on the 23rd, the National Nutrition Advisory Committee has concluded that the average calorie requirement for a young Indian industrial male worker is 2,800 per day. This is 200 calories more than what the Pay Commission has conceded.

What has happened to the recommendation of the Nutrition Advisory Committee? Why has the Government suppressed the valuable findings of the Nutrition Advisory Committee? These must be placed before the House and must be accepted. If we calculate on the basis of the Nutrition Advisory Committee's recommendations—that means, 2,800 calorie value; even our INTUC friends have calculated on the basis of those recommendations. . . . .

15.53 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair.]

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** We have calculated the same.

**Shri Mohammad Elias:** Yes; you have also calculated the same. The INTUC has recommended that the wages of an industrial worker must be Rs. 208 per month at the 1961 price level. So, this should be the actual need-based wage of the industrial worker. But our Labour Minister has recommended to the State Governments to raise minimum wages only to Re. 1 per day. He has not said that wages must be based on need. The 22nd Standing Labour Committee has also recommended that D.A. should be linked with the index; but the Government are going back from their decision. Even in 1960 the tripartite committee had accepted that whatever recommendation is given by the Nutrition Advisory Committee, the Government and the tripartite body will accept it. So, what is the Gov-

[Shri Mohammad Elias]

ernment doing in the direction of accepting the unanimous decision? Are they going to implement it? They are not.

Now I come to the cost of living index. The 22nd Standing Labour Committee recommended that dearness allowance must be linked with price indices in all cases to protect real wages. But has Government taken a single step to implement this directive? When strikes are banned under the DIR without a moment's notice, when trade unionists are arrested and detained under the DIR, these mighty Rules are quite incapable of forcing the employers to link dearness allowance with the cost of living indices.

Then how are these cost of living indices calculated? They are also calculated in a wrong way. When the trade unions brought this to the notice of Government, in the beginning the Government did not agree and said that there cannot be any wrong calculation of the cost of living indices; but when there was a threat of strike in Gujarat and Maharashtra and there was agitation throughout the country, the Government was forced to appoint an extent committee. What decision has the expert committee given in Gujarat and Maharashtra? They have found that there are serious errors in the calculation of the cost of living indices and they have given some recommendation due to which the workers of Maharashtra and Gujarat have got a little improvement in their dearness allowance. By not calculating the cost of living indices properly the Government has helped the employers to save crores of rupees. So, I would urge upon the Government not to calculate the cost of living indices wrongly.

They say that the cost of living indices have not increased; but I shall give one or two examples to show that they have. In the market actually every day the workers are experiencing that prices are going

higher and higher, but the Labour Department will calculate the cost of living indices in a different manner. In West Bengal a few months ago there was a cut in dearness allowance by 60 paise per week and in the jute industry nearly three lakh workers suffered; at the same time, nearly two lakh engineering workers got an increment of Rs. 10 in their dearness allowance. How are these calculated? Howrah and Calcutta are just on opposite sides of the Ganges. If prices go up in Calcutta, in Howrah also prices will go up. But here we find that in Calcutta the new series of the index came down from 132 in October last year to 127 in December 1964; while in Howrah the index remained constant at 134. Howrah's cost of living index remained the same, but Calcutta's cost of living index, they calculated, had gone down. How can this happen? It means, it is wrong. Not only it is wrong, we must say that it is a fraud. Just to deprive the workers of their dearness allowance the Government purposely calculate in this way. It is just to deprive the workers and help the employers to accumulate crores and crores of rupees. If some other person would have cheated some person, Government would have punished that man as a cheat under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code. We cannot say that the Government should be punished under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code; but this is the way the whole machinery of the Government is acting as agents of employers.

16 hrs.

Coming to wage boards, the major industry in our country which has suffered is the engineering industry. They did not get any increment in their wages or emoluments. In the engineering industry nearly 1½ million workers are employed and the engineering industry is one of the vital industries. No country can make any progress without the development of the engineering industry; but these



were deprived of the wage board. After a lot of agitation the wage board has been constituted. But what about other industries; for instance, the road transport workers, the workers of the Railways, the workers of other industries? Why are they not getting the wage board? Why is the Government so much afraid of constituting the wage board for them? Let an impartial committee judge whether wages are actually right or not. During the Railway Budget discussion, the Railway Minister said that there should be no wage board for the railwaymen. But at the same time, many State Labour Ministers, including the Labour Minister of Maharashtra, supported the idea of having a wage board. Why is it that the Government is not constituting the wage board for the railway workers? At the same time, I suggest that the wage board for the road transport workers where nearly a million workers are employed should be constituted. We know that the State Governments are objecting to the constitution of a wage board for road transport workers. They are the worst sufferers. Some workers in West Bengal get only Rs. 60; some workers in Bihar get only Rs. 40 and in Rajasthan they get Rs. 30. There is total anarchy in the road transport system and even in the public sector, where the transport workers are employed, their wages vary from State to State. So, there should be a uniform wage structure for the road transport workers also. I strongly plead for the constitution of a wage board for the railwaymen.

Now, I shall deal with the problem of adjudication and the functioning of the conciliation bodies. Serious things are happening. The conciliation machinery has also completely failed in dealing with the workers' problem. If I go on giving examples, I shall be exhausting all the time at my disposal. Therefore, I shall not go into details. But it takes one or two years for the workers to have adjudication of any dispute. After a great agitation, they

can succeed in that. Then, the adjudication will go on for years together and if the workers get some relief from there, then the employers will go to the High Court and then from the High Court to the Supreme Court. When that is done, by the time the cases are disposed of, sometimes the worker dies and nobody is able to get the benefit of the judgment of the Supreme Court or any other tribunal. The hon. Minister must see that the Industrial Disputes Act should be so amended that it should be easier for the workers to get the benefit of adjudication and conciliation.

Then, there is the discrimination between the INTUC and non-INTUC unions. There are innumerable examples where the INTUC unions and non-INTUC unions are discriminated by the Government. I shall give only one example. In the Vizag port, there was a reference to adjudication and one union was declared as the majority union. But after a few months, when the question of representation came to the Trustee Board, at that time the verification officer declared that this was not the majority union. Within a few months how can a majority union become a minority union and how can a minority union become a majority union?

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** It can be done overnight as it was in Kerala.

**Shri Mohammad Elias:** It is not that. At that time, there was no such problem.

Then, there is the question of public sector. Whatever decision is taken, it is not implemented in the public sector. Even in the public sector, for the workers to have an adjudication becomes very difficult. I know of many such examples. Recently, in the Garden Reach Workshop, the staff raised some dispute about four years ago before the Conciliation Officer in West Bengal and

[Shri Mohammad Elias]

the Labour Department in West Bengal was convinced that the case should go to the adjudication body for conciliation. But the Labour Department of West Bengal sent the matter to the Central Government and the Labour Ministry sent the matter to the Defence Department to see whether that should go to the tribunal or not. How will the Defence Department judge this thing? Their complaint is against the Defence Department. Now, the Defence Department has to judge whether that dispute should go to the tribunal or not. Even when the Labour Minister assured that the minimum 4 per cent bonus will be given to all the public sector workers, this is not implemented. When this question was raised in the N.C.D.C., they behaved in such a way as if they did not know anything about this. They have completely turned down the proposal to implement the minimum 4 per cent bonus to the N.C.D.C. workers. The workers are now preparing to go on strike in order to have this decision implemented.

Similarly, in many such public sector departments, they do not implement the directives of the Labour Department. They should be properly implemented and this should be looked into. There is the question of interim relief which is not being implemented by the employers.

Now, recently, in the Borbil area, thousands of women workers had to demonstrate before the management. They offered *satyagrah* before the truck-load of iron ore. Of course, the Minister did try to implement the decision in the Borbil area. But the employers turned down the proposal of the Labour Minister and now the poor women workers are forcing the employer to implement the decision of the wage board on the question of interim relief.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member should conclude now.

**Shri Mohammad Elias:** Two points more and I shall finish.

Then, there is the question of contract labour system. There have been so many non-official resolutions in this House on the abolition of contract labour system. There was one during the last session or the session before and at that time the Minister said that this would be abolished. There was a draft Bill which was discussed in the Standing Labour Committee and we find that instead of abolishing the contract labour system, they are going to regulate the contract labour system. It is a shame on the part of the Government to "regulate" this and not abolish it. This super exploitation of the labour must go. We want only two things. Instead of abolishing the contract system, you amend the Industrial Disputes Act by saying that the principal employers will be responsible on the question of wages and other amenities of the contract labour. This Act should be amended and then only the contract labour will be satisfied.

**Mr. Chairman:** He should conclude now.

**Shri Mohammad Elias:** Just a word about the I.C.F.T.U. It is very well known by the hon. Minister. Recently, there has been a lot of talking in the papers as well. The Americans are going to corrupt all the sincere and honest trade unionists in our country by opening colleges and spending lakhs of rupees. They have spent nearly 1 crore dollars in the name of educating the trade unionists. They are giving Rs. 5000 salary to a trade unionist. In the A.R.O. of I.C.F.T.U. the General Secretary gets more than Rs. 5000 apart from housing and other facilities. In this way, the sincere and honest trade unions are being corrupted by the Americans. They should not be allowed to function in this country. Are we going to allow the Soviet Union or any other socialist country to open such colleges here? If any Member is invited to a

socialist country, immediately, they start saying that they are going to have their brain-washing and all that. Here, the Americans are even corrupting the A.I.C.C. Recently, in the A.I.C.C. bulletin, an editorial is written supporting the American views on the question of Vietnam. Similarly, in this way, our trade unions are being corrupted. Our trade unions are trying to do a little good for the working class. They are also going to be corrupted by the Americans. So, these sort of American activities must be stopped in our country.

श्री बृश सिंह (मोगा) : मैं श्रम तथा रोज-गार मंत्रालय द्वारा इस सदन के सामने यह जो रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है, उसके ऊपर अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ। इस देश में ज्यों ज्यों दस्तकारियाँ बढ़ी हैं त्यों त्यों मजदूरों की समस्याएँ भी उसमें भी ज़ादा तेज़ रफ़ार से बढ़ती गई हैं। बड़े बड़े कारखानों के सामने स्नम्ज और शोपड़ियाँ और झुग्गियाँ देख कर हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों की जो हालत सामने आ जाती है, उसके आधार पर हमें यह कहना पड़ता है कि यह सरकार इस महान कार्य को अपने हाथ में लेकर इसको सिरे नहीं चढ़ा पाई है। पिछले सतरह बरस से इस सरकार ने समाजवादी समाज कायम करने का जिम्मा अपने सिर पर लिया हुआ है। मुझे याद है कि जब श्री गुलजारीलाल नन्दा जी इस सदन में लेबर मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से अपनी आखिरी तकरीर फरमा रहे थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि मेरा समाजवाद जो है वह सर्वोदय के साथ मिलता है। वह समाजवाद मार्क्सिज्म से बिल्कुल अलग है। उन्होंने अपनी तकरीर में कहा था कि मेरे समाजवाद में बुनियादी चार पांच चीज़ें हैं। उसके ये बुनियादी तत्व हैं और ये जिन्दगी के तत्व हैं और इनके ऊपर मैं बहुत सा जोर देता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था कि मजदूरों को रहने के लिए मकान दिये जायें, मजदूरों को खाने के लिए रॉटी दी जाए, मजदूरों को पहनने के लिए कपड़ा दिया जाए और उनके बच्चों की तालीम का इन्तजाम किया जाए। ये उसूल उन्होंने अपने समाजवाद के बतलाये

थे। इन सब को ध्यान में रखते हुए जब हम इस मन्त्रालय की रिपोर्ट की ओर देखते हैं तो बर्न दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे मन्त्री महोदय श्री संजीवैया जी, जिनकी ईमानदारी और जिन की देशभक्ति के ऊपर कोई उंगली नहीं उठा सकता है, इस कार्य को पूर्ण करने में बहुत बुरी तरह से असफल रहे हैं।

हमारे देश की कुछ सामाजिक स्थिति ऐसी है कि बहुत भारी तादाद में मजदूर ऐसे वर्गों से आते हैं जो बहुत सी सदियों से पिछड़े हुए वर्ग हैं, दलित वर्ग हैं, इक्तसादी तौर से जिन की हालत बहुत कमजोर है। वे जब सरकारी कारखानों में और प्राइवेट कारखानों में काम करना शुरू करते हैं तो यह बात इस मन्त्रालय के ऊपर एक ड्यूटी की तरह से, एक जिम्मेवारी की तरह से लग जाती है कि उनकी बेहतरी का इन्तजाम किया जाए, उनकी भलाई के काम किये जायें।

जब मैं इस रिपोर्ट को देखता हूँ तो मुझे दुख होता है कि जो जो वादे किये गये हैं एक एक करके सभी को तोड़ा गया है, किसी एक में भी आपको सफलता नहीं मिली है। हर एक को पूरा करने में आप असफल रहे हैं। मन्त्री महोदय ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि इनकी वजात के ये जो दो हिस्सों के एप्लायज स्टेट इनश्योरेंस स्कीम और एम्प्लायीज प्राविडेंट फण्ड स्कीम ये दोनों अब मिनिस्ट्री फार सोशल सिक्योरिटी के साथ लगा दिये गये हैं। ये दोनों मजदूरों की जिन्दगी के बहुत ज़रूरी पक्ष थे। मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि इनको सोशल सिक्योरिटी मिनिस्ट्री के साथ अटैच कर देने से इनका महत्व कम हो गया है। बल्कि मैं लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब से दरखास्त करूंगा कि बेशक ये जो दो इम्पार्टेंट मजदूरों की जिन्दगी के पहलू थे इनको सोशल सिक्योरिटी मिनिस्ट्री के साथ बांध दिया गया है जो कि एक सर्वाडिनेट मिनिस्ट्री है, बेशक ला मिनिस्ट्री के साथ इनको बांध दिया गया है, लेकिन फिर भी इन दोनों की स्कीम्ज को पूरा करने में वह पूरा पूरा ध्यान

[श्री बूटा सिंह]

दें और यह देखें कि उस मिनिस्ट्री में होते हुए भी ये दोनों स्कीम्स जो हैं, ये कामयाबी के साथ चल रही हैं या नहीं।

अभी अभी मेरे मित्र ने मजदूरों और मालिकों के परस्पर सम्बन्धों के बारे में कुछ कहा है। मैं इस सिलसिले में कुछ बातें आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि सन् 1964 में देश में जो मैनडैज लास्ट हुए वे 73 लाख थे और इसके मुकाबले में 1963 में 33 लाख थे। मुझे याद है कि 1963 में जब हिन्दुस्तान पर चीन ने हमला किया था तो मजदूरों और मिल मालिकों की ओर से सरकार को पूरा पूरा ताबुन देने का वादा किया गया था और उस वादे का नाम इण्डस्ट्रियल ड्रम रेजोल्यूशन रखा गया था। उस वादे के मुताबिक मजदूरों ने और मालिकों ने भी यह हलफ लिया था कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी को बँ बरकरार रखेंगे, सरहदों की रक्षा करेंगे और प्रोडक्टिविटी को वे बढ़ायेंगे और इन सब कामों में सरकार का पूरा पूरा साथ देंगे। लेकिन हुआ क्या? एक तरफ सरकार ने इतना बड़ा वादा तो उनसे ले लिया लेकिन अपनी जिम्मेवारी को यह बिल्कुल भूल गई। मजदूरों को उनकी जिन्दगी की जरूरियात मुहैया करने में सरकार बिल्कुल असफल रही। जहाँ तक मजदूरों का सवाल है उन्होंने ओवर टाइम काम किया, अपनी थोड़ी सी तनख्वाहों में से नेशनल डिफेंस फण्ड में पैसे दिये और सब कुछ किया लेकिन इस सरकार ने एमरजेंसी का ऐलान करते ही एमरजेंसी को एक ख्वाब बना दिया, एक स्वप्न बना दिया और वह भूल गई कि देश में एमरजेंसी भी है। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि अपनी मांगों को मनवाने के लिए मजदूरों को ऐसे हथियार, ऐसे जरिये इस्तेमाल करने पड़े जिसे न सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान की पैदावार को नुकसान हुआ बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के अमन को, हिन्दुस्तान की शान्ति को भी खतरा पैदा हो गया। आज फिर वही स्थिति है जो कि 1963 के पहले थी।

इसके लिए भी मैं सरकार को ही जिम्मेवार ठहराता हूँ।

इतना ही नहीं। अभी यहाँ पर हमारे सामने बोनस कमीशन का सवाल उठा था। बोनस कमीशन का जो फ़ैसला है उसको सरकार को लागू करना है। शायद माननीय सदस्यों को यह पता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में अकेला और सबसे बड़ा एम्प्लायर सेंट्रल और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स हैं। सिंगल यूनिट होते हुए भी सबसे ज्यादा मुलाजिम इस युनिट में काम करते हैं। जब सरदार अपने ही कारखानों में, अपने ही इरारों में, अपनी ही बनाई हुई स्कीमों को, अपने ही बनाये हुए कानूनों को लागू नहीं कर सकती है तो यह सरकार प्राइवेट सैक्टर में ऐसे कानूनों को लागू करने का क्या अख्तियार रखती है। इसको प्राइवेट सैक्टर में इनको लागू करने का क्या हक है? इसको क्या अधिकार है कि यह प्राइवेट सैक्टर को यह कहे कि इन कानूनों को वह लागू करे? मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से हर एक ट्रेड के लिए अलहदा अलहदा वेज बोर्ड बने हैं, ऐसे ही वेज बोर्ड रेल मजदूरों के लिए भी और पी० एंड टी० के मजदूरों के लिए भी बनने चाहिए। मैं इसका भी समर्थन करता हूँ कि इन वेज बोर्ड की रिपोर्टों को जो कि बहुत सी हालतों में युनेनिमस होती हैं या फिर मजोरिटी रिपोर्ट्स होती हैं उनको खुद स्वीकार करे और स्वीकार करने के बाद दूसरों को इन्हे स्वीकार करने के लिए कहे। तभी दूसरों को यह कह सकती है वरना नहीं। सरकार एक बहुत बड़ा इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिट है और इसको दूसरों के लिए एक एग्जम्पल कायम करनी चाहिये, एक ऐसा नमूना पेश करना चाहिये जिसको देख कर दूसरे जो प्राइवेट सैक्टर के कारखानेदार हैं, मिल मालिक हैं वे उनकी नकल कर सकें, उनको फालो कर सकें।

इस सदन के पिछले अधिवेशन के बाद जब हम दौरे पर गये थे तो हमने राउरकेला

देखा था, भिलाई देखा था, विशाखापत्तनम् देखा था जहां पर सरकार के हाथ में कारखाने हैं या ऐसे उद्योग हैं जिन में मजदूर काम करते हैं और उनको देखने के बाद और उनका प्राइवेट सैक्टर के साथ मुकाबला करने के बाद मैं बड़े दुख के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बात जमशेदपुर में नहीं देखी गई वह बात भिलाई में देखी गई, वह बात राउरकेला में देखी गई, वह बात विशाखापत्तनम् में देखी गई। यह नमूना है मजदूरों की हालत का आपके अपने कारखानों में।

मिनिमम वेजिज का भी सवाल आता है। मैं इसके पक्ष में हूँ। लेकिन मिनिमम वेजिज को जब कायम किया जाता है तो उस वक्त सारी स्थिति को ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिये। मिनिमम वेजिज को पास करते वक्त सरकार को किसी पोलिटिकल प्रेशर के नीचे नहीं आना चाहिये। कई ऐसी राजनीतिक पार्टियां हैं इस देश में जो कि अपना राजनीतिक प्रोग्राम पूरा करने के लिए मजदूरों को एक्सप्लायट करती हैं। मैं इसके खिलाफ हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों का अपना संगठन हो, मजदूरों का अपना संघ हो लेकिन वह संघ बिल्कुल खुदमुखतार होना चाहिये, आजाद होना चाहिये, मजदूरों के भले के लिए होना चाहिये न कि किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी के भले के लिए होना चाहिए।

देखा गया है कि ये पोलिटिकल पार्टियां जब सीधे तौर से अपनी बात नहीं मनवा सकती हैं तो वे लाखों मजदूरों की हड़ताल करवा कर देश को भी नुकसान पहुंचाती हैं और मजदूरों के हितों को भी नुकसान पहुंचाती हैं। यह बुरी बात है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों के संघ बिल्कुल आजाद हों और वह अपने मजदूरों के काम के लिये हों, किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी के काम के लिये नहीं। चाहे कांग्रेस हो या दूसरी पार्टी हो, जो मजदूरों का हस्तेमाल अपने काम के लिये करती है, मैं उसको कड़ी निन्दा करता हूँ।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : कांग्रेस का ही नाम क्यों लेते हैं, दूसरी पार्टी का नाम क्यों नहीं लेते।

श्री बूटा सिंह : मैं कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के लिये भी कहता हूँ। उन्हें मजदूरों को अपने काम के लिये एक्सप्लायट नहीं करना चाहिये बल्कि मजदूरों के हितों के लिये उनकी सेवा करनी चाहिये।

आजकल मिनिमम वेजिज की जो बात चल रही है वह सवाल आजकल पंजाब में बहुत ज्यादा उपस्थित है। आज ही मैंने अखबारों में ऐसी सूचना पढ़ी है कि टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में बहुत झगड़ा चल रहा है। टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में कुछ ऐसा प्रचार आज हो रहा है कि मालिकों का ख्याल है कि पीस रेट चार्ज से वह ज्यादा अच्छी पैदावार कर सकते हैं। मैं इसके हक में हूँ कि मजदूरों को अपनी जिन्दगी बरकरार रखने के लिये अच्छी तनख्वाह दी जाये लेकिन वह उस हद तक नहीं होना चाहिये कि प्रोडक्शन को अफेक्ट करे। पैदावार को कम करे। मिनिमम वेजेज जिन्दगी की जरूरियात को सामने रख कर कायम करना चाहिये। लेकिन उस के तय हो जाने के बाद अगर कोई इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट यह समझे कि पीस रेट वेजेज पैदावार को बढ़ाने में काम आ सकती है तो उसको इसकी इजाजत होनी चाहिये कि वह उसे दे सके। हां, पीस रेट वेजेज जो हों वह मिनिमम वेजेज से कतई कम नहीं होनी चाहियें, और उसको अपने कारखाने की पैदावार को बढ़ाने का और ट्रेड को कंट्रोल करने का पूरा हक होना चाहिये।

यहां एक सवाल चला मजदूरों को इन्साफ दिलाने का और उनके झगड़ों को निपटाने की मशीनरी का। मैं बड़े दुःख के साथ आपकी इजाजत से एक केस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, जो कि पिछले चार वर्षों से पंजाब में चल रहा है। वह एक स्विमिंग मिल्स का है जो कि अमृतसर के पास

[श्री बूटा सिंह]

छेहरता में है। वहां पर 225 मजदूरों को निकाल दिया गया था पंजाब सरकार के हुकम से। यह बात उन दिनों की है जब कि पंजाब में एक आदमी का राज्य था। उसने एक ऐसा सेट अप कायम किया हुआ था कि जब चाहता था और जो जी चाहता था कानून बनाता था और बगैर किसी से पूछे ताछे उसे खत्म कर देता था। उन्हीं दिनों में इस छेहरता मिल का झगड़ा पेश हुआ था। गवर्नमेंट ने एक बोर्ड कायम किया और उस बोर्ड के टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस यह थे :

“Whether the action of the management in discharging/not allowing the workmen mentioned in the enclosed list to resume work is justified and in order? If not, to what relief they are entitled?”

विध आल अर्नेस्टनेस, गवर्नमेंट का आदेश था जिस पर बोर्ड को फँसला देना था। लेकिन जब उसके ऊपर राजनीतिक प्रेशर डाला गया तो उसी सरकार ने अपनी ही कलम से दूसरी बार यह आदेश दे दिया, वर्कर्स के हक में जो आदेश दिया था उसके खिलाफ जा कर कह दिया, कि दूसरा बोर्ड कायम किया जाये। इस दूसरे बोर्ड के टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस यह थे :—

“Whether the workmen (list given below) have not abandoned their jobs by refusing to give the undertaking as required by the management.”

यह एक ऐसी बात है जिसको मैं आप की इजाजत से सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। कुछ मालिक ऐसे थे जिन्होंने सरकार के साथ मिल कर सरकार के अदालती फँसले को बदलवाया है, यह बहुत बुरी बात है। इन्साफ वह है जो जल्दी से जल्दी हो जाये, इन्साफ वह है जो देखने में भी आये कि इन्साफ हुआ है। इस स्थिति को सामने रख कर मैं यह बात कहने के लिये मजबूर हूँ कि यह सरकार हमेशा ऐसे झगड़ों को निपटाने

के लिये आघे दिल से कम करती है। इस सरकार की कोई नीति ऐसी साफ नहीं है जिस से हम यह कह सकें कि मजदूरों के लिये, मजदूरों को इन्साफ दिलाने के लिये, मजदूरों के हकों की रक्षा करने के लिये और जल्दी से जल्दी इन्साफ दिलाने के लिये मशीनरी बन रही है। यह बहुत दुःख की बात है। बहुत से ऐसे केसेज हमारे सामने आते हैं जिन में से एक-एक का भी मैं जिक्र करूँ तो बहुत समय हमें चाहिये।

इस सरकार ने सन् 1959 में एक रिटायर्ड जज श्री जगन्नाथ दास की अध्यक्षता में एक पे कमिशन बनाया था। उस कमिशन ने यह रिपोर्ट की कि जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं उनके खिलाफ जब भी कोई डिसिप्लिनरी एन्क्वायरी हो तो उसकी पड़ताल करने के लिये जो उनके इमिजिएट आफिसर हों उनको न रखा जाये। ऐसे दर्जनों नहीं, सेकड़ों केस हमारे सामने आये हैं, और ऐसे केस अदालतों में भी जा चुके हैं, कि सरकारी मुलाजिमों के खिलाफ उनकी शिकायतों की पड़ताल करने वाले उन्हीं के आला अफसर थे जिनके खिलाफ शिकायत हुआ करती थी। ऐसे बहुत से केसेज कोर्ट में गये और अदालतों ने सरकार के खिलाफ फँसले दिये। लेकिन इसके बावजूद यह सरकार ऐसी बहरी सरकार है कि कोर्ट्स में स्ट्रिक्चर्स दिये जाते हैं फिर भी अपने फँसलों को बदलने के लिये टस से मस नहीं होती।

एक और बात भी हमारे सामने आई है कि जब किसी सरकारी मुलाजिम को नौकरी से बरतरफ करना होता है तो उसके लिये पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की इजाजत ली जाये। ऐसे डिसमिसल आर्डर पास करने के लिये ग्रन्डर सर्विस रूल्स यह जरूरी है कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की इजाजत ली जाये। लेकिन ऐसा करने के लिये इस सरकार ने अपने मुलाजिमों को कभी बतलाया तक नहीं है। हमारे ध्यान में यह बात बहुत लेट आई,

और वह भी तब जब हिन्दुस्तान के ऐडवोकेट जनरल ने इसे सामने रखा कि सिर्फ 2 फी सदी ऐसे केसेज पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन को दिये गये जिन में सरकार के ऊपर हम आरोप लगा सकते हैं कि उन्होंने बगैर पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन से सलाह लिये हुए अपने मुलाजिमों को नौकरी से बर्खास्त कर दिया ।

इन तमाम बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं एक बात आपकी इजाजत से सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों के रहने के लिये मकानात का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं हुआ । हम दूसरों के लिये क्या कह सकते हैं जब कि सरकार के अपने ही कारखानों में, अपने ही अंडरटॉकम्स में बेचारे सरकारी मजदूरों के बारे में ऐसा किया जाता है । उन्होंने लम्बे अर्से के लिये कोई नीति अख्त्यार नहीं की, कोई लांग टर्म पालिसी नहीं अख्त्यार की इसके बारे में । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मल्टि स्टोरीड वििल्डिग्स बना कर सन्सिडाइज्ड रेट पर मजदूरों को दिया जाये ।

सबसे बुरी बात जो हमारे सामने आई है वह यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में दस्तकारियों के, दूसरे कामों के लिये, जितने भी कारखाने लगाये गये हैं वे सब शहरों में ही लगाये गये हैं जहां पर अच्छी-अच्छी सड़कें हैं टाउन्स में या गांवों में, जो कि हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी का सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा है, जहां पर कि मजदूर लोग रहते हैं, वहां कोई कारखाने नहीं लगाये गये । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह सिफारिश करूंगा कि आइन्दा जो बड़े बड़े कारखाने लगाये जायें उनको ऐसी जगहों पर लगाया जाये जहां पर काम करने के लिये मजदूरों को अपने घर छोड़ कर न जाना पड़े । अगर वह गांव में लगाये जायें और लोगों को वहां से उजाड़ कर कहीं दूर भेजा जाय तो यह राय दी जाये कि उन लोगों के बच्चों की देख भाल का इन्तजाम किया जाये और उन गांवों के लोग उन कारखानों में आ कर काम हासिल कर सकें ।

यही बस नहीं है । जो लेबर का कंट्रैक्ट सिस्टम है उसके बारे में भी मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ । यह ठीक है कि कई जगहों पर कंट्रैक्ट सिस्टम होता है, लेकिन उसकी धुरायां कम की जायें । इसके लिये कोई मिनिमम स्टेन्डर्ड फिक्स कर दिये जायें । हर एक शख्स के लिये कम से कम तनख्वाहें, कम से कम सहुलियतें जिन्दगी की, कम से कम रेट हर जरूरतों के लिये फिक्स कर दिये जायें । जो मजदूर काम पर लगाये जाते हैं उनके खाने के लिये जरूरियात की चीजें मुहैया करने के लिये सरकार को कोआपरेटिव बेसिस पर फेअर प्राइस शाप्स खोलनी चाहियें । अगर किसी कारखाने के बाहर किसी चीज की कमी पड़ जाये तो सरकार को अपने मजदूरों की बेहतरी को ध्यान में रखते हुए और हिन्दुस्तान की पैदावार को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उस पटिकुलर एरिया में जहां पर कि फेअर प्राइस शाप्स हों, उनको सन्सिडी देनी चाहिये ताकि मजदूर को पता हो कि अगर उस की तनख्वाह 100 रुपये है और 30 रु० खुराक पर खर्च करने हैं तो बाहर चां जितनी भी कमी हो, उस की खुराक का इन्तजाम 30 रु० में ही हो जायेगा । अगर सरकार उस कीमत को नहीं रोक सकती तो उसे कम से कम मजदूरों को कुछ सन्सिडी देनी चाहिये, कुछ न कुछ उनको पैसा देना चाहिए, अगर उनकी तनख्वाह को परमानेंटली नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मैंने जो दरख्वास्तें की हैं उनकी ओर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान देंगे ।

एक बहुत जरूरी बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ, वह है मजदूरों को कारखाने के प्रबन्ध में हिस्सा देना—पारटिसिपेशन इन दी मेनेजमेंट आफ दी इंडस्ट्री । यह एक ऐसी चीज है, जिससे न सिर्फ मजदूरों का हौसला बढ़ता है, न सिर्फ पैदावार बढ़ती है, बल्कि इससे हिन्दुस्तान में एक नया समाज पैदा हो सकता है, एक नया ढांचा पैदा हो सकता है जिससे बरकर और कारखानेदार के बीच में जो गैप है वह मिट सकता है । मैं

[श्री बूटा सिंह]

इसके पक्ष में हूँ, और मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जहाँ प्राइवेट सेक्टर में यह चाहती है कि मजदूरों को उद्योग के प्रबन्ध में पूरा पूरा हिस्सा दिया जाए, वहाँ सरकार को अपने कारखानों में भी मजदूरों को पूरा पूरा हिस्सा देना चाहिए, और मजदूरों को पूरी पूरी सुविधाएँ देनी चाहिए ताकि वे मैनेजमेंट में हिस्सा ले सकें ।

ऐसे ही हमारे सामने मजदूरों के ताल्लुकात बढ़ाने का सवाल है । कारखानेदार की हमेशा यह कोशिश रहती है कि उसकी पैदावार बढ़े ; मेरा सजेशन है कि सरकार को मजदूरों को ऐसी सहूलियतें देनी चाहिए कि जिससे न सिर्फ पैदावार बढ़े, बल्कि मजदूरों और कारखानेदारों के बीच में जो फर्क है वह भी खत्म किया जा सके ।

एक बात का जिक्र करना मंत्री महोदय इस रिपोर्ट में बिल्कुल भूल गये हैं । जहाँ तीन सौ वरकर काम करते हैं उस प्रकार के कारखानों को आप ने बहुत सी सुविधाएँ दी हैं, मगर जिन कारखानों में दस, बीस या सौ मजदूर काम करते हैं ऐसे यूनियों के लिए उन्होंने अभी तक अपना फंसला नहीं दिया है । मैं सजेस्ट करता हूँ कि यहाँ पर भी इंग्लैंड जैसे बेंच बोर्ड बनाये जायें, वरकर बोर्ड बनाये जायें । हमारे देश में बड़े बड़े कारखाने ज्यादा तादाद में नहीं हैं । गांवों में और छोटे कस्बों में जो छोटे छोटे यूनित हैं उनकी ओर सरकार नहीं देखती । इन कारखानों के मजदूरों की सहूलियतों के बारे में सरकार को पूरा पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए । जहाँ दस या दस से कम भी मजदूर काम करते हैं वहाँ के लिए भी सरकार को ऐसी मशीनरी कायम करनी चाहिए जिससे मजदूरों को कारखानेदारों से सहूलियतें दिलायी जा सकें । इससे स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को बहुत फायदा होगा । मेरा सुझाव है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को भी सरकारी कानून की ज़ब से बाहर न रखा

जाये । इन इंडस्ट्रीज के मालिक मजदूरों पर ठीक ध्यान नहीं देते । सरकार को ऐसा यत्न करना चाहिए कि इन छोटे कारखानों में मजदूरों को उचित सुविधाएँ मिल सकें ।

अब बेकारी का एक बड़ा मसला है इस मसले के दो भाग हैं, एक एम्प्लायमेंट और एक लेबर है । इस रिपोर्ट में सरकार ने खुद माना है कि तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना के बाद भी उन के पास 14 मिलियन बेकार आदमी बाकी रह जायेंगे । यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जहाँ पिछले 17 साल के इतने बड़े बड़े एचीवमेंट हमारे सामने रखे जाते हैं, वहाँ बेकारी फिर भी बढ़ी है । बेकारी का एक कारण है बढ़ती हुई आबादी । हमारे कालिजों से जो इंजीनियर और डाक्टर आदि निकलते हैं, इनको पूरी पूरी नौकरी देने के लिए सरकार ने पूरा यत्न नहीं किया है । क्या कारण है कि आज भी ग्रेजुएट रिक्शा चलाते हैं ? क्या कारण है कि आज भी ग्रेजुएटों को नौकरी नहीं मिलती । क्या इसमें सरकार का कोई कुसूर है या शिक्षा प्रणाली ऐसी है कि ये ग्रेजुएट बी० ए० पास करने के बाद भी अपने आप को एक बलक की पोस्ट तक नहीं पहुँचा सकते हैं ।

सबसे बड़ी बात मैं यह देखता हूँ कि लोग अपने को एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में रजिस्टर तो करवाते हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में कोई ऐसा कारखाना नहीं है, कोई ऐसी दुकान नहीं है जिसमें नौकरी लगने के लिए किसी बड़े आदमी की सिफारिश की जरूरत न हो । मैं दूर नहीं जाता । भारत सरकार के अपने बड़े बड़े कारपोरेशन हैं, ग्रंडरट्रैकिंग हैं, रेलवे है, पी० एंड टी० है जहाँ लाखों लोग काम करते हैं, मगर वहाँ भी सिफारिश के बगैर नौकरी नहीं मिलती । मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोई ऐसी मशीनरी सैट अप की जाये, कोई ऐसी ट्रेनिंग दी जाये, ऐसे इंस्टीट्यूशन खोले जायें जहाँ कालिजों से निकले हुए, ग्रेजुएटों को



नौकरी पाने के लिए शिक्षा दी जाये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कालिज में पढ़ने वाले हर लड़के को यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि उसे कालिज से निकलने के बाद कहाँ जाना है।

जब हिन्दुस्तान में इमरजेंसी का विगुल बजाया गया तो उसके साथ इमरजेंसी कमीशन का ऐलान किया गया। इमरजेंसी के ऐलान के साथ बहुत से फ्रेश ग्रेजुएट जिन्होंने एन० सी० सी० की ट्रेनिंग ली हुई थी, या वे ग्रेजुएट जो कालिजों में या स्कूलों में पढ़ाते थे, उन्होंने हजारों की तादाद में इमरजेंसी कमीशन में अपने आप को दाखिल कर दिया। इमरजेंसी अभी भी है, बाहर है, लेकिन सरकार के दफ्तरों में नहीं है, मंत्रियों के दिल में नहीं है। अभी भी हिन्दुस्तान की सरहदों पर तोपों के गोले और मशीन गनों चलती रहती हैं।

16.37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

लेकिन मैं एक बात की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो अफसर इमरजेंसी कमीशन के तहत भरती किये गये थे उनमें से बहुत से अफसरों को उनके घर बिठा दिया गया है। मैं यह नहीं समझ सका कि यह इमरजेंसी का मुकाबला करने का कौन सा तरीका है। जो लोग इस तरह सरकारी मुहकमे से इमरजेंसी कमीशन पाने के बाद निकाले गये हैं उनको उनके डिपार्टमेंट वापस नहीं ले रहे हैं और अब वे किसी काम को नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि उन्होंने दो दो और तीन तीन साल फौज की ट्रेनिंग पा ली है। अब उन से हल नहीं जोता जाता और न कारखानों में काम किया जाता है। उनको घर बिठा दिया गया है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या इमरजेंसी खत्म हो गयी, क्या अब देश की सरहदों पर कोई खतरा नहीं है कि उन्होंने इन इमरजेंसी कमीशन्ड अफसरों को उनके घर बिठा दिया है ?

मैं ने जो दरखास्तें की हैं आशा है कि

उन पर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान देंगे। उन्होंने अपनी एक तक्रार में कहा था कि वे "इनकारि-जिबिल अप्टिमिस्ट हैं" जिसका मैं हिन्दी में अनुवाद करूँगा कि वे असाध्य आशावादी हैं। ऐसे असाध्य आशावादी मंत्री महोदय से मेरी दरखास्त है कि हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों की बुरी हालत को देखते हुए वे अपने आशावाद के नजरिये को बदलें और मैं ने जो विनती की है उनका जवाब दें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Labour and Employment, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak (Sambalpur): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to refer the dispute between the Lino-operators of the Government of India Presses and the management to adjudication(28)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Irregularities involved in implementing the award for providing shoes to coal miners (29)].

Shri Warlor (Trichur): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring to book all employees who break the code of conduct and Industrial Truce Resolution (33)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and

[Shri Warior]

'Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring forward legislation on Bonus urgently (34)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expand the scope of participation of workers in management (35)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the quality of education of workers in the 'Workers' Education Centres (36)].

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to impart higher technical training to industrial labour (37)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for more periodical inspections of factories, plantations and other industrial undertakings (38)].

(vii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for legislation for the protection of building construction workers(39)].

(viii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to form industrial relations Committees in all industries including Newspapers establishments (40)].

(ix) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish fair price shops in all areas where there are more than 500 workers engaged.(41)].

(x) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish cheap grain shops for workers(42)].

(xi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to form wage boards for all industries(43)].

(xii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take more effective steps to solve unemployment among educated people (44)].

(xiii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take more effective steps to solve unemployment among educated women (45)].

(xiv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strictly enforce labour laws and bring defaulting managements to book (46)].

(xv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enforce safety measures stringently (47)].

(xvi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enforce laws pertaining to conditions of work in factories, mines and plantations (48)].

(xvii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enforce laws regarding housing of industrial workers (49)].

(xviii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to investigate the existing method of calculating cost of living index for workers and revise it according to more up-to-date scientific methods(50)].

(xix) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enforce the minimum wages wherever already fixed(51)].

(xx) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give representation to organisations of labour in the proposed National Safety Council. (52)].

(xxi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to end contract labour system (53)].

(xxii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen adjudication and arbitration machineries to avoid

delays in deciding industrial disputes (54)].

(xxiii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to constitute works committees wherever they do not exist at present (55)]

(xxiv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps against closed shop methods adopted and practised in certain categories of stevedore labour (56)]

(xxv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to plug loopholes in legislation taken advantage of by employers to defeat workers from provident fund, gratuity, maternity and other benefits (57)]

(xxvi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give more powers to Labour Officers to summon representatives of labour and managements for conciliation proceedings (58)]

**Shri Indrajit Gupta** (Calcutta South West): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Immediate need to reconstitute the Calcutta Dock Labour Boards (65)]

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Irregularities and mal-administration in the Calcutta Dock Labour Board (66)]

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to institute an immediate inquiry into financial irregularities of Calcutta Dock Labour Board, as revealed in the Audit Report (67)]

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to grant permanent status to 'B' and 'C' categories of shore labour under Calcutta Port Commissioners (68)]

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give bonus to Dock workers (69)]

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Acute shortage of housing for Dock labour in Calcutta (70)]

(vii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reconstitute and regularise functioning of the Dock Labour Advisory Committee (71)]

(viii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to constitute a Wage Board for Railwaymen (72)]

(ix) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and

Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to revise upwards wage rates fixed under the Minimum Wages Act for workers in the Central sphere (73)]

(x) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-implementation of interim relief recommendation of Wage Board by the Mine owners of Orissa (74)]

(xi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant interim relief to 20,000 iron and manganese miners of Barbil, Orissa who are on strike (75)]

(xii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-implementation of Wage Board's recommendation for interim relief by iron ore mineowners of Goa (76)]

(xiii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Continued non-implementation of Wage Board's recommendation for minimum fall-back wages by Jute mill owners (77)]

(xiv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Demotion from permanent to casual status of 800 winchmen and 1500 gang workers of Marmagoa port (78)]

(xv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and

Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite setting up of Dock Labour Board for Goa (79)]

(xvi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure service priority for registration of workers in the Pool established by Marmagaoa Stevedores' Association (80)]

(xvii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unfair labour practice of Railway administration in discharging and re-employing casual labour so as to deny them C. P. C. benefits (81)]

(xviii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in introducing Bonus Bill (82)]

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** These cut motions are now before the House.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** Sir, when our present Labour Minister, Mr. Sanjivayya, took charge of the Labour Ministry last year a great hope was roused in the minds of the working class of this country. The simple reason was that he did not take over as Labour Minister in this government for the first time, but prior to this, he had the privilege of being the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and after that he had the privilege to be the President of the Indian National Congress.

During the year under review, the minister has no doubt many things to his credit. The most creditable thing was the fulfilment of his promise to set up a separate social secu-

rity wing in the ministry. But it is unfortunate that instead of creating a separate wing in this ministry, a separate department of social security has been created, and though mostly connected with the Labour Ministry it has been transferred to some other ministry.

So far as this Ministry is concerned I have nothing much to complain. I would rather like to deal with problems mostly arising in the public sector undertakings and the performance of this Ministry in this respect.

The biggest public sector undertaking in this country is the Railways and then comes the Defence establishments. If one examines the position there, one will be to tally disillusioned so far as the functioning of the labour relationship machinery is concerned. In this connection I would like to confine my observations mostly to the Railways. The hon. Labour Minister has expressed satisfaction about the labour relationship or the peace maintained in the Railways and also in the Defence establishments. I do not know whether he and his Ministry have tried to analyse as to who is responsible for maintaining this peace. Is it the railway Ministry or the defence Ministry, or is it the railway labour or the defence labour who are responsible for this peace?

Sir, I would like to re-state in this House that under the leadership of the Indian National Trade Union Congress and the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen the labour in this country have still faith in the leadership of this country. They have also faith in the leadership of the Labour Minister so far as labour relations are concerned. Had the labour lost hope in the leadership of the country and also the the Labour Minister, the position would have been entirely different in these two undertakings.

Sir, I was surprised to see only a line about the labour relationship of

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Railways and Defence establishments in the report of the Ministry. This House knows that about 12 lakh workers are employed in the Railways and near about 4 lakh workers in the Defence establishments. For such big establishments of the Government like the Railways and Defence, we find only a line in the report of the Ministry. As a humble worker in the labour field and a supporter of this Government, I would like to warn the Government that if this situation continues, as it is at present, in the Railways and in the Defence establishments, serious labour trouble will follow in this country. Why I am saying this is, because the attitude of this Ministry is one of indifference and of a casual nature so far as labour problems are concerned.

As I said, I will confine my observations to the grievance settlement machinery on the Indian Railways. There is a permanent negotiating machinery in the Railway, functioning on three-tiers, namely, at the divisional, general manager and the Railway Board level. This machinery is set up as a result of an agreement between the labour and the Railway Administration. According to the provision of this machinery, when a problem or an issue is not settled by mutual negotiations it is required to be referred to a tribunal set up for this purpose. Recently we had a very strange experience in the Railway Ministry about the functioning of this machinery. There are about 4 lakh workers, employed by the Indian Railways, known as casual labour, and this House will be surprised to know that during these days of rising of prices these workers are paid at the rates of Rs. 1-4-0, 1-8-0, 1-12-0 and, in some places, Rs. 2. At the same time, for the permanent employees doing the same work the rate is Rs. 3-8-0. On the question of the fixation of the wages of the casual labour, we had difference of opinion; that is, between the Rail-

way Ministry and the railway labour union, namely, the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen. We insisted that this question should be referred to arbitration. The Railway Ministry have taken the plea that they being a Government department, they have the sole right to refuse or to refer the matter to arbitration. So far as we, representing the labour, are concerned, we have taken up the attitude that if at all anybody has the right to decide whether a matter should be referred to arbitration or not, it is the Labour Ministry and not the Railway Ministry. In this respect, the Labour Ministry is behaving like a silent spectator, I do not know why. Is it because the Labour Ministry is afraid of the employing Ministry, where it is Railways or Defence? Is it a fact that these Ministries are more powerful than the Labour Ministry? If that is the position, I would like to assure the hon. Labour Minister on the floor of this House that the entire working class will be behind the Labour Ministries if they take any action against the employing Ministry, particularly, the Defence and Railway Ministries. I think I can assure him on this point on behalf of both Shri Priya Gupta and Shri Alvares also.

In my opinion, if arbitration is refused to the workers, even for an organisation like the one for which I am speaking, there is no alternative for the workers than to take recourse to strikes. Because, in our Constitution we have mentioned it very clearly that we do not want to invite a strike and we do not want to go on strike, so long arbitration is available. But what is the way out if an employer does not refer the demand of the workers to arbitration for a peaceful settlement? Therefore, I would like to suggest at this stage to the Labour Ministry and to the hon. Labour Minister that the time has come when the Labour Ministry should set up a Committee or appoint a special officer on behalf

of the Labour Ministry to enquire into the working of the labour laws and the violation of the labour laws in these employing Ministries. Unless these Ministries are tackled in the same way as private employers for the violation of the laws, they are not going to listen to the Labour Ministry. That is my experience for the last twenty years.

What happens in the case of a private employer if he violates the labour laws in his industry? He is either fined or sentenced for some period or both. I wonder whether there is any understanding between two sister Ministries because if a Government officer is in charge of implementing the labour laws, it is generally found that he easily escapes in spite of the violation of the labour laws because they are not pursued by the Labour Ministry.

In the Report of the Ministry there is reference to man-days lost. The Ministry itself has accepted that in the year 1964 the man-days lost is more than in the years 1962 and 1963. In the year 1964 the man-days lost was 73 lakhs as against 33 lakhs in 1963 and 61 lakhs in 1962. The rise in man-days lost is attributed to the economic cause, leading to demand for higher wages and dearness allowance by the workers. In this connection, I would again like to ask the hon. Labour Minister, if the employing Ministry or the employer, particularly Government department, because they are Government departments and, therefore, they are very powerful—they are more powerful—they are more powerful than private employer—if they refuse to settle a demand of the workers by mutual agreement, if any demand is not settled by mutual negotiation between labour and management, and if the management refuse to refer such disputes to arbitration, what is the course left for labour?

Here again, I would request the Labour Minister to look into the causes of man-days lost and see whether it is

because of the workers' demand or whether it is because the unreasonable employers have refused to settle the demand by negotiation and also refused to refer them to arbitration? If that is the reason, it is the employers who should be blamed for man-days lost and not the workers of this country."

I have spoken about the violation of the labour laws. Now I would like to deal with workers' participation in management. I may tell the House that the scheme for workers' participation in management was promised to the working class of this country as far back as 15 years ago. This House will perhaps be surprised to know that a team was also sent by the Government of India, known as the Vishnu Sahay Committee, to study the workers' participation in management scheme to various countries. I do not know about other departments, but I know about the Railways. An officer on special duty was also appointed and certain schemes were worked out. I want to know as to what has happened about the workers' participation in management scheme.

Here in the Report there is a mention of certain public sector undertakings where the workers' participation in management scheme is working successfully. Their number, according to the Report, is 36. What are those establishments, how many workers are employed in those establishments and what is the size of those establishments? They have left out the biggest establishments in the public sector, like the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Defence, but they are talking of small factories employing 200 or 500 people and saying that in 36 factories or establishments in the public sector the workers' participation in management scheme is working successfully.

So far as we are concerned, we have forgotten the workers' participation in management scheme because we feel that under this regime workers' participation in management

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scheme will not be introduced so far as these bigger industries are concerned; but still, according to this Report, if the Ministry is very keen and anxious, I want to assure the Ministry on behalf of the labour that whatever steps the Ministry takes in this direction, we are always prepared to co-operate in making the scheme successful.

I want to say something about the slogan of one union in one industry. My hon. friend, Shri Elias—he is not here—talked about some discriminatory treatment between the INTUC and the AITUC. My charge is the other way. I want to accuse this Government of giving representation to the AITUC on so many Government committees in this country which they are not entitled to because, according to the statement of my hon. friend, Shri Elias, himself, it is the most representative union, the largest and the biggest organisation in the country, which is entitled to representation and not anybody and everybody. Even according to ILO rules, only the national trade union, representing the largest number of workers, is entitled to be represented on these committees.

May I take this opportunity to request the Labour Minister and the Government of India's Labour Ministry not to consider the representation of bodies like the AITUC, particularly in the present context of the country when one section of the AITUC's Communist Party is behaving against the interests of the country and so many of them have been imprisoned on charges of preparation for sabotage activities in the country. In this connection, the most impartial way that the Government could follow is to give representation to the national organisation which had the largest membership. And that can be done through the verification of the membership.

I would like to say something about the slogan of one union in one industry. It appears that, apart from the

trade unionists, the Government is also affected by this slogan. What is the idea of one union in one industry or what is the idea of trade union unity in this country? So far as the trade unions continue to draw their allegiance from the various political parties—I am talking particularly of a trade union which has no root in this country so far as the ideology is concerned and which already receives guidance from foreign countries—with such unions, under no circumstances, there can be a trade union unity. I want to say that the slogan of one union in one industry is not a correct slogan. The slogan should be that only a quality-based union which has got the national character and which is always prepared to sacrifice the interests of the workers for the larger interest of the country should only be recognised and no other union.

I want to say a word more in this connection as to how the industrial peace should be maintained in the country. So far as the industrial peace is concerned, the prerequisite for maintaining industrial peace is a contented worker. The workers cannot be contented unless and until certain conditions are fulfilled. What are those conditions? The conditions are that the worker must be assured a living wage, the good working conditions, the proper housing facilities and the most important thing is the wholesome industrial relations. After all, after getting the housing facilities and all, if the people treat them in any way they like, if the old slogan of hire-and-fire continues on the part of the employers, what is the good of having good working conditions and all those things? Therefore wholesome industrial relations, the effective machinery for quick settlement of disputes and the recognition of quality-based unions are the only things that can bring content to the labour in this country.



With these words, I want to thank you and I also want to assure the Ministry that so far as we are concerned, we are always prepared to subordinate our sectional interests whenever the question of the larger interest of the country comes before us. But so far as the labour legislation in the public sector is concerned, we are totally dissatisfied and I want the Labour Minister and this Government to do something in the near future so that any untoward incident may not take place in this country.

**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki** (Bardhaman): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Labour and Employment. At the very outset, I must congratulate the hon. Minister on the able way in which he has been dealing with this very difficult task. I say this is a very difficult task because of the success of the Ministry depends to a considerable extent on the success of the plans for industrialisation and the pattern of ownership, efficiency and achievements in industry and agriculture, all of which or most of which, are factors over which the Ministry has no direct control.

Sir, one of the major tasks of the Ministry is to formulate and carry out a policy that will ensure full and gainful employment to the many millions in our country.

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This has been one of the major objectives of our five year plans. Yet, it must be confessed that our efforts have hardly succeeded in reducing the massive dimension of unemployment and under-employment in this country. Statistics that the Ministry have presented have only reinforced the impression that the backlog of unemployment is a burden that our society will have to carry for a long time. We realise that there can be no improvement in the standard of living of our masses unless they earn an adequate

income through employment and, at the same time contribute to an increase in production through work and increased productivity.

Sir, it is true that our plans have provided increased opportunities of employment, but it is difficult to claim that our plans have succeeded even in accounting for the additional influx into the labour market which is an inevitable consequence of the natural growth of our population.

At a time when we are formulating the Fourth Five Year Plan, it is, therefore, necessary to review the serious and undeniable inadequacy of our employment position and formulate a policy aimed at liquidating unemployment and under-employment, and grappling with the problem of seasonal unemployment, in the shortest possible time.

Such a policy to be realistic has to take into consideration the size of our population, the rate of growth of our population, the geographical distribution, the rural-urban ratio of our population, the need for modernising our technique of production and increasing productivity in agriculture as well as in industry.

Fitful employment of unskilled labour in temporary work which does not need skills or considerable investment in finance or machinery may have its immediate utility. But a long-term policy has to take into consideration the inevitable consequences of our efforts at modernising our techniques of production. More employment opportunities have to be created in industry. But industry cannot be economically efficient or competitive, if it does not accept the logic of industrialisation and use the most modern machinery including those that take us nearer to the age of automation. Once we embark on this process and decide to speed towards the modern age, there is no escape from moving away from labour intensive methods of production. Increased

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industrialisation, no doubt, will lead to increased employment, in spite of labour-saving machinery. But if labour is to benefit from industrialisation, the element of wage must increase while the element of labour decreases. If labour is to obtain and retain employment in a rapidly industrialising society, two things are necessary: the kind of skills necessary in highly mechanised methods of production, and the training necessary to ensure adaptability and mobility to facilitate migration to and absorption in new industries.

These essential conditions of employment in a rapidly industrialising society cannot be ensured without a gigantic, well-planned and coordinated programme of workers' education. Our industrial and employment policy must be aimed at creating opportunities for increased employment, creating the skill necessary for availing of these opportunities, and synchronising the availability of opportunities and the ability to avail of them. It cannot be said that we have succeeded in formulating or implementing such a policy. I hope that the policies and programmes that we adopt in the Fourth Plan will remove these deficiencies of the past.

I am not suggesting that the Ministry is unaware of the importance of workers education. The report of the Ministry deals with the training institutes, schemes and programmes that have been functioning. But it will readily be admitted that the number of institutes has been inadequate. The kind of training imparted has been inadequate and the curriculum of the course, capable of enormous improvement from the point of view of the integrated prospectives and the specific skills required in the current phase of industrial expansion. A programme of workers' education has to provide training in professional skills, retraining for keeping pace with improvements in techniques of production, supplementary scholastic

education and education to make creative use of the leisure that reduced hours of work will provide.

Sir, I have already referred to the need to increase productivity in the agricultural and industrial fields. I welcome the attention that is being given to this question. I have no doubt in my mind that it is only through education, better management and the introduction of the incentives provided by norms, as well as participation in management that we can increase the low productivity of our workers. I must, however, say that the pace of our progress in this direction has been slow. I do hope that the principle of workers' participation in management, which has now been accepted, will be applied more effectively and on a much wider scale.

Before I pass on to other questions, I must say a few words about the problem of educated unemployment. The Report itself says that the number of educated applicants seeking employment has increased. Of the eight lakhs who have registered in the employment exchanges, only 185,000 could be placed in employment. The plight of those who are below the matriculation level, even when they have received some vocational training, is worse. The mid-term appraisal of the Plan has itself pointed out that the situation "is particularly disquieting in respect of educated classes". The disquiet is bound to be even greater when one sees from the appraisal itself that, "side by side with the situation, manpower shortages are being experienced for professional and technical personnel such as engineers, draftsmen, doctors etc., and certain categories of craftsmen including fitters, turners, tool-makers, electricians and the like." On the one hand, employment cannot be found for those who have been trained; on the other hand, trained personnel cannot be found for employment. This, no doubt, exposes a very serious deficiency in our planning for manpower utilisation.

I would now like to say a few words about the problems of our organised industrial labour. The Report has pointed out that there has been considerable increase in the loss of man hours resulting from strikes. This is a matter which should cause us grave concern. The report has rightly pointed out that the causes of most of the strikes that took place during the year were economic, that the strikes resulted from sudden and spiralling increase in the cost of living and the reduction of the real wages of the workers. The decision to fix minimum wages, to link the dearness allowance with the consumer price index, to pay part of the wages in kind and to open fair price shops and increase amenities and services like housing, medical care etc., must, therefore, be welcomed as a step in the right direction to rehabilitate the real wage. But, many months have passed since the decision was taken, and the progress in introducing the supporting legislation and expanding amenities has been rather slow.

Sir, I welcome the appointment of the commission to enquire into the working and living conditions of plantation workers. It is no exaggeration to say that the conditions of employment, housing, medical facilities, provision against accidents occupational hazards and sickness are far from satisfactory in the plantations. I would like our Ministry to pay special attention to the requirements of plantation labour. I would also like the Ministry to explore the possibility of extending the principle of co-operative ownership to plantations. When plantations are changing hands and Indian big business men are buying them from the foreign owners, why should not our Government, which believes in socialism, encourage and aid the plantation workers to form co-operatives and buy these plantations from foreign owners? Sir, this is not an untried idea. I have only to point out to the extremely successful experiment that has taken place in Malaysia, where, under the dynamic leadership of the Minister

Dato Sambandan, Indian plantation workers formed co-operatives which bought, and own and operate today, an impressive number of rubber plantations in Malaysia. I wonder why our Ministry cannot encourage the use of contributions from the provident fund and extend financial assistance for such ventures in India.

Sir, in conclusion I must refer to one or two special problems of my State. Sir, my State is industrially very backward, the number of industrial establishments is very few. There are a few public sector undertakings including the refinery. Yet, it must be pointed out that even in these undertakings the number of Assamese who can find employment is pitifully small. We are told that we do not have people with requisite training and skills; yet nothing is done to provide this training in Assam for the Assamese. Leaving aside the question of skilled and trained personnel, even in appointing persons in III and IV grade classes, there are thousands of instances where private industrial establishments and non-Assamese heads of departments of public undertakings give preference to the people from outside Assam. We seem to be the victims of a vicious circle. The committee of the Assam Assembly which toured the public sector undertakings and private industrial establishments in Assam has submitted a report which should open many eyes.

Even if you look at the number of persons registered in the employment exchanges and the number of placements effected, you will find that in Assam only one out of every twelve registered has been found employment as against the all India average of one out of every seven.

I would like to refer to the problems of emigrant and agricultural labour. But for lack of time, I shall conclude by saying that, even the survey conducted by the Government has shown that the average annual income of agricultural labour has gone down. I hope, Sir, that the Government will

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give attention to the problems of this vast sector of unorganised labour in the country.

With these words, I support the demands of the Ministry.

**Shri M. Malaichami (Periyakulam):** Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak in support of the demands of the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Government labour policy and its impact on the working class could be reviewed only in the context of the general economic and social conditions in the country. The Ministry deserves to be congratulated for the various ameliorative measures taken to improve the social and economic conditions of labour. Labour is a great force for democracy and it is a productive force. Without enabling labour to play its full constructive role, it may not be possible to improve the standard of living of the people and ensure social and economic justice enshrined in our Constitution.

An important aspect of the work of the Labour Ministry relates to welfare, safety and working conditions of labour, both organised and unorganised. These have an important bearing on the improvement in production and productivity. During the Chinese aggression, labour proved its faith in the democratic structure of this country and the oneness with which it met the challenge was a remarkable achievement—so far as the confidence of the labour in the present-day Government of our country. A scheme for the grant of national awards applicable to factories, mines, plantations and docks was instituted for rewarding useful suggestions from workers to improve productivity. Even though annual trends show increase in industrial productivity, it does not meet the entire demands in the country for the goods. To improve the productivity such measures would really be helpful and we can be confident that labour will not fail in the discharge of its duties

since labour has got confidence in the Government, and they are alive to the various ameliorative measures undertaken by the Ministry regarding medical, housing, educational and other facilities. Wage Boards are constituted in organised industries and they have also helped the workers to get adequate wages in conformity with the cost of living index.

I take this opportunity to suggest to the Ministry that there is imperative necessity to set up a Wage Board for cardamom plantation workers. More than two lakh workers are engaged in cardamom plantation. Similar to coffee plantation, cardamom is also planted in the higher elevations of the western ghats. Estates with more than 50 acres employ workers permanently and continuously throughout the year. An enquiry into the industry will clearly reveal that there is sweated labour and that the wages paid are very low. Further, the workers are paid low, and the food-grains supplied to them are charged at exorbitant rates. The constitution of a Wage Board will go a long way to ameliorate the workers. So, I request the Ministry to take suitable measures for constituting a Wage Board in respect of the plantation workers of cardamom. They suffer not only from low wages but also due to want of proper medical, housing and educational facilities. Steps should be taken to provide for the grant of subsidy to an extent of 25 per cent of the cost, on the lines of the subsidised industrial housing scheme recommended by the working group on plantation labour housing.

An indicator of the standard of living of the working classes in the level of wages. In this respect, the condition of the landless agricultural labour reveals a sad plight. They are poor, ignorant and unorganised. The wages of the unorganised sector continued to be fixed under the Minimum Wages Act of 1948. The State Governments have been requested to fix at least Re. 1 a day in respect of any scheduled employ-

ment. In these days of high cost and scarcity, the low wages of the unorganised labour are being constantly eroded. In addition to the half-starving condition of agricultural labour, who live mainly in the rural areas, the hardship and the imbalance of standards are being aggravated by the method of Government spending on ameliorative measures like water, sanitation, education, etc., in urban areas. A man in the town costs the government Rs. 100, while a man in the village costs only Rs. 10. From this we can understand the standard of living of the unorganised landless labour who are not only ill-paid or low-paid but also suffer under various handicaps because they are unorganised. This imbalance affects not only the social structure but also the economic structure.

Our economy is based on agriculture, and more than 50 per cent of the national income is accounted for by agriculture. More than 80 per cent of the people live in villages and 70 per cent depend on agriculture. If the agricultural labour which is unorganised, impoverished and half-starved, is not looked after by the Government, we cannot confidently say that we are socialistic and we abide by the democratic system of Government. So, it is high time that our Labour Ministry under the able leadership of Shri Sanjivayya took the necessary ameliorate measures for enabling the unorganised labour to get wages according to the cost of living index.

Speedy steps should be taken to improve the living and working conditions of unorganised agricultural labour. Fair-price and consumer co-operative stores should be started in rural areas. Free house-sites to landless agricultural labour should be allotted. The distribution of government wastelands to landless labour for cultivation should be speeded up. With these measures, the Government should, wherever possible, also encourage the tenants to get ownership of land. It will help not only to

increase agricultural production, but also enable the landless tillars of the soil to become owners of the soil and help them to have a definite hold for some living occupation.

With these words, I support the demands.

**Shri K. N. Pande (Hata):** Sir, first of all, I would like to make a few observations on the speech made by Mr Elias. He said that the labour Ministry is following an anti-labour policy. I do not at all agreeable with this remark. Due to the efforts of this ministry more than 25 lakhs of workers have been benefited by way of enhanced wages due to the formation of wage boards in different industries. Had the ministry been against the interests of the workers, they would have never appointed such wage boards. They are now appointing frequently more and more Wage Boards for different industries so that the workers are benefited and are in a position to meet the rising costs of the day.

I also want to make a few remarks about the speech made by Shrimati Barkataki. It is true that the economic condition of the country cannot be improved without industrialisation. But we have to realise that this country has a huge population and there is the serious problem of unemployment. So, at this stage to talk about automation in this country is fatal for the workers' interests. For her information, I may say that in America, because of automation in the automobile industry, 50 lakhs of workers were unemployed, even though there is shortage of manpower there. We cannot afford any such automation in this country. This is all theoretical talk on which we should not give more stress here. I am in favour of improving the efficiency of the industries; that should be done, but not at the cost of the workers employed. Although I have full confidence and belief in the working of

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the ministry and I have no doubt that the ministry is making sincere efforts to mitigate the hardships caused to the workers by rising prices, still the situation is, such that unless some proper action is taken in time, it may take a serious turn. In 1963, the number of man-days lost was only 33 lakhs, but in 1964 it rose to 76 lakhs. Why? It was due to the prices being so high. When the prices go high, it is the workers who lose because with the money they get as wages they are unable to meet their expenses at a stage when the prices go very high and remain so to an indefinite extent. This condition has arisen here. The Ministry has, therefore, to consider over this serious problem and decide what to do so that these things do not take some other shape in the coming future.

I know the Ministry tried its best and held many conferences in order to impress upon the employers the need to open more fair price shops and co-operative stores in the factories where there are more than 300 workers. About 2000 co-operative stores have been opened. But taking into consideration the seriousness of the problem, these 2000 co-operative stores are not at all sufficient. They are not serving the purpose for which they were established. Even if more fair price shops and co-operative stores are opened, there is the question of supply of foodgrains to these co-operative stores and fair price shops. The supplies cannot be made by the factories themselves. The supplies will have to be made only by the Government. If the Government fails to make adequate supply of foodgrains to these co-operative stores and also fair price shops, there is no meaning in the employers opening these shops. Even if they open one lakh co-operative stores and fair price shops things will not improve. Therefore, what the Ministry has to do is to ensure that there is proper and ade-

quate supply of foodgrains and other required materials to these fair price shops and co-operative stores.

They are proposing to bring an amendment to the Factories Act. Although I am pleading the cause of the workers, being a realistic man I cannot forget the difficult situation which is at the moment facing us. Unless you make proper arrangement to see that there is adequate supply of the required materials, even if you bring an amendment to the Factories Act it will only be a theoretical satisfaction so far as the workers are concerned. We may say from the housetops that we have amended the Factories Act in order to force the employers to open more fair price shops and co-operative stores. How will that serve the purpose? First of all, we are ignoring one fact that industrial workers are engaged in giving more production. They are not at all concerned from where these foodgrains come. If you want more production in the industrial field you have to see that the workers are given the materials that they require. If you do not see to that, there is already a shortage of foodgrains in the country and there will be shortage in industrial production also. That will be fatal for the nation.

The Labour Minister once invited the Food Minister. Simply inviting to a conference will not do. Unless you do something concrete in this country, things cannot be solved. You cannot blame the workers. Shri Sharma said that the employers should be condemned for that because the size of the man-days lost is large. I think nobody is to be condemned for that. Unless you make the proper arrangements there is no assurance from any side that the size of man-days lost will be reduced. It will only be increased in future if the workers have to make their own arrangements for foodgrains and other things. I think it will be a very suicidal thing and nobody can be sure that things will be normal.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** I said that the employers refuse to refer the disputes to arbitration.

**Shri K. N. Pande:** Action should be taken against whoever is responsible for that, because it is a serious problem.

We have to look at the condition of the agricultural workers. Even if we invest Rs. 100 crores or 200 crores in the agricultural sector it will not give us the desired results because ours is not a country where we can produce more by mechanisation or by having more of tube-wells and tractors. Production can be increased only by those who work in the fields. Unless they are provided with proper facilities, unless they are given increased wages and other amenities how can we expect them to produce more? The importance of this problem was realised by the Congress Working Committee and so in the Durgapur session they decided that some positive steps should be taken to improve the condition of the agricultural workers. But what has been done? Only the other day, the question of minimum wages was raised in this House and the hon. Labour Minister was pleased to state that we at the Centre are concerned only with the passing of the legislation and its implementation rests with the State Governments and so it is for the State Governments to see that the agricultural workers are given proper wages.

As is known to every Member, in some of the States an agricultural worker gets 62 paise per day. Suppose he has got three or four children, how can he make both ends meet with this meagre wage, especially at a time when the prices are going up at a fast rate? So, in my opinion, instead of shifting the responsibility to the States the time has come when the Central Labour Ministry has to take upon itself the responsibility of seeing that the Minimum Wages Act is properly implemented in all the States. The Central Labour Ministry should see to it that every agricultural worker gets not less than Rs. 2 per day. In Punjab they are already getting more than Rs. 2 per day: so also, in West Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra in the sugar-

cane farms. So, in other States why should the people get a free licence to exploit these poor workers? If you want the agricultural production to increase, you have to give help to these agricultural workers and the only way in which the Central Labour Ministry can give help is by exercising its influence or power to see that the Minimum Wages Act is implemented on a uniform basis throughout the whole country.

**Mr. Speaker:** He should conclude now.

**Shri K. N. Pande:** I will take a little more time.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then he will resume his seat just now. We will have to take up some other item now. He can continue his speech later. Now, the Home Minister.

17-34 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: SITUATION ON  
KUTCH-SIND BORDER

**श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :**  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बयान के पहले मैं एक अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूँ। एक तरफ तो सदन में मन्त्री लोग बयान देते हैं और दूसरी तरफ अखबार वालों को मन्त्रालय के प्रवक्ता लोग भी कहते हैं, और बाद में ऐसा होता है कि अखबार में छपी खबरों को फिर मन्त्री लोग सदन में दुहराते हैं। अभी कच्छ के बारे में 3 मार्च, 7 अप्रैल और 9 अप्रैल, इन तीन दिनों में बयान हुए हैं मन्त्री लोगों के, सदन में, लेकिन कल अखबार में फिर विदेश मन्त्रालय के एक प्रवक्ता ने जो कहा था वह छपा है। यह छपा है कि कंजरकोट पर 3 मार्च को पाकिस्तान का कब्जा हो गया था, फिर डिंग पर 15 तारीख को कब्जा हो गया, और फिर यह भी कहा है कि शनिवार को जब हिन्दुरतान पुलिस वहां पेट्रोल करने गयी है...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप कहना क्या चाहते हैं।

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री लोग अपने बयान में कभी सफाई से सदन में बोलते नहीं हैं, और बहुत सी बातों को छुपा देते हैं। फिर आगे जा कर हम को भ्रष्टचारों से वह खबर लेनी पड़ती है। तो मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि मन्त्री लोग कुछ छुपाएँ नहीं अपने बयान ठीक ढंग से सदन के सामने रखें ताकि हमको सारी चीजों की जानकारी हो सके।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** बहुत अच्छा, बैठ जाइए।

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I made a statement in the House on the afternoon of April 9, and briefly recounted events on the Kutch-Sind border in the area of Kanjarkot, culminating in the attack on one of our border posts by Pakistan Forces earlier that day.

According to information received subsequent to that statement, an attack on our border post at Sardar commenced at 03:40 A.M. on April 9, with heavy mortar and MMG fire, followed by artillery fire from 25 pounder guns under cover of which two battalions of the Pakistan regular army belonging to 51 Infantry Brigade advanced towards the post. Our CRP (Central Reserve Police) Unit stationed at Sardar put up a fierce resistance as a result of which the Pakistan battalions had to withdraw leaving 34 dead on the field including two officers and four prisoners in our hands. We lost four policemen dead, 5 were wounded and 19 men including the Deputy Commandant of the CRP are missing at present.

Apprehending a further attack later in the evening and as the Sardar post was subjected to intermittent artillery fire which became heavy in the afternoon, the police withdrew to our Vigokot post, 4 miles south-east of Sardar. The Vigokot post was also shelled by Pakistan artillery in the afternoon.

The Chief of the Army Staff was instructed on April 9, to take over

operational control of the border and Army units moved into Vigokot the same evening. This is commendable promptitude considering the distances and the nature of the terrain. Army patrols re-occupied Sardar post on April 10 and some Pakistani documents and equipment were recovered from the neighbourhood of the post.

From the interrogation of the prisoners taken in the engagement and the examination of the documents recovered it appears that the plan of the assault on our border post by the Pakistan Army was drawn up in the second week of March and movement of troops began thereafter. Orders for the attack were apparently given on April 7 and the attack was launched in the early hours of April 9. The second phase of the plan, namely, consolidation of Sardar post was foiled by the brave resistance put up by our border police.

I would like to pay a tribute to the gallantry of the police force at the Sardar post which for over 12 hours heroically defended themselves against such heavy odds and repulsed the attacks by two battalions of Pakistani army. The House will, I am sure, wish me to send our condolences to the families of those who were killed in this action. Government would make suitable provision for giving relief and financial assistance to the bereaved and the injured.

Apart from the precautions that have already been taken for the security of the border, we lodged on April 10, a strong protest with the Pakistan Government against the use of regular army units for attacking our border police post and the unprovoked aggression on our territory leading to loss of life and property to our nationals. Adequate compensation for the loss caused, as well as immediate withdrawal of all forces from our territory leading to loss of life and property to our nationals. Adequate compensation for the loss caused, as well as immediate withdrawal of all forces from our territory, have been demanded.



Simultaneously, Members of the Security Council and Governments of friendly nations have been addressed with a view to acquainting them with the grave happening which have dangerous possibilities if Pakistan persists in its present aggressive posture in the Kutch-Sind border area.

There was no incident on 10th and 11th April, 1965. This morning there has been an exchange of fire between the Pakistan forces and our men in the neighbourhood of Sardar post and intermittent shelling has taken place. Our forces are alert and the situation is well under control.

The Government's policy in this matter is clear. We are taking every step to protect the integrity of our frontier. On the 10th April our High Commissioner in Karachi was told by the Pakistan Government that there should be a meeting between the two Governments first at the official and thereafter at the Ministers' level. The House will recall that this was the proposal made in our notes of the 18th February and 11th March to the Pakistan Government. We wish that Pakistan had accepted our proposal before mounting an attack by the Pakistan Army on our border force. However, we are prepared for these talks and we are communicating this to the Pakistan Government.

**Shri Himmatsinhji (Kutch):** The hon. Minister often refer to the terrain. I would like to know that since 1956, when the incident in Chhadbet took place, why have they not been able to have good border roads so that they could be used for patrolling purposes all the year round?

**Shri Nanda:** Some construction and improvement of roads was done but this part has not been fully covered. I may inform the hon. Members that, when I visited the area, I looked into the whole matter. Some investigations for the construction of roads have been made and the rest are going to be completed before it becomes impossible due to the monsoon to move in that area.

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** Sir, Pakistan have built two posts in this area—some months back and it is only recently that it seems our Government have come to know about the existence of these Pakistani posts and at the same time our Government was depending too much on the floods to drive away these armed Pakistani intruders. In that connection, may I know, since our police force is meant for the problem of law and order inside the country and not for international disputes and international aggression and all that, why is it that the strategic border which is vulnerable also, was left to the policemen—some of them have died and we express our condolences to the bereaved families—and why is it that the Government straightway did not give this border to the defence forces to defend it?

Sir, my argument is this....

**Mr. Speaker:** I have heard him.

**Shri Nanda:** In the first place, to say that some months back those places were occupied is not correct at all. I gave the information that it was only a recent occurrence and even then it was not occupation in that sense. They were standing posts, that is, people were coming and going. These are the facts.

**Shri Hem Barua:** It comes to the same thing.

**Shri Nanda:** There is a distinction between that. Let us understand it because it has a meaning and a bearing. As soon as they were there immediately all further action on our part was taken. Previously also, we had taken certain precautions with regard to Vigokot.

**Shri Hem Barua:** He has not replied the other aspect of the question.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** He has not replied that.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is it in pursuance of some international agreement that we

[Mr. Speaker]

have to employ this border police at these borders? His question was: Why did we not post military straightway in the first instance?

**Shri Nanda:** No, Sir; this is not done like that. We have the border reserve police. This is intended for these purposes. It is not only here. Then there is the backing of the army and it is a proper division of labour. Therefore, I think, this is the right thing. Wherever the police can be useful, we do employ police.

**श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा इसके ऊपर एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है। मन्त्री महोदय सवाल का इस ढंग से जवाब नहीं देते जिससे कि साफ बात सदन की समझ में आ जाय। सवाल तो सिर्फ इस बात का है कि जब 9 तारीख को आपने बयान दिया था तो उस वक्त दिमाग में यह बिल्कुल साफ हो गया था कि पाकिस्तान वालों की मुकम्मिल शरारत है और हमें हर किस्म से हिफाजत करने के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए। उस के बाद जो कार्यवाही हुई उसमें अपनी कमजोरी को या अपनी शलती को छिपाने के लिए सरकार ने गोलमाल जवाब दिया है। 9 तारीख को फिर पुलिस का वहां पर रखने का कोई सवाल नहीं रह जाता था। जब कंजरकोट और सरदार पोस्ट पर पाकिस्तानियों का अटैक हुआ और पाकिस्तान का एक तरह से उस पर कब्जा हो चला था तो पुलिस के वहां पर रहने का क्या अर्थ था ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह व्यवस्था का क्या सवाल है ? अलबत्ता माननीय सदस्य का यह सवाल समझा जा सकता है।

**श्री बागड़ी :** मन्त्री महोदय का जवाब मुकम्मिल नहीं आया।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मुझे एक सवाल पूछने का उन्हें मौका देना था इसलिए मन्त्री महोदय इसका जवाब दे दें।

**श्री नन्दा :** माननीय सदस्य वह बात शलत कह रहे हैं। वहां उस वक्त मिलेटरी का कोई सवाल नहीं था। यह जो 9 तारीख का जिक्र कर रहे हैं तो उस वक्त सब इन्तजाम सोंच लिया गया था और उसको अमल में लाने में कोई भी देर नहीं हुई और न ही कोई कमजोरी हमारी तरफ से उस बारे में दिखलाई गई।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि युद्ध की परिस्थिति में और इस हालत में क्या फर्क है और सरकार इसको बोर्डर डिस्प्यूट कह कर कब तक टालती रहेगी और कब तक इस तरीके से हिन्दुस्तान के लोग पिटते रहेंगे और वहां से हमारे अल्पसंख्यक लोगों को निकालते रहेंगे ? सरकार इस स्थिति को युद्ध की स्थिति घोषित करके उसके द्वारा इसका सामना क्यों नहीं किया जाता है ? सरकार बतलाये कि आज की स्थिति में और युद्ध की स्थिति में क्या फर्क है ?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** There is nothing to answer.

**Shri Nanda:** Am I expected to answer it?—In the first place, I may appeal to the House and say that action is in progress there at the moment.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** Therefore, you need not give any answer?

**Shri Nanda:** All the information that I have and I can give I am giving. Anything else that we are called upon to give, certainly we will do that. But the question of war etc. does not arise. We are taking all the action required; whatever is required to be done is being done. What is the use of asking us to call it a war, this or that? There is a border dispute also.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central):** I am prepared to appreciate that it is necessary for us to exercise great forbearance in our relations with Pakistan, for various historical reasons. At the same time, it

does appear as if, by manufacturing all kinds of incidents in different parts of our border; there is a deliberate attempt on the part of Pakistan to escalate a situation into something which may be a little too difficult for us. That being the situation—and that is what I guess from the statement by the Home Minister—I would like Government to come before Parliament, to present the facts in its possession, to give us some idea, as far as it is possible for him to do so, of the kind of preparations which we have got all over the place and, at the same time, to tell the world what is our version of this matter. My experience is that Pakistan succeeds in putting us in the dock, so to say, by giving a wrong version of these events, while we express our forbearance, sometime; playing into the game which Pakistan plays against us.

Therefore, it is necessary for Government and Parliament to share confidences to as much an extent as is possible so that Parliament can give Government the sanction to go ahead.

I am glad that the Home Minister has told us that the Security Council has been informed and that friendly countries have also been told about this kind of depredation of our borders. I notice also that the word 'aggression' is used in a part of his statement in regard to this latest action of Pakistan's.

This sort of thing might go too far and we might be caught napping. For that purpose, I would like Government to have a discussion here in this House so that knowing the delicacy and difficulty of the situation and being confident also about our responsibility in this matter, Parliament can express itself and strengthen the hands of Government in pursuance of the right policy and the righteous defence of the integrity of our border.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is only a sugges-

**श्री बड़े (खारगोन) :** मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि 3 मार्च को जलकोटा के पास पहला हमला हुआ तो उसके बाद में यह जब विदित हो गया कि वह मशीनगनों का उपयोग कर रहे हैं तो वहां पर अपनी मिलेटरी को क्यों नहीं भेजा गया ? जलकोटा फोर्ट अपने कब्जे में अभी भी है या उसे हमने छोड़ दिया है ?

**श्री नन्दा :** कोई किला नहीं है। जो कुछ भी हमारे कब्जे में था वह अभी भी है और वह किसी अन्य के पास नहीं है। जैसा मैंने अभी पहले कहा हमारी पुलिस ने बहुत अच्छी तरह से अपना फर्ज अदा किया और जैसे ही हमने ज़रूरी समझा फौरन आर्मी वहां पर भूब कर गयी और उन्होंने अपना काम किया। विगो-कोट और सरदार पोस्ट हमारे पास हैं।

**Shri Bade:** I want to know about the Kanjarkot fort which has fallen. वह पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है या हमारे कब्जे में है ?

**Shri Nanda:** There is no fort, and nothing has fallen. Kanjarkot is not a fort at all. What he means to say, as he has said it, is about Vigokot and Sardar posts. They are both in our hands. There is no fort anywhere there.

**Shri Khadiikar (Khed):** In the past, we have more or less been dealing with aggression on the border so far as India and Pakistan are concerned and the tactics of hit and run go on. Duplicity with impudence is practised. But never were they ready, nor did they take initiative, for talks. For the first time they have indicated on this occasion their inclination for talks. Would it not be better now, because formerly a meeting between the two Home Ministers was to take place and it was postponed, for us to decide once and for all that we will not initiate talks unless over-all discussion regarding the border intrusions and the occasional aggressions that are being practised by Pakistan are stop-

[Shri Khadilkar]

ped and all points of dispute are discussed?

**Shri Nanda:** This is again a suggestion.

**Mr. Speaker:** That might be considered.

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** The plan for aggression was drawn up in the second week of March according to the statement of the hon. Home Minister, and the actual aggression took place on 9th April, 1965. May I know if our intelligence services are so poor, so resourceless and so inadequate as not to forewarn us about what Pakistan is going to do, what Pakistan is aiming at and what Pakistan intends to do? What I mean to say is this.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is all. The question has come now.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** The intelligence service requires to be strengthened so that we can forestall them.

**Shri Nanda:** I share the concern of the hon. Member and also of Shri Mukerjee about the situation. This information we were able to obtain because of these developments, of our bringing these people, and they gave that information. It may not be possible for us to know immediately secret orders inside there, but we should certainly have to maintain our intelligence to the utmost level, particularly in view of these developments.

**Shri A. N. Vidyalkar (Hoshiarpur):** In a section of the press there was some reference to the construction of a road by Pakistanis on that border. Is the Minister sure, or can he assure the House, that the construction of that road was not in our territory?

**Shri Nanda:** There was no construction of a road. There was a track between two posts.

**Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):** May I know what types of American arms were used by Pakistanis on this front?

**Shri Nanda:** We have mentioned the types. That there were those 25-pounders has been mentioned; that there was artillery has also been mentioned. There was some American equipment.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Joachim Alva.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether our Government has protested to the American Government, because on a previous occasion the late Prime Minister gave us an assurance

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

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I submit that the late Prime Minister gave us an assurance here that if Pakistan used American weapons, we would protest, and the American Ambassador in Delhi had also given him an assurance?

**Mr. Speaker:** Not in this manner. I have called another Member.

**Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara):** We have notably six border points to guard against Pakistan, on the Rajasthan side, Gujarat side, Assam side, Bengal side and Punjab side, the prince of it all being in Kashmir. What I want to ask the hon. Defence Minister is—I had also given notice—this: are we sufficiently armed on these points? Can we afford after 17 long years to tolerate any more this hatred which has come from Pakistan with the connivance and direct encouragement of China? Are we also arming the population of these areas? We cannot leave this population helpless in a state of panic. Are we sending...

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. That should be enough.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** Are we sending families of retired service men to settle there?

**Mr. Speaker:** No, not so many questions.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** I will finish.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, I will not allow. Three or four questions have been put. I will not allow any more.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** I will finish in one minute.

This is a rehearsal of a bigger show, a double-pronged attack that is to come from Pakistan and China. Lastly, have we taken the initiative to write to America? We must take initiative to inform Americans without fear or hesitancy about the equipment being used on the Gujarat side which had been found, as the hon. Defence Minister stated in the morning.

**Mr. Speaker:** Suggestions need not be answered; only questions may be answered.

**Shri Nanda:** We are taking into account the possibilities. But I cannot give him what steps are being taken.

**Shri Ranga:** Sir, what did he say about the last question, whether he has protested to America or not?

**Shri Nanda:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Ferozabad):** May I know whether Pakistan is playing this game because we have all along been on the defensive and she has the initiative to strike wherever she likes? Shall we not now reverse this policy by making effective retaliation at points where their posts are weak and pay Pakistan back in her own coin?

**Mr. Speaker:** That also is a suggestion.

३० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फरखा-वाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी बात कहूँ

भी नहीं, शायद, या शायद हल्के कहे, अगर प्रधान मन्त्री जी एक बात यहां साफ़ कर दें कि कंजरकोट का—अब मैं अपने शब्द बदल देता हूँ, क्योंकि नन्दा जी ने किले से इंकार किया है—जो किला या गढ़ी या खंडहर है, या ऐसा कोई भी शब्द आप रख लीजिए, क्योंकि रेडियो और कुछ मन्त्रियों के बयान से यह बिल्कुल साफ़ है कि कंजरकोट में कोई न कोई इमारत है, उसके ऊपर फिर से कब्जा करने के पहले यह चालू लड़ाई की गोली बारी खत्म नहीं होगी। अगर प्रधान मन्त्री जी यह साफ़ कर दें, तो आगे का सवाल मैं शायद पूछूंगा भी नहीं, या हल्के पूछूंगा। वह सिर्फ़ इतनी बात बता दें कि कंजरकोट किले के खण्डहर के ऊपर फिर से हिन्दुस्तानियों का कब्जा होने के पहले इस चालू झगड़े में गोला-बारी हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ से खत्म नहीं होगी। अगर वह यह बता दें, तो उसके बाद मैं आगे बढ़ूँ—या जैसी प्रधान मन्त्री जी की इच्छा हो।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : जहां तक कंजरकोट की बात है, हमारा पक्का इरादा है कि उनका स्टैंडिंग पोस्ट हम वहां नहीं रहने देंगे। यह ठीक है कि उस को हटाने में हम अपना समय, अपनी और जरूरत, सब बातों को ध्यान करके ही उधर कार्यवाही करेंगे। इस बीच में अगर कोई बातचीत होती है और इसको बन्द करने की बात कही जाती है, तो उसमें यह शर्त होगी कि कंजरकोट खाली किया जाये। वैसे हम बात करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

३० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बनर्जी।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** From the statement of the hon. Home Minister it is clear that American arms have been used by Pakistan and those who

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

had been arrested also gave it out during the interrogation. I think he has also given out this fact. May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the American Government that the arms given to Pakistanis are being used against India and that it is against all the assurances given to the late lamented Prime Minister? I would like to know whether Mr. Chester Bowles met our Prime Minister recently, yesterday or the day before, and whether it has been made clear to him also to convey to his Government that the Indian Government and the Indian people feel very sore about it?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** It is quite clear that what Pakistan has done—we consider it wrong on their part to have used the United States arms. As stated this morning by the Defence Minister, it is to be taken with them: it will be taken up immediately (*Interruptions.*)

**Shri Hem Barua:** Sir, on a point of order. This morning the hon. Defence Minister stated . . .

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

**Shri Hem Barua:** It is very important, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** It may be important. Have I called him? He should not begin to talk unless I have called him.

18 hrs.

**Shri Hem Barua:** There is a discrepancy.

**Mr. Speaker:** But why should he stand up when I have not called him? I shall call him afterwards. But he cannot start just shooting off words like that. I shall give him an opportunity.

**Shri Bade:** It is very important.

**Mr. Speaker:** It will lose its importance after one question has been put?

**Shri Bade:** No, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then he should wait.

**श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर) :** पाकिस्तान की फौज बराबर हमारी सीमा पर हमले करती रहती है और उनकी फौज का मुकाबला हमारे सिपाहियों को करना पड़ता है। उनकी फौज जो है वह कोई एक बयक तो नहीं आ जाती। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी फौज का मुकाबला करने के लिए हमारी तर्फ से अपनी सीमा पर सिपाहियों के अलावा फौज की क्या व्यवस्था की जाएगी ?

**Shri Nanda:** I have answered it earlier.

**Shri Ranga:** We could not follow it.

**Mr. Speaker:** He said that he has already answered it earlier. This is not a new thing; otherwise, I would have brought it to his notice.

**Shri Bade:** Just now the Prime Minister said that Kanjarkot is not in our possession, and that we shall take all steps to take possession of it. But, when I put the question, the Home Minister said that Kanjarkot is in our possession.

**Some Hon. Members:** No, no

**Shri Bade:** I want to know the correct position. (*Interruption.*)

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. He only contradicted that there was no quila. 'Kot' is usually meant for quila, but it was said that there is no quila.

**Shri Ranga:** He told us so a week ago.

**Shri Bade:** I want to know whether Kanjarkot is in our possession or not and whether we are fighting and fighting is going on near that post or no. I want to know whether that fact is real or true or not. (*Interruption.*)

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. He wants to know about the actual position of Kanjarkot.

**Shri Nanda:** I made a statement. I said that at two points the Pakistani Rangers are there. They had their standing posts. That position has not been altered. But their further aggression on Sardar Post and Vigokot Post has been repulsed, and we have got Sardar Post and Vigokot Post.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय (देवास) :**  
अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं लोगों को बारी-बारी से बुलाता हूँ। सब को एक साथ तो नहीं बुला सकता।

**Shri Hem Barua:** This morning, when the question was put whether our Government has complained to the U.S. Government about the use of American arms by Pakistan, our hon. Defence Minister said "I think we have protested". These are his words. Now, the hon. Prime Minister says that "we will protest." In between these two statements—one made by the Defence Minister this morning and the other made by the Prime Minister just now may I know which one is the correct statement?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** I think what I have said is correct and what the Prime Minister said is also correct. I said about the equipment found on the Kashmir cease-fire line and also about the equipment found on this side. About the equipment found on the Kashmir cease-fire line, we have lodged a complaint.

**Shri Hem Barua:** About the Kashmir cease-fire line equipment, we know. The equipment was found there, and he made a statement on the floor of the House that Pakistan is using American arms there. What I wanted to know now is about the use of American arms by Pakistan in this

particular area. Why should he try to throw dust into our eyes?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Evidence was known to us only yesterday. This morning also I mentioned about this. I also mentioned about the evidence in respect of the Kashmir cease-fire line. This also, I mentioned. When I said "I think we have", it had reference to that.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :** अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि उन्होंने दो स्थानों पर अपनी चौकियां बना ली हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन चौकियों के अन्तर्गत हमारी कितनी जमीन पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में चली गयी है। और क्या यह भी सच है कि उस क्षेत्र में तेल है, इस वास्ते पाकिस्तान जबरदस्ती उस क्षेत्र पर कब्जा करना चाहता है ?

**श्री नन्दा :** इसका जवाब मैं दे चुका हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह जानना चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के पास हमारा कितना एरिया चला गया है, और क्या वहाँ तेल है जिसकी वजह से पाकिस्तान की इस इलाके पर कब्जा करने में दिलचस्पी है।

**श्री नन्दा :** कितना एरिया है, मैं नहीं बतला सकता।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या वहाँ तेल है ?

**श्री नन्दा :** हो सकता है।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :** माननीय मन्त्री जी ने यह नहीं बताया कि हमारी कितनी जमीन उनके पास है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उन्होंने कहा कि वह नहीं बता सकते।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :** वह नहीं बता सकते तो कौन बताएगा। वह अभी वहाँ का दौरा करके आए हैं।

। अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इससे ज्यादा और या पूछ सकता हूँ ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह तो मेरे प्रश्न को टाल रहे हैं।

श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ (एटा) : आज जो बात मिनिस्टर साहिबान यहां बोल रहे हैं उसका असर सिर्फ यहीं नहीं हो रहा है परन्तु मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि सारे देश में इस प्रकार की भावना पैदा हो चुकी है कि यह सरकार हमको बचाने में असमर्थ है। पहले हमने नेहरू जी से पूछा था तो उन्होंने कहा था कि उस समय तक पाकिस्तान के चार हजार हमले हमारे ऊपर हो चुके थे, और अब इस बीच में दो हजार और हमले हो चुके हैं। तो 6 हजार हमले होने के बाद आप क्या सोच रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल क्या पूछना चाहते हैं ?

श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ : मैं सवाल यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप क्या कुछ करना चाहते हैं या महज दुनिया के सामने अपनी सफाई देते हैं कि वह हमारे ऊपर हमला कर रहे हैं और हम पिटे जा रहे हैं इत्मीनान के साथ में।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवाइए। मुझे बड़ा दुःख है कि जो सवाल मैं पूछता हूँ उसका उत्तर नहीं आता, पाकिस्तान में हमारी कितनी जमीन हड़पी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि मेरे पास पूरे रकबे की तादाद नहीं है, तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ ? आप बार-बार उठ कर इंटरप्ट करते हैं। बैठ जाइये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा उत्तर दिलवा दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए। मैं दूसरे को बुला रहा हूँ, आप दरम्यान में खड़े होकर रुकावट डाल रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा प्रश्न महत्वपूर्ण है कि हमारी कितनी जमीन उनके पास है। इसका उत्तर दिलवाइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप खुद खयाल कीजिए कि आपने सवाल किया और उसका जवाब आ गया। वह कहते हैं कि मेरे पास पूरा एरिया नहीं है। अब मैं उन से जबरदस्ती कैसे यह निकलवा सकता हूँ कि उस जमीन का रकबा क्या है। जो इनफारमेशन उनके पास है उन्होंने दे दी। आप बार-बार खड़े होकर रुकावट न डालें। आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के पास हमारी कितनी जमीन है। आप मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवाइए। हम को कैसे जानकारी मिलेगी ?

श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तेल का सवाल है।

Shri Ranga: Earlier that question was put, but he could not follow the answer.

Mr. Speaker: He put the question how much was the area that had been taken. The Minister answered that he could not tell the exact area.

Shri Ranga: He could not follow that.

Mr. Speaker: He followed that all right.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पेपर में आया है कि हमारी 12 हजार एकड़ जमीन उनके कब्जे में चली गयी है। क्या यह सही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए। मैंने बार-बार कहा है, आप उसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।



**Shri Jashvant Mehta** (Bhavnagar): Before 15th August 1947 between Kutch State and the Sind border, there was a custom road from Ramki Bazaar to Nagarparker. I welcome the Prime Minister's statement that no infiltration of Pakistanis will be tolerated, but will Government take the same stand in the ministers' conference that the original border between Sind and Kutch State will be maintained?

**Shri Nanda:** Yes, Sir. This is our stand. In order that there may be no wrong impression left, I may point out that in an earlier statement made by the External Affairs Minister, the same position was clearly stated that there is a post at about 1300 yards and another at 2000 yards. There is nothing in between. I am asked to say about the area. There is no question of area, except the area of may be a few square yards or

whatever it is at that point of Kanjar-kot and the other port. There is the post and nothing else. I cannot say if there is any area in their possession, except that area which hon. members can understand from the statement of the two posts being there.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House stands adjourned . . . .

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** I have been rising to put a question, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sorry I had given opportunities to all those who have been standing.

18.10 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 14, 1965/Chaitra 24, 1887 (Saka)*